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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, September 3, 1908.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

"Archbishop" Vilatte's friend, the Saron did not simply depart from Winnipeg. At the end of his term in all he was deported, sent out of the

A correspondent, whose letters we nswered courteously on two occaions, writes to us a third time quoting ome blackguardism from Chiniquy and adding to it a touch of his own. We cannot lend our columns to the publication of this sort of thing.

We wrote last week that Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") oved Our Lady's Magazine long before he became a Catholic. The printer made us say "The Lady's Magazine," which connotes fashion plates and the ike, rather than the choice reading matter which fills the pages of the Ave Maria.

When we reprinted by request a few weeks ago the hymn to Our Lady of Good Counsel, we did not know the anthorship. The Ave Maria quotes Father Matthew Russell, S. J., as saying that it was written by Sister Mary Stanislaus McCarthy, an Irish Sister of Mercy, daughter of the well known poet, Denis Florence McCarthy.

A Scottish Peer, who could not speak a word of English, died in Rome last month. In the Roman States, before their invasion by the Piedimontese, he was Marquis Bandini and Prince Giustiniani. His mother was Countess of Newburgh in her own right, and from her he inherited his Scottish earldom. He was therefore Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kynnaird, and Baron Levingstone.

A great deal has appeared in the duct of the men who travelled from the East to the West to hire as harvesters. But we have seen in only one paper the news that three of them were arrested and sentenced to ten year's imprisonment with a promptness which Judge Lynch himself could scarcely have improved upon. Ten years seems rather a light sentence for a crime whose maximum penalty is hanging, but credit should at least be given to the authorities for the quickness with which these unspeakable miscreants were taken up and

There is question at Rome of the beatification of John Duns Scotus, famed as the Subtle Doctor. We fancy his attitude toward his quasicontemporary, St. Thomas of Aquin, will furnish material for the Devil's Advocate. Scotus exhausted the powers of a marvellously subtle intellect in a systematic attempt to discredit the reasoning of the Angelic Doctor. There is scarce an argument put forward by the latter in his immortal Summa but Scotus has sought to weaken or overturn. It is difficult to reconcile such a line of action with love of truth. Certainly St. Thomas employed his great gifts of intellect to better purpose. And the Church has set the seal of her approval upon his

In a leading article on the "Lambeth

theory for an ecclesiastical unity based merely on common speech, or race, or color, still less on mere predilection. A Pan-Anglican Council or Synod is therefore impossible. Informal conference is another matter. The danger of such a conference is the deepening of the attractive but disastrous notion that, the reunion of Christendom being to all appearances remote, and below the horizon of expectation, an imperial Angloexpectation, an imperial Anglo-Saxonism may very well be substituted for it. English religion is quite Anglo-Saxon enough already, and its characteristics need correcting and supplementing rather than stereotyping. Christ came to found a universal Church, not a British Empire."

The news of Father Tabb's blindnes will sadden all those who have admired his poetry. This humble priest, teaching English Grammar in one of the lesser American colleges, and writing verse without any thought of winning a name for himself, but simply because he could not help it, has become famous wherever the English language is spoken. One English journal hearing of his affliction, quoted at once his

"So fair thy vision that the night Abdied with thee lest the light, A fi ming sword before thine eyes, Had shut thee out from Paradise."

lines on Milton:

Another London reviewer calls him the greatest living master of epigram in verse," and might have cited in proof, it they had then appeared, the poet priest's pathetic verses in the August number of the Atlantic Monthly:

Back to the primal gloom
where life began,
As to a y mother's womb,
Must I a man,
Return:
No to be born again
But to remain;
And in the school of Darkness learn
What mean
"The things unseen."

fruits the Catholic Faith can produce in the lives of men and women should read "A Sister's Story," by Mrs. Augustus Craven. The French original was first published in 1866, and ran through nine editions in a few months. It was crowned by the French Academy, The English translation, made by Emily Bowles under the direction of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, reads like an original work, so idiomatic is it. As for the 'Story,' one can not peruse it without feeling that one has come in contact with human love at its purest and human nature at its best. One is glad to know that there have been such people in the world. This is what the press concerning the atrocious con- late Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff says of opinion widely different from that to which Mrs. Craven and those whose story she has told were so devoted, it would be hardly possible for anyone to admire her book more than I do. It seems to me that if the Catholic Church could say nothing more for itself than, "At least I produced the 'Recit d' une Soeur,' it would have proved its right to be considered one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. It is close now on twenty years since I first read the Recit.' I have re-read it, in whole and in part, Heaven only knows how often, and the charm is no degree less strong than it was at first." As brought out by the C. P. A. Publishing Co., 26 Barclay Street, New York, the book is a handsome volume of 539 pages, well printed and well bound, and is sold at a very moderate price.

> The Manchester Guardian, the leading English daily outside London, had the following interesting para-

graph in its issue of August 13: "This week has witnessed at Stonyhurst College the beginning of what promises to be a great work in the making of men evangelists. Following on the lines adopted so successfully in Belgium in giving retreats to working men, seventy Catholic men of the Accrington district gave up half their local holidays to go through the exercises. There has been no such provision hitherto. Retreats have been a kind of spiritual luxury for the moneyed classes. Occasional gentlemen's retreats' are given, but a workspeaks as follows:

In fact the Anglican Communion is a confederation of scattered parcels of Church life, owning a common origin and accepting on the whole the origin and accepting on the working men. The control of the ing man would never dream of asking

same formularies, rather than a division of the Catholic Church, since there is no precedent in primitive even more to our morals; the atmoseven more to our morals; the atmosphere of all public works in our great industrial centres is infidel, and yet we have nothing to counteract its influence,' All were agreed that retreats were needed, and the authorities at Stonyhurst College readily consented to allow the College to be used for the first big retreat for working men. The men in charge of their ing men. The men in charge of their director, Father Lester, S. J., of the Sacred Heart, Accrington, left the Sodality Clubroom, near the church, on Saturday afternoon for Stony-hurst, and the retreat commenced hurst, and the retreat commenced the same evening. Father Matthew Power, S. J., of Edinburgh, inter-preted the spiritual exercises of St. Ignatius' with forceful eloquence. That the men were in deep earnest-ness was seen from the fact that every day of the retreat almost the whole body received. Holy Comwhole body received Holy Com-munion. 'I could not have believed it,' said Father Power, 'I have never seen such devotion, zeal, and enthus-

When considering the great avenues of waste, as we may call them, we most usually think of wealth squandered in riotous or drunken living, or extravagance, that is, either the riches of individuals, or the combined wages of the poor-combined, alas, only in the tills of saloon keepers or the pockets of fakirs. But once in a while we get a glimpse of enormous expenditures which involve no reckless habits, which add nothing to luxury or ease, and yet are amongst the most considerable factors in sucking up the money of the people. Think of one hundred to one hundred and fifty million dollars spent every year for gumdrops, jolly paps, taffy candy and jawbreakers, and this chiefly by children! Think of a millionaire manufacturer of "all day suckers." The children do it. President Dodge of the National Confectionery Salesman's Association of the United States says that without the Any one who wishes to see what children the candy manufacturer would have to go out of business. Nor is it the rich men's children that spend this huge amount. The small sums spent by poor children form the larger portion of it. It must be said that the sum in question is too great for the purpose for which it is spent. Nothing, except a necessary of life, should be consumed in such quantities; for the amount of the cost is too great to be withdrawn from the people into the hands of millionaires, or less wealthy manufacturers, for anything that is not a necessary.

"A Church which does not, when the time comes for her to do so, affirm positively and synodically her faith, is of it: "Although I belong to a school a Church in fetters, and if her bondage continues for centuries becomes a church forsaken." So wrote Augustine Birrell in 1896, and we are reminded of his words by the document which the newspapers are calling the "Lambeth Encyclical." The canons of the Church of England declare that marriage with the deceased wife's sister is forbidden by the law of God. This declaration may almost be called the corner-stone of the Church of England, since Henry VIII's breach with Rome began with denying to the Pope, or to any other power on earth, the power to grant a dispensation for such a marriage. But the British Parliament has made such marriages legal, and the Lambeth Conference of 1908 does not venture to say that they are sinful. It takes a similar position in regard to re-marriage of divorced persons. Eightyseven bishops have voted against remarriage of what is called the "innocent party," and eighty-four have voted in its favor. The Lambeth Conference recommends that in case of such re-marriage the parties be admitted to Communion. This is equivalent to admitting the lawfulness of divorce. But if the courts have power to break the marriage bond, then the guilty party is free to marry again as well as the innocent party. It was not the marriage question, but the question of the Holy Eucharist, that Mr. Birrell was referring to in the passage we have quoted, but the closing words of his essay will perhaps

people to resist the conclusion that . . the new church of England has been exposed to influences and has been required to submit to conditions of existence totally incompatible with any working definition of either Church authority or Church discip-

It is interesting to compare, as we have done on several occasions, the views taken of the position of the Church of England by the different sections of its membership, represented on the one hand by the Saturday Review and on the other hand by the Spectator. The latter journal, discussing the document which it calls "the Encyclical and the Resolutions issued by the Bishops, Archbishops, and Metropolitans composing the Lambeth Conference," has the following to say :

"It is no secret that some Church-"It is no secret that some Churchmen within the Conference and very many outside it would have liked the Conference to take up what has been called a strong and definite line on the marriage law, and especially on the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Happily the Conference refused to lay down any hard and fast rules here, and has refrained from bringing itself into conflict with the law of the land in the last particular. But, as has been pointed out, this relaw of the land in the last particular. But, as has been pointed out, this refusal to take unwise action is in reality action of a very significant kind. The Church is bound to condemn that which it holds to be sinful and essentially anti-Christian. Therefore that which it does not condemn cannot be regarded as contrary to the not be regarded as contrary to the religion of Christ. For example, the refusal to treat marriage with a de-ceased wife's sister when such marriage is solemnised in accordance with the law of the land as sintul, must make it impossible for any right-thinking clergyman in the future to thinking clergyman in the future to treat those who have contracted such marriages as open and notorious evillivers, from whom the sacraments of the Church must be withheld. In our view, the refusal of the Lambeth Conference to adopt the line which has been taken by certain well meaning but over-zealous persons, has saved the Church from a great danger,—the danger of coming into conflict with danger of coming into conflict with lay opinion and with the law of the land. And it has done this without any loss of strength or dignity and without in the slightest degree exposing itself to the charge of timidity. It has kept the middle course, the moderate course, and the wise course.

"The Resolutions dealing with the question of marriage and divorce are as a whole thoroughly sensible, and leave the Anglican position substantially whereit has always been. After tially where it has always been. After confirming the Resolution of the Conference of 1888, the Conference, however, passed a Resolution declaring it to be undesirable that the remarriage of even an innocent divorced person shall receive the blessing of the Church. We regret the passing of such a Resolution, as we hold the marriage of divorced persons, when the divorce is obtained in accordance with the law of England, to be perfectly legitimate. We note, however, that this Resolution was only carried by a majority of 3 votes, 87 to 84, and therefore it cannot be considered to commit the Anglican Communion very deeply in the direction indi-cated."

All readers of the New Testament are aware that John the Baptist came into collision with King Herod on a matrimonial question. And it is generally believed,-indeed we think it safe to assume that the editor of the Spectator believes it,-that John the Baptist was right. But how do we know he was right? Most Christians, we venture to say, will assert that we know it because he was a man sent from God with authority to call sinners, whether high and low, to repentance. But we suspect that this is not the view held by the editor of the Spectator. According to his theory, the great trouble was that Herod was not a constitutional sovereign. If he had only called a Parliament, and this Parliament, at his request, had declared his marriage with Herodias lawful, then it would have been altogether improper for John the Baptist, holy man though he was, to set himself boldly against the law of the land, and although capital punishment might be too severe for his case, Herod would have been perfectly justified in prohibiting him from preaching.

A sloop upset in Penobscot Bay, off Deer Isle, Me., on Tuesday, and seven persons were drowned. They were visitors from Washington, Baltimore

THE NEUTRAL SCHOOLS OF FRANCE.

The French Government has given another instance of what it means by religious neutrality. The Minister of Education, M. Doumergue, has brought in a Bill which runs as

"On the complaint addressed by the Inspector of Primary Education to a Justice of the Peace, the penalties set forth in Article 14 of the Law of March 28, 1883, will be inflicted on the father a grandian or other responsible father or guardian or other responsible person who shall have been convicted of having prevented a child on the roll of a public school from there receiving instruction on all or part of the subjects declared to be obligatory under Article 1 of the aforesaid Law under Article l of the aforesaid Law, or from using in class any books regularly inscribed on the list of the department. To the same penalties will be liable any person who shall commit a similar infraction of the Law, either by a speech or by placarding or distributing writings containing a direct provocation to the commission of such infraction of the Law as is specified above." The immediate reason of this Bill is

that a certain number of parents at a place called Vievigne laid a complaint in the Court of Dijon against a teacher named Morizot, who declared to his pupils that confession was nonsense, and that God was nothing but a wellfilled purse. The Court decided that the teacher had violated the neutrality of the school demanded by the Law of 1882, and passed censure on him.accordingly. M. Doumergue now declares that any parents having complaints to make against teachers must lay them, not before the Courts, but before the Education Department, and that, in the meantime, any parent who forbids his child to study certain subjects or use certain textbooks shall be held guilty of the offence which the above-mentioned teacher was convicted of, and shall be subject to the penalties for violating the neutrality Law of 1882. It is the lamb, not the wolf, who has muddled the stream. The Minister of Education excuses himself by saying that there is a conspiracy of parents against the schools, and that only narrow-minded bigots could find fault with the text-books. Here are some of the passages which M. Doumergue says none but bigoted parents would object to their children reading in school: "For a long time it was thought that God created man. . . But the recent conquests of evolution," etc. "The Renaissance followed the epoch of Christian barbarism when Christianity paralyzed the arts. sciences, and literature." "Christianity is the struggle against the beautiful in nature, since it declares war on The Moriz all man's propensities." incident is not the only one which shows what sort of neutrality is observed by the teachers. A teacher in a Paris school declared to a class of children between ten and twelve years old: "If I offered God 50,000 francs for putting out the sun, would he be able to win the money? You see, therefore, very clearly that there is no God." A school-mistress at Saint Genard told her scholars: "All that the Church teaches is lying and false; the Mass and religious ceremonies are only shows; there is neither heaven nor hell: all these things have been invented by the curés in order to enslave people's consciences." A teacher in the Nord district argued thus against the immortality of the soul: "The spirit is in the brain; at death the brain dies, and therefore, when one dies, one is dead wholly." At the time of the terrible disaster in the Courrieres mines, one of the schoolmasters of the neighborhood asked his pupils: "If there were a God, would such things happen?" Another Paris teacher threatened to withhold certificates from any pupils who went to Mass or made their First Communion. An Inspector of Schools, writing in a "New Course of Pedagogy" which has just been published, boldly declares: "Education destroys more than it builds up. The child does not come to school a blank. He brings with him the prejudices of his parents; the fear accumulated in the race by religious oppression. The great thing is to destroy all that. . . .

Conscience is not a light. Continued on page 4

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THE HOME COMING.

(For The Casket)

A golden haze lay over the earth, sea and sky and land blurred mistily in its enveloping veil. The long faint blue line of Cape St. George crept far out between the waters of the misty bay, and the smiling blue of the autumn sky. The country-side was at peace. The only sound was the breaking of the incoming tide on the rocky beach, and the swish and relapse of the waters as they gurgled among the boulders along the shore. A white flash of wings, and an occasional harsh of wings, and an occasional harsh shriek came up from the cove where a couple of gulls sought food for their young concealed in their nest among the stones and sand. All else was still, calm in the slumberous peace of Indian summer. In the gardens of the farm houses among the hills the sweet-briers were blossomless now, but fall marigoids and asters still bloomed, vieing with the glory of the garden-rod that crowned the roadsides. In the woods the leaves were falling from the trees. Here and there long naked branches stretched out from the gay foliage like the arms of some gaunt spectre. Along the edges of the swamps and brooks, the maples flamed vividly, and the raspberry bushes skirting the zig zag fence were browning under Old Mere Paulaine stood in the

doorway looking down the road, that swept in a wide curve along the shore and led up through the woods. Up around the curve it branched off toward the railroad, and road he must come. Leon! he was coming! Leon! her first-born! Leon! he who had ran away from weary years agone, ward the railroad, and down that road he must come. Leon! he was home twenty weary years agone, tired of the little life of the farm and village, tired of the sowing in the spring, the reaping in the fall, the hay cutting, the wood hauling, the tending the dumb things of field and stall. The lure of the world was on him, its glamor turned his mind, its richness pulsed in his veins, and he left home. Never a word did he send back. He travelled and voyaged up and down, sometimes near, sometimes far. And at home they waited. 'He will come tack, when he is tired, we shall see," they said, but the years passed one by one, slowly, sadly, or gladly, and still he did not come. His father gave up hope, and went about his work with a bowed head. He grew grey before his time, he walked with a cane, at fifty he was aged to eighty. His mind, his heart, were eighty. His mind, his heart, were fixed on Leon, to see him once before he died, only once would make him quite happy. But the months slipped out from his weakening life, and glided by and passed, and Leon did not come. And then when the buoy of Hope had wholly slipped away, he calmly sunk beneath the tide of Life, and the sun shone as fair and the calmly sunk beneath the tide of Life, and the sun shone as fair and the winds blew as soft, and its billows glittered as serenely as before, and still the wanderer did not come. And at home they waited, the mother and Agnes, the one other child. The farm was drifting to ruin. The fences had not been built for years. The cows wandered at will from field to field. The harps and outbouses were well The barns and outhouses were well nigh falling down, the house itself was a wreck. Yet still they clung to it, and held it for him. 'He must find us here when he comes. There must be a fire and a meal waiting him.' This was their answer to all him.' This was their answer to all questions. They refused all offers of help. Even the friendship of the neighbors was refused. They lived a lonely life; two Penelopes waiting. He was the subject of all their talk. His coming the one desire of each. At last, the younger woman fell ill. The trying years told on her tired heart, and she too past from the weary waiting.

only his mother remained to keep the vigil of love. Day by day all through spring and sum-mer she waited hopefully. 'He will come soon now,' she said. 'He will come when the grass is to be cut,' But the grass grew, and blossomed and ripened, and still he did not come. The hay was cut and housed. The roses grew and faded in the garden, and on the hillside the daisies, buttercups and wild-asters followed one another and died. The hills faded to brown, the latest cut hay of the marshes had been hauled home, and

now at last he was coming.

The letter was dated two weeks before. 'I am coming home,' it said, 'for ever.' Poor Leon! doubtless he was tired of roaming out in the great world. After all there was not much happiness in it. The heart, ah! yes! poor human heart! - turns al ways to its own for rest, though it may seek for pleasure over the whole wide world. Poor Loon! how different everything will be from what he left it, from what he will expect to see. But he will soon have everything put into place. He will put up the fences and rebuild the barns. He will have his fields well kept, and everything will be ordered well and thriftily, as became the fine old Paulaine home, under the mastery of Leon, the homing son of the old master. Yes! yes! everything would now be well. And the long waiting, she thought as she stood there in the door, the long waiting, that now was over, forever, he had said it 'I am coming home for ever.'

Down the road she gazed, but not a

speck was visible on its white length. A little breeze dusked among the trees, shaking down little eddies of leaves, and scattering the dust on the road into low gray clouds for a moment, then settling down again. The golden haze was shifting out on the water. The shadow of the Dog-head lay long on the placid sea. How often, she thought, Leon had brought her berries from that shaggy island, the Doghead, as they called it, before he had gone away. Far up in the woods, a train whistle blew. His

train she knew, it carried him, her poor boy. She turned again to some household duty, to calm her mind, and heart, that throbbed well nigh to breaking. The old clock above his picture in the kitchen ticked the moments slowly. The woman looked at it almost reproachfully, why was it so slow? The flies buzzed drowsily about the windows. Outside, far down the hillside the tinkle of a cow bell jarred on her. The warm, smoky fragrance of autumn came in at the window, and filled the old room with an odor as subtle as spring violets. The calmness stole into the woman's tired soul, and into the woman's tired soul, and played among her weary heart-strings, a melody of peace. She took up her work, and sat by the window in her chair. At last the waiting was over the wastern over, the weariness of twenty years flooded over her. Her head drooped forward upon her breast. Mere Paulaine was asleep. The wakening afternoon breeze stole up from the water and breathed in at the winwater, and breathed in at the win-dow, stirring the gray hair about her temples, gentle as an angel's thoughts. The shadows lengthened over the bay. The Cape grew bluer and more distinct through the haze. A bank of fleecy clouds lay piled up on the lower sky, and within Mere Paulaine slumbered on.

Meanwhile he was coming down

the road, a gaunt, forlorn figure. His clothes hung loosely about him. His trousers were frayed, his coat worn past the mile stone of respectability, his hat deep-dented over his eyes His coarse boots were white with the dust of the roads, and at each step he ploughed up scattered dust eddies, which settled thick on his clothes.

He glanced sometimes right or left, at some old familiar landmark, as he walked, some reminder of the days wagne. He met no one; the silence weighed down on him, The doors of memory stood wide open, and a flood of faces and voices issued forth and peopled wood and field as he passed. Voices of those he had known called to him from the old favorite haunts. At every turn of the road stood some one of his old friends. He passed the stone wall, where the raspberries grew. It was grown wilder than he had known it. Here and there a few black-red berries hung among the withered leaves, delicate food for the tall birds. tall birds.

The farm houses seemed all deserted. The farm houses seemed all deserted. No one was stirring about. A few cattle grazed along the hills, and he met a few timid sheep, which fled at his approach, browsing along the shrubby roadway. That was all the sign of life he saw. And then he came over the brow of the hill, and beneath him lay his home. Team welled up in lay his eyes. This was welled up in his eyes. beneath him lay his home, welled up in his eyes. This This was

He sat down by the roadside. This was home, but so changed. Was that his father in the garden? And that his father in the garden? And yes, that surely was Agnes down by the line-fence. His mother was making supper. Yes! there was the blue spiral of smoke from the chimney. They would be expecting him. How gla! they would be to see him. Twenty years! Doubtless they would be changed. He himself was changed. His life had been a burlesque of living. He had been a failure. All that was over now. With the farm and those who most cared for him, he would, he who most cared for him, he would, he must, succeed. He would work hard, he would save, he would give up his old spendthrift, his old vagabond ways. His life henceforth would be as calm, as pure as the quiet waters of the bay. The vicious habits of years, the city slime that clung to him, he would wash it all off in the limpid

fountain of home.

Well—they would be expecting him. He got up, and with a halfhearted effort to brush off the dust from his clothes, trudged on down the As he drew near, every line, every angle about his home stood out with increasing clearness, like the features of some dear face. The duplicate of his memory brought out the broken pane in the kitchen window, the clump of garden musk at the door, the rain-barrel at the corper of the house, and all the countless little details treasured so long in his heart of hearts.

He turned in at the gate. Strange there was no one about. Where was his father, mother, Agnes? Everything about the place was so quiet, not a sound, not a breath. The sun cast a warm glow over all. The hills cast a warm glow over all. The fills slept under its glory. The haze had lifted from the bay, which shone as blue as a sapphire. In the cove the gulls shrieked no longer. The voice of the sea was hushed. He passed around the garden to the kitchen. The crackle of a wood fire came to him. Hastenped in at the door. He He stepped in at the door. He saw his mother at the window, saw the tired, sweet, old, worn face, saw the gray hair stirred by the air from the gray hair stirred by the air from the sea. A great love stirred in his soul, and he tried to cry out to her, but no sound came from his lips. He knelt by her side gently, so gently, the tears streaming from his eyes. The call of his young boyhood rose to his lips, 'Mon mere! Mon petite mere!' But the tired eyes did not unclose, the drooping head did not rise. He looked up into the still face. Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! can it be, after all the long waiting?' But even the wondrous strength of mother love, of

wondrous strength of mother love, of woman's patience, could not endure under the lonely hoping of the years, Mere Paulaine was dead.

Outside the cow bells' tinkling came nearer. The hollow bark of a dog came from among the hills, somewhere. A waggon rumbled along the road beyond the curve. The evening breeze began to whisper through the trees of the garden. Along the roadtrees of the garden. Along the road-side the golden-rod nodded in its breath, and it rippled the surface of the cove. The voice of the ocean awoke. The years of waiting were over, the home-coming of the tired

gleaners had come. A. ALPHONSE MCKEOUGH.

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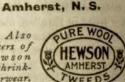
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is the best and safest remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Etc.

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

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THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

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(By permission of the publisher, B. Herder, St. Louis, U. S. A.) CHAPTER II.

Mr. Babington staid for a whole week with us at Woxindon, on the pretext of wanting to confer, about matters with Father Weston, whom we were expecting to weston, whom we were expecting to eturn from a missionary expedition of Berkshire. He generally went bout, like the blessed martyr Camabout, like the biessed martyr Cam-pion, in the character of a jewel-merchant from one nobleman's seat to another; and verily he carried with him a treasure to offer for purchase, none other than the pearl of great price, whereof the Gospel speaks. When the priests went on these missionary ourneys they were not unfrequently journeys they were not unfrequently accompanied by young noblemen, who introduced them to the families who were either open or covert adherents of the Catholic Church. In fact some years before, several Catholic young men of position had formed an assocition with the object of affording with the object of affording ssistance to the secular priests and assistance the Jesuit Fathers, whom the Pope the Jesuit Fathers, whom the Pope sent from time to time to succour his afflicted children in England. They afficted children in England. They used every endeavour to keep them from falling into the clutches of the nursuivants; and when this happened, they exerted themselves actively in bahalf of the unhappy prisoners. On this Christian guild the Holy Father bestowed a special benediction, and attached to it privileges and indulgen-Mr. Babington was a member of this association; it was while visiting my Uncle Robert in Newgate that he made the acquaintance of Uncle Remy. No wonder then that we regarded him as a dear and welcome

No one was fonder of him than my ittle brother Frith. From the very first he laid himself out to amuse the hov. When the sun shone, he took him dit riding on his grey pony in the meadow, and when April showers blew up, and heavy rain drops pattered sharply against the half-windows, he would take a sheet of cardboard, and with a few swift strokes of the pencil, for he was an accomplished draughtsman, produce before the delighted child groups of soldiery: the Dutch or German Landsknecht, the Spanish arquebusier, the Swiss helebardier, nay even the Prince of Parma himself on horseback. Again he would cover the paper with objects of the chase, huntsman and hound, hare and fox, roebuck and deer and wild-boar. Then Anne would fetch her colour - box and attire the soldiers in green and gold, in red and blue, giving them a black moustache and ruddy nose, while peals of laughter sounded from all the three. For my sister had soon dropped her shy manner towards our merry guest, on the contrary, she was not a little saucy in her behaviour, so that my grandmother had occasion to reprove her with word or sign. It was all no use, and if I ventured so much as to her she pulled a wry say a word to her she pulled a wry face, and asked if I was jealous of her, and if I thought she did not see that I was setting my cap at the young Lord

I need hurdly say that I felt hurt by this unsisterly speech, which certainly was quite undeserved, and I made a resolution for the future to keep my admonitions to myself. Besides, my father had witnessed this little passage of arms, and he only smiled, letting us see very plainly that he would have no objection to Mr. Babington as a son-in-law. One really cannot blame him for this, since in times such as those in which we lived, parents were those in which we lived, parents were naturally anxious to see their daughters provided for. I never thoroughly iked the young man; he was too frivolous and jocular to suit my taste. I should have preferred a graver man as a husband, for my sister, I mean; still it must be acknowledged that her sprightly disposi ion was very well in keeping with his vivacious manner. Yet there was that in him, as my

father said, which would make him fine character, when his youthful follies were got rid of. He was a staunch, true-hearted Catholic, always ready to make sacrifices for his re-It was a pleasure to hear him tuk about the captive Queen, Mary Stuart. His eyes sparkled and he grew quite eloquent in her praise. When twelve years old he had gone to Sheffield Castle as page of the Earl of Shrewshury, in whose custody the unhappy Queen of Scots then was, and thus he had become acquainted with that beautiful and virtuous, but no less unfortunate Princess. Our eyes used to fill with tears while he related how at her command he had often carried the dishes from her own table to the poor at the castle gate, and how she used continually to pray for her enemies and calumniators above all for her cousin Elizabeth. We could fancy how many a time he fell on his knees at the captive Queen's feet, and kissed her hand, pledging himself to be her faithful servant. Then she would stroke his rosy cheek with a smile, and say with motherly tenderness: 'What would you do for me, my child?' and he would reply enthusiastically: 'I will set your Majesty free, as George Douglas did from Lochleven Castle.' Upon that, the smile would fade from her countenance, as she answered: 'That is all nonsense 'Anthony! Douglas and other brave men shed their blood for me, it is true, but they made my lot none the lighter, rather the reverse. My future is in God's hand; beware, when you are grown to man's estate, how you stir a finger in my defense, it might cost you your blood and even your life.

Thereupon,' Babington added, when narrating these reminiscences, I used to assure her that I could have no greater happiness than to shed my blood for her sake. And what I felt as a boy, I now feel as a wan. Who

saw from my sister Anne's face that she noticed this too; for she turned pale, and fixed her latge dark eyes on the young man with a peculiar expression. Yet neither my father, who did not view the matter in so serious a light, nor either of us, asked him a single question about his plans; we only talked in general about the captive Queen, who had been removed from Sheffield Castle to Wingfield. thence to Tutbury, and only last Christmas brought to Chartley Castle, where in Sir Amias Paulet she had a grim Puritan for her jailer. Only Mr. Bainbgton observed casually, that Chartley was at no great distance. Chartley was at no great distance from his seat at Dethick, and that he knew all the people in the neighbourhood very well. Putting two and two together, I felt little doubt that he had some definite project in his mind.

CHAPTER III.

My wife speaks of some other visitors who came to Woxindon, and of the important matters that were discussed there

Two or three days after Mr. Babington had been talking to us in that interesting manner about the Queen of Scots, the saintly priest, Father William Weston, came back from his tour in Berkshire. He said mass for us, and afterwards delivered a most instructive discovered and the productive discovered discovered and the productive discovered instructive discourse on the words: Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and so to enter into his glory?' (S. Luke 24, 26.) For it was the blessed, though not for us joyous Eastertide, and well it was for us, at that holy season, to be encouraged by the example of Christ, who himself points out to His bride, the Holy Church, the way of suffering as the way that leads to victory. On the self same day Babington had a long conversation with this Father, the result of which, to judge from his manner, was not altogether satisfactory. Later on, unfortunately not until some three months had elapsed. I learnt from Anne what was the subject upon which they had conferred.

Well nigh three weeks had now gone by since I first noticed the singular little plant in the upper chamber. In this interval, it had thriven amazingly, so that already the five little stalks or branches were discernible. One day we-the Reverned Father, that is, Anthony Babington, Anne and myself -had gone up to look at it, and give our opinion about it, when little Frith came running up to announce the arrival of a messenger from London, whom Uncle Robert had set to tell us that both he and Father Thompson were to appear before the criminal court at Westminster on the morrow On hearing this, Uncle Remy and Babington at once took horse to go to London. Father Weston went with them, passing as Edmund the jewel merchant, to afford, if possible, the comfort of his spiritual ministrations to the condemned. Thus Christian charity urged him again to risk fall-

ing into the lion's jaws.

It will readily be imagined that we spent a considerable part of the next day in the Oratory, reciting psalms and the litany of the Saints in behalf of the captives. Towards evening Uncle Remy sent a servant to inform that Pohert had by her Majesty's us that Robert had, by her Majesty's gracious pleasure, been con-demned to 18 months imprisonment, and a fine of £1000; 1) at the same time he was gravely ad-monished to desist for the future from all papist practices, and regularly to attend the public worship as established by royal command. The Priest William Thompson was sentenced to the terriple death incurred high treason, according to Act 27 of Queen Elizabeth. My father who had been ailing for some time past, was so deeply distressed by these tidings that he took to his bed in consequence. He said he thought it was almost out of his power to raise the sum of £1000 for his brother without mortgaging the last remnants of his property. The sentence of death against the priest he did not think would be carried out, but commuted probably to peretual exile since there had already been three priests put to death by the executioner at Tyburn that year, and the Queen would be careful not to push matters too far.

This unfortunately, however, was not the case. As long as I live I shall not forget the 20th April 1586. A beautiful Spring day had succeeded a long run of rough winds and rainy weather, and the warm sunshine had beguiled our grandmother to yield to our entreaties, and come out into the garden. Anne and I each gave her an arm, and thus supported, she slowly paced along beside the borders, drinking in deep draughts of the mild balmy air, pausing now and again to admire some fresh wonder which Spring's soft fingers had wrought since yestereve. When, conformably with her invariable custom, she turned in the direction of the oak beneath whose shade the bodies of Fr. Bristow and my dear mother reposed.
Anne stopped short, exclaiming:
'Now, grandmother, are you really
going to that grave again! What did
I ask you to come out of that gloomy room into the bright sunshine for, not for a little diversion for you and for us? Always sad and always mournful—I really cannot stand it! And you too, Mary, you go about with a hang dog pace, instead of helping me to there poor father and grand. a hang dog pace, instead of helping me to cheer poor father and grand-mother! D.) look at the lovely flowers, the hyacinths and narcissus that are so deliciously fragrant, the dwarf fruit trees and espaliers one sheet of white and pink clossoms; the old cherry tree with the bees hum-

1) Equivalent to at least £5000 at the present

knows whether I may not yet meet with an opportunity to redeem my word.'

The manner in which he uttered these words gave us to understand he had formed some design in connection with the Queen of Scots, I saw from my sister Anne's face that she noticed this too; for she turned pale, and fixed her large dark eyes on process out yonder in the wood, their branches just tipped with emerald green, and over all a deep blue sky such as one seldom sees in this country. Do you not hear the chaffinch's merry note? And oh look! what a splendid breathlessly. 'I saw them from the watchtower. Uncle Remy and Mr. Babington and a lot more men on horseback; they have just passed the clearing by the great oak, and will be here in another minute. I am going to tell old Thomas to let them in.'

We followed the child as quickly as grandmother's slow movements perof my crown imperial—take care, Mary, you will frighten it away!

'O, Anne, you are like that giddy thing yourself,' replied grandmother

smilingly, 'if you can let the external delights of Spring engross your mind on such a day as this, memorable for the shedding of innocent blood. I hardly think I could have done so at your age. I remember the days when your age. I remember the days when the Carthusian Fathers, when Sir the Carthusian Fathers, when Sir Thomas More and the saintly Bishop Fisher were executed, I was then about as old as you are now; but good Heavens! what prayers we offered and what tears we shed. Yet I do not blame you for your high spirits, far from it; may you keep them long, only take care lest they go too far, and do not make great friends with frivolous, shallow-minded people.

'You mean Babington,' Anne promptly responded. 'Why are you so unjust to him? He is a zealous Catholic, and precisely for that reason he is not sour-visaged like the Puritans; and it is my belief that he has more serious business in hand than you have any idea of, or that his light-hearted way would lead one to suspect. If we had but a dozen men like him, Burghley and Walsingham, and whatever their names may be, would not find it such an easy matter to drive Catholics like helpless sheep to the slaughter house! And if I were a man, I would do like Babington—'

'You would bear your cross like a good Catholic as long as God may please, interposed grandmother with a solemn mien, knowing as you will do, that the way of the cross is the way of the Crown. But as for our Derbyshire guest, who seems to have made an extraordinary impression on my little Anne,' she added, casting at the same time a searching glance on the blushing girl, 'he is either on very confidential terms with you, or else he is very imprudent. Who would let a child like you get an inkling of his plans, much less communicate them to

He has told me his plans,' Anne ried excitedly. 'You all heard what he said about the good Queen of Scots, who is our rightful ruler. Surely no one can deny that, since no less than sixteen years ago the Holy Father deprived Elizabeth of her pretended right to the Crown! And if Mr. Babington or any other nobleman should entertain the design of delivering Queen Mary from prison, I for one should consider it to be a christian and chivalrous enterprise, and should support it by every means in my

My sister spoke with her characteristic impetuosity, in a half angry, half defiant manner, so that grandmother and I were no less startled by what she said than by the way in which she said it. We instinctively glanced around, fearing lest her words should have reached other ears than those for which they were intended. Fortunatly there was no one near except Bosgrave, a faithful old maidservant, who was nearly deaf, or at any rate very hard of hearing. Relieved at this, I exclaimed: 'For God's sake. Anne, take care what you are saying If any Protestant overheard you, you would be thrown into the Tower, and torn to pieces on the rack for high

treason! Then grandmother said gently:
'My dear child, who has put such notions into your foolish little head?'
Of course I should be glad to see Queen Mary set at liberty, and in possession of the throne which is hers by right. But as far as the governby right. But as far as the gover ment of this country is concerned, you are perfectly aware that the Pope declared that Elizabeth's subjects were not to withdraw the allegiance they had sworn to her, and that Blessed Edmund Campion had prayed for her with his latest breath. Let us therefore pray God to bring her to a better mind, that she may return to the bosom of the Church, and that we may yet see happy days under her

Our dear grandmother spoke with not a little animation, and a delicate colour tinged her usually pale countenance. But Anne stamped her foot upon the ground, exclaiming: 'She will never be converted! The blood of hundreds and hundreds of innocent victims, many of whom were priests, cries like Able's blood to Heaven for vengence against her. Only the other day Mr. Babington was saying-

Here grandmother broke in really angrily: 'I beg you will not be always quoting Mr. Babington to me,' she said. Since when, pray, have you taken this young man for your

'He is not my teacher,' Anne answered in a more subdued tone. 'He is a very good young man, and a most pleasant companion. No one can help liking him, he is such a nobleheartd, chivalrous fellow. Confess Mary, that you are quite fond of him, He is a great favourite with Uncle Barty and Uncle Remy, and with father, too, not, to speak of Frith. who began to cry when they started for London, because Babington told him in joke, that he was not coming back anymore. Besides we ought to be grateful to him for the kindness he showed Uncle Robert in prison. So do not be angry anymore, granny, dear, nor scold us poor children because we are not quite as wise and prudent as if we had your beautiful white hair.'

Thus peace was again concluded and just at the right time too, for at that very moment Frith appeared running down the garden path to-wards us. 'They are coming!' he

grandmother's slow movements permitted, and came up just as the porter swung back the ponderous oaken gate, the only means of ingress from without into our garden, which was enclosed by a high wall. We had only a few minutes to wait before the riders emerged from the wood hard by, and sprang from the saddle, throwing the reins to the porter and stablemen who stood by. Frith began to stroke Mr. Babington's chestnut mare familiarly on the neck, and wanted to lead her away to the stable, but to his vexation, Uncle Remy would in no wise consent to this.

(To be continued)

Wesley and the Liquor Traffic.

We have heard of the devil masquerading in the livery of heaven, and we had a striking illustration of that character in one of the Halifax eveningdailies last Saturday evening. It was in the shape of a two column liquor advertisment, in connection with which appeared what purported to be a photo cut of John Wesley, and a recommendation by him of the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage. We do not presume to dictate to the press in reference to the class of advertisement it accepts, but we can assure the said periodical that many Methodists looked upon the publication, for pay, of such an unwarranted and deceptive advertisment with much disfavor and indignation.

indignation.

The advertisers, two liquor firms of the city, says: 'The famous founder of Methodism was pre-eminently a man of heroic and humanitarian ideals, whose personal piety, beneficence and high moral teachings deserve the approbation of all good men's Having such an opinion of this

godly man, they should be prepared to receive with approbation his pro-nouncement on the liquor traffic, as found in Vol. II, No. 50, of his sermons. He says: 'Neither may we gain by hurting our neighbour in his body. Therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is, eminently, all that liquid fire, commonly called drams or liquors. It is true, these may have a place in inedicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders; although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskilfulness of the practitioner. Therefore, such as prepare and sell them only for this end, may keep their conscience clear. But who are they? Who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way, to any one that will buy, are poisoners general. They murder His Majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to bell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then would envy their large estates, and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell? Blood, blood is their foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously ever day. 'canst thou hope to deliver down the fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven: therefore, thy name shall soon be rooted out, as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee.'

Notwithstanding such a deliver-ance, such is the viciousness of this traffic, that its agents can issue such an impudent advertisement, even though we might hope that no reputable public press would have the bad taste to publish it.—The Wesleyan.

When the Swallows Homeward Fly.

An experience which the late Francis Thompson once had with a swallow is rather forcibly suggestive of that formerly much-quoted lyric of Longfellow's, "The Arrow and the Longfellow's,

I shot an arrow into the air; It fell to earth, I know not where. Catching, one day in the early autumn, a swallow that nested in his garden, the English poet fastoned to its wing a piece of oiled paper with the words, "Swallow, little swallow, wonder where you pass the winter The next spring the swallow returned to its nest at the usual time, Attached to its foot was another piece of oiled paper with the inscription Florence, at the house of Casteddorf. Cordial greetings to the friend in the





GATES LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

Is made of the Roots, Herbs, Barks, Buds and Plants.

The People's Medicine

Expressly to cure disease, and in chronic cases the Invigorating Syrup is used in connection to regulate the bowels. Everyone should take a few

Spring and Fall

to purify the blood. The cheapest and best on the market, and has been in constant use in Nova Scotia for over 70 years.

WANTED

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

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

We Want your business. Get our rates.

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Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons,

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

Souvenir Spoons

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

T. P TANSEY

14 Drummond St. MONTREAL

FOR SALE.

That well known farm situate at College Grant, within one mile of the famous

Copper Mine,

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

T. J. SEARS, Lochaber.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations.

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

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

DUTIE: - (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother on certain conditions Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

THE NEUTRAL SCHOOLS OF FRANCE

(Continued from page 1) Conscience is a tradition. We shall be on our guard against conscience." In the face of facts like these the Minister of Education has the effrontery to say that the State schools are neutral, and that parents wishing to make complaint must do so to the Education office, that is to the Government of the day, and not to the Courts, which are in some measure independent of the Government. If they forbid their children to attend such schools or use such text-books, they render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment. The Temps and the Journal des Debats, both of them Republican journals and neither of them Catholic, have protested against this injustice. The Temp says:

"Everyone knows the real origin of this crisis. It arises from the intem-perate language of a certain number of teachers who have a singular way of understanding what is meant by civic instruction and religious neutral ity. Their theories on military duty and the fatherland, as well as the innot only against the priest, but even against the very idea of religion itself, have rightly alarmed parents who are anxious to see the consciences of their children respected. It has, furthermore, been more than once fully proved that the books put into the hands of the scholars with the approbation of the education authorities contained passages which did not always, especially in the matter of re-ligion, take their inspiration from the rules of neutrality which the legislator has wished to make predominant in compulsory secular education.

The Journal des Debats speaks to the same effect :

"Public opinion complains of an existing abuse. There are public teachers who show an outrageous lacking in the matter of neutrality by putting forward in class teaching which is either unseemly or even actually injurious to patriotism, morality, the religious sentiment or Families feel themselves helpless against these excesses of language, which, though forbidden by law, actually enjoy a frequent im-

But the British press, taking the keynote from the Londom Times, has steadily denied that religion is being persecuted in France. The solitary exception among daily papers is the Birmingham Post, whose London correspondent wrote as follows on the occasion of the death of the Paris correspondent of the Times :

"The sudden death of Mr. William "The sudden death of Mr. William Lavino, who has been the Paris correspondent of the Times since M. de Blowitz passed away, recalls the opposing attitudes taken by the distinguished journalist and the Post in the matter of the hostile legislation against the Church in France. Mr. Invino threw the whole weight of his influence in tayour of M. Briand, and against the French Bishous and the against the French Bishops and the Vatican, and by continuous treatment of the facts from one point of view alone, succeeded in giving a decided direction to London opinion and to various provincial journals. The issues were put in your own columns, alone among English daily papers, however, in a sense contrary to that expressed by Mr. Lavino; and I have reason to know that this was noted with much satisfaction at the Vatican, re it was held that the English press had allowed itself to be misled by the high authority of Mr. Lavino. Energetic steps were taken to undo the effect of his writing, but, as the Times biographer of his colleague suggests today, Mr. Lavino was writ-ing to enforce a principle—that of the supremacy of the French Republic over any institution within its borders, and that explained much as to his controversial methods."

Dr. McLennan is Dead.

"What shadows we are; and what shadows we

The late representative of the County of Inversess in the House of Commons of Canada is no more. He died as dies a warrier, with his armor on. He fall as falls a patriot in the loyal service of his country. In the act of addressing a meeting of his constituents at Little River, Cheticamp, on the evening of 22nd August he was on the evening of 22 od August he was stricken with a pain in the heart which ended fatelly on the night of August 27 b. He was the nomin sted Liberal candidate for the next general election in Inverness, and it was a path tie incident that, on the very night, the date of the election was announced in the County, this sanguine and robust campaigner was summored to the great Beyond.

There cannot be two opinions as to the place which Dr. McLennan held in the politics of Inverness. He was

the politics of inverness. He was easily and admittedly the greatest personal force that ever entered the public life of this County. To say that he had no faults, were to say what is not true of any of Adam's seed. To say that he satisfied all, were to suggest what is impossible were to suggest what is impossible—and providentially impossible, to mortal man. He had infirmities of temper which cost him much, and which, in his cooler moments, he would be himself the first to deplore; but, even in his indignation, he had sufficient nobility of soul never to visit bis animus on any person unawares. If he had to fight, he fought in the open, he fought face to face, with vizers down. Being a brave and an honest man, though sometimes ill-advised, he spurned the hidden J. L. McDougalle.

strategies which are the weapons of cowards. It is the simple truth to say that he was eminently free from the graver taints, too common in state life, which debase humanity.

Apart from those eccentricities of temper, those who knew him best can testify that he was an upright, bonorable man; a creditable and useful citizen; a good practical Christian; a regular, conscious church-goer; and a regular, conscious church-goer; and a willing, cheerful contributor to all

good works of charity.

It is thirty-five years since he set up as a regular physician in Inverness County, being then twenty-nine years of age. He located in Margaree and had an extensive and successful practice from the start. During all that time he never slighted or refused a call, no matter how remote or poor a call, no matter how remote or poor the caller. He never sued a man, and it is not known that he ever wrote or peremptorily asked a patient for payment of his charges. It is known, however, that he positively refused to take anything from patients who had suffered long, when they afterwards came with the actual cash to pay him. this said that when he was elected to the House of Commons in 1886 he burned his previous books of account, books fairly filled with honest, hardearned debts against the poorer people of this County. "Did this, in Caesar, seem ambition?" He loved power for power's sake, as the most of us would do, but there was not a mean or selfish fibre in his composition.

Though a fion in the field, he was a veritable lamb in the sick-room; and no medical minister was ever more scrupulous to do all he could. In his younger years it was a common thing for him to spend twenty-four hours over a serious case without sleep or intermission. No call was too long; no roads too bad no weather too in-clement no night too dark or cold to prevent "the big doctor" from coming quickly to the aid of a suffering sup-plicant. Poor fellow! He had the human sympathies, and the generous elings of a gallant Highland hero.

His first entrance into the public arena was in 1878, when he ran for the House of Commons as a third and independent candidate. Though a young man then, and defeated, he built up a surprisingly large following, awaly a page-onal daims. Irrespectpurely on personal claims. Irrespective of party-politics, the County of Inverness dearly loves a man. The doctor changed his politics several times since, for the which he was acutely criticised. It is useless to ask why any man changes his position in respect of public affairs. Though politics is a science the most of purely on personal claims. Irrespectpolitics is a science, the most of our political developments are anything but scientific. A change of mind in such matters is often a mark of wise

In 1889, just after the "County In-corporation Act" came into being Dr. McLennan was elected to the Municipal Council of Inverness, and continued to be a leading member of that body till be was nominated for Ottawa in 1896. He was once elected and thrice defested for the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia; he was thrice elected and once defeated for the Canadian House of Commons. Ever since he entered the Municipal Council in 1880 he was a dominating figure in the politics of Inverness. Both parties feared him, and both parties wanted him - such was his individual energy

Dr. McLennan did so well for Inverness County since he was sent to par-liamet that no opponent short of death could defeat him. When he resided at Margaree he did more than any other one man to raise the northern districts to the political status of more prominent parts of the county. He was but four years at Inverness when he secured for that place a splendid public building—the first institution of its kind we ever saw in this County. every district of the County his name is written in letters that cannot perish. During his rule liwe got a Railway and two coal mines into operation here, and the whole constitnency rose from a condition of dis-tressing come to a state of activity, progress and contentment.

But I am not writing his history. I am merely announcing the fact of his death—a death shocking in its suddenness, but not so sudden, let us hasten to say with gratitude, as to deprive him of an opportunity to prepare for the final event. During his four days of illness he was clear and conscious to the last. He knew the shaft had struck, and struck home; and after devoutly receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church, of which thes of the Catholic Church, of which he was a member, he expressed his perfect forgiveness to all his enemies and his absolute resignation to the mind of God, About 5,000 people, many of them weeping, attended his funeral vesterday at Inverness.

We tender our most sincere sympathies to his widow and his five fatheriess young children, in this their

fatheriess young children, in this their hour of fearth trial. This sympathy, we know, is feelingly shared by all the prople of Inverness who are never inkind in cases of need or tribulation. The deceased had his political foes, it is true. That is one of the penalties of public life. But in the presence of death the man conquers the politician in us all, and every pative of Inver-ness will stand uncovered over the grave of a strenuous fellow citizen who grave of a strenuous fellow citizen who has lived and died worthily. In this moment of deep sorrow, under the shadow of a great public loss, with this fresh lesson of life's startling uncertainties, the least that we can all do for one departed friend, is to pay him the silent tribute of a kind and averaged thought. and prayerful thought.

Elernal rest give unto him. O Lord.
And let perpetual light share upon him:
J. L. McDougann. Strathlorne, C. B., Aug. 31, '08.

Correspondence.

DEAR SIR: - "Cardinal Manning was an ardent advocate of temperance -that is, total abstinence. He preached total abstinence to his people and he practised it himself; but so far as we know he was not a prohibition-ist. He probably would agree with Cardinal Gibbons that a regulation of the liquor traffic is more likely to produce better and more lasting results than prohibition." The above is from an editorial in

the Sacred Heart Review of Aug. 22.
1908 The Review is one of the very
best Catholic papers published and it
has always been an ardent advocate

of total abstinence. I am informed by one of the Jelegates to the meeting of the Grand Council of the League of the Cross recently held at Malgrave that according to the ing to the decision of that body the members of the L. O. C. are bound down to absolute prohibition, and any person who formally approves of any law regulating the liquor traffic is guilty of violating his pledge. In other words the Grand Council has condemned Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Gibbons, two of the greatest minds and most earnest and effective temperature. temperance workers among the hier-archy of the Catholic Church. Car-dinal Gibbons is the head of the Cathdinal Gibbons is the head of the Cath-olic Church in America, he is one of the great men of the age, he is a total abstainer himself and has always been an ardent champion of the cause of temperance, and yet if he were in the diocese of Antigonish today, he could not, according to the revised constitu-tion become a member of the L. O. C. What an absurd position for a Society professedly Catholic to occupy, and professedly Catholic to occupy, and all this because it has allowed itself to fall under the influence of the narrow

intolerance and comprehensive self-sufficiency of a few extremists!

In connection with the recent change in the constitution two practical questions present themselves to members of the L. O.C. In the first place a member of the League may believe with Cardinal Gibbons that a good license law can do more for the cause of temperance than absolute prohibition. It happens that what seems to be a good license law is submitted for his approval. What is he to do? A moralist will infallibly tell him that he should carefully study the law and if after sufficient consideration his conscience tells him that the law is likely to advance the cause of temperature. likely to advance the cause of temperance more than probibition, he is bound under pain of sin to support it, the Grand Council to the contrary notwithstanding. If in doubt he must appeal to his spiritual director or if needs be, to the Bishop of the diocese. When the Grand Council or any other propagation propagation propagation in the council or any other propagation in the council or any other propagation. likely to advance the cause of temperany other organization presumes to any other organization presumes to interfere with the consciences of its members it becomes guilty of a grave breach of discourtesy towards the ecclesiastical authorities who alone have the right to decide in such cases, and besides it is acting ultra vives and such legislation binds neither the

branches nor the individual members.
In case, however, that the new legislation is really binding, I do not think it is—it is extremely doubtful that we can any longer gain the in-dulgences granted by Pius IX. An interpretation never contemplated by the Pope has been placed on the pledge, and consequently the Society has been radically changed. It is no longer the old Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Crossthat Cardinal Manning established, and therefore has no right to the indulgences at-tached to that venerable christian organization. I trust the Grand Spiritual Adviser will submit this question to the proper authorities and get an authentic decision on the TEMPERANCE.

The L. O. C. Convention.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the League of the Cross for the diocese of Antigonish was held at Mulgrave on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. There was almost a complete representation of all the Branches, sixty-two lay delegates and eleven parish priests being in attendance. The Convention was in many respects the most successful yet held, and the officials of the Grand Council have much reason to congratulate them-selves on the work of the convention and the progress of the object which they are so unselfishly endeavoring to promote in the diocese. That the principles they are striving for meet with the approbation of the great body or our people is acknowledged even by the large number who do not practise the virtue of temperance. The active, earnest and sincere temperance worker has the sympathy if not the open support of all who wish the betterment of civil society, and we trust those leading the work of the L.O.C. will continue their sud-able Christian efforts to eradicate the blight of intemperance.

On Wednesday the officers for the On Wednesday the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and are: Grand Spiritual Advisor-Rev W. F. Kiely, Lousburg; Grand President—William T. Jones, Canso; Grand 1st Vice-President, J. W. Kyte, Sydney; Grand Secretary—John A. McDonald, Glace Bay; Grand Treasurer—Rev. D. J. Rankin, Grand Mira; Grand Marshal—R. J. McDonald, Reserve; Grand Auditors—J. P. Ratchford, Dominion No. 4; P. Smyth Campbell, Port Hood. Port Hood.

The retiring Grand President, Stephen McNeil, declined a renomination.

A new office was created, that of 2nd Vice-President, and A. J. Doucett of Whitney Pier was elected thereto. At the session Wednesday evening. the proposed amendments to the Constitution submitted by several of the Branches were taken up.

Continued on page 5

DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

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

SECULAR DEPARTMENT OF STATES OF STAT

JULY and AUGUST 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT SALE of SEASONABLE GOODS

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

Dress Goods, Dress Muslins. Ladies' Collars and Belts Curtain Muslins, Lace Curtains, Carpets and Rugs. Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

300 Pairs of Boots and Shoes at less than cost.

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.

KIRK & CO.

Main Street

MARKET CHARACTER WAS CARSON OF THE CONTROLLED AND A CONTR

General News.

James Vooght, formerly of the firm Vooght Bros., North Sydney, died

as few days of the appointment of how. J. M. Gibson, of Hamilton, as Jentenant Governor of the Province

Says a Gloucester paper:-The hooner John Hays Hammond, Capt Lemel F. Spinner, stocked \$1200 as the result of her recent 28 days shack colfishing trip to Bacalleu bank, the rew of 25 men sharing \$86,50 each.

The body of Frederick W. Cox, aged 45 years, an engineer, was found on the eastern side of Halifax harbor Monday evening near the Dartmouth terry. He leaves a widow and five roung children.

News comes from Japan of the sink-ng of the British steamer Dunearn, and the loss of all but two of the 53 members of her crew in the typhoon, which raged on August 26 off the part of Goto, on the Island of Kishiu.

John Standfield, M. P., has issued a statement, denying knowledge of any corrupt practices in Colchester elections and saying if anything is proven at the trial of Bayne, showing that he, stanfield, profited by his acts or any other corrupt acts, he will resign.

The Portugese Chamber of Deputies The Portugese Chamber of Deputies has approved the extradition reaty between the United States and Portugal. The treaty provides for extradition for twenty-two specific offences, it excepts political offenders, but specifies that the authors of attempts against rulers shall not be considered

Governor McGregor of Newfound-land and Dr. Wiffred Grenfell, the missionary, have gone to Cape Chidley, in order to determine the exact geo-maphical position of Hudson Strait. The Labrador mail boat reports that the fishery outlook along that coast is poor. The steamer brought no news of Commander Peary's expedition.

L. O. C. Convention.

(Continued from page 4)

ANTHORN ON THE CONTROL OF THE WASHINGTON OF THE STRUCTURATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE

It was decided to have a French It was decided to have a French edition of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, because of the large number of French members in Sydney and Invercess. It was also decided to have a constitution for the Ladies' Auxiliaries, Fr. Gillis and Messrs. Donovan and Jones were appointed to draw up

The Total Abstainer, the organ of the League, which has been in existance one year, was felt to be a valuance one year, was felt to be a valuable aid to the cause of temperance in the diocese and could be made an instrument of much greater good. It was, therefore, decided to continue its publication, Mr. Jno. A. MacDougall will continue editor-in-chief. Four assistant editors are to be appointed, each branch is to have a correspondent and three canvassers. The deficit on last year was ordered to be paid.

In order to bring the members of

In order to bring the members of the Association in closer touch, it was decided to have a yearly celebration.
All candidates for the Grand Presidency are to be at least qualified for the first degree of the Association.

It was resolved that members renew their pledges at the first annual meeting in January. It was resolved that all parish priests and curates be invited to the Conventions whether

members or not.

A resolution was passed, re-affirming the recommendation made two years agonsking the branches to show their disapproval in every way possible of newspapers publishing liquor adver-

The action of the executive last cember in holding that it is incor istent with the evident meaning of he words of the pledge for any memer of the League of the Cross to sign petitions for the granting of licenses, was strongly endorsed by the Conven-

A resolution proposed by the Mulgrave Branch that five cents per month be added to the monthly dues for a reserve fund for assistance of

sick and disabled members was passed. North Sydney was chosen as the

A resolution was passed asking all Catholic societies having branches in this diocese to amend their constitution to exclude from membership all persons engaged or interested in the als or manufacture of intoxicating

The ladies of Mulgrave prepared a plendid banquet for the delegates It was served in the basement of the Hall. After the banquet a number of wasts were proposed and responded

Personals.

Mr. Harold Brown of Canso was in

Mr. William McIsaac of Sydney is pending a week in Antigonish.

Mrs. W. S. Fraser of New York returned home last Thursday after a visit to relatives in Antigonish.

Miss Clara Labbetter of North Sydney is in Town, the guest of Miss Margaret F. McDougall.

Mrs. E. C. McDonald of Malden, o friends in Antigonish.

A. K. McIntyre of Sylvan Valley, Seminary, Quebec Joseph P. MacIsaac of Antigonish has entered Dalhousie College, and will follow the law course.

Miss Katie A. McDonald, Town, is pending a few days in Halifax,

stending the exhibition. Mr. J. A. McKenna, of the Departpending a few weeks' vacation at his former nome at Briley Brook, Aut.

Mr. Lewis McIntosh, of Chisholm, Sweet & Co., Antigonish, left on Saturday on a trip to Boston and New York

A. C. Bertram of North Sydney, died on Monday, aged 58 years. For many years he was editor and pro-prietor of the North Sydney Herald.

Miss Mary Maclellan of Brookline, Mass., has raturned home after spead-ing her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs, John Maclellan, Antigonish

Miss Sophie MacIntosh and Miss Jessie Cameron of Loch Katrine, Ant., left on Friday last for Inverness, where they will teach school for the ensuing term.

Dr. McNeil of Halifax is in Town for a short time, resting after a severe attack of sciatica rheumatism, which has afflicted him since April last. He is now nearly free from its effects.

Miss Ella Burrows, head milliner at A. Kirk & Co.'s, left by the "Ocean Limited," August 28th, for Torento and Montreal to attend the fall millinery openings, which took place August 31st and following days.

Hon, Mr. Reid, Minister of Agriculture for P. F. I., was in Antigonish this week, the guest of Dr. Pethick. He has secured twenty-four of the pure brei-sheep at the Cloverville Experimental Station.

Mr. Ernest Munro, the young man Mr. Erbest Munro, the young man from Antigonish who has won'the Rhodes scholarship at Dalhousie College, was in Town on Tuesday. He is enjoying good health, and has pleasant anticipations of his three years' stay at New College, Oxford. He leaves for the old country in two weeks' time. THE CASKET joins his many friends here in wishing him bon coyage and further honors.

DIED.

At Maple Ridge on August 17th, in the 12th year of her age, SARAH JOSEPHINE, beloved thoughter of Donald and tre late Margaret McIssac, leaving her father, one brother and three lates to mourn her loss. R. I. P.

At Antigonish, on Friday, August 28, fafter a lingering illness, borne with great putience and resignation, John ALEXANDER CARROLL, son of John and Isabella Carroli (formerly of Old Gulf Road) aged 40 years. The deceased was a good, industrious young man, esteemed by all who knew him, and his death is a severe blow to his purents. Besides his parents, five brothers survive him. Consoled by the last sacraments he died a happy death. The work of the control of the control of the control of the control of the last sacraments he died a happy death.

At Harbour Road, Antigonish on Thursday, 27th ult, after a lingering liness, 50ft J. 1964EV, aged 49 years. Always cheerful, his severe illness did not rob him of this characteristic an exemplary young man, he possessed the Christian virtue to a marked degree. Soler, patient, industrious, neighbourly and peace loving, his death is whiely regretted, particularly by his mother, two brathers and four staters. He was frequently consoled by the Holy Sacraments. May his soul rest in peace!

At Manchester, N. H., on the lith last, MARY, beloved wife or Alexander selborueli, rormerly of Lower South River. In this County, and daughter of the late Archibald McLelian Eigg Moutchile, age 70 years Her survivors are husband, one daughter, two sons and its grand children. The deceased was one of the oldest members of St. knphael's parish of West Manchester, and also a member of the Holy Rosary Sofiality of St. Raphael's church and prominent in pari h work. Interment was made in St. Joseph's temetery, Rev. Father Firlan officialing. The funeral which was largely attended by friends of the city and from Boston, R. I., P.

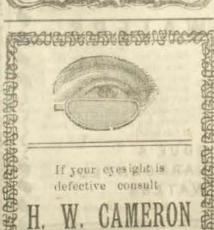
largely attended by friends of the city and from Boston. R. I. P

Many of our readers will regret to hear of the almost suiden death of BUGH MCADAM, of Beaver Meadow, which occurred on sunday, 3th uit He had not been feeling very well for a day or dwo. On learning that an operation was the only chance to save his life he at once submitted himself to the will of God and previously prepared for the end by the reception of the Sacraments. He was one of the progressive farmers of the County, and was active in any movement for the public good. His gentie, manly and loodensive disposition made it impossible for him to be in other than the most cordial terms will all. His industry, character, and honesty are best appreciated by those who knew him. Long may be live in the memory of his numerous friends and acquaintances. He is survived by a widow and one daughter. May his soni rest in pence!

Residential Property For Sale.

The conveniently situated house and lot of fand, on Church street, occupied by the under-signed, is offered for sale. For particulars and terms apply to the owner on the premises,





...Optician...

100 Barrington St., Cor. Duke

HALIFAX,N. S.

Resolution of Condolence.

Teacher Wanted.

A Grade O Teacher for Charlon Cove School Section Appry, stating salary, to ISAAC C, RIGHARD, Scoretary

ommon on o

We will give you \$2.22 for a list of ten names in your Vicinity - - - -

During September we are going to sell our SOLID NICKEL SPRING HAR-NESS for \$18.00, and to those sending at time of ordering a list of ten people who are buyers of goods, we will send our cheque for \$2.22.

We put no strings on this offer. We figure the names are cheap at 23 cents each, only we want you to help us all you can by quality of names you send. names you send.

We want people who are buying goods, because we know we can sell them.

This Harness retails from \$20 to \$22, and here is a chance with comparatively no work, to save 25 per cent. of the price.

If desired SOLID RUBBER MOUNTINGS may be substituted, but no more than one set sold to any one cus-

(This advertisement must accompany all orders.)

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



CEALED TENDERS addressed to the under Signed, and endorsed "Tender for Whitney Pler Wharf," will be received at this office until 400 P M, on Thursday, September 24, 1968, for the construction of of a wharf at Whitney Pler, Cape Breton County, Province of Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of C E W, Bodwell, Esq. Resident Engineer, Halifax, N.S., E G, Millidge, Esq. Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N.S. on application of the Postmaster at Whitney Pier, N.S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

N. S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the priated form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheoue on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand three hundred dollars (\$1,30000), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering decline the contract of rail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Asst Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 24, 1908

Fall.... Announcement

Annual Marked - Down Sale

Boots and Shoes

A large assortment of men's, women's, boys' and girls' Shoes has been taken down from my shoe toom and placed upon the bargain counter. Those shoes will be sold at extremely low prices to make them go before arrival of full stock.

Wall Paper

Many prefer to do their paper hanging in the rait. I have recently bought 5 derivate of the relation of the bears wall paper at considerably less than half his former price. Call and see for yourself the large variety of beautiful designs and the dead same I offer. Provide for your future wants by buying your wall paper new and save at least 50 per cent.

Ready-Made Clothing Cloths, Etc.

Leffer special good values in Cloths, Ready state Clothing, woollen Blank-ets, Underwear, Etc.

Tailoring Departm't

I am now spening my fall importation of ringlish and Scotch Worsted, Serge and Tweed Sulfage. Also Melton and Ecaver Overcosting and Sautanne Cloth.

Highest Market Prices paid for Hides, Butter, Eggs, Wool, and All Farm Produce.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.

We're ready to meet the demands of Fall with inviting rew stocks of

Dry Goods, Women's Tailored Garments, Millinery, Men's Clothing, Shoes, Furniture and Home Furnishings, Crockeryware and Groceries

Each department rises to the demands of the new season with strong, practical appeals to both the taste and thrift of

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The items mentioned on this page are but signboards pointing to the price economies which are to be gained by those who supply their needs for the coming season at this store.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1887

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Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH J. H. McQUAID, Manager.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. F. X. COLLEGE

Antigonish Nova Scotia

COURSES of instruction are provided in Art 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

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 s'udonts: Arts, science, engineering, residence, board (including bed, bedding, lanndry.) \$160.00 and tuithon for the university year. \$160.00 tustion only (for students not in residence) for \$45.00 tustions.

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

For further information address, REV. H. P. McPHERSON, D. D., President

Our Discount Sale

けいりとうとうぎ ベリレ ベリングしょうとうとうしょ リロ・リローラング シェング ベリード

Our great discount sale is still on. We are now tabling the balance of our

WHITEWEAR

and will ent 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.

Famous Veterans of Statescraft.

(E. B. Simmons in Munsey's Magazine)

No official station in the world entails a greater burden of work and responsibility than the Presidency of the United States. Of the twenty-five men who have held it, five-John Adams, Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Taylor and Buchanan - were over threescore when they took office. Six others-Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quiney Adams, and Johnson - passed their sixtieth birthday while in office, and a seventh -Cleveland - missed doing so by only a few days. The physical labor of a Presidential campaign has become so enormous that of late it has been usual to choose younger men; yet in 1904 the Demoerats nominated an octogenarian for the Vice-Presidency, and Speaker Cannon's seventy-two years are not thought to disqualify him as a possible candidate at the approaching election.

England has had no "boy premier" since Pitt. The Duke of Wellington was Prime Minister at sixty-one, and held a Cabinet portfolio at seventy-seven. Of his thirteen successors to the present day, all but three held office beyond sixty, all but five beyond seventy and two-Palmerston and Gladstone -beyond their eightieth year, Palmerston dying in harness two days before his eighty-first birthday, and Gladstone retiring, still vigorous at eighty-four.

Gladstone's career was parallel in some ways, and strongly contrasted in others, to that of Bismarck. For nearly a third of a century, beginning nine years || efore that day in 1871 when he proclaimed William I. as German Emperor in the Palace of Versailles, the Prussian statesman carried a tremendous load of cares, "playing high," as he once remarked, "with other people's money." He was forty seven when he became Premier of Prussia; he was seventy-five when young William II. deprived him of the Chancellorship; and throughout that long period he had held the helm of State without a single interval of

Two other famous veterans were Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of France, and Francesco Crispi, Premier of Italy. Both these men held the reins of Government in their seventy-seventh year, and Crispi was a member of the Italian Parliament in his seventy-ninth.

The turbulent political atmosphere of Haiti can hardly be regarded as conductve to longevity, but Nord Alexis, the present autocrat of that dusky republic, is understood to be ninety years old; and that he is still a man of vigor seems to be suffi ciently proved by the highly unpleasant experiences of those who have dared to challenge his auth-

The history of the Papacy is full of proofs that old age need not be a period of weakness. Take, for instance, the last three names on the list of pontiffs-those of Pius IX., who died in his eighty sixth year, after a life full of strife and stress till near its end; of Leo XIII., who lived to his ninety-fourth year, physically frail, but intellectually powerful; and the present Pope, who at seventy three promises to rival the longevity of his two famous

predecessors.

Philosophers and writers have often lived to achieve great things in their old age. Plato was more than seventy when he wrote his great work on the " Laws"; and when he died, at eighty, he was still the inspiration of the Academy which he had founded forty years before. Sophocles, the Athenian dramatist, was eighty at the time of his last contest; and in the preceding thirtytwo years he had won the first prize from his rivals no less than twenty times. The Italian poet, Petrarch, wrote much lovely verse after be was sixty. Cervantes was sixty-seven when he produced the second part of "Don Quixote." Dryden began his translation of Virgil at sixty three and finished it at sixty-six; and to the latter year belongs his " Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," the finest of his lyrics. Jeremy Bentham, whose works on ethics and political economy are classic, died at eighty-four, active and vigorous to the last.

Another life filled to the brim with rich creativeness was that of Goethe. To the very end of his eighty-two years, he preserved his a young man and finished it as an youthfulness of spirit, kept hold of all his varied interests, and made of before he completed the book that is Weimar a famous literary landmark. his chief monument, and he con-It was only just before his death tinued to revise it for seven years rough stones, and almost undrained.

"Faust."

Carlyle was almost seventy when he finished his monumental history of Frederick the Great. Hugo was seventy-six when he completed his "Historie d'un Crime," and when he died, at eighty three, he was engaged upon a tragedy, working with all the energy of youth.

Two of Browning's most vigorous volumes of verse were published after he was seventy-five, and Tennyson wrote continuously, with little sign of failing power, up to his death at eighty-three. Izaak Walton, best known as the author of "The Complete Angler," published his "Life of Bishop Sanderson" at eighty-five, and Walter Savage Landor his "Heroic Idyls" at eightyeight. Nor should mention be omitted of the great John Wesley, who preached, taught and wrote till just before his death in his eightyeighth year.

Swinburne, at seventy-one, has lately completed a new poetic drama. George Meredith, recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, and Tolstoy, who will reach the same mile-stone in August, are also distinguished instances of mental fertility in old age.

Among playwrights and actors must be mentioned the name of Charles Macklin, who lived to his hundredth year, and who at ninety not only wrote "The Man of the World," but appeared in it himself, creating the difficult part of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant.

Of Americans there are William Cullen Bryant, who at seventy-six finished his translation of the "Odyssey"; Emerson, who lectured with success when he was nearly seventy, and whose pen was busy till shortly before his death at seventy-nine; Longfellow, who published four volumes after he was seventy; Whittier, who was revising his earlier poems and writing new ones after his eightieth year, and Walt Whitman, who produced "Sands at Seventy," when he was three-score and ten, and "November Boughs" two years later. Lowell, between sixty-one and sixty six, not only wrote the verses that make up the volume "Heartsease and Rue," but he also served his country most effectively as Minister to England. Later, after his return to America, he did some of his best work as a lecturer and an essayist.

Washington Irving finished his "Life of Washington" at seventysix, and Oliver Wendell Holmes published his "Over the Teacups" at eighty-one. But perhaps the most remarkable case in American literary annals is that of John Bigelow, who in his ninety-first year is still the active head of the New York Public Library, and who has just finished his work as the biographer of Samuel J. Tilden by publishing two volumes of Mr. Tilden's

Guizot, the French historian, was a busy statesman until he was past sixty. Having fallen from power when Louis Philippe was dethroned, he turned to historical writing as a task for his old age, and devoted twenty-six years to it, working at his "History of France" till just in America, and the mother of all before his death, at eighty-six.

It is nearly forty years since Emile Ollivier, Premier of France in the last days of the Second Empire, told his countrymen, on the outbreak the sword "with a light heart." Many people who still remember that unlucky phrase do not know that Ollivier is still alive, and working away, in his eighty-third year, at a bulky history of the great events in which he long ago took part.

Leopold von Ranke, whose new methods of treating historical materials mark an epoch in that field, was past eighty when he began the publication of his most ambitious work, the "Weltgeschiehte," and he reached the ninth volume before he l id down his pen.

Theodor Mommsen produced some of his best work after sixty, and long after that time he was an active worker in various liberal movements. He was a member of the Prussian Parliament until he was sixty-five, and secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences until he was seventy-eight.

George Bancroft, the American, might have paraphrased George Eliot by saying that he began his "History of the United States" as a young man and finished it as an most of the town. It was even more old one, for he was seventy-six dangerous to walk about the streets

that he finished the second part of more. Bancroft held public office, too, in his old age. He was seventythree when his term as Minister to Germany expired.

Herbert Spencer was forty when he announced his intention of writing a series of hooks covering the whole field of philosophy. Though hampered by ill-health and lack of means, he pursued his self-appointed task for more than forty years, completing it just before his death. Only a volume of reminiscences, which he undertook as a relaxation from his more serious work, was left unfinished when he died in his eighty-fourth year.

Science affords many illustrious names to swell the list of veterans. Galileo, who formulated the correct theory of the earth's motion, was sixty-nine when his bigoted persecutors forced him to abjure the truths he had announced; yet the fire of his genius would not die At seventy-two he wrote an important work on the new sciences; and a year later, just before blindness sealed his eyes, he made a valuable telescopic discovery in the sphere of lunar phenomena. Even when all was dark to him, the old man toiled on unwearied, thinking out the application of the pendulum to clock work, and, through his secretary, carrying on an extensive scientific correspondence.

Sir Isaac Newton was made president of the Royal Society in his later years, a long time after be had watched the apple drop and had discovered gravitation. He was sixty when he took the office, he was eighty-four when death made him give it up; and throughout the period of his tenure he was constantly at work for the advancement of science.

The French zoologist, Lamarck, the founder of organic evolution, died at eighty-five, after a life of hard work and high thinking. His monumental "Histoire Naturelle" was not finished till he was seventyseven. Laplace, the French astronomer, wrote his treatise the "Mecanique Celeste" between the ages of fifty and seventy-six. Buffon began the publication of his great book on natural history when he was sixty-four. When he died, in his eighty-first year, he had issued seventeen volumes and was preparing the eighteenth.

Alexander von Humboldt, the German naturalist, who lived to be almost ninety, was seventy-five when the first part of his "Kosmos" appeared, and he continued to work at the book until just before his death. John James Audubon was sixty-two when he purchased an estate upon the Hudson, and settled down to write. There he completed his "Birds of America," and still later, with the assistance of his sons and of John Bachman, wrote his treatise on "The Quadrupeds of North America.

Michael Faraday, the English physicist, did some of his best work not very long before his death at seventy-five, even though mind and body were then failing. Louis Agassiz was sixty - six when he carried out his plan of establishing a summer school on Buzzard's Bay, the first summer school ever opened the summer schools that have been projected since. The "Descent of Man" was finished when Charles Darwin was sixty-two, and during the remaining eleven years of his of war with Prussia, that he drew life he compiled six more of his carefully wrought books, full of original observations of natural phenomena.

Jurists are proverbially longlived. Sir Edward Coke, as Lord Chief Justice of England, was sixtyone when King James I, gave him the appointment, hoping thereby to bend him to the royal will. But Coke was not to be suborned. He opposed the king and maintained the supremacy of the law, even though he was imprisoned in the Tower as a punishment for his obstinacy. He was seventy-six when, in the third Parliament of Charles I., he helped, by his wisdom and profound knowledge, to frame the Petition of Right-courageous in old age as in his youth.

Old London.

To enter London was a very dangerons matter in the early days of the century. Few dared to come to town after dark, on account of the footpads. while coaches were never safe from highwaymen. When the sun went down complete darkness reigned over than it is today, for there were no pavements. The streets were filthily

Bond street was one of the brightest places at night by reason of ten swinging oil lamps. When gas first was used for lighting purposes, the smelland the waste were alike most distressing. It was not till 1810 that a gas company came into being, and ten years passed before the principal streets were fairly illuminated. When ladies went to pay calls they char-tered sedan chairs, for the useful 'bus was not introduced until about 1830. The streets were full of porters and peddlers, and the air reverberated peddlers, and the air reverberated with the famous London street cries—
"Knives to grind, O!" "Cherries ripe, O!" or "Bellows to mend!" A hundred years ago the fashionable dining hour was 5 to 6. Soup was then practically unknown, while oranges were a luxury for the rich until the middle of the nineteenth century.—Pearson's Magazine.



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On Tuesday the Duchess of Norfolk opened the Spanish Festivities in the Victoria Hall. Filey, promoted in aid of s fund for extinguishing a debt of 5500 upon St. Mary's new church. The Duchess was accompanied by her ittle daughter, Lady Rachel Howard, it among those present, was His

ittle daughter, Lady Rachel Howard, and among those present were His Lordship Bishop Cowgill, Father Roulin, the promoter of the fete, and many prominent local Catholics.

Mr. Mark Sykes presided over the gathering, and, alluding to the design of the fete, said it was very strange to observe how the two poles of population in Europe, the Anglo Saxon, and observe how the two poles of population in Europe, the Anglo Saxon and the Spaniard, have had their histories continually intertwined by wars, alliances, and Royal marriages on the one hand, and architecture, literature, and trade on the other. Spain and England developed on different lines, and passed through their respective periods of depression and prosperity at different epochs, but each had upon the other an enormous influence, which is perhaps but little appreciated. We must ever be grateful to Spain for having given us the Elizabethan Era. Hadit not been for the Armada England would never have realized her position ould never have realized her position would never have realized her position in the world, never have become the vigorous and powerful State she did become under the stress of that circumstance, never have been strong enough to survive the inevitable shocks of civil war which eventually settled the lines of our constitutional government. But it was not only as a world of power that England must be grateful to Spain. The England of Addison, Fielding, Smollett, Thackers, and Dickens must admit that our great humorous novelists are, our great humorous novelists are, without exception, indebted to Cer-vantes for the invention of that school of fiction in which English writers excel. What Cervantes did for English literature perhaps Velasquez, in a less degree, achieved for English painting. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Rommey, and Mr. Sargent undoubtedly owed not a little of their boldness and courage to the splendid and courage to the splendid example and courage to the splendid example of their Spanish predecessor. But it was not only in art and literature that England and Spain had been unconsciously allied. Under Peterborough and Wellington British and Spanish troops fought side by side with equal vigour and determination, and nearly half of the victories of which we are justly proud were which we are justly proud were fought on Spanish soil against an in-vading enemy or a tyrannical con-

The Duchess of Norfolk then de-clared the fete open, and hoped it would be a success.—Catholic Weekly,

"Convent Scandal:" No Convent!

A number of correspondents have sent us a cutting taken from the daily papers of recent issue. Appended is he text of it-

CONVENT SCANDAL,
(From today's Paris "Daily Mail.)
The correspondent of the Journal at San Remo telegraphs that as the result of an inquiry at Gerace, in Calabria, it has been established that of 144 children taken into a convent there in 1907, all but one died from lack of food. The Sisters who managed the convent have been ex-

The same paragraph, in much the same form, appeared in various parts

Most "Convent Scandals" fight shy

The Bishop of Gerace, Calabria, clares the paragraph, so far as it concerns the Sisters, is "entirely groundless, malicious, and slander-The institution was not a convent at all, but a Home for Found-lings, conducted under lay direction. lings, conducted under lay direction. Even at that, there was no ground for the statement published. The Report from the doctor who was the Director of the Hospital, was printed in the Italian newspaper Tribuna. From the doctor's report it may be seen that the paragraph printed in the English papers was simply concentrated falsehold, set out with every air of veracity, but notably lacking in that attribute. Such mortality as did occur in the hospital appears to have been due to the lack of proper appliances, a condition for which the civil authorities are entirely responsible.

It would, of course, be expecting too much to ask that the British newspapers which printed the original lies should.

papers which printed the original lie should now print the tardy truth. If they did so, it would discount, in the eyes of their readers hereatter, all bunco tales of "Convent Scandals." And, of course, that would never do. The Protestant (alliance) cause could not get on without them.

To Catholic readers we submit that the facts brought to light in this case are such as ought to make all honest men characteristics.

men chary of accepting "Convent Scandal" stories. As a rule no name is given. But if a name is given, it can be almost invariably demonstrated that such stories are nothing better than malicious inventions or lying distortions, as in the present case.—Glasgow Observer, August 8th.

The Church and Science.

The great mass meeting at Symphony Hall last Sunday evening listened with a great deal of interest to the paper prepared by Dr. Thomas Dwight Parkman, Professor of Anatomy in the Harvard Medical School, on "The Church and Science," People have heard so much in the periodical press during the past few years of the press during the past few years of the conflict between taith and science that t becomes a matter of special import when one, who has won distinction that is generally acknowledged in his

tury to the sum of world's scientific knowledge, and certain camp followers of science, noisy, offensive and arrogant, whose one purpose in life seems to be to overthrow Christianity and all that it stands for.

The whole world has heard of Ernest Haekel. For years he has been proclaimed as the apostle of scientific learning, whose word was law and whose conclusions no educated man could afford to deny. So widespread had become his influence that only a short time ago the Rationthat only a short time ago the Rationalist Association of England distributed millions of copies of his "Riddle of the Universe" in the hope of converting the masses to his materialistic view of the origin of man and this view of the origin of man and this world. One could scarcely read any of the popular periodicals without meeting in some article or other this man's monistic theory of the origin of all things.

In a special way Dr. Dwight dis-cussed the attitude of the Church to-wards the special branch of science to which he himself professes, and made it evident that anatomy, far from being hindered in its progress by the Church authorities, was, on the contraty, fostered by their wise regu-lation and patronage and flourished to a remarkable degree in the greater

mediaeval universities.

We have referred before in the columns of the Pilot to the distinguished services which laymen have done and may do in the interest of the done and may do in the interest of the Church. The convention of the Federation of Catholic Societies, besides accomplishing great results in other directions, has this also to its credit, that it affords a platform from which men of Catholic faith distinguished in the career of life which they have chosen may give solid and convincing instruction to their brethren in the faith concerning great issues which affect the standing and influence of the Church in the great influence of the Church in the great world outside.—Boston Pilot.

The Pope and the Poor of the Little Sisters.

A Jubilee audience which ought to be described rather by a poet than by an ordinary Rome correspondent, took place in the Vatican towards noon last Friday, July 31. An hour or so previously half a score of omnibuses belonging to the convent schools of Romanday was activated. schools of Rome drew up outside the doors of the Hospice of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and were soon filled with as many of the hundreds of filled with as many of the hundreds of old people, men and women, as they could hold; those that were left, the younger and brisker members of the institute, found free places in the trams that pass from San Pietro in Vincoli, to the Vatican Basilica, and in half an hour they were all accompanied by the Little Sisters, who spend their lives caring for them, on their way up the steps of the Pope's of giving names or any other particulars that make enquiry possible. In this case the names were given. We promptly made enquiry, and in another column of this issue we print in full the result of our investigations. for the receptions of Emperors and Kings-but it was here that Pius X. had chosen to receive the aged poor of course, disprove to her own satisand the Little Sisters. It was a very curious kind of cheer ther raised and lodge counter charges which will when the white figure of make a man feel like a deprayed malewhen the white figure of the Holy Father appeared among them, for they ranged all the way from seventy to ninety years of age— but it was evident that they meant it. They all attempted to get on their knees as the Holy Father began to pass from one to another of them, giving his hand, and addressing a word or two to each—but the Pope stopped and told them that they must not attempt to kneel. After he had gone all down and up the line, he went to his throne, and one old man appropriet of the page o approached him, and read in the name of all present a short address which dwelt on the fact that the Institute was under the protection of St. Joseph, who is the patron of the Pope himself; they congratulated his Holiness with all their hearts on the Jubilee of his priesthood, and, as the whole Catholic world was offering him gifts, they, too, had brought one with them, and they offered him there and them, and they offered him there and then a lily, which was the emblem of St. Joseph. Afterwards they sang a Jubilee hymn composed for them by one of the Little Sisters. The Holy Father was evidently touched by the scene; he thanked them warmly, praised the Little Sisters for their beautiful work of charity, and delared that he would return the offerclared that he would return the offer-ing of the lily, by making an offering for the maintenance of their home.— Rome Correspondence of The Tablet.

On Spending Money.

Whenever capital and labor lock horns in a strike a cry is immediately raised that the wives and children of the strikers are starving. Any undue depression of the stock-market brings depression of the stock-market orings a wail from the ranks of the well-to-do and a really serious interruption in the smooth operation of trade and finance causes the average American to talk like an anarchist. It would seem that the country is living 'from hand to mouth,' due allowance being the definitions in social positions. made for differences in social positions and the relative expenses of living. . . There is scarcely a family in the

chosen field of scientific research, discusses for the public the relations of the one to the other.

The distinguished speaker made in the course of his address an admirable distinction which it is well always to bear in mind, namely, that there are genuine scientists who work calmly and quietly, adding century by century to the sum of world's scientific knowledge, and certain camp followin clothes and furniture, we must obey the dictates of fashion. In most families the cook demands and obtains carte blanche with the grocer, butcher and dairy-man and the more supplies purchased the better both parties are pleased. The man of the house writes the monthly checks with a groan, knowing that any protest will cost him his cook.

We have heard much complaint re-cently about the high price of meat. This is an important matter, for the American men have meat at each meal, a carniverous excess which he and the Esquimaux share together. The American is independent to a

fault abroad, and at home he is an abject slave. The woman decides everything about family expenses. The wife must dress as well as her neighbors, who are all dressing beyond their purses. The children must be habited in the same fashion and texture as the children of the rich man in the next street. They must have their vacation at the seashors or the mountains. The man can stay at home and work. The summer resorts are Admless Edens for the very simple reason that the men must remain at work if the work if the women are to fare forth in

the summer.

Every Sunday in summer and on many week days, there are excursions to all points of interest and amusement. These excursion rates are low it is true, but when multiplied by three and four, it means a large fraction of the provider's weekly wage. fraction of the provider's weekly wage, when there is the matter of clothes for the festal occasions.

In every city and town are amuse-ment places of all kinds well patron-ized. The theatre, the casino and the moving picture show are fixtures in the national life and they cost money. The magazines publish every month a list of the 'best sellers' in current fiction; these books seldom cost less than \$1.50 a copy, yet you may find the latest ones in hundreds of modest

A few generations ago every American girl knew how to cook and sew, and domestic service was no disgrace. Now the households of most men can afford domestics, are at the mercy of mercenaries who 'hold up' the family to high wages, insolence and bad service. No girl who can do anything else will do housework. The average girl's dream is to obtain a place in some store or office, wear good clothes and go to amusement places in the evening. Many of these girls are attractive and have no dfilculty in obtaining husbands, who find out later on that their wives are any-thing but helpmates and know noth-ing about managing a house. When these women are forced to do their own work they do it badly, promote indigestion and waste money. When they can afford servants, they are unable to exercise an intelligent super-vision over them.

Right through the fibre of our people runs this wasteful, spendthrift weakness. Now in buildings put up carelessly, then our railroads run carelessly, the people uniting in a crazy greed for speed, so the disease of ex-travagence has grown and become a national characteristic.

Husbands and fathers give alto-gether too much latitude in spending money to their families. Often it is not easy to resist the demands which come not so much from the wives and children themselves but from the pre-vailing disease of expense to which

faction, every count of this indictment make a man feel like a deprayed male-factor, but then there is this to be said: the women of a generation ago ran households, raised families, bought homes and educated sons and daughters on salaries and wages much smaller than those of to-day. Indissmaller than those of to-day. Indispensible things cost them as much, everything considered, as they do to-day; but the people of a past generation contented themselves with the necessary things and small luxuries, in order to provide for the future, and if the women of to-day fail in their convenients it is their own fault. responsibilities it is their own fault .-Boston Pilot.

Ink is a substance used to conceal thought. In color it is often brilliant; in effect dull. It is extensively used to spread rumors, convey scandals to distant points and to stain careers. A little of it, therefore, goes a long

Ink comes in all shapes and sizes. It may be thick or thin, but, though it is sticky, it never sticks to anyone long. Without it there would be no best sellers. It has hurt real literature more than any other product. It has been said that Truth lies at the bottom of a well—but this was not an

There is no cure for ink. It has been locked up in dark closets. It has been sent to jail. It has been confined to hard labor in the works of professional humorists and penned in countless ways. It has served many a Henry James sentence and slept in a Congressional speech. But in new shapes it always reappears. It cannot be blotted out. It makes its royal way, with unnumbered pages to wait on it, down the column rules of time; and though cast aside and forgotten, it always has plenty of margin to spare.—Success Magazine.

"BLACK PRINCE" hose for a children wear the best.

Farm for Sale.

A valuable farm, situated at Antigonish Harbour, seven miles from Town, containing 150 acres, will be sold at 1 rivate sale on or before Oct 30th, 19ts. It is beautifully situated on St George's Bay. The bull-lings are good and the land well cultivated. Intending purchasers may apply to MRS. ANGUS MCDOUGALD, Antigonish Harbour.

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SAILINGS In effect June 27th, 1908. HALIFAX to BOSTON. Tuesdays, 7a. m. Fridays, 7a. m. and Saturdays midnight
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The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Dunmore, South River, known as the John McDonaid (Gray) farm. It consists of about 115 zeres of excellent land, up and and interval, well watered and wooded. There are good buildings on the premises, a large house well finished and two barns.

This property is on the daily stage line between Antigorish and Isaac's Harbor, within 3 miles of St. Andrew's Church, a few hundred yards of Dunmore school and within half a mile of Post and Telephone offices.

Here is one of the most desirable farms at Soath River. It will be sold at a reasonable figure.

D R. McDONNELL.

D R. McDONNELL. Tracadie, N. S., July 14th, 1968.



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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

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most wholesome, most ment) that the dough won't rise properly, and and gray.

That is the reason, too, does not yield good pastry. ing two flours.

contains more does not give as food value than nutritious bread any other. It makes the as Manitoba wheat. But what it lacks in food pronutritious Bread and Bis- perties, it equals by the cuits. But it contains so tasty lightness of its Bismuch Gluten (Nourish- cuits, Cake and Pastry. For Pastry, alone, Ontario flour is better than any the bread is both heavy other flour made of a single variety of wheat.

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Beaver Flour

is both a bread flour and a pastry flour. It is a blend of { Manitoba Spring Wheat { It contains just the right proportion of each to make the most nutritious Bread-the whitest Breadand the lightest, most delicious Pastry of all kinds.

Beaver Flour also yields MORE Bread, etc., to the barrel, than any other.

No matter what other flour you are using, you are not getting the best results because you are not using the best flour

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Dealers-write for prices on all kinds of Feeds, Coarse Grains and Cereals. T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham. Ont.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders Wanted—R.C. Desroches, page 5
Anction Sale—F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Executor's Sale—Hugh McDonald, page 8
Notice—D McDonald, page 8
Threshing Mill for Sale—Will Dunn, page 8
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Anction—F. H. MacPhie, page 5
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page 5
Teacher Wented—Isaac C Hichard, page 8
Wet Weather Goods—Tower Canadian
Olied Clothing, page 3
Unshrinkable Underwear—Stanfield's Limited, page 6

LOCAL ITEMS

THE SCHOONER "Carl E. Richard" arrived at St. John's on Wednesday, Cargo will be sold on Friday.

IN THE LIST of successful candidates at the school examinations from St. Bernard's Convent given last week, the two following names were accidentally omitted: Katie Cameron, St. Peter's, aggregate 416; Minnie Gillis, Antigonish, 312.

In order to accommodate patrons the new steel turbine S. S. "Camden," will make a special direct trip to Boston, leaving St. John on Saturday evening, September 5th, after the departure of the S. S. "Calvin Austin," probably about 7.30 p. m.

THE MILLS at Sylvan Valley, Ant., together with the residence and buildings of the late proprietor, Mr. Alex. McDonald, which are located near the mills, were purchased on Tuesday by Mr. W. Vinten of Lower South River. The new proprietor intends to put the mills in first-class condition for grinding at once. Yesterday he began preparations for re-building the dam.

THE SEASON for moving lambs is now at hand. If the farmers will assist the dealers in reducing the cost of transportation, they will, in the end, benefit themselves. Tuesday is the most suitable market day for this stock and also for dressed hops, when stock and also for dressed hogs, when they begin to come in. We are in-formed the price of lambs is not nearly as high this year as it has been the past two seasons.

THE PICNICS at James River and Harbour an Bouche on Monday and Tuesday of next week promise to be enjoyable outings. Both committees are endeavouring to make their respective gatherings the best of the season. The holiday excursion rates and the present convenient train arrangements should induce a large attendance. From James River special trains, going east and west, will leave the grounds at 9 p. m.

REV. DR. BURKE, the energetic and widely known pastor of Alberton, P. E. I., was in Town on Saturday last, calling on His Lordship Bishop Cam-eron. He has been appointed Presi-dent of the National Missionary Society, which has for its object the securing of churches and the necessities of public worship for pioneer and poverty-stricken districts. Dr. Burke's great powers of organization will have ample scope in the large work of the National Missionary Society.

REV. JOHN FRASER, P. P., St. Mary's, Pictou County, who succeeds the late Fr. Cameron at New Aberdeen, C. B., was presented with an address and a generous purse on Monaddress and a generous purse on Mon-day evening of last week by his late parishioners. Fr. Fraser, in a short and appropriate reply, thanked his kind parishioners for their thoughtful consideration, and disclaimed any merit for the measure of success in the parish attributed to him during his

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS .- Following vere successful candidates: Alexander Dan, Baxter, pupil of Beaver Meadow school, C, aggregate 308; Rod, Mc-Donald and Teresa M. Chisholm, pupils of James River school, D; Geo. Thos. Somers, Grosvenor, C: Erima F. Mason, a pupil of Cross Roads, Coun-try Harbor School, 50 per cent. on Grade C papers, making the creditable mark of 96 in geometry; Miss Mary J. Campbell, of McKinnon's Harbor, C, with an aggregate of 322.

SCHOOL BOOKS for children attend-School Books for children attending our schools are found to be a heavy item of expense for poor parents. Many of the books are unreasonably high in price. Again, the unnecessary and unwise frequent changing of school books adds grievously to this already heavy tax. The Government should seriously grapple with the question of cheap school with the question of cheap school books. If they do not soon act in the matter, the question will force itself on public opinion ere long.

POLITICAL.-The announcement of a date for holding the Federal elections is still withheld, Politicians throughis still withheld. Politicians throughout the Dominion have assumed the contest will be either in the last week of October or in the first week of November, and are strenuously preparing for the fray.

A Liberal Convention for Antigonish County is called for Tuesday, the 8th inst, at 1.30 p, m, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the County at the ensuing elections. The

nominating a candidate to contest the County at the ensuing elections. The proceedings will take place at McDonald's Hall. Immediately after the Convention the Honorable William Patterson, Minister of Custsms, E. M. McDonald, Esq., M. P., the Candidate and other representative Liberals will address a public meeting at the Celtic Hall. All are cordially invited to attend. invited to attend.

THE BODY of Miss Katie Chisholm, whose accidental death was reported whose accidental death was reported in our last issue, arrived at James River, Station on last Friday. Interment took place the same afternoon. She was the victim of a canoeing accident. With the daughter and son of her employer—two children—she was walking on the beach. The boy, seeing two canoes on the shore, Antigonish, Sept. 2, '08. M. Clerk

took one and went for a paddle, despite the objections and pleadings of Miss Chisholm. Frightened for the boy's safety she placed the little girl in the second cance and started in pursuit of the lad. Soon her cance upset. The boy, seeing the accident, jumped over-board to save his sister. The little board to save his sister. The little girl and boy were rescued by some men who swam out from the shore after them. Miss Chisholm sank and apparently did not rise, and those on shore evidently overlooked her until too late. When she was recovered life was extinct.

MAYOR McDonald of Antigonish has received a letter from Lord Lovat thanking the people of the Town and County for the kindness shown him on the occasion of his recent visit. Enclosed was a letter to Colin Chisholm, Esq., who sent him a pair of silver-mounted spectacles presented by his Esq., who sent him a pair of silver-mounted spectacles presented by his grandfather to Bishop Fraser when leaving Scotland for America. The late Bishop gave Mr. Christopher Chisholm (father of Colin) the spec-tacles as a souvenir before he died. Lord Lovat returned the spectacles and wrote the following letter: and wrote the following letter

Aug. 13, '08.

Dear Mr. Chisholm,—Will you allow me to thank you very sincerely for your kind offer of presenting me with your kind offer of presenting me with
the most interesting relic of Bishop
Fraser. I think, however, that it
would not be fair for me to avail myself of your goodness, and I feel moreover that the relic of Bishop Fraser
ought to be kept in the land where he
did much excellent work. Will you
allow me to say that I appreciate very
much the feeling which induced you
to act as you did.

I remain, yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) LOVAT.

(Sgd.) LOVAT.

THE FALL FAIR will be held at the County Grounds, Town, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 13 and 14. The officials of the Farmers' Association are determined that this will be the largest and most successful fair ever held in this County. They are presenting a prize list which is calculpresenting a prize list which is calculated to cover all the leading products of the farm, so that every farmer may become a competitor. The prize list is in pamphlet form, and circulation of the lift of the prize list. it will commence this weck. A very large number are being printed. Every agriculturist in the County should get one and learn the conditions and regulations governing exhibitors and also to be informed on the various classes of stock and articles for which classes of stock and articles for which prizes are offered. The Association is having the grounds well prepared. At least one permanent building is in course of erection and a number of stalls, etc., will follow. One of the special features this year will be the sale of thirty pure bred sheep. These animals were purchased by the Dominion Government from such well. inion Government from such well-known stockmen as Campbell, Arckoll, etc. They include some very fine specimens of Shropshires, Oxfords, Leicesters, Cotswolds and Lincolns. Our farmers should see that none of these fine sheep are allowed to leave

Executor's Sale.

To be sold at public auction on the premises of John J. Bigley, Barbor Road, on TUESDAY, 22ND INST.,

commencing at 10 a. m., the following goods and chattles:

and chattles:

1 Horse, 7 years old, good worker and roadster;
1 Horse, 15 years old, sound; 4 Milch Cows;
1 Pair Steers, 2 yrs old; 1 Pair Steers, 1 yr. old;
3 Yearling Heifers; 5 Calves;
3 Heifers, 2 years old; 15 Head Sheep; 1 Pig;
1 Riding Wagon; 1 Riding Sleigh; 1 Tip Cart;
1 Truck; 2 Sleds; 1 Pair Bob-Sleds; Ploughs;
Harrows; Working and Riding Harness;
Some Wheat; Other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms:—Twelve months' credit on approved notes of all sums over \$5; under \$5, cash.

HUGH McDONALD,

Executor, Briley Brook.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of Peter Somers, Sait Springs, on

TUESDAY,

The 15th day of September, 1908

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forencon:

i Mich Cows; I Fat Cow;
2 Sters, 3 years old;
2 Sters, 2 years old;
2 Yearlings; 2 Calves;
3 Horses; good workers;
25 Head sheep.

Terms: - 12 months' credit on notes with approved security; or 7 per cent off for cash.
Antigonish, Sept 3 1988 auctioneer

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of W. Vieten, Lower South River, Antigonish Jounty, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1908 commercing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

commercing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

1 Mare, 7 years old, good worker;

7 Mich Cows, two of which are yet to calve;

3 Heifers, 11-2 years old; 4 Calves;

3 Head sheep, Grade Shro shire);

2 Mowing Machines: Hay Rake;

Track Wagon; +arness deable, working;

Chains; -wingletiees, Etc., Etc.,

2 Room bloves; 1 Barrel Churn;

41 Tens Hay; 15 Tons Straw;

2 Acre Fleid of Oats, standing.

Terms; - Twe ve months credit on notes with approved security; or 7 per cent. off for cash.

Antigonish, N S., Sept 2, '08. Auctioneer

Tenders will be received at the Municipal Clerk's Office up to

WEDNESDAY,

The 9th inst, at noon,

for painting the public building Particulars on application to Mr. Stewart, in charge

D. MACDONALD,

HYMENEAL - A pretty ceremony took place at St. Rose of Lima Church, Littleton, N. H., on Aug. 25th, 1908, when Mr. Daniel A. McNaughton and when Mr. Daniel A. McNaughton and Miss Rose Ann St. Croix were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Father Riley. The groom was attended by Mr. John J. Chisholm, while Mary St. Croix did the honors for the bride. The happy couple have many friends and were handsomely remembered, the presents being numerous and valuable. They left by train for Manchester and other points on a wedding tour. All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton a long and happy wedded lite.

A double wedding took place on Thursday evening, Aug. 13, at the Church of Mary Immaculate, Nelson, B. C., when Rev. Father Verbeke married Miss Cassie McDonald of Cape George, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, to Frank McDonald of Phoenix, formerly of Cape George, Antigonish, and Miss Lant McDonald of Lakevale Anti-

of Cape George, Antigonish, and Miss Janet McDonald, of Lakevale, Anti-ganish, to Duncan McInnes, of Phoenix, formerly of Cape George. After the ceremony was over the wedding party sat down to dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McDonald, Victoria street. The happy couples arrived in Town from Nelson on Saturday, and have taken up residence on Old Ironside avenue. They were given a serenade on the evening of their arrival. The popularity of the young people is attested by the large number of beautiful presents of which they have been made recipients.—B. C. Paper.

Among the Advertisers.

Choice July herring at C. B. Whid-

Three tons hake and codfish just received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

C. B. Whidden & Son have a fine three-year-old mare for sale, weighs 1130 pounds.

Hides, hides! 500 hides wanted by C. B. Whidden & Son. Prices as high as the highest,

Lost, on Saturday, Aug. 24th, between St. Joseph's and Ohio, a silver watch with fob. Finder please leave at Casket Office.

Lost, a gold bracelet between St. Joseph's Church and Beaver Meadow. Finder please leave at McGillivray's post office, St. Joseph's.

Books, school supplies, stationery, etc., for college, high schools and public schools, at Mrs. Harrington's Book and Fancy Goods Store, Main Street, Antigonish.

Threshing Mill For Sale

For sale at a bargain, a good Threshing Mill, Grey's make, nearly new, only two seasons in use. Apply to WILL DUNN, Harbour, North Side

& monomore s Public Meeting

A Public Meeting, is the interest of the Liberal Party of the County, will be held at the

CELTIC HALL, ANTIGONISH,

TUESDAY,

::: ON :::

The 8th Day of September inst , at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. william Patterson, Minister of Customs, E. M. Macdonald, Esq., M. P., and others others.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Antigonish, N. S., September 2nd, 19:8

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 con-Tea. A whole centrated in one day. VENEZ TOUS.

Picnic James

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

Sept. 7th and 8th

In aid of Parish Building Fund. Prizes will be given for the follow ing 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

Dancing and other amusements. Labour Day Excursion Rates on all Special trains going East and West leave grounds at 9 p m,

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

NAIL A FEW DOLLARS

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS BOOTS and SHOES at REDUCED PRICES

BUY NOW! BUY NOW!

The discount season is at hand. We're going to rub out the profit for thirty days. We will name prices on all our summer clothes, hats, toggery, poots, snoes, etc., that will make the dollars in your pocket very uneasy. All our summer goods must vacate.

Our fall and win er 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 themthe same fresh, new styles that we have been letting you krow about since early in the season. Can you resist the prices?

Men's Worsted Pants, regular price, \$3.50 and \$4.00, " 2.50

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

Palace Clothing Company Home of Good Clothes, Etc.

Main Street,

Antigonish, N. S.

FURNACES, STOVES and TINWARE

D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium

A large and well-selected stock of COAL and WOOD RANGES, COAL HODS and SHOVELS, PIECED and STAMPED TINWARE,

FURNACES

GRANITE and EMAMELLED WARE.

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.

ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING DONE BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

Estimates furnished on Steam, Hot Water and H t Air Heating.

Just received ONE CAR OF BAR IRON AND STEEL, ONE CAR HORSE SHOES AND NAILS, ONE CAR WHITE'S PORTLAND CEMENT ONE CAR ROGERS WHITE LIME, ONE CAR OF FLOUR AND FEED.

ANTIGONISH

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

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

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

CUNNINGHAM N.

There is nothing singular in the fact that the

HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO

made by ye olde firme of Helptzman & Co., Limited, stands out distinctive from other planes. It is a distinctive production-a plane with an individuality of its own It is not put in comparison with other planes. That would be unfair to other

planes. It is in a class by itself. "I had not the sightest idea that such a magnificent instrument as the Heintzman & Co. Piano was manufactured in Canada. It is easily in the front rank of the leading planes of the world."

-NUTINI, the Celebrated Blind Italian Artist.

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