

# THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

The prominence of Irish names amongst the winners of the Olympic game contests in England has attracted much attention and leads a New York paper to remark:

"Judging from the names of the winners the Olympic games must have originally been written O'lympic."

The great demonstration in Hyde Park, London, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Edward Manning, shows that the workmen of that vast city have not forgotten "The People's Cardinal." Manning himself believed that the priest who earnestly labored to relieve human suffering, sorrow and misery, would be gladly received by the people, and he had good reason to believe it from his own experience.

The reasons given by the Circuit Court of Appeals for ordering a new trial in the famous case in which Judge Landis fined the Standard Oil Company \$20,000,000 are easily understood, whatever their legal weight may be. Judge Grosscup, a well-known author and speaker on public questions, as well as a lawyer and judge, gave three reasons: (1) The rejection of certain evidence offered for the defendant; (2) The imposition of the maximum fine for a first offence; and (3) treating each carlot as a separate offence. The press exhibits much division of opinion; but the decision seems on its face to have a certain reasonableness about it; and the majority of people will not, probably, find much fault with it.

A New York paper, commenting on the Quebec celebrations, said: "But one of the unfortunate developments—unfortunate for the United States, unfortunate for the French-Canadians, unfortunate for all the Canadians—whether French or Scotch—Irish—whether Irish or English—was that the magic blazon of the Stars and Stripes did not sweep in absolute supremacy to the North Pole. The creation of the Dominion of Canada was a mistake. . . . It does not explain against whom the mistake operates. It was a mistake for the United States not to have secured Canada, if it could have been done; but from our point of view it was no mistake. He says we should have had more population. Perhaps so. So has China, which shows that population is not the making of a country. Some parts of the American Union have too much population now, else why do they flock over into Canada."

President Roosevelt almost named Japan when he told the admirals and commanders of the navy in convention at Newport naval war college last week that they needed "a fast—loose and hard-hitting navy" if they are to exercise their "undoubted right" to choose "what people, what persons shall come to that country to live, to work, to become citizens," and a portion of the press of that country express regret that Congress refused the four new battleships recommended by the President. When the American and British press found nothing too hard or absurd to say about Russia during the war with Japan, we had the presumption to quarrel with them and to predict a change of front. Britain has not changed much yet, though some of the crawling she has done might have raised the ghost of

Pitt; but she will change, and change utterly. And here we have the United States' attitude; for Roosevelt, not Congress, expresses the sentiments of the American people.

Referring to our recent remarks on the views of a contemporary which quoted France as an advanced State in respect to divorce, we must quote the Paris *Croix* upon some statistics lately published in the Paris *Official*, the government organ. It seems strange to us that, in view of all that has come and gone, the French Government should allow its organ to publish these damaging figures; but, possibly, their frank, swaggering, cynicism is proof against any reproach. These figures show that in 1906 the excess of the birth rate over the death rate per ten thousand inhabitants for all France was only 7—while for Germany it was 150, and for England 117, and in 1907 the rate in France was less than the death rate by 5. The *Croix* shows that in eleven departments of the country where the Church has full influence the excess of births over deaths per 10,000, ranges from 103 to 33, also that depopulation and divorce are found increasing side by side—all of which is recommended to the Editor of the woman's page of the Montreal *Star*, as being more worthy of attention than the "piquancy" of dirty propositions such as the one recently quoted in that column.

The Church is putting forth valiant efforts in France to overcome the difficulties created by the iniquitous manner in which the Government rescinded absolute obligations, and cancelled contracts without returning the property dealt with thereby. New churches are springing up throughout the land, and, thank God, the Government can pretend to no authority over these. A writer in the *Soleil* (Paris) says:

"Yet already in our struggles against atheistic education, we Catholics have founded sixteen thousand free schools. It is therefore in vain that the Republic for the past twenty-five years has labored with the assistance of a shameless press in making appeals at once corrupt, calumnious and threatening in order to intimidate the multitude and empty our schools."

To show the devilry that exists in the hearts of some of those who support the godless and atheistic party, this writer tells the following story:

One misty winter night the corpse of an infant of the people, whose throat had been cut, was laid upon the threshold of one of the Catholic schools of Lille. Immediately magistrates, the police, the press, deputies and senators, as if in obedience to the baton of an invisible conductor, deafened the law of France and of Europe with a chorus of invectives against the Catholic school, against its teaching and against its teachers. But strange impotence of imposture and murder! Far from losing any pupils, our schools kept on multiplying their attendance.

The Government of France, in a single month, abolished twelve thousand schools which had enjoyed the confidence of the people for well nigh a century.

Mr. E. W. Thompson, special correspondent in Canada of the Boston *Transcript*, found quarters in Quebec, during the celebrations, with the Christian Brothers. Apparently it was the first time he had made a close observation of a religious order, and he was struck with admiration of the system under which they work. He wonders whether a similar organization of Protestant teachers might not be possible. The practice of celibacy, he recognizes, makes the economic problem simpler, but he thinks that devotion to the work of teaching, without any mercenary motive, is the mainspring of such a community, and that this might be found even among married men. He does not feel sure, however, for he adds that the principle on which the Christian Brothers act, of "doing all for the glory of God" may be essential to the success of the system.

As to the general influence of the Church upon the Province of Quebec, Mr. Thompson remarks that many Protestants suppose that it gives very little to the people in return for what it takes from them, but that this is

an error due to prejudice. The fact is, he says, that the Church renders the people of Quebec great service not merely in the spiritual, but also in the temporal order. The test of a civilization, he declares is: Does it produce a people remarked for industry, morality, good humor, fecundity, good manners, physical strength, and contentment? All these things are found in French Canada, and therefore, Mr. Thompson concludes: We English-speaking Protestants have more to learn from Jean Baptiste and his Church than they have to learn from us.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, writing in the current number of *McClure's Magazine*, says:

"Some years ago I followed up, so far as was possible through personal interviews and through letters, all the Christian Science 'cures' of which I could hear any details in or near Boston. Within a short time I have returned to the subject and studied one hundred of the cases recorded in the recent volumes of the *Christian Science Journal* under the caption, 'Testimonies from the Field.' Putting together this evidence and comparing it with my experience regarding the accuracy of my own patients' statements about their own diseases, past and present, my conclusions are, first, that most Christian Science cures are probably genuine; but, second, that they are not the cures of organic diseases."

"It is a striking fact that, as one listens to the recital of Christian Science 'cures,' one hears little or nothing of the great common organic diseases, such as arterio-sclerosis, phthisis, appendicitis—and still less of the common acute diseases, such as pneumonia, malaria, apoplexy. Chronic nervous (that is, mental) diseases is the Christian Scientist's stock in trade."

"Work-cure is, I think, the sanest and most helpful part of Christian Science, as of all other types of psychotherapy. The Christian Scientists do set idle people to work, and turn inverted attention outward upon the world. This is a great service—the greatest, I think, that can be done to a human being."

Dr. Cabot's general conclusion is that Christian Science cures functional diseases by employing methods similar to those employed by the medical profession in the treatment of nervous diseases, namely suggestion, education, and work-cure. He puts in the same class "the priests who exploit the 'healing springs' at Lourdes." But if he had studied the cures at Lourdes as carefully as he has studied the cures of Christian Science, he would have seen evidence of the instantaneous cure at Lourdes of hundreds of cases of those very organic diseases, such as cancer and consumption, whose absence from the records of Christian Science he especially remarks.

Our brethren in England display an admirable zeal in social settlement work, by which is meant the establishment of clubs in the poorer districts of large cities under the direction of men of education,—generally university men, whence the name "university settlement" by which the work is often known. These men devote themselves, without salary, to the work of uplifting those whose associations are unfavourable to virtuous living. They try to provide them with innocent amusement, courses of lectures on practical subjects, opportunities of learning a trade, and so on. In some cases they even conduct model lodging houses for the purpose of withdrawing young people from the dangers of enforced association with vicious persons in large tenement houses. Sir Joseph Walton, Judge of the King's Bench, has lately been writing to the Catholic press on behalf of these settlements. He mentions the fact that the students of Harrow and Eton are raising between them nearly five thousand dollars a year for the support of a Harrow Hostel and an Eton House in two districts of London. The Catholic members of Cambridge University have enabled Mr. Norman Potter, an enthusiastic convert who is devoting his life to this work, to start a Fisher Institute in Bermondsey, but so far the contributions to the Catholic Settlements Association have been very small. Judge Walton concludes his letter with the words:

"We ask, indeed, that those who cannot give their personal services should become members of the Association by paying a regular subscription to the general fund, for financial aid is essential, but our chief need is of men who will help. To men, therefore, we appeal, to those especially who have lately left school or college and begun working in London. We appeal also to parents to persuade their sons to join our Association. Very few men can devote all their leisure, or even the greater part of it, to the poor, and our organization is based upon this assumption, but everyone can help a little, and that is all we ask."

Another gentleman, Mr. John A. Fullerton, appeals to college graduates to take up this work in the following earnest fashion.

"To those whose lot it is to have studied well the grounds and reasons of their faith—what better work could they find than to assist the wavering working-lad in the struggle which he has to undergo to preserve his faith? What better place could they find to do this than a Catholic Men's Institute? An institute open to men of all ages and of all classes. The average young man does not care to study the questions of the day, and is inclined to believe the words of those who have taken the trouble to study for themselves. It is unfortunate that the majority of our young men have to work in factories, where belief of any kind is sneered at by those pretending to have a greater knowledge of all things, with the result that he only partially believes, or not at all, the faith taught him at school."

Among those who take a lively interest in similar work for young women are the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Knill, wife of Sir John Knill, Sheriff of the City of London. Lady Knill opened a new Home for Catholic Girls in Birmingham the other day, under the care of the Sisters of Charity. The President of the Catholic Girls' Aid Society, which secured the erection of the Home, said that their chief object was to provide a home for Catholic girls who had no suitable home of their own, and a real home training, at a time in their lives when such help was most needed. Experience showed that there was a great need in this direction, and it was only by such homes such a need could be supplied. Their aim was to carry to completion the work done by their Sisters of Mercy in the various Poor Law schools, for it was after the age of sixteen that the real difficulties of life began, and when the girls had to face the world.

### THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

When the first volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia appeared, it was received with a chorus of indiscriminate praise by the Catholic press. In most of the notices which we saw, there was little to indicate that the reviewers had read any of the more important articles carefully; and it was safe to infer that they had bestowed their eulogy on general principles. Though the great bulk of the work was certainly excellent, there were some very serious faults, which needed to be corrected as far as possible in subsequent articles. But it seemed that no one was willing to assume the ungracious task of pointing them out, and therefore we took it upon ourselves. It was not our intention, however, to make our review of such an important work exclusively critical, but we delayed giving it an extended notice until we could do it in something more than a perfunctory fashion, with the result that we have now three volumes to notice instead of one.

It was to be expected that the Catholic University at Washington would have a great deal to do in carrying out such a work. Two of its best known professors, Dr. Shahan and Dr. Pace, are on the board of editors, and in addition to the great labors therein involved, they have written several articles. We should have been surprised if any one else than Dr. Shahan or Dr. Aiken had been chosen to write the article on agnosticism, on the one hand, to write on Brahminism and Buddhism, on the other. The success of Dr. Turner's History of Philosophy led us to expect him to write on such subjects as Abelard, Aristotle, Avicenna, Averroes and Boethius. Dr. Healy's historical work prepared us to find his

name signed to the articles on several Roman emperors, and Popes Benedict XIII and XIV. Dr. Kerby's studies in sociology fitted him to write on arbitration. And Dr. Dunn's special researches in Celtic and Romance literature naturally singled him out for the articles on Ariosto, Boccaccio and the Book of Armagh.

One of the happiest developments of the University is that the colleges of several religious orders have gathered around it in Washington for the purpose of affiliation. From St. Thomas College, Dr. James J. Fox writes on anthropomorphism and Benthamism. Professor Weber, of the Marist College, writes of Albigenses, Anabaptists and Baptists. President Burns, of Holy Cross College, writes of Alcuin, Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Faculty of Arts; and Professor Sauvage writes of Berengarius.

Then there are the great seminaries. Dunwoodie, New York, is represented by President Driscoll writing on Adam and Armenia. Dr. Gigot on Baruch and various other Biblical subjects; Dr. Ousoni, the Orientalist, on Asia, Arabia, Assyria, Amraphel, and Biblical Antiquities. St. Paul sends Dr. Reid on the Apocrypha, Canon of Scripture, and Captivities of the Israelites. Dr. Schaefer on the Church of Antioch and Council of Chalcedon; and Dr. Gans on ecclesiastical ceptures. Rochester is represented by Dr. Ryan on certitude and sacramental character; Dr. Goggin on several liturgical subjects; Dr. Breen on the Acts of the Apostles; and Dr. Hannan on absolution and attrition. Brighton has President Hovey on African synods; and Dr. Peterson on Apostolic Fathers, Baronius, Papes Alexander V., VII., VIII., Benedict XII, and Boniface I. With those we may join their brother Sulpician, Father Fournet of Montreal College, who writes of the famous Armauld family, and of the Church in Canada. Overbrook has Dr. Siegfried on accident and Balmes; Dr. Henry on several subjects in church music; and Dr. Schulte on altar in the liturgy. Kenrick, St. Louis, has Dr. Souvay on Aaron, ark, and Babel.

Of European colleges, St. Edmond's, Ware, is represented by President Ward on the King James Bible and Cardinal Allen; Dr. Arenzen on Babylon and Basilides; Dr. Burton on Banner, Canterbury, and Chaloner; and Professor Myets on the Centuriators of Magdeburg. The college for foreign missions at Mill Hill has Dr. Van den Biesen, writing on alpha and omega, antediluvians, Apocalypse and Baltasar. St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has Dr. McCaffrey on the Council of Basle; Dr. Morrisroe on blessing; and Dr. MacRory on St. Andrew the Apostle. Louvain has Dr. Van der Essen on ecclesiastical annals; Dr. Van Have on apostasy and bishop; Dr. Coppie on Apostles and Apostolic Churches; and Dr. Ladueze on the Epistles of Barnabas. Dr. Martin Spahn, of the University of Strasburg, writes on the Emperor Charles V. Monsignor Kirsch, Professor of Patrology in the University of Fribourg, writes on St. Cecilia. And Monsignor O'Riordan, Rector of the Irish College, Rome, gives a summary of various Papal Bulls.

The Jesuits of the United States, represented on the board of editors by Father Wynne, have among the contributors Father Maas, of the *Messenger* staff, writing on Agapha (Sayings of Jesus), Antichrist, and Babel; Fanning, of St. Louis University, on baptism; Campbell, of the *Messenger*, on Acadia, Algonquin, Asceticism, and Bourdaloue; Coppens, of Creighton University, Omaha, on abortion; and Papi, Professor of Canon Law at Woodstock, on appeals.

The English Jesuits have Father Thurston on the Anglo-Saxon Church, Acton, Angelus, Apostles' Creed, Bells, Benediction of Blessed Sacrament, Christian burial, Catholic and Celibacy; Pollen, on the Armada; Smith, on Anglican Orders; and Bellarmine; Gerard, on general chronology; Keating, on Christianity; Joyce, of Stonyhurst, on the Church;

Continued on page 4

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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT 1906 A. No. 371.

Between GEORGE BOUDROIT JR., and DANIEL S. BOUDROIT, an infant by STEPHEN BOUDROIT, 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 Boudroit Jr., at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since of, in, 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 Boudroit, from thence North twenty degrees, West one hundred and twenty chains or until it comes to the rear line thereof, thence South, seventy degrees. West six 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 nine acres 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 to the said Alexander and Peter Boudroit, from thence North twenty degrees, West twenty chains and twenty five links, thence South seventy degrees, West twelve chains and twenty five links, thence South twenty degrees, East twelve chains and twenty five links, thence North twenty degrees East twelve chains and twenty five links, or until it comes 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.  
Date: 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

## A Protestant View of the New Legislation.

The pontifical decree promulgated by the Papal Curia on Tuesday last is a measure of first-class importance which bids fair to entirely transform the estimate at present current in Protestant circles of the character of the pontificate of Pius X. Cardinal Sarco came to the Papal Chair in 1903 with no reputation for statesmanship and unknown except to the comparatively small circle which had learned to esteem him for his unassuming personal piety and his single-hearted devotion to the poor of Venice. The simplicity of his ideals was revealed in those early measures of his pontificate which restored the Gregorian music in the Roman Catholic Churches and discouraged noisy manifestations on the occasions of his public appearance. But these initial acts were lost to view as the name of Pius X. became more and more identified with the policy of repression adopted towards the movement for reform and progressive interpretation of dogma and documents associated with the names of Murri, Lois, and Tyrrell. The syllabus and the Encyclical Posseidani came gradually to be regarded as a complete expression of the ideals of the new Pope—an impression which the policy pursued by the Papacy in face of the singularly delicate situation confronting the Church in France did something to deepen. The new measure, however, shows his holiness in a new light. To have undertaken the reform of the congregations and the tribunals which at the Papal See answer the purposes of executive, legislative, and judiciary would in itself have been convincing proof of the Pope's courage and of his conviction that reform was necessary. But the manner in which useless growths have been pruned off, and in which the functions of the various tribunals and congregations have been co-ordinated, so that all may work together in one harmonious unity, denotes more than this. It suggests a statecraft which may easily make the name of Pius X. rank with the names of the greatest occupants of the Chair of St. Peter. More especially is the new measure of reform praiseworthy when the venerable character of the institutions whose working it modifies is considered side by side with the gigantic character of the task. The tribunal of the Rota dates back to the time of Dante; the congregations largely in their present form to the time of Sixtus V. and Queen Elizabeth; and in their origin to that of Paul III. and the English Reformation. Old institutions are proverbially strong in their resistance to change and at the Vatican things change slowly. When to the working of the new decree, which comes into operation in November next, shall have been added the new codification of the Canon Law now in process of completion, a change will have been wrought which will render the present year a notable one in the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

The regulations now promulgated fall into three divisions. The first division redistributes functions among the numerous congregations of Cardinals which since the time of Sixtus V. have acted as departments of state in the Papal administration. Originally fifteen, these congregations or "departments" have fluctuated in number, and have in process of time gradually succeeded in usurping very much of the judicial work originally done by the tribunals of the Rota and the Segnatura, which, in their turn, have fallen step by step into a condition of desuetude. And not only have the congregations become judicial as well as administrative in character, but they have also encroached mutually on one another's sphere of action. The consequence has been that the machinery of Papal procedure has become overlaid with a deposit of custom and rules of precedence which has rendered procedure slow and delayed justice. The cardinal note of the programme of reorganization is harmony and simplicity. Of each congregation the sphere is henceforward clearly defined, and all judicial functions are to be surrendered to the Tribunals, which are reconstituted and will henceforward work with their pristine vigour. Their procedure is set forth in the second portion of the new decree. A staff of lawyers is to be maintained who will be prepared to give gratuitous assistance to poor litigants, who will in addition be absolved from paying the Court fees. Even for litigants of ampler means the scale of fees is to be revised, and the burden rendered materially lighter. Yet another significant aspect of the projected reform is the clear avenue which is given for appeal, and the assurance for the first time that the same Cardinals will not sit in judgment on the same case, both in the tribunal of first instance and in that which judges the appeal. Furthermore, both the Rota and the Segnatura will accompany their verdicts with a catalogue of reasons. Justice at the Curia thus becomes public, speedy, and within the means of any litigant, however limited his means. A third and final part of the programme of reforms consists of rules for the appointment, promotion, and salaries of all officials in the employment of the Holy See.

One among the projected changes which will affect English Roman Catholics, but in a more or less indirect manner, will be the presence of an English Cardinal on the Rota which will henceforward be a court of first instance and appeal, possessing an international character, its ten members being chosen by the Pope from priests learned in theology and the Canon Law. The vital change, however, in regard to Great Britain and Ireland is the clause which removes Roman Catholics in these Islands, in

common with those of the United States, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Holland and Luxemburg, from the supervision of Propaganda, and places them for the first time since the Reformation under the Canon Law. How fully this change is to be effected has yet to be seen, but at least it may be said that the third period in the history of English Roman Catholicism since the Reformation has now been reached. From the childhood of a missionary movement pure and simple, presided over by a Vicar à postolice (or latterly a group of Vicars), the Roman Catholic communion in England passed in 1851 to the adolescence of a church possessing an Archbishop and Bishops holding territorial titles. All ecclesiastical business was, however, still carried to the congregation at Rome responsible for the supervision of lands regarded as in course of reclamation rather than as actually in the bosom of the Church. The period of full growth may now be said to have been reached, although many points as to the future administration of the Church remain to be settled. At all events, a parochial system and parish priests may be expected to take the place of missions and missionary rectors. Not the least interesting point will be the verdict as to whether the advoision of privately endowed cures will remain vested as now in the hands of some dozen or more prelates or whether a certain freehold will lie, as technically it should do under Canon Law, with the donor and his heirs, where not otherwise directly specified by the donor himself. In any case, it is a matter for congratulation that no such orgy of vituperation has been indulged in as marked the last great change in the attitude of the Papal See towards this country. Alike Protestants and Roman Catholics have learnt many lessons since 1851, and the principle laid down by the Peelites, who alone kept their heads during the religious crisis that year, has gone home. The speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone during the debate on Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and described by Lord Morley as "one of the great orator's three or four most conspicuous masterpieces," laid it down that "you must meet the progress of that (the Roman Catholic) spiritual system by the progress of another; you can never do it by penal enactments." Toleration and friendly rivalry have happily taken the place of the old discord, and proof is not wanting in the year of the Pan-Anglican Congress and the fifth Lambeth Conference that the leaders of the English Church are fully awake to the lessons of the change.—*London Morning Post.*

## Catholics and the Trade Unions.

The coming conference of Catholic Trade Unionists which is being organized by Salford Diocesan Council of the Catholic Federation, will for many reasons be an important gathering. It will be the first occasion on which Catholic Trade Unionists of the country have had an opportunity of coming together and discussing the most effective means of protesting against the principles of secular education being incorporated in the programme of the Trade Union Movement.

The close proximity of the annual Trade Union Congress, which is to take place at Nottingham in September, to this conference has a particular significance, and it is no secret that the conference is being held with a view to strengthening the hands of Catholic Trade Unionists who will attend that conference, in order that they may make an effective protest against the resolution which will be proposed, advocating a secular system of education from the elementary school to the university.

For some time past there has been a growing feeling, not only among Catholics, but among non-Catholics, that the Labour Party is exceeding its proper rights in adopting any particular policy on the question of education.

It is asserted that such a policy is altogether outside the Party's province, and a determined attempt is to be made to get them to eliminate it from their programme. The attitude of the Catholic Trade Unionists is expected to stimulate non-Catholic Trade Unionists towards actively taking up a similar attitude, and with the combined forces to prove to the Labour Party the unwisdom of their policy.

Apart from the conference being organized by the Salford Diocesan Executive Council of the Catholic Federation, there is some talk of organizing meetings of Catholic Trade Unionists in a number of towns and hamlets. It is very probable that each district committee of the Federation in the Salford Diocese will hold a special meeting of this kind for the Catholic Trade Unionists of its own particular district, and this is likely to be copied in other parts of the country. An attempt will be made to organize a meeting of the Catholic Trade Unionists in Nottingham during the sitting of the Congress, similar to the one which was held recently at Hull with such successful results. These are points that have already exercised the minds of the Salford members, and when it is known that at the coming conference representatives will be present from London, Hemsworth, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull and other places, particularly in the Lancashire district, it is more than likely arrangements will be made to hold similar meetings in these districts.

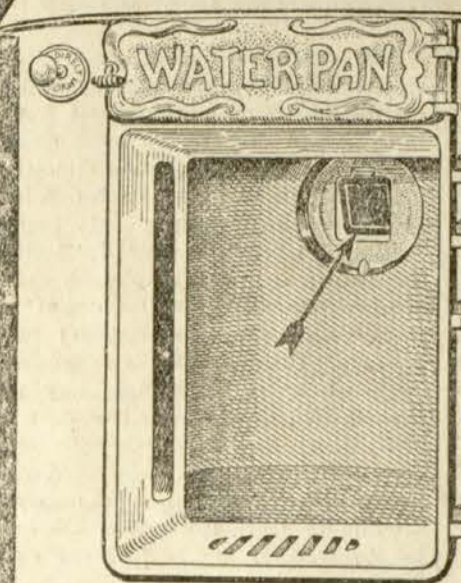
There is every prospect of there being a large and representative attendance at the conference, and a representative of this journal was assured by Father Sharrock, Salford, the general secretary of the Diocesan Federation, that applications from delegates were coming in rapidly.

Originally it was intended to hold the conference in the Assembly Rooms attached to St. John's Cathedral, but his Lordship Bishop Casartelli, who is showing a big interest in the project, has generously decided to place the grounds and Academic Hall of St. Bede's College, Manchester, at the disposal of the delegates. Not only has his Lordship done this, but he has decided that the delegates will be his

guests, and will give a garden party in the College grounds at which he will personally receive the delegates. The garden party promises to be a very pleasant function, and will precede the business meeting. The outdoor gathering is timed for four p. m., but up to Wednesday the hour for the commencement of the meeting had not been definitely fixed. In order to

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## Heading off a Risk



Gas is liable to puff out of the front door of any furnace unprovided for gas escape.

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**THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.**

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**CHAPTER I.**

Prologue, in which the reader is informed how it came to pass that the following history was written, at the express desire of her Imperial Highness, the Archduchess Isabella Clara Eugenia, and he is introduced to the three persons who act as narrators.

It is the custom of musicians, when they are about to execute some melodious symphony, to commence with an introduction or prelude, to dispose the mind of their audience, whether by the sound of trumpet and drum, or with the gentler strains of flute and violin, for the leading air, which will recur with runs and variations ever and anon throughout the composition. Orators and preachers, too, say a few words to introduce their subject, and even the hardheaded philosopher does the same. It is not my intention to deviate from such excellent examples, therefore I will prefix a few suitable explanatory remarks to the sorrowful, but true, history which I shall record in these pages, in obedience to the desire of my most gracious mistress, her Imperial Highness Isabella Clara Eugenia, the consort of our Stadtholder. And the task shall be performed to the best of my ability, according to the canons of art, that no one may apply to me the words of Virgil: *Rusticus Corydon! Thou art country-bred, O Corydon!*

Full well do I remember the day on which the Archduchess enjoined on me to undertake the work. It was one day last May, when, with Mary, my dear wife, I had the honour of accompanying her Imperial Highness, as was our wont, from the Castle at Tervueren to the monastery of the Capuchin Fathers which she had erected, and to whose chapel she went almost daily, when the Court was moved from the neighbouring town of Brussels to our little hermitage in the wood.

On the day in question our diurnal pilgrimage had to be postponed until a late hour in the afternoon, because about noon, a heavy storm, with thunder and lightning, broke over Tervueren. I am thankful to say nothing was struck by the lightning, nor were the crops, which had just come into ear, beaten down by the hail, although a few large hailstones fell, and the aspect of the sky led one to fear much damage might be done. The best bells of the parish church were duly rung by the sexton, and the little bell of our St. Hubert's chapel chimed in amid the roll of the thunder, like the voice of a little child raised in prayer. Thus we were protected by the power the Church possesses over the spirits of evil, as the old proverb says: *fulgura frango.*

Towards evening, the wind having driven away the clouds, the rays of the sitting sun shone out brightly, and the varied hues of a beautiful rainbow appeared upon the arch of heaven. The Archduchess, who is well read in the classics, recalled to mind the lines:

*Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno.*

Only this time it was not the pagan goddess Juno, who sent this token of peace to the dwellers on earth, but the glorious Queen of Heaven, invoked by Christians in the hour of danger.

*Quae picturato coelum distinguit amictu.*

*Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.*

Which lights up the heavens with her many-coloured robe, and spreads her vast bow beneath the clouds in their flight.

In a little while we stood in an oriel window of the Castle, admiring the bow which God set in the heavens as a pledge of His mercy to Noe, when my gracious mistress remarked that the storm had passed over towards Louvain. "In a few minutes the rain will cease," she said. "Then we can pay our accustomed visit to our Lady of Dolours in the chapel of the Capuchin Fathers; it is only right to return thanks for the protection we have experienced." She then called for her cloak, which was similar in shape to those worn by the *Beguines*, and we three went down the stairs, followed by two maid servants. In addition to these attendants, the captain of the guard, Count Robiano, a Milanese, who had come to the Netherlands in the suite of the Prince of Parma, a good and prudent man, ordered two pikemen of the guard to accompany us, as there were a good many tramps about in the wood through which our way led us.

After a short prayer in the chapel of St. Hubert, attached to the Castle, the Archduchess began to recite the Rosary, as was her custom, while we and the two maids, answered her responses, as we walked along the path by the side of the large pond, leading to the beechwood. The foliage had to some extent suffered from the recent storm; here and there a few sprigs of tender green leaves lay in our way, and some drops were now and again showered down on us, as the wind shook the overhanging branches. My lady paid no heed to this but continued to say her beads aloud, while in the copse on either side the little birds trilled their evening lay as joyously as if no storm had ever disturbed the tranquillity of their happy state, and the spring flowers emitted their delicious fragrance. As we recited the glorious mysteries who but must raise his heart in prayer to our risen Lord and His glorious Mother, that after all the changes and troubles of this stormy life, we might be taken up to the everlasting peace of their kingdom above. On reaching the end of the beech walk, where the path slopes downward through the pinewood to the valley below, we heard the bell of the

Capuchin monastery close by ringing for vespers. Thus we arrived at the right moment to join in the simple but devotional service of the Fathers. When vespers were ended, we went as usual into the monastery garden, which the Archduchess, as a member of the Imperial House, had received permission from the Pope to enter whenever she wish, together with all her suite. There we seated ourselves beneath a spreading oak, and my old friend and fellow countryman, Brother Anselm, brought us fresh milk in wooden bowls, and slices of home-baked bread with delicious butter. Having set this refreshment before us, he was about to withdraw, with a deep obeisance, for his humble manner betrayed to no one that he was a son of the noble family of St. Barbe. But this her Imperial Highness would not permit, she made him sit down upon the bench beside the Father Guardian, while she began to converse about England, my unhappy country, where under king James, Catholic priests were still cruelly butchered for the Faith. In that year of which I speak, the year of Grace 1616, no less than five priests had been put to death, although the persecution was somewhat less violent than in the days of his predecessor on the throne. At the solicitation of the Archduchess Brother Anselm, with the permission of Father Guardian, related some reminiscences of his uncle, Sir Francis Walsingham (of unblest memory) telling us of the snares spread by that famous politician for the Queen of Scots, snares craftily and cruelly woven, in which, as will presently be seen, not only that illustrious Princess was entrapped, but a considerable number of my best friends were taken. In fact it was only by a hair's-breadth that I myself and my wife escaped falling into his toils. Brother Anselm interested us all so much in his narrative that we remained sitting under the oak until the monastery bell rang for compline; when her Imperial Highness instantly rose, and taking leave in the most gracious manner of the two monks, invited them both to visit her at an early hour on the morrow at the Castle, as she had a proposal to make to them. I did not know at the moment to what she referred, but I was destined soon to learn.

When, on our homeward way, we emerged from the forests and came out into the meadows, the scene which met our view was one which I have seldom seen equalled in splendour. The sun was just sitting behind the hills of Cortenberg, and masses of cloud, driven by the wind into fantastic forms, glowed crimson and gold in the evening light, while the tender green of the wood was tinged with that peculiar roseate hue than which nothing more lovely can be imagined. The Archduchess, who had hitherto been walking along in silence, stood still to gaze on the beautiful spectacle, manifesting to man God's power and greatness. At that moment the Angelus rang out from the church tower, and we all devoutly repeated the angelical salutation. As the sound of the bell died away, one of the many nightingales which each year make the wood melodious with their music, began its evening song. Knowing that her Highness had a fancy for classical allusions, I was on the point of quoting the lines:

*Quilis populea moerens Philomela sub umbra,*

As in the shade of the poplars Philomela pours forth her plaintive note,

when she turned to me unexpectedly and addressed me in the following words:

"Do you know, my dear Windsor, what I have been thinking of whilst walking through the silent wood, and contemplating this beautiful sunset? Perhaps it is hardly fair to make you guess. I have been thinking of you, and your dear wife, and good Brother Anselm. It seems to me this day may be taken as typical of your life; the morning, one of chequered sunshine and shade, followed by a fearful tempest with thunder and lightning, which wrought sad havoc, but which passed over your heads, leaving you, by God's mercy, comparatively unscathed, and even bringing happiness and blessing in its train, and when the fury of the storm had subsided, it gave place to a fair and peaceful eve, so that you can truly say: *post nubila Phoebus*; when the clouds have passed the sun shines forth."

Thereupon I respectfully kissed my patroness' hand, and replied that the comparison she had just made did equal credit to her qualities of heart and of head, and that a rhymer was wanted to clothe in verse so poetic an idea. It was indeed true that a cruel storm had overclouded the bright prospect of our early lives, and threatened to destroy them before they came to maturity. And if the evening of our lives was sweet and calm, like the quiet hours of the day now declining, it was exclusively due, under God, to the kindness of our illustrious mistress. Thus I could say with the shepherd Tityrus: *Deus nobis haec otia fecit*; the allmerciful God had granted us this time of rest before the grave, that we might close our days in tranquillity and freedom from care.

The Archduchess smiled pleasantly, and said she thought the leisure I enjoyed was hardly as complete as that of the individual to whom I compared myself, who had nothing to do but blow his shepherd's pipe to his heart's content. If my duties as Count's physician were light, owing to her excellent health, my post of secretary was by no means a sinecure. And she was just going to propose that I should undertake a work, which would require many days and weeks for its completion. The idea that had suggested itself to her was this. My good wife, Brother Anselm, and myself, had from time to time,

either when gathered round the hearth on the long winter evenings, or whilst seated under the shady oak in the monastery garden, related to her tales of the awful persecution that had overwhelmed us in England, and of the wonderful flower that blossomed at Woxindon, now it was her great desire to have these narratives, which were told in a fragmentary manner and by word of mouth, committed to writing, in consecutive order, and so as to form a complete whole. She desired more over, that if I consented to undertake this labour of love, I should trim my pen and set to work the very next day, with the help of God; because during my sojourn in Tervueren I should have far more leisure and quiet for my task than whilst resident in Brussels.

When I perceived what was the drift of all the Archduchess' prettily turned speeches, I tried to make my escape out of the net she had laid for me, but it was already too late, I was compelled to yield to her wishes. This I did the more readily, because she brought cogent reasons to bear on me, as for instance, that it was incumbent on me to write this record of the past,—called *memoirs* by the French—not alone for my own sake, but to clear the memory of my friends, above all the unhappy Queen of Scots, who had been unjustly put to death, and against whom the enemies of Holy Church had invented and published many slanderous stories. My wife, too, threw her influence into the same scale, so that, had not gratitude to my patroness been a sufficient motive to actuate me, I should have taken up my pen for the sake of domestic peace, for Mary knows how to make me repent if I deny her any reasonable request.

Whilst walking home down the hill, therefore, we discussed the manner in which the plan could best be carried out. The Archduchess said that as our respective narratives would mutually complete one another, we

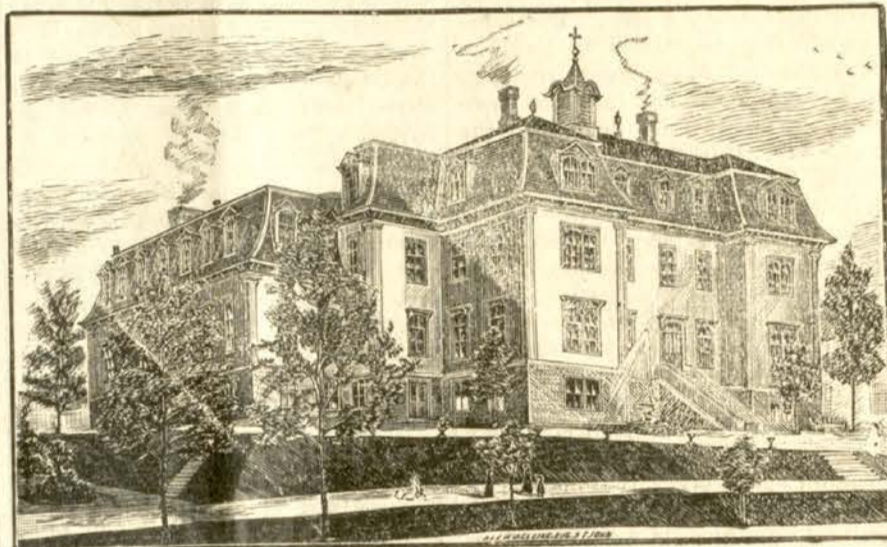
three, Brother Anselm, my wife and myself, should meet together and severally narrate the story of the events in chronological order, as they took place. It was with this object that she had invited the Capuchin Brother to come up to the Castle with Father Guardian on the morrow. After our conferences it was to be my part, for as much as Providence had gifted me with a good memory and a rapid pen, to commit to paper what had been related, and at the next meeting to read it over, for correction and amplification. After that it should be neatly transcribed in a elegant book, which she would order from Brussels.

This arrangement was accordingly carried out, only as Father Guardian was of opinion that it would be out of keeping with the simplicity of the Rule for a Capuchin to be a daily visitor at the Court, our conferences were for the most part held at the neighbouring seat of Count Robiano, who kindly placed at our disposal a room opening into the grounds of the mansion. There, or when the weather permitted, sitting under the beeches and elms of the meadow adjoining the garden, and not far from the monastery, we reciprocally related our respective reminiscences, almost exactly as they are transcribed in the following pages.

It appeared to me, recalling the comparison made by the Archduchess between my day of life and the day then drawing to its close, that an account of that day, the one on which I received the commission to write this history, would form the fittest prologue or introduction to my narrative. I have therefore laid it before the reader. I shall now turn from the present, from the peaceful repose of a quiet country life, and think myself back into the troubled past, the scenes of strife and bloodshed of some thirty years ago, amid which may Providence be my guide!

(To be continued.)

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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 knap weed growing on their lands, between the 15th day of June and 15th day of August in each year; and failing to do which they shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1 and not more than \$12. 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."  
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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live; and these are powerful temptations full of danger and in perpetual action upon us—  
CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

## ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN TRIALS

Professor Burdick of Columbia University, writing in the *North American Review*, makes some interesting comments on the administration of justice in criminal matters in England and in the United States, showing the swiftness and certainty in the former, and the tardiness and uncertainty in the latter country. It is stated that there are twelve times as many homicides annually in the New England States, seventy-five times as many in California, two hundred and forty-five times as many in Nevada, as there are in London.

We have often stated in these columns the opinion that the administration of justice reflects the state of society in the community in which it is administered; and that the sureness of justice in most British countries is not to be regarded as the cause only of the regard paid in those countries to human life and to property. It is, to some extent at least, an effect, not a cause. In other words British peoples enforce the laws because they regard life and property highly. Going further back in the history of those countries we should probably find a time when the strict administration of justice was a cause more than an effect, and that a rigid discharge of justice by the ruling powers was shaping and moulding public opinion. But to-day laws are enforced because they coincide with and express public opinion on the subject.

Having so long held these views, we are glad to find that a leading American legal periodical shares them. Commenting on Professor Burdick's suggestion that the difference may be accounted for partly at least, by the contrast in the criminal justice of the two countries, this journal says:—"Certainly this contrast is a factor not to be overlooked, but will it explain the variations of crime within our own country?" and again:—"The true cause must lie far deeper than any technicalities of procedure, and its removal cannot be effected but by a slow process of growth and education." It then proceeds to discuss the question of getting the best men on the bench, and points out that English judges are better paid than American; but that in America it cannot be hoped to make positions on the Bench attractive to lawyers by offering salaries in any way proportionate to the incomes they derive from private practice, because to do so would be to place the salaries of the judiciary out of all keeping with those paid to other servants of the State.

We fear that we cannot altogether appreciate this argument; but, granting it, we doubt whether this is one of the main difficulties of American legal administration. Speaking generally, in conclusion, this journal says that each nation must work out its own problems, moulding its institutions according to its own genius, and that imported remedies, worked out elsewhere, under other conditions, might not cure the ills, nor suit the case.

Speaking generally this is true. But the genius of a free people is surely outraged by recognized and flagrant failure to fit existing institutions and laws to cover existing abuses and evils. The British constitution is old; and yet, we think, it is more flexible to-day than the American. Changes have come slowly; prejudices have died hard in England; but we always supposed that Americans plumed themselves on superior adaptability and flexibility in that respect. And yet if we correctly understand the explanations made by some of the most eminent judges and writers of that country, the United States is suffering its citizens to be murdered, and the murderers to go unpunished, its laws to be defied, its courts to be crowded with unfinished business, the energy of its prosecuting officers to be wasted in the subtleties of unimportant details of procedure—all these things, rather than alter one outworn rule of law, or practice, namely

that any error whatsoever made by the judge in trying a person for crime necessitates a new trial. In most British countries the error must be shown to have probably prejudiced the accused person. In the United States prejudice is presumed from the mere fact that an error was made. Learned and eminent writers tell us, with regret, that the trials of criminal offences are become, to a great extent, expert efforts to entrap the Court into making some slight error, the lawyers knowing that, if the prisoner can furnish the money, the stage of enforcing the penalty will not be reached for years if they can manage to get an error made against him.

Now, we think that we do not go too far when we say that an exaggerated regard for the liberty of the citizen is at the bottom of this trouble; and that the question of better or worse judges is a subsidiary question. The Americans have provided in their laws so carefully against a man being hanged without a fair trial, as to guarantee him something that is hardly conceivable or possible—an absolutely perfect trial. No judge, however good and learned, would undertake to try a case perfectly; and yet, in theory, that is what he must do in the United States, or the case must be tried again. And all this goes back to the great American constitution, which guarantees a man a trial by a jury of his peers. The theory or interpretation of this constitution which has led to the absurd system of repeated "new trials" is, we believe, that if an appeal court of judges be allowed to say that any particular error made at a trial did not prejudice or injure the prisoner, then the man is, substantially, tried by judges and not by a jury. The same fear of losing the "trial by jury," or of modifying it, produces the rule that judges must not intimate their opinions in the least degree to the juries. Our British rule, that errors in the trial of cases are not all of sufficient gravity to warrant or require a new trial, leaves, we claim, the privilege of jury trial intact. A principle is not strengthened by pushing its application to extremes. And the effect on social conditions is ruinous and most lamentable. This is the essential weakness of the American courts of justice. They have sacrificed the substance for the shadow; and in order that men may have protection against fancied evils, real and ruinous evils are allowed to go unchecked. It is related of an eminent English judge who administered law under the old system of pleading when greater exactness was required in matters of form, that he was one day obliged to dismiss a man's case, which had evidently a good foundation, but was brought in the wrong form before the court, and he said: "I am sorry for him. He may be ruined; but if we abolish these distinctions, the law as a science is gone." The distinctions stand abolished; and the law is not gone, as a science or otherwise. We suppose this story would arouse laughter amongst American lawyers; but still they cling to the fetish of a perfect jury trial; lest, if it were modified, the great and supreme fetish of personal liberty might be damaged in the least. And their fear is as unfounded as the fear of the old judge who was so anxious to preserve the common law forms.

## THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

(Continued from page 1)

Slater, of St. Bruno's, on bribery, betting, the moral aspect of bankruptcy, and civil allegiance; and Joseph Rickaby, of Pope's Hall, Oxford, on civil authority.

The Continental Jesuits are represented by Father Portalie of the Catholic Institute, Toulouse, on St. Augustine; Gietmann, of Valkenburg, Holland, on aesthetics, Michael Angelo, and the Canticle of Canticles,—he has written a book on the latter subject; Van Kasteren, of Maastricht, on Chanaan; Hilgers, of Luxemburg, on censorship of books; De Smedt, on the Bollandists,—he is one of them himself; Fischer, of Feldkirch, on the pre-Columbian discovery of America; and MueKermann, of Valkenburg, on biogenesis and biology,—on which he is one of the greatest living authorities; Beccari, Vice-Postulator of the Society in Rome, writes on beatification and canonization.

Benedictine learning is represented by Father Howlett, of Suffolk, writing on Abraham, Balaam and Biblical chronology; Webster, Downside Abbey, on Carthusians; Leclercq, St. Michael's Abbey, on Agape and Early African Church; Abbot Gasquet, on the Ancien Rive; Abbot Butler, of Downside, on St. Anthony, the first

monk; Abbot Butler's predecessor, Abbot Ford, on St. Benedict; Alston, of Downside, on the Benedictine Order; Abbot Cabrol, of St. Michael's, on the Breviary; Hunter-Blair, on Cardinal Beaton, and the two James Beaton who were Archbishops of Glasgow; Mersham, of St. John's College, Minnesota, on St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany; Ostreich, of Maryhelp Abbey, North Carolina, on Popes Boniface II. to IX.

The Franciscans have Fathers Robinson, of Washington, writing on St. Bernardine of Siena, and St. Bonaventure; Engelhardt, on California Missions; and del Gal, on St. Anthony of Padua.

The Paulists have Father McSorley on St. Basil, and Father Gillis on the Bible.

The Dominicans have Father Kennedy, of Washington, on Albert the Great; and Father Pope of Howkesyard Priory, England, on Angel.

The Redemptorists have Father Leclercq, of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, on the famous Canadian shrine; and Father Castle, of St. Mary's, Perth, on St. Alphonsus Liguori.

The English Oblates of St. Charles, are represented by Father Keogh, who writes on St. Charles, and Father Kent who contributes articles on St. Anselm, and Atonement.

Father Benedict Zimmerman, a Carmelite residing in England, writes the history of his Order. Father Ambrose Mongel, a Charterhouse monk, also stationed in England, writes on St. Bruno. Father Morice, an Oblate of Mary Immaculate, writes on British Columbia and the Chinook Indians. Father Gildas, of La Trappe, Quebec, writes on St. Bernard and the Cistercians. And the Right Rev. Alexander Roy, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, Paris, contributes the article on Africa.

The foregoing lists are not exhaustive nor exclusive, but they will serve to give our readers a fair idea of the extent to which our colleges and the regular clergy have contributed to the first three volumes of the Catholic Encyclopaedia. In another issue we shall point out what has been done for this work by the diocesan clergy and the laity.

## Cheese rennet at Bonner's.

## APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

OTTAWA, August 10, 1908.  
Rev. D. V. Phalen, Sydney, N. S.  
REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER,—  
On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the coronation of our Holy Father, Pius X., His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate sent a cablegram tendering His Holiness the profound homage and devotion of Canadian Catholics, expressing their earnest prayers and wishes for his August person, especially during this year of his golden jubilee, and imploring the Apostolic Benediction. His Excellency received yesterday the following message from His Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State:

[copy]

ROMA, 9 Agosto, 1908.  
Monsignor Sbarretti, Delegato Apostolico, Ottawa.

Santo Padre ringraziando omaggio filiale devozione imparte di cuore Apostolica Benedizione.  
(Firmato) CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

## [TRANSLATION]

ROME, August 9th, 1908.  
Monsignor Sbarretti, Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa.

The Holy Father is grateful for the homage of filial devotion and from his heart imparts the Apostolic Benediction.

(Sgd.) CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

Would you be so kind as to communicate the above to THE CASKET.

With kindest regards, I am, Rev. Dear Father, yours very sincerely in Xto,  
ALFRED A. SINNOTT, Sec'y.

Best Newfoundland dry and green cod at Bonner's.

## Micmac Paper.

Here is a good opportunity for the charitably inclined. Rev. Father Pacific, at considerable cost, is printing *Micmac Messenger*. It is easy to figure out how limited his paper's constituency is and the Micmacs are scarcely even abreast of their pale-faced brethren in supporting a Catholic paper. Offerings of 5 cents and upwards will be thankfully received by Rev. Father Pacific, Capuchin, Restigouche, P. Q. If the border of Quebec is too far away send your alms to me and I shall forward. For even your name we shall send you a sample copy of the paper.

We shall also send you a card bearing the image of Catherine Tekakwitha, "The Lily of the Mohawks," who died in the odour of sanctity, 17th April, 1680.

Realizing what power for good there is in the press, the good father has striven for half a dozen years to keep a column for the Micmacs, going in the *St. John Freeman*. Circumstances force him to try it in the form in which it now appears.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, your fives, tens, quarters, two bits and wampum. D. MACPHERSON, P. P., Glendale, C. B.

## DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited  
Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA and A. G. JOCELYN

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JULY and AUGUST  
20 PER CENT.DISCOUNT  
SALE of  
SEASONABLE  
GOODS20 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 &amp; CO.

Main Street.

ANTIGONISH

General News.

Premier Laurier intends to commence a three weeks' campaign in Ontario about the middle of September.

John Ling, underground manager at the Allan shafts, Lourdes, Pictou County, with his wife and six children drove to Little Harbour to spend last Sunday. Mr. Ling went in bathing, and being a good swimmer went out some distance. He was seized with cramps, and, notwithstanding the efforts of a companion to save him, he was drowned. His wife and six children were witnesses of the sad accident.

A race riot took place last week at Springfield, Illinois, occasioned by a negro assaulting a white woman. The negro was arrested. A mob endeavored to take him from the jail to lynch him. The authorities had him spirited away. The mob started to have revenge, and commenced attacking negroes, and destroying their dwellings. The entire national guard was sent to quell the disturbance, in all 4,200 guardsmen were on duty. The negroes abandoned their homes and the city, over 2000 fleeing. Two deaths due to violence on Friday and Saturday occurred at St. John's Hospital Sunday. William Donnigan, an aged negro, whose throat was cut, and Frank Delmore, shot through the lungs, died of their wounds, making a total of five deaths. At a conference in the governor's office, steps were taken to notify negro residents of the suburban districts to come into the state arsenal for the night.

The Late Robert Macdonald.

Robert Joseph Macdonald died in Denver on August 12, 1908, aged 44 years. Only a few weeks before, St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, had given him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a student there under the rectorship of Dr. Cameron, but did not remain long enough to take a degree in course. Moreover, the College had then suspended its degree conferring powers for a time, in favour of the University of Halifax. Nevertheless, his sojourn in an atmosphere of study gave him a taste for study, and he was a student of the rest of his life. At first a student of such work-a-day subjects as mining, bridge-building and the like; afterwards, or perhaps simultaneously, according as he had leisure and opportunity, a student of English Literature and of Catholic Philosophy. A lover of all manly sports,—he was at one time one of the fastest genuine amateur runners in the United States, and delighted in driving a good horse till it was positively unsafe for him to do it alone; keen and shrewd in business matters, and so favorably known in his profession that the famous engineer of the New York Subway invited him to work under him; taking a lively interest in politics, and having, what few Americans I have met have had, a clear understanding of their complex system of government; Robert Macdonald found his greatest pleasure and his warmest interest in communing with the world's best authors and in working quietly but effectively for the cause of religion. I have seen on his bedroom table at once, a play of Shakespeare, a book of Homer, Dante's Purgatorio, and Maher's Psychology, and none of these was being read for the first time. He was always looking for a chance to exercise a good influence over those he met, not by talking religion to them,—he was diffident about that,—but by drawing them on to talk themselves and ask him questions. Even then, he seldom said much, preferring to offer them or recommend them a book, or introduce them to some priest,—his acquaintance with the clergy was very extensive,—who would be likely to make a good impression on them. He was a Knight of Father Mathew and a Knight of Columbus, taking the fourth degree in the latter society only a few days before his death. What made him so enthusiastic a member was his belief in the capacity and inclination of the society to do lay missionary work.

We were kinsmen, born and reared only a few miles apart in Cape Breton County. Yet if circumstances had not sent us both to Colorado on a vain search for a fountain of health, I should never have known Robert Macdonald as I did. And I am not speaking as a kinsman, but simply as a priest, when I say that he came nearer to my ideal of a Catholic layman than any other man I have known. D. V. P.

Among the Advertisers.

- Cheese salmet at Bonner's.
- Fresh salmon, last of the season, at Bonner's.
- Cash paid for eggs and lambs at Haley's Market.
- Sets of dancing call-off cards, mailed to any address, 25c. Bonner's.
- Highest cash prices paid for hides at Haley's Market, agent for S. Arscott & Co.
- Plums, pears, peaches, grapes, oranges, apples, ripe tomatoes, at M. L. Cunningham's.
- Lost, a "Child of Mary" medal, initials C. N. D., and gold chain. Finder please leave at Casket Office.
- Lost, in Town or on the South River Road, a lady's hand bag containing sum of money, postal cards, etc. Finder please leave at Casket Office.
- Girl wanted, for general housework, in small family. Good wages to a capable girl. Apply to Mrs. E. D. Vernon, Huro, N. S.
- Found on Tuesday, Aug. 4, a man's overcoat, between Scott's Bridge and Railway Crossing. Owner may have same by applying to Kate McGillivray, Highfield.

Ragwort.

Editor Casket:

Dear Sir,—In the last issue of your valuable paper, you have published By-Law No. 17, Noxious Weeds, passed by the Municipal Council of our County. The time has now passed, the 15th of August, when the provisions of this law should have been complied with. The first section deals with the duty of road surveyors in apportioning a part of the road labor in their respective districts in cutting noxious weeds from the road sides. Judging from the appearance of some of the road districts in the County, I am constrained to say that the surveyors must have been very lax in the performance of their duties, and I fear that this law, like many others enacted for the benefit of farmers, will remain a dead letter. The 2nd section of said By-law deals with the duty of owners and occupiers of lands in this municipality. Now, Mr. Editor, I ask what have the general run of farmers of this County done this season to fulfil the provisions of this law? While it is true that in almost every district you will find some farmers that have been cutting and fighting ragwort ever since it made its first appearance, there are others who would not cut a stalk of it if found growing in their dooryards. While I commend the action of our County Council in passing this By-law, I fear it will not have the desired effect, for any law to be effective must have behind it the sympathy and support of the people it is intended to benefit. As yet our farmers don't seem to realize that this law was passed in their special interests, and that any effort on their part to eradicate this pest from our lands must have the concerted action of every individual farmer in our County. There is a time for everything, and now is the appointed time to cut ragwort before the seed matures, and is blown broadcast over our own and our neighbours' lands. Many will say, what is the use for us to cut it on our farms if it is allowed to flourish on the vacant farms and unoccupied lands, why don't our Government help us out by cutting it on those lands? The Federal Government is already helping in this matter by employing Dr. Pethick, the gentleman who so successfully conducted the experiments at Cloverville and proved conclusively that ragwort was the cause of the so-called Pictou Cattle disease, and who also demonstrated the fact that sheep can be fed on pastures and hay contaminated by this weed for at least three years without becoming seriously affected by the disease. Dr. Pethick is holding meetings of Farmers in the school houses not only of this County but in all the Eastern Counties of the Province infected by this weed, warning us of the necessity of combating this pest, and advocating as a remedy the increase of sheep flocks and the cutting of the weed at the proper time.

Now, Mr. Editor, I feel satisfied that our Governments, both Federal and Local, are inclined to help us further in this matter, but not yet a further, nor would they be justified in doing so until satisfied that we are willing to help ourselves by at least cutting it at the proper season on our own farms and road sides. The task is not onerous as most farmers are led to suppose. I happen to know one old veteran farmer in our district, now in his eighty-fifth year, who last week, on two dull afternoons unfit for hay-making, cut the weeds on over two miles of the public road of his district, nor was it done at the instance of the road surveyor or in commutation of road tax, but simply of his own volition. This, to my mind, is the type of public-spirited farmer that our County needs at present and not the sordid, selfish individual who is always on the watch to get something for nothing.

Apologizing, Mr. Editor, for occupying so much space in your valuable paper, I remain, very sincerely yours,

W. J. WALSH,  
Vice-Pres. Ant. Co. Farmers' Assn.  
Aug. 17th, 1908.

Acknowledgments.

- See additional acknowledgments on page 7.
- Murdoch Fraser, New Aberdeen, \$1.00
  - F. P. Haden, Halifax, 1.00
  - Mary McKinnon, East Cambridge, 1.00
  - Chas. McKinnon, Victoria Mines, 1.00
  - J. P. Finnigan, Bangor, 1.00
  - F. McKenna, San Francisco, 1.00
  - Rod Chisholm, New York, 2.00
  - John D. McIsaac, Antigonish, 2.00
  - Jennie McKenzie, Maiden, 1.00
  - Rev. K. McDonald, Glace Bay, 1.00
  - M. S. McGillivray, North Cambridge, 1.00
  - St. Rita, Montreal, 1.00
  - L. McMillan, St. Andrews, 1.00
  - T. J. Rogers, Antigonish, 2.75
  - H. H. Gillis, Pictou's Farm, 1.00
  - Sisters of Charity, Amherst, .50
  - Rev. T. Richard, Filar's Head Chapel, 1.00
  - Mary A. Cahill, Boston, 2.00
  - John J. McKinnon, Ogden, 1.50

DIED

At Merland, on 15th Inst., Mrs. PATRICK POWERS, (widow), aged 87 years. May she rest in peace.

At St. Martha's Hospital, on August 14th, WALTER THOMPSON, aged 11 years, son of the late WILLIAM THOMPSON, Cloverville. R. I. P.

At Antigonish, on Aug. 11th, in the 73rd year of his age, HUGH CURRIE, son of the late Doctor Currie. Consolled by the last rites of the Church, he peacefully passed away. May his soul rest in peace.

On Tuesday, Aug. 11th, at her home on Hawthorne Street, MARY McLELLAN, daughter of the late Donald and Catherine McLellan. Consolled by the last rites of the Church, she peacefully passed away leaving a brother and three sisters to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of St. Bernard's Branch, L.O.O.F., a resolution of condolence was passed on the death of the worthy brother, John McIntyre.

**NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE**  
Insurance Company  
**LOWEST RATES**  
Consistent With Safety  
**AGENTS EVERYWHERE**  
Head Office: 146 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX  
ARTHUR C. BAILLIE, Manager  
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The DEAF HEAR  
More readily with a  
CONVERSATION TUBE

small enough to carry in the pocket. Makes conversation easy.  
Price, \$3.50 each.  
Sent by mail without extra charge.  
**CHAS. R. WASSON,**  
DRUGGIST,  
100 King St., St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.

That well known farm situate at College Grant, within one mile of the famous  
**Copper Mine,**  
Intely 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.

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 those catering to mail order trade.

The extent of territory is so much greater than the local dealer commands, that it reduces in as great proportion the cost of doing business and thus our ability to sell you direct at dealers' prices.

Our Standard Top Buggy, \$16 Cash.

Plano or Carling body, 10'0" mile axle, Roller back Curtain, Toprads, etc. \$15 cash and notes at 4.5 and 12 months for \$17.33 each, or \$41.00, cash with order.

Our Farmers' Handy Democrat, \$15 Cash.

2 full trimmed removable seat, 9 lbs. capacity. Body, 30x78 inches inside. Most serviceable general express built, \$15 cash and your notes at 4.5 and 12 months, for \$15.08 each, or \$35.00 cash with order. Money back if not as represented. Freight guaranteed not to exceed \$3.00 to any point in Canada, and copy of advt 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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

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

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS sold, and money transferred by telegraph or letter.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Canada and in foreign countries.

FOREIGN BUSINESS. Cheques and drafts on the United States, Great Britain and other foreign countries bought and sold. 113

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J. H. McQUAID, Manager.

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 fulfil 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 bed, bedding, laundry,) \$160.00 and tuition for the university year  
Tuition only (for students not in residence) for \$45.00 the university year.

For high school students: Residence, board (including bed, bedding, laundry,) and tuition, per week \$5.00

For further information address: REV. 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

## Mackenzie and Mann.

John V. Borne in System Magazine.

In 1896, nothing.

In 1907 four thousand one hundred miles of railway in operation; six hundred under construction; and two thousand more surveyed; the whole absolutely controlled by two men.

Here is a paragraph of details. The derelict charter of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company was bought, and in 1896 was translated into a hundred miles of railway by William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann, two railway contractors who had been partners for ten years. Some extensions were built, and a line from Winnipeg to Lake Superior was begun, the charter for which had been granted to other parties in 1889. In 1901, the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific were leased. In 1902, the road to Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, was completed. In 1905, Edmonton was reached; and the main line was 1,265 miles long. In 1906, double entrance was gained to Prince Albert—by building a line from the east, and by acquiring a railway from the south that had been operated for fifteen years by the Canadian Pacific. This winter, Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, has been given its first competitive route to the east.

The first train on this system ran on December 19, 1896. In the first year the gross earnings were \$60,000. The staff totalled about twenty. West of Port Arthur alone the earnings are now on a basis of \$10,000,000 per annum, and 10,700 are on the regular pay-roll.

Mr. Mackenzie is president of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; Mr. Mann is vice-president.

And, first, Mr. Mackenzie. His parents came from Caithness, and cleared a farm about seventy miles back from Toronto. From the first he was ambitious—reticently. He began by teaching school. There was little prospect in that profession, except the possible glory of showing some unsuspected genius how to spell. He found other constructive business. As you pass through Gamebridge, on the Canadian Northern Ontario line, a frame building is shown you as a piece of his handiwork. He kept store; and when railways were first being built thereabouts, he set up as a sawmiller.

In the early eighties he was building trestle bridges for the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. He constructed the snowsheds in the Selkirks. The railways from Calgary to Edmonton and from Regina to Prince Albert were built by his firm.

The beginnings of the Canadian Northern, in 1896, were not as accidental as they seemed. Reticence was the price of success. The wise public said that Western Canada was the inheritance of the mighty Canadian Pacific, the first great railway of the West, and that it was impossible for a great trunk and branches to be built from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, in the same way as little shops have grown into Leviathan department stores. But Mr. Mackenzie laughs at impossibilities and converts them into roadbeds, rails and running rights. He is chief of forty-three per cent of the working Canadian railroads between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

Recently a most experienced Toronto editorial writer, who had written much about Mr. Mackenzie for a dozen years—often critically, for Mr. Mackenzie knows how to fight as well as how to be genial—met him for the first time. "I expected," said he, "to meet a big, muscular, dominating man—a sort of express in trousers. But I saw an averaged-sized, thin-handed, and, at first, almost timid man, with wonderful, winning eyes, who has got somewhere about him, an element of romance, if I am not mistaken."

"I am a believer in the made-in-Canada idea," said Mr. Mann, to the Toronto Board of Trade. He should be; a tree is known by its fruits. Mr. Mann is altogether a product of Canada. The Canadian Northern has been mainly financed in England; but it is the first great Canadian undertaking that is not a debtor to imported driving powers. It is not a breach of confidence to say that Mr. J. J. Hill regards Sir Wm. Van Horne and Mr. Mann as the two greatest living railroad builders. Mr. Hill knows what he is talking about, and if his modesty conquers him occasionally, it is the only thing that ever did.

If the Canadian Northern is singular in Canada, because it owes nothing to extraneous force, it must have

developed its own driving powers. Mr. Mackenzie has done the financing; and has been in the public eye more than his partner, who has stayed at home "minding the sheep," as an inconsequential wag said. As a rule, he who minds the sheep is the more difficult entity to size up than he who goes into the market place.

Mr. Mann went to Western Canada somewhere about 1880, because he saw that the ground floor of the future was beyond Lake Superior. Two days ago, I met the head of the firm of lumbermen for whom Mr. Mann was a foreman in 1879. "What was his outstanding quality?" I asked. "Drive!" was the answer. "Organizing the work, and getting it done. He was the best foreman we ever had."

See how these qualities worked under new conditions. Mr. Mann is not given to excess of speech. He observes prodigiously. He was one of the builders of the railways from Regina, the centre of the prairie country, to Prince Albert, near the Forks of the Saskatchewan; and from Calgary, at the foot-hills of the Rockies, two hundred miles northward to Edmonton, which is about four hundred miles west of Prince Albert. He saw the Saskatchewan Valley; and it was very good. His notions about it can only be judged by what happened afterwards. The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal charter, which he and his partner acquired, belonged to the scheme for reaching Hudson Bay. They built their first lines in that direction, through country which one of the earlier Government explorers described as "the finest, in a state of nature, I have ever seen."

But while this was being done, the magnificent territory between Dauphin, the terminus of 1896, and Edmonton was being pre-empted for a main line to the Pacific. And before the interests that then dominated the railway situation in Western Canada quite appreciated what was going to happen, the Saskatchewan, by the end of 1905, had been bridged in four places, and there was a main line from Port Arthur on Lake Superior to Edmonton, twelve hundred and sixty-five miles away. The next year, the line from Regina to Prince Albert, though remarkably productive wheat-growing land, fell into the hands of its actual builders; and this year Regina, by a new line to Brandon, has her first alternative commercial line to navigation. Eighteen hundred and forty miles of branches feed the trunk; and the grain elevator at Port Arthur into which the crop is poured, is the largest in the world.

Every acre that has been handled by the Railway's Land Department, was granted with some charter whose promoters failed to finance it. Compared with the cash grants in aid of preceding railways, the monetary help received by the Canadian Northern has been trifling. New charters, and re-adjustments of old ones, have involved much legislation which has been under Mr. Mann's guidance, rather than Mr. Mackenzie's. He is a skilled diplomatist; with the advantage of always working on a case he controls; and, generally, on a case he has created.

## Francois Coppee.

Has the reader ever explored the Paris slums, those ill-favoured byways where poverty and want stalk in their native hideousness, where the ouvriers are in chronic and unlovely deshabille, and unkempt, hungry-eyed children haunt the grimy kerb, and life resolves itself into a tragedy sordid and grim? This side of the Ville de Lumiere, sonar to and yet so far from the Paris beloved by the tourist, is Francois Coppee's poetry writ large. You need to have seen Paris without its glamour, the Paris of the slums, with all the gilt off, as it were, to realise the painful truth of those vignettes that the poet of 'Les Humilites' has painted with such pitiless accuracy and force.

Yet Francois Coppee has left a legacy to French modern verse which it could ill spare, for he struck a note that was almost wholly wanting in the poetry of his contemporaries. He stood aloof from the preciosities of the Parnassians on the one hand, as he was equally free from decadent eccentricities on the other, if not among the highest, at least among the most human singers of the French literature of to-day. He was the poet of the Boulevards 'par excellence,' the Messonier of that lower bourgeoisie that is not the least pathetic element in what is so falsely supposed to be the gayest of Continental cities. In Coppee's verse it is the real Paris that is reflected, ringed with a certain sordid pathos of its own, in spite of the lack of atmosphere and obscurity of poetic glamour.

Poverty had an almost morbid fascination for Francois sensitive soul, and the woes of the poor were always with him. And his sympathies never flagged for those stunted, pinched

lives of the multitude that, but for the singer of the 'petites gens,' as he lovingly called them, lacked a laureate. Never has the poignant tragedy of a strike been more vividly presented than in 'La Grève des Forgerons,' while the old newspaper vendor, the bewildered emigrant—nay, even the expatriated convict—all found in Coppee their eloquent lyricist. It was perhaps hardly wonderful that the voice of the besinger was one of monotonous melancholy, or that in his pre-Catholic days Coppee was pessimistic to the core. Later, it is consoling to remember, he learned, to quote his own words, to trust that 'sublime esperance qui rend moins dure la souffrance.' Then all along the line the poet was oddly deficient in that sense of humour which enables one to 'see life steadily and see it whole,' whilst his sentimentalism in his earlier work verges often on the morbid. For him, as for many another, the Catholic Church was to be the school where he should learn the difference between that true and false sentiment which the poet is, of all people, the most tempted to confuse.

As a dramatist Coppee was singularly successful. 'Pour la Couronne' is, in spite of its gruesome motive, one of the few strong romantic plays of the modern French drama, and as such was appreciated by an English audience in its translated version by Mr. John Davidson. 'La Passante' is a dainty jeu d'esprit which only a French writer could have essayed successfully, and it is singular that while these plays and 'Le Luthier de Cremona' are comparatively familiar to English hearers, the poet's 'Contes' are but little known.

Although in his 'Ballade' to Theodore de Banville Coppee dismisses politics as 'plat vaudeville,' like a good many more of his fellows, he was inconsistent as only a poet can be. He threw himself heart and soul into the Dreyfus agitation, and fought with all the ardour of a knight-errant for the nationalist cause. Like Beranger, his patriotism was a very real and fervent sentiment; it inspires, for instance, that telling little poem, 'Pour le Drapeau,' in a very characteristic fashion, and herein is illustrated the poet's remarkable faculty for telling a story with that simplicity and directness whereby he makes such a striking effect by apparently small means. It was, moreover, a gift that was by no means in evidence in his prose tales, wherein he shows a distinct tendency to be discursive and over-elaborate his points.

To Catholic readers 'La Bonne Suffrance' will probably be the best-known of his prose works, treating as it does of his conversion to the Faith. Yet like many another apologia, it strikes the reader as but an imperfect effort at a literary presentment of what is the most mysterious and interesting of all the processes of the human mind, its passage from the darkness of error to the light of the one Truth. It is a tale that never has been, and probably never will be, adequately told whatever the gifts of the narrator; perhaps it was never meant that it should be. For Coppee it was a home-coming which possibly no words could express. In infidel Paris such a spirit as his could never have been other than depaysé, and like his great contemporaries, Brunetiere and Huysmans, he gave no half-hearted allegiance to the Church from whose fold he had been so long exiled, yet to his glory he had borne such clear witness in the most beautiful of his longer poems, 'La Benediction.'

One of his later volumes, 'Des Vers Francais,' testifies how his conversion had purified and perfected his poetic gift. Few French Catholics can read to-day his touching 'Priere pour la France,' written for the Christmas of 1899, without re-echoing the poet's prayer for his misguided country. 'Protege nous contre nous-memes,' for truly does France need at this moment to be protected from her own. And in 'Le Christ hors la Loi' Francois Coppee has left his compatriots a testament that they may well ponder as they watch the havoc wrought by an atheist Government in an erst Christian state. R. I. P.—Mary Alice Vialls, in Catholic Weekly.

Recently in an interview granted to a French Catholic newspaperman, Pope Pius X. declared that neither the faithful nor the clergy make use of the press as they should. His view of the inestimable importance of the Catholic press was set forth in these striking words: "In vain will you build churches, give missions, found schools—all your works, all your efforts will be destroyed if you are not able to wield the defensive and offensive weapon of a loyal and sincere Catholic press." Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., in addressing a great gathering of Holy Name Society members some weeks ago, told them of the power of public opinion and the immense influence of the press, in moulding that opinion. His practical conclusion was: "No people can assert themselves unless they manufacture public opinion. Read your Catholic publications. If you don't read a Catholic paper, how are you going to be abreast of the times on Catholic questions?"

10c. The latest success.

**Black Watch**

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2265

## 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 barn work. Good wages to suitable man, with free board at house. Apply by letter to McCurdy & Co. and see Mr. A. D. Chisholm, of Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

MCCURDY &amp; Co.

## 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] 466  
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 &amp; Co.

Main Street, ANTIGONISH

Residence: Queen Hotel.

Telephone No. 66.

**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. L. 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.

**Joseph A. Wall,**  
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, fanning 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 buying we are supplied with Deering Mowers (single and double) Rakes and Tedders and a full line of best quality Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Mowing Machine Oil, etc.

**F. R. Trotter**

## Orange Cordial and Roue's Carbonated Waters

right of 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.

Catholics and the Trade Unions.

(Continued from page 2.) economise time, however, the garden party will not be unduly prolonged. Mr. E. Riley, secretary of the Trade Union section of the Salford Federation, will preside at the conference, and the speakers will include several well-known Catholic Trade Unionists. Resolutions will be submitted embodying the Catholic position regarding the Labour Party's education policy, and it is expected that the meeting will appoint delegates to attend the Nottingham Congress in September. For the benefit of delegates who are desirous of staying in Manchester over night, a sub-committee has been appointed with a view to arranging for suitable lodgings for them.

First resolution: That this conference of duly elected Trade Union Delegates publicly protests against the principle of Secular Education being incorporated in the programme of the Trade Union Movement, because—

(a) The principle is foreign to the real objects of Trade Unionism; and (b) The principle has been introduced into the movement without authority from the members of the organizations represented at the Trade Union Congress; and calls upon all Trade Unionists who are anxious to preserve intact the right of the parent to decide the nature of the religious knowledge to be imparted to his children, to boldly proclaim their dissatisfaction at the constant endeavors made to commit the Trade Union Movement to the secular Education policy.

Second resolution: That this conference pledges itself to strongly oppose the introduction into the Trade Union and Labour movements of any principle or policy which is contrary to the primary objects of Trade Unionism.—Glasgow Observer.

The New Irish University.

At last, after long weary years of crying in the wilderness, it would seem that the great question of university education in Ireland is on the eve of a satisfactory settlement.

The Irish University bill has finally passed the House of Commons by 207 votes to 15, amid loud cheering in which the Nationalists took the lead. The bill passed its second reading May 11 of this year.

The bill provides for three state-recognized universities, the present University of Dublin and Trinity college, which it comprises, not being interfered with at all. The other would be a great Catholic university, with its central seat in Dublin. The third university, in Belfast, is intended for the Presbyterians and Protestant dissenters generally, its principal college being the present Queen's college of Belfast. This plan leaves Trinity college untouched as it exists to-day, provides the Catholics with a great university in Dublin, to which the present Queen's college in Cork and Galway will be the main college tributaries, in addition to a new college to be founded in Dublin.

The Belfast University, its one college, the present Queen's college, will practically meet the needs of the Presbyterians of the north, as the new university at Dublin will provide an acceptable education to the Catholics of other parts of Ireland. This new university in Dublin, which, though its name is not yet determined upon, may be called St. Patrick's University, or the University of Ireland, will have three constituent colleges—Cork, Galway and New College—with a charter and incorporated body in Dublin itself.

Though the power of affiliation will be restricted by a high standard of efficiency, the university will be enabled to affiliate, or allow a constituent college to affiliate, some institution which is regarded as capable, in certain subjects, of giving university training.

Maynooth college, where most of the Catholic priests of Ireland are educated, will be affiliated with the new university at Dublin in the same way that Magee college is to be affiliated with the University of Ulster. All of this, however, does not appear in the bill, which professes to be entirely non-sectarian. It is well understood that the president of the new university at Dublin will be Professor Coffey, a Catholic layman, and that the president of the University of Ulster will be Rev. Dr. Hamilton, a Presbyterian divine.

The same conditions apply to both the Catholic theological seminary at Maynooth and the Presbyterian theological seminary at Magee. The students at both of these institutions will be excused from residing in the new universities and may continue their studies exactly as at present, going to Dublin and to Belfast only to receive their degrees. Several of the Catholic colleges and the two Queen's colleges now supported by the state at Cork and Galway, are to be made a part of the Catholic University at Dublin, but section 3 of the bill provides that "no test whatever of religious belief shall be imposed upon any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a professor, lecturer, fellow, scholar, exhibitor, graduate or student of, etc." It is well understood, however, and the bill is intended precisely for that purpose, that one of the universities shall be Catholic and that the other shall be Presbyterian, just as the present university of Dublin represents the Protestant Episcopal church of Ireland.

Ten eminent gentlemen have been selected as commissioners to organize the new University at Dublin, four of whom are Protestants and six Catholics. The chairman is Right Hon. Christopher Pallas, lord chief baron of the exchequer of Ireland, who ranks next to the chief justice. He is a

native of Dublin, a graduate of Trinity college, eminent barrister and has been solicitor-general, attorney-general, commissioner of education and chairman of the board of education in Ireland. The next man on the list is Dr. Anderson, president of Queen's college at Galway, a Protestant, and an eminent educator. President Windle, president of Queen's college, Cork, is also a member. He is a Catholic. Professor Jackson, regius professor of Greek at Cambridge; Sir John Rhys, president of Jesus college, Oxford, and Stephen Gwynne, an Irish member of Parliament, and well known writer, are the other Protestants on the commission.

Another member of Parliament on the commission is Mr. Boland, who represents County Kerry in the House of Commons. Mr. Boland is a graduate of London university and Oxford.

Another distinguished commissioner is Lieutenant General Sir William Francis Butler, who has been active in every military campaign with the British army for thirty years, but was retired a few years ago and being 70 years of age, is living on his laurels at Banshee Castle, Tipperary. His wife is Lady Elizabeth Butler, the celebrated artist. Sir William is an ardent Home Ruler and Nationalist, as well as a Catholic. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Catholic archbishop of Dublin, and perhaps the ablest of the Irish hierarchy, is another commissioner.

The new bill, while not entirely satisfactory to the Catholic hierarchy, is hailed with delight as a long step in the right direction.

Why Catholics Object to Secret Societies.

In answer to a correspondent some months ago, the Sacred Heart Review published the following statements:

Our correspondent's letter gives us an opportunity to say that secret societies are a danger to civil no less than to ecclesiastical society, and that the condemnation by the Church of these societies has been due to these facts. It is the duty of the Church to safeguard the fundamental moral principles on which Christian States have been founded. It is unfortunate that many non-Catholics will always criticize ecclesiastical legislation regardless of its merits; but it is still more deplorable that even some Catholics, especially so-called intelligent Catholics, blindly take sides in these, as in other matters, against the Church. Many non-Catholics, however, men who have been really patriots, and able to rise above sectarian prejudices, wishing to protect the interests of society, have been at one with the Church on this subject. Let us confine ourselves to our own country. The issue of one of our presidential elections, that of 1828, turned mainly on condemning secret societies. At that time also, and subsequently, State elections were fought out on that question.

We have been reading recently with great interest a volume of letters and addresses by John Quincy Adams entitled 'Letters on the Masonic Institution.' From these letters it is clear that both John Quincy Adams and his father John Adams, the second President of the United States, looked with great disfavor on the Masons and all their branches including the Knights Templar. It appears that in 1831 during a fierce controversy on the merits and demerits of these organizations it was said that both father and son had belonged to the order. John Quincy Adams, speaking for himself and his illustrious father, wrote a letter to the Boston Press dated August 22, 1831, in which he denied in very emphatic language that he or his father ever belonged to the craft.

In this same letter he says: 'The use of the name of Washington, to give an odor of sanctity to the institution. . . is, in my opinion, as unwarrantable as that of my father's name.'

This information regarding Washington, in view of the claim made today that he was a member, is very interesting as it comes from a man who had every opportunity of knowing the facts. He gives a peculiar and rather striking instance of the length to which Masons will go to claim illustrious men as members. He calls attention to 'an affidavit sworn to before a Masonic Magistrate by a Master Mason, that he sat with me (Adams) twice at meetings of a lodge at Pittsfield, Mass.' Mr. Adams avers that this oath is false, and that he never entered a house in Pittsfield in his life. Again, writing to a friend under date, Sept. 22, 1831, he says:

'My dear Sir, go to the records of the courts. You will find witnesses refusing to testify upon the express ground of Masonic obligations, avowing that they consider those obligations paramount to the laws of the land. You will see them contumacious to the decisions of the court, fined and imprisoned for contempt, suffer the punishment rather than bear the testimony. . . You will find much more. You will find Masonic grand and petit juries, summoned by Masonic sheriffs, eager to sit upon the trials, perverting truth and justice when admitted on the array, and often excluded upon challenge to the favor; and last of all you will find one of the men, most deeply implicated in murder, screened from conviction by one Mason upon his jury.'

That the Masons of our own day violate their oaths and subordinate the interests of the State to the interests of individual Masons, even when these are criminals, has been proved recently in the city of Hartford, Conn.

A prominent Mason, Dr. Griswold by name, was, not many years ago, tried for and convicted of arson and is now under a ten years' sentence in jail. The principle witness against him was another Mason, Dr. Jackson,

who has just been expelled from his lodge, 'and from all rights and privileges of Freemasonry,' the principle charge against him being that he divulged the secrets of a brother. It seems that Dr. Griswold, the incendiary Mason, confessed to Dr. Jackson the expelled one, that he was guilty of the crime of arson, and when the latter physician was called to testify in court, he stated that fact. For this he is now expelled from his lodge, while the convicted incendiary retains his fellowship and good standing in the order.

The Hartford Courant, speaking of this matter, says: 'Is it possible that there are reputable citizens of Hartford who believe that any lawful organization can compel a man to conceal his knowledge of a crime that threatens the whole community to save a man from the punishment that the law prescribes for such an offence?'

Obviously it is impossible to go into this phase of the case at greater length but we must give the opinion of a man so well known and so highly respected in this community as the late Wendell Phillips. He says:

'Secret societies prevent the impartial execution of the laws and obstruct the necessary and wholesome action of political parties. The judge on the bench, the jurymen in the box, and all the machinery of politics feel the tyranny of secret societies. No judge and no executive officer, especially in a republic, can, with any self-respect, be a member of a secret society. . . Every fair man sees their hypocrisy (the Masons) in pretending to be a Christian body. . . Every good citizen should make war on all secret societies, and give himself no rest until they are forbidden by law and rooted out of existence.'

It's easy for the average man to make a bad break.

The Foreign office has announced the conclusion of a *modus vivendi* regarding the Newfoundland fisheries.

Acknowledgments.

Table listing names and amounts for acknowledgments, including Wm Chisholm, Allan Gillis, S J Monaghan, M E McNeil, John B McDonald, Patrick Kievy, Mrs J Giovanni, Wm Kavanagh, Rev K H McPherson, Allan D McInnis, Smith's Hotel, Arch McDonald, Allan Chisholm, R D Johnston, Vincent McIntyre, Joseph Morrison, Geo Edwards, Joseph P McNeill, Neil J McKenzie, John Kavanagh, Malcolm McPherson, Archie Cameron, Malcolm R McDonald, Angus McKinnon, Angus Timmons, Neil McKie, Thomas McKie, Malcolm Campbell, James Traill, Archie Gillis, Rev John Cameron, Michael Mullins, John R McNeil, Joseph McPherson, Dr E J McDonald, John J McNeil, Dr M T Sullivan, Michael N McKinnon, John Buchanan, Fred Southern, Harry Murphy, Michael McIntosh, J J McIntyre, Mrs John Duffie, Neil J McMillan, Andrew Livingstone, John T Ryan, James McVey, John C Loe, Vincent Mullins, John McNamara, Wm Fitzgerald, Patrick Tobin, Angus J McDonald, Angus J McEachern, Thomas O'Neill, R D McLean, Duncan Gillis, Michael A McNeil, Raymond Keating, J J Livingston, Daniel McLennan, Jos R McLennan, Rev Chas Brady, Rev Sr St John, J J Mulcahey, Joseph McDougall, John B Floyd, Donald McKinnon, D J McIsaac, Stephen Gillis, Ithos Pendergast, H P Buras, E C Harrahan, J J Keating, R D McAllen, Angus D Gillis, Arthur Kendall, Josepa McPherson, M A McWilliam, Mrs Ester Collins, Mrs J D McDonald, Dr R C McLeod, Mrs R Logue, M Lebetter, Frank Logan, J Batterson, Daniel Desmond, A A McWilliam, Arthur McDermott, J D Steele, J J Phoran, E Phales, A G Hamilton, James Desmond, Dr T Smith, P Lamoy, John Dooley, Michael Kye, J E McIntyre, J P McKenna, Mrs E Gray, John McNeil, Peter D McIntyre, Michael McMillan, Stephen McKinnon, Annie McAdam, Rory C McNeil, Alex R McDonald, Alonzo O'Neill, Michael Gillis, John Mahoney.

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 31st, 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 ANGUS MCDUGALL, Antigonish Harbour.

Advertisement for Floorglaze, featuring the text 'I have cleaner floors' and 'Floorglaze is ahead of paint'. It includes an illustration of a person applying the product and the name 'D. GRANT KIRK'.

Advertisement for W. E. Blake, featuring the text 'Chalices, Ciboria, Vestments, Statuary Altars, Etc., Etc.' and 'Lowest Prices. Largest Stock'. It includes an illustration of a chalice.

Advertisement for W. W. Cory, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, featuring the text 'FARM FOR SALE' and 'The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Dunmore, South River'.

Advertisement for D. R. McDonnell, featuring the text 'SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Port Hastings Wharf, Warehouse and Roadway"'.

Advertisement for Mill Property for Sale, featuring the text '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'.

Advertisement for Chop Feed, featuring the text 'One car No. 1 Chop Feed OATS and CORN Also American FLY OIL For Cattle and Horses' and 'C. B. Whidden & Son'.

Advertisement for Plum Pudding, featuring the text 'The Alfreddie' and 'PLUM PUDDING' with an illustration of a man in a suit.

Advertisement for T. P. Tansey, featuring the text 'When You Want Society Supplies' and 'Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons'.

Large advertisement for Foster Bros. Druggists, featuring the text 'DRUGS. Our line is complete in Drugs and Patents Medicines, Pills, All kinds Ointments, Soaps, Perfumes, sponges, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco' and 'DIRECT ROUTE TO BOSTON'.

**NOTICE**  
 Furnaces, etc.—D. G. Kirk, page 8  
 The Canadian Bank of Commerce, page 5  
 Campbell's Axe—Campbell Bros., page 5  
 Conversation Tables—Chas. R. Watson, page 5  
 Property for Sale—Mrs. Newcombe, page 8  
 Farm for Sale—Roderick Fraser, page 8  
 Picnic—Harbor Boucher, page 8  
 Picnic—James River, page 8

**LOCAL ITEMS**

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS** will re-open on Monday, August 31st.

**ROBERT J. MACDONALD**, whose obituary appears in another column, was a son of Ronald McDonald, Esq., Collector of Customs, Sydney.

**JOHN R. McDONALD** of Antigonish, college student, a candidate for A—Preliminary at the school examinations, was successful with an aggregate of 380.

**THE PICNIC AND BAZAAR** at Port Hawkesbury on next Tuesday and Wednesday affords an excellent opportunity for an enjoyable day at the Strait. A good programme of amusement is offered.

**IN REPLY** to inquiries respecting the dig Marsh Coal areas, we beg to say that there has been nothing doing there this year. The owners of the areas are endeavoring to form a company to work the property and are hopeful of success.

**JOHN W. McLEOD**, of Scotsburn, Pictou Co., a candidate at the recent Provincial Examinations here, received an A (classical and scientific) with an aggregate of 2042. Mr. McLeod is a brother of Miss Anna E. McLeod, B. A., Principal of St. Ninian Street School.

**AN INSTANCE** of the long and happy life vouchsafed our simple Acadian people is afforded by Mrs. Rebekah Pelrine of Havre Bouché, Antigonish. Born in 1817 and married in 1835, she was blessed with eleven children, fifty-two grandchildren, and fifty-three great-grandchildren. She is still enjoying good health.

**A FEAT OF PEDESTRIANISM** which we fancy will stand as a record for people of over four-score years was performed by an elderly resident of this town on Monday. Mr. David McNair, who is in his 86th year, is the record maker. He walked from Ballentine's Cove to town, a distance of fully twenty-two miles on that day. He felt no very distressing effects from his long walk and is now about as usual.

**THE HAY CROP** in this County is now about harvested. It is a good average crop, as was anticipated some weeks ago, though a number complain of being short, yet others state their yield is really good, so that, taking it as a whole, the crop can be said to be a good average one. The grain crop is fairly promising, but the straw will be rather light. The potatoes are good, both in quality and in quantity. The early-sown turnips are good, late sown are said to be unpromising.

**THE FOLLOWING** students of Mt. St. Bernard Convent were successful B candidates at the recent Provincial examinations:—Misses Laura Boyd, River Bourgeois; Catherine McCracken, Sydney Mines; Margaret Hannifan, Lochaber; Angela Kyte, St. Peters; Mary Agnes Beaton, Black River; Mamie Gowen, Halifax; Elizabeth Donalds, Amherst; Tena Chisholm, Antigonish; Sadie McDonald, Antigonish; Ella Poole, Halifax; Annie May McDonald, Brook Village; Sadie E. McDonald, Antigonish; Augusta Gillis, Linwood.

**AT A RECEPTION** held by Lord Lovatt in Winnipeg, on 6th inst., three young ladies were introduced to him. Learning that two of them are from Antigonish he told them of the genuine Highland welcome recorded him there a week previously. He expressed himself as being very much impressed with the celebration in his behalf and of the highland hospitality which is so characteristic of the Highland Scotsman. The names of the young ladies are Miss Cassie Fraser, of Antigonish; Miss Annie McDonald, of St. Joseph's, and Miss Anna Connolly, of Guysborough Intervale.

**THE ISAAC HARBOUR-ANTIGONISH MAIL ROUTE** is being run by Mr. T. J. Sears of Lochaber, Ant., who gets it on the tender of Mr. George Cameron of St. Mary's, Guy. There were eight tenders in for the contract. Mr. Cameron's was the lowest. He, however, decided not to undertake the venture, and as the P. O. Department wished to make his sureties fulfil the terms of his tender he passed his contract over to Mr. Sears. We understand the figure is \$1,830 per year, an increase of \$500 per year over that paid to the late contractor, Mr. Sweet, and \$300 higher than that of the lowest bona fide tender in response to tenders advertised for for the same route a few months ago.

**THE EXCURSIONISTS** on the harvest trains last week greatly augmented their numbers before leaving St. John. There over 5000 young men gathered to leave for the West. The C. P. R. had some trouble in finding cars to convey them, and a number were obliged to remain in St. John a couple of days. The first train from St. John had an unruly lot on board. At Chalk River, where they were stalled for a few hours, they looted a hotel, and press reports say they carried away a thousand dollars' worth of cigars and liquors. At other places there were riotous scenes, while on the train fighting is said to have been general. Several of them were arrested at Winnipeg. Two from Truro are held on a most serious charge.

**SANTA RITA**, the newly organized fraternal society of the Italian residents of Cape Breton County, held its first public celebration on last Saturday evening and on Sunday. On

Saturday evening Charlotte Street, Sydney, was illuminated and a display of fireworks was made, surpassing, it is said, anything of the kind seen in Nova Scotia. Solemn High Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Sydney, on Sunday, was attended by some six hundred Italians, who occupied the seats of the centre aisle of the Church. The Director General of the Society, Rev. Dr. Viola, was the celebrant; Rev. Father Gillis was deacon and Rev. Father Beaton of the College was sub-deacon. Dr. Viola preached in the Italian language a learned discourse, in which he strongly reminded his hearers of their duty to God and to their society, and of the fact that without God's blessing any society could not long exist. In the afternoon the ceremony of the blessing of the flags took place at the Holy Redeemer Church, Whitney Pier, Rev. Dr. Viola officiating. A large congregation witnessed the ceremony. A procession was then formed, the members of the Society to the number of five hundred and three bands parading the principal streets. Large crowds thronged the several streets to witness the parade. In the evening there was a public meeting at the Rosslyn Rink, presided over by Mr. Tony D. Pistone, at which the Mayor and several other speakers congratulated the members of the Society on the success of their first public celebration.

Hanson's high-grade cheese rennet at Bonner's.

**Personals.**

Mrs. C. T. Brookman and children of Sydney are visiting in town.

Mrs. D. J. Grant, Antigonish, is visiting friends in Halifax.

Miss Margaret McGillivray of North Cambridge, Mass., was in town last week.

Miss Mary DeVine of Dartmouth, N. S., is visiting Mrs. (Dr.) Gillis, Antigonish.

Miss Teresa Campbell and Miss Mary Chisholm of Antigonish are visiting in Halifax.

Mrs. J. J. Purcell, College St., Antigonish, left last week on a trip to Boston to visit friends and relatives.

Rev. R. H. MacDougall, P. P., Dominion No. 4, left on Monday for Montreal and Toronto. He will be away for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Haley of Cambridge, Mass., and two children are paying a brief visit to Mr. Haley's native home, at Merland, Ant.

**Farm for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situate at rear Pomquet, containing 150 acres, more or less. It is situated within a half mile of the Intercolonial Railway, is well wooded and watered, and has good buildings on it. For further particulars apply to **ALLAN McDONALD**, Antigonish, or

**RODERICK FRASER,**  
Sydney St., Antigonish

**Grand Picnic.**

Don't miss the Labor Day Picnic at **Harbor au Bouche** under the auspices of the Young Men's Society, on

**SEPTEMBER 7th and 8th.**

Beautiful scenery, good music and dancing, Games and Sports, Fancy Tables and Refreshments, Dinner and Tea. A whole summer's pleasure concentrated in one day.

**VENEZ TOUS.**

**Grand Gathering Port Hawkesbury**

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

**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 fakers allowed on the grounds.

By order of Com.

Mrs. D. G. Chisholm, Brookline, Mass., formerly of St. Andrews, and Miss Margaret McDonald, East Lexington, Mass., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McDonald, Glen Alpine.

Rev. D. M. MacAdam, P. P., Sydney underwent an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, last week. The operation was not at all a serious one, and Fr. MacAdam will be at his usual duties in a short time.

Rev. R. K. MacIntyre and Rev. John Hugh McDonald of St. F. X. College arrived here from Boston on last Thursday. Fr. MacIntyre took the summer course of civil engineering at the Boston Institute of Technology and Fr. McDonald attended the summer course in English literature at Harvard College.

The steamer Bruce of the Reid-Newfoundland service, went ashore on Balwin's Reefs, near Port Aux Basque in a dense fog on Saturday morning last. The passengers were taken off in life-boats. She was floated later on and made the trip to North Sydney.

The Baldwin airship landed in Fort Myer, Washington, Saturday night after making a flight which broke all records for aerial navigation in America. For two hours and five minutes the big military dirigible flew back and forth over a course nearly five miles in length, in the official endurance trial.

**Residential Property For Sale.**

The conveniently situated house and lot of land, on Church Street, occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale. For particulars and terms apply to the owner on the premises.

MRS. NEWCOMBE.

**AUCTION SALE.**

To be sold at public auction, on the premises lately owned by Frank McNeil, Billey 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 Heif 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.

**Grand Picnic James River**

The parishioners of St. Joseph's parish, will hold a picnic on the grounds, adjoining I. C. R. Station, James River.

—ON—

**Sept. 7th and 8th**

In aid of Parish Building Fund. Prizes will be given for the following competitions.

**SPORTS:**

- 100 Yards Dash, open to all amateurs.
- 100 Yards Lasa, for boys under 15 years.
- Highland Fling, open to all.
- Best Step Dancer.
- Best Pipe Music, First Prize, \$3
- " " " " Second " 2
- Dancing and other amusements.
- Labour Day Excursion Rates on all trains. Special trains going East and West leave grounds at 9 p. m.

Admission, 25c., Children, 15c. Dinner, 40c., Tea, 40c. By order of Com.

**Teacher Wanted.**

Teacher wanted at Sand Point School Section Apply to **JOSIE H LOURIE** Secretary of Trustees, Sand Point, Strait of Canso, Guy. 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 **LAUCHEIN 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.

**FOR SALE.**

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

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

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.

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Furnaces are not used in August or September, but we wish to remind you that winter is coming and that now is the best time to have the old furnace repaired or a new one installed. We supply the best goods in this line, and at reasonable prices.

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