

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-sixth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, September 24, 1908.

No 39.

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

### JOB PRINTING.

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

In 1883, the late Sir Stuart Knill became Lord Mayor of London, the first Catholic to hold the office since the Reformation. This year his son, Sir John Knill, becomes Lord Mayor. There has been no Catholic in the Mansion House during the fifteen years' interval.

Many public speakers and writers are fond of dwelling upon the great advantage to a nation of having all its youth educated in schools from which all distinctive denominational tenets are excluded. The *Spectator's* remark on this is very much to the point: "Protestants and Catholics, who differ so widely in religion, can only be educated together when both are agreed to keep religion so much out of sight that it is in danger of being out of mind."

Although the harvesters from the Maritime Province conducted themselves very badly on their way to the West, it seems probable that they were not guilty of the shocking offence for which three of them were said to have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The absence of any further report of the crime, the speedy trial and the sentence, makes us believe that the first report was not true. If it had been true, we agree with our New Glasgow friend that the sentence should have been hanging.

The ordinary English peasant is said to find 300 words amply sufficient for conversational purposes. A German scholar who visited the Arran Island in Galway Bay in order that he might study the Irish language as spoken by the fishermen took down 4,000 words used by them in their every day talk. The contrast is certainly remarkable. A writer in the *Tablet* informs us that there are about 640,000 people in Ireland who continue to speak Irish as the language they learned from the cradle, while in the County of Galway there are 9,000 who do not know any English.

The Paris *Univers* says, it is due to King Edward that the French government has not closed the churches. "This wise and truly liberal sovereign actually made it a condition of the Franco-British *entente cordiale* that the anti-religious policy of the Government should not go to the length of closing the churches. This is well-known to the whole diplomatic body." The editor of *Rome* says that he has reason to believe that the story is quite true. If so, Clemenceau must have made the concession with a bad grace, for he has now issued orders forbidding all payments for chairs in churches, while at the same time he insists that the clergy must keep the buildings in repair.

With the following remarks of the *Eastern Chronicle* we find ourselves entirely in accord:

"The P. W. A. is a home creation and, as that, it has had the sympathy of the people of the entire province. If the mine workers come under foreign domination, when a time of stress comes there is danger that the U. M. W. will be on one side and the people on the other. Besides, the movement is dangerous from a national standpoint. In Nova Scotia the mine workers are a very important and influential body of men. If they affiliate with the mine workers of the United States, the latter country will come in time to mean more to them than their own country. If annexation to the United States

were the object of the mine-workers, who are to come under the dominion of the United States U. M. W. we could understand the movement, but for the goal of an independent Canada, as part of the British Empire, we do not so easily understand it."

This year the British Association met in Dublin. Among the papers read was one by Sir Horace Plunkett on "Science and the Problem of Rural Life." It is a problem, he says, which has been forced to the very forefront of practical politics by physical degeneracy and unemployment in the towns, and he thinks that more attention should be given to it by those who are engaged in the application of science to the material and social advancement of mankind. At the same time he says that farmers do not yet take advantage of all the knowledge already placed at their disposal by science, and thinks that they are even more backward in their business than in their technical methods. Sir Horace strongly advocates co-operative societies for farmers, by which they may buy what they need for their land, and dispose of their produce to the best advantage.

A month or two ago the *Presbyterian Witness* said in an editorial note:

"It is to be regretted that our Irish Roman Catholic brethren have been Premier to send a large deputation to the Premier requesting him to add another Irish Roman Catholic member to the Cabinet. We have not heard that our Presbyterian brethren have ever pleaded with the Premier to add to his advisers a Presbyterian. We do not know that any but Roman Catholics made this sort of approach to the Premier."

The gentleman referred to, Mr. Charles Murphy, has now entered the Cabinet, not as an additional member, but in succession to the Hon. R. W. Scott as Secretary of State. Had Mr. Murphy been a Protestant, there is very little doubt that he would have been Member of Parliament for the city of Ottawa, and very probably a Cabinet Minister, these dozen years past. Perhaps this will make our contemporary understand why Catholic deputations have sometimes to approach the Government. As to Presbyterians not doing so, they have a more excellent way for getting the same and even better results. We wish they would lend us their recipe.

Charles Murphy was never a footballer; an accident in early boyhood forbade that. But not even George Riley, Ottawa College's greatest footballer in '84-'85, was more admired by the student body than was the man with the empty sleeve. And when they sat around the festive board to honor the glorious fifteen, it was Charley Murphy they called on to give adequate expression to their feelings. They thought him an orator; thought so deliberately, having heard Tupper and Blake, Chapleau and Laurier; and they predicted that he would distinguish himself in Parliament before he was many years older. To their disappointment, he devoted himself steadily to building up a substantial law practice; and, instead of the passionate declamation which electrified his fellow-students, he practised the quieter style of speaking which suits a bench of judges. But now those fellow-students feel that their prediction was only "a little too previous," and whether they be Liberals or Conservatives, they congratulate Charles Murphy on having stepped straight from the Bar to the Cabinet, and they heartily wish that he may turn out to be all that they said he would.

### LOVE OF TRUTH.

The London *Spectator* makes a specialty of articles on religious subjects, written in a reverent strain, but containing ideas which sap the foundations of all religion. In a recent one, bearing the title "Christ and Conviction," we are told that an immense number of religious people at the present day hesitate to declare themselves convinced of the Christian faith because of "a widely spread suspicion that Christianity demands the submission of the reason, that the

Churches still seek to enslave thought, and that for their attitude in this matter they cite the authority of Christ." The writer continues:

"Rome does so; the last Encyclical makes that certain. And though the idea of private judgment lies at the root of Protestantism, yet the dogmatism of Protestant formularies makes it difficult to clear the Reformed Churches wholly from the same charge. In greater or less degree, both—if we hold to the letter of their law—demand the submission of the reason. The crucial question is, Did Christ demand it? If so, we must sadly admit that He asks the impossible. It is a submission which a very large number of men cannot make in the present day. They have come to realize with St. Paul 'that we can do nothing against the truth.' But is there any evidence that He did?"

Submission of the reason, we are told, is demanded. Submission to what? No one pretends to deny that reason must submit to truth. And therefore when submission to Church authority is called slavery, it is taken for granted that the Church is teaching falsehood. This is begging the whole question at issue. To say, "whether sadly or gladly,—that reason cannot submit to Christ, if He demands it, is to assume that Christ is capable of teaching falsehood: in other words, it is a denial of His divinity, which every Catholic child acknowledges from the moment he utters the short Act of Faith, ending with the words 'because Thou art truth itself who neither canst deceive nor be deceived.'"

Dealing with the subject a little more in detail the writer in the *Spectator* says: "The Evangelists believed in possession, and the plain inference from their narratives is that our Lord acquiesced in this current explanation of nervous and mental disease." He does not draw the conclusion openly, but his inference is plain, namely, that we know for certain that there is not and never was any such thing as diabolical possession. As a matter of fact, we know nothing of the kind, and those who say we do have simply jumped to a conclusion because of the similarity between certain symptoms mentioned in the Gospel and symptoms which have been observed in certain cases of epilepsy and insanity. Irreligious science boasts of investigating everything under the sun, but there are some things it fights shy of. It will not make a scientific examination of the cures at Lourdes; nor will it study the phenomena reported by missionaries in heathen lands concerning the superhuman powers possessed by sorcerers and magicians and used for evil purposes. It has declared that miracles and diabolical possession do not happen, and it refuses to investigate the facts which might prove it wrong. And all the while it professes to love truth with an all-consuming passion.

"Christ's Sermon on the Mount and the cursing Psalms are irreconcilable. . . . He declared that 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' represented a false standard of morality," says the writer in the *Spectator*. Catholic commentators interpret the "cursing Psalms" as prophetic; if the writer in the *Spectator* will not accept this interpretation, he may explain the matter to his own satisfaction by saying that David had not reached the Christian standard of forgiveness of enemies, as is shown by his last instructions to Solomon in the Book of Kings. As to the eye for eye, and tooth for tooth, we wonder whether this advanced thinker ever read the words in their original context. If he did, he ought to see that they refer to public, not private, revenge,—the same public revenge which Christian lawgivers exact without scruple when they demand of the murderer life for life. It was the abuse of this law, by employing it to justify private vengeance, that Our Lord condemned.

The writer in the *Spectator* is compelled to acknowledge that Christ required "faith" of all those who wished to be His disciples, but he adds: "By faith, however, it is perfectly obvious that He did not mean the submission

of the reason to the authority of the Hebrew Scriptures." Here again the advanced thinker is quibbling. The Hebrew Scriptures had been, in many cases, wrongly interpreted by the Scribes and Pharisees, and these wrong interpretations Our Lord bade His disciples reject; but He bade them accept the Hebrew Scriptures as correctly interpreted by Himself and by those whom He empowered to speak in His name. When the critic says: "Yet even for Himself He did not assume the condemnatory authority which the Church has assumed in His name," he ignores the words: "He that believeth not shall be condemned," and "He that heareth you heareth me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me."

The article we are commenting on begin with the insinuation that the Church demands that men shall believe, at her command, what they know to be false. It concludes by insinuating that the scientific hypotheses which men adopt today and cast aside tomorrow are, each in its turn, the Truth which Christ spoke of when He promised His disciples that the Spirit of Truth would teach them all truth and abide with them forever. And he goes so far as to say: "Surely Galileo resisted the Spirit which proceeds from the Father and the Son when he denied his great discovery in servile subjection to the Church!" Galileo's "great discovery" was in reality only a clever guess; he had not the data required to demonstrate it,—these were afterwards provided by Kepler and Newton. He was told that his hypothesis seemed to contradict the Scripture, and he answered, "So words to that effect for the Scripture," or words to that effect. He did not know, and could not know, that his theory was right, and yet he insisted on putting it forth, not in a modest, tentative fashion, but in a strain of flippant satire directed against the official guardians of the Bible, and calculated to impair belief in the inspiration of Scripture. For this he was checked, and very properly checked. Better that men should wait another thousand years to learn that the earth moved round the sun than that they should for one moment doubt the truth of God's revelation. This is the sentiment of genuine lovers of Truth; to give that sacred name to every provisional hypothesis which springs from the brain of an astronomer or chemist or biologist is the most sickening form of cant.

### THE QUESTION OF SWEATED LABOR.

#### II.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

Goldsmith, in these lines, expresses a thought which does not seem to have become impressed upon the mind of the editor of the *Spectator*. But is it not much nearer to the exact truth than the *Spectator's* theory: "The more wealth a community produces, the more living there is for all of us." How can it be, if the *Spectator* is right, that men decay in wealthy countries? Nor are the poet's words applicable only to moral decay; and, though they were, we do not know that moral decay can be brought about more quickly by any means than by excessive poverty—grinding, crushing and degrading poverty—poverty of the kind that is now seeking relief at the hands of the British Parliament, by means of a minimum wage law, from the evils of "sweated labour."

It is not difficult, in dealing with such questions, to confuse the minds of those who will not take time to think. As an instance of the arguments used to take the mind away from the main issue, we quote the *Spectator* again. It says that the people who live in villas, and who take in piece-work, and do it at low rates because they are working merely for pocket money or luxuries and not for subsistence and life, are, by means of that extra work, enabled to keep a servant, and that, if they are deprived of that work, those servants would have to be discharged. And we are to understand, we suppose, that the discharge of these servants would be as great an evil as the evil of the

starving seamstresses and garment makers whose case is under discussion. Thus, the mind of many a reader is confused. If such arguments were heeded, how could any reform ever be accomplished in this world? Every great change, or reform, undoubtedly must bear heavily on some one. To take a very extreme, not to say impossible case, if legislation which would lift a large class of laborers out of abject and helpless poverty, would, as an inevitable result, lower another class of laborers of equal or nearly equal numbers into similar poverty and hardship, a statesman might well pause before he advocated such legislation. Does the *Spectator* wish us to understand that there is such a dilemma arising out of the present agitation. We hardly think so; and a vague statement that some servants may be discharged is neither here nor there in a discussion of this kind. We fear that the concern of the *Spectator* is for interests of another class, which class is not in urgent need of consideration. We are not Socialists, nor do we need to be Socialists to see good in some of the arguments that the *Spectator* reproaches so strongly. In our previous article we said that we could view without concern a country failing to increase its population by millions, or to pile up its total wealth to huge figures, if we thought such results could only be had by reducing half the population, or a very large portion of the population, to helpless indigence. Every diversion of money from one channel to another does not tend directly to such results; the ruin of an individual here, or the pinching of an individual there, does not tend directly to such results. But, when we find a large and considerable body of the nation's laboring class, which, far from receiving a share of the wealth they help to produce, are denied a living wage, then, we say, there is a condition which does not tend to directly produce such results. Lincoln said that no nation can exist, half slave and half free, and that is not more true than to say that no nation can remain strong, half wealthy and half starving. The American Civil war resulted from the one condition; the French Revolution from the other. We hope it is not Socialistic to say that men must not starve for want of a living wage. If this be Socialism, we had as lief be called Socialists as anything else. We agree with the Committee quoted last week, that it is better that a commercial or manufacturing enterprise should go, if it cannot pay a living wage. The *Spectator* concludes as follows:

"Sweated labour means ill-paid labour. Ill-paid labour means that the money paid for it will purchase a scanty amount of the things human beings need. And as a remedy for ill-paid labour this wise Committee of the Commons proposes that we should forbid the production and so decrease the supply, and raise the cost of these much-needed things! Was there ever a madder scheme proposed outside the island of Laputa?"

And therein the great journal begs the whole question. First, who says that the payment of a living wage would cause a cessation of production? Not the *Spectator* itself; for, if it could have met the Committee's proposals with facts or arguments to show the probability of such a result, it would most certainly have done so, but it has not done so. And secondly, if it did cause a cessation of production, it would not raise the cost if such articles could be imported. And the *Spectator* believes they could be imported, and that they would be imported, and it expresses its dread of that contingency very plainly.

We have already said that we do not believe the British manufacturers to be dependent on "sweated labour;" but, if they are so badly off as that, the remedy is not the proper one, and is a ruinous one. If English industries are in such a bad condition, there are ways and methods of reviving them more wise or less ruinous than "sweated labour." We say nothing about the merits of Free Trade and Protection further than this—that we should stand ready to adopt either or to exchange either one for the other, if the only alternative to so doing were "sweated labour" and the denial of a living wage. And in this we cannot be wrong, unless the piling up of individual or corporate wealth be of greater importance to a nation than the state of its people at large, and that, we deny.

**Good Appetite.  
Good Digestion.  
Good Health.**

To have these blessings keep your stomach and liver well and active, by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup when necessary. This great medicine ensures their perfect action and keeps you well.

**THESE  
Mother SEIGEL'S  
SYRUP WILL GIVE YOU.**

Price 60 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.  
A. J. White & Co. Ltd., Montreal.

**The Maritime Business College**  
New Term Opens September 1st.

Booklets with rates on application.  
**Kaulbach & Schurman**  
Chartered Accountants,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**TUESDAY  
September 1, 1908**

is the best time to begin a **Free Trial Month** at one of our splendidly equipped colleges at Sydney, Truro, Amherst or Moncton. Our teachers will train you for, and assist you to get, a good situation. For full information call at the Empire Business College nearest you, or write

**EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
Truro, N. S.,

**Inverness Railway & Coal Co**  
INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON  
Miners and shippers of the celebrated

**Inverness Imperial Coal**  
SCREENED  
RUN OF MINE  
SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

**COAL! COAL!**

Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to

**INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO**  
Inverness, C. B.

M. PETRIE, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.  
JAMES KENNA, Local Agent

**Chop Feed**

One car No. 1 Chop Feed

**OATS and CORN**

Also  
**American FLY OIL**  
For Cattle and Horses

**C. B. Whidden & Son**

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

Lowest Prices. Largest Stock

Mission Goods a distinct specialty

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

**Religious Garb Bill Invalid.**

Lancaster, Pa., August 15.—The "Religious Garb Law" of 1895 was declared today by Judge Landis to be contrary to the bill of rights, and therefore unconstitutional. He denounced the law as unreasonable as well as vicious, and held that it is clearly nugatory. The bill was passed at the instigation of the so-called patriotic orders, who wished to have Catholic Sisters removed from a public school attended by Catholics only in a strictly Catholic community.

The case in point was that of the school directors of Mount Joy township, who had been indicted for their refusal to dismiss Miss Lillie Reisser, one of the teachers, who is a Mennonite. Miss Reisser wore the peculiar garb of her sect in the schoolroom, and paid no attention to protests against it. Then the objectors demanded that the directors dismiss her. They refused to act, and were indicted. They demurred to the indictment, and Judge Landis ruled that the demurrer was well taken. His decision is, in part, as follows:

"If no person, on account of his or her religious sentiments, shall be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth, ought these directors to be convicted and fined for permitting Miss Reisser merely to wear a garb indicative of her religion? She was evidently examined by the county superintendent and received a certificate attesting her competency to exercise the profession of a teacher, and no complaint is made concerning her ability or morality. It is not alleged that she does not acknowledge the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, nor is it complained that she has ever used her school to import to her scholars sectarian instruction. The Act of 1895 does not, of itself, remove her from her position, but it directs the directors to dismiss any teacher wearing a religious garb, and punishes the directors themselves if they fail to remove such a teacher. It is, therefore, on account of her religious views that she is to be removed from her employment. The position of a public school teacher is, I think, one of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, for the State regulates the schools and makes large appropriations for their support. If, then, under the Constitution, no person is disqualified on account of his or her religious sentiments from holding any place of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, the Legislature has no power to abridge this constitutional right, and it follows that the Act of Assembly attempting to do so is nugatory and void.

"But shall the education of the children of the Commonwealth be entrusted only to those men and women who are destitute of any religious belief?"

In the sixty years of existence of our pre-ent school system this is the first time this court has been asked to decide, as matter of law, that it is sectarian teaching for a devout woman to appear in a schoolroom in a dress peculiar to a religious organization of a Christian church. We decline to do so; the law does not so say.

"Such a law appears to me to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions. As the statute stands, a teacher may cover himself with partisan political badges, or herself with the white ribbons of personal liberty; he or she may dress as fop or flirt, or may masquerade as clown or coquette, may display badges of Freemasonry, Odd Fellowship or Knights of Pythias, or may 'sport' the Elk's tooth or the Eagle's talons in the classroom, and this law will not touch them; but if they wear the plain iron cross of the Episcopal order of St. Andrew, the modest button of the Society of Philip and Andrew, or of the Epworth League, or the Society of Christian Endeavor, they are disqualified as school teachers. If they don the plain skirt and the straight bonnet of the Mennonite, or wear the straight coat and shaven upper lip of the Dunkard, or the buttonless garb of the Amish, they are to be banished into outer professional darkness and stripped of their office and their rights. The Legislature, carrying the point to its natural conclusion, should have also provided that our present efficient State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under penalty of losing his office, must abstain from wearing the white tie indicative of his ministerial profession, because, forsooth, it shows

to the school children that he still adheres to his religious faith."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

**Pope Pius X's Day.**

Pope Pius X. continues, says our well informed contemporary, "Rome," to be the first person afoot in the Vatican, summer and winter, and when his attendant, Cavaliere Sili, knocks at his door every morning at five he finds the Pontiff seated in an armchair reading his breviary and already well on with the "hours." There is a modest little chapel close to his bedroom, and here he begins Mass at six, assisted by one of his two secretaries, Mgr. Pressan or Mgr. Pescini, who with Mgr. Sanfermo, formerly Vicar-General of Venice, and now a Canon of St. Mary Major's, constitute the little Venetian court of His Holiness. At seven Mass and thanksgiving are over, the Pope goes to "breakfast," breakfast consisting of a cup of coffee and milk into which the Pope dips a few thin slices of bread. After this, if the weather is fine, there is a walk in the garden, and if not, in the loggia. Between the walk and the first of the daily receptions an interval is always left for a glance through the principal Italian papers; then comes the Cardinal Secretary with his daily budget of affairs which have to be submitted and explained to the Pontiff; then one or two or three, as the case may be, of the heads of the different Congregations, with their budgets, containing the report of the principal business transacted at the last meeting, and their requests for the Pope's signature to some important decrees or nominations; and then the long list of private and public audiences which occupy from two to three hours. The interval between the audiences and the dinner is usually so short that the Pope has not long finished Vespers and complin, when it is time for dinner, which is ready punctually at one o'clock. The etiquette that the Pope must eat alone belongs to the past. Pius X. tried it during those first few days of his pontificate, but the plan would not work, and ever since he has always had one or both of his secretaries to dine with him. Here, as in so many other respects, the Holy Father has hardly changed at all since he was a poor parish priest in the north of Italy. As a rule the dinner consists of soup, boiled beef, a vegetable, cheese, and fruit. The Friday fare usually consists of bean soup, and Indian meal flavoured with cuttle-fish. All the fasts are observed most rigorously by the Holy Father in spite of his seventy-three years, and if the doctors ever protested they have ceased to do so. The meal lasts less than three quarters of an hour, and is enlivened by simple and familiar conversation. Afterwards the Pontiff retires to his room for about an hour, when he either goes down to the garden accompanied by a prelate or to, or retires to his study, and recites matins and lauds before resuming his work. The nine o'clock supper is not more varied or complicated than the one o'clock dinner. There is time after it for a glance at the evening papers, then come the rosary and night prayers, and it is a very rare occasion when the Pope is not in bed at half-past ten.

**Be Patient.**

The worst part of martyrdom is not the last agonizing moment; it is the wearing, daily, steadfastness. Men who can make up their minds to hold out against the tortures of an hour have sunk under the weariness and the harass of small prolonged vexations; and there are many Christians who have the weight of some deep, incommunicable grief pressing, cold as ice, upon their hearts. To bear that cheerfully and manfully is to be a martyr. There is many a Christian bereaved and stricken in the best hopes of life. For such a one to say quietly: "Father, not as I will, but as Thou wilt," is to be a martyr. There is many a Christian who feels the irksomeness of the duties of life, and feels his spirit revolting against them. To get up every morning with the firm resolve to find pleasure in those duties, and do them well, and finish the work which God has given us to do, that is to drink Christ's cup.—*Central Catholic.*

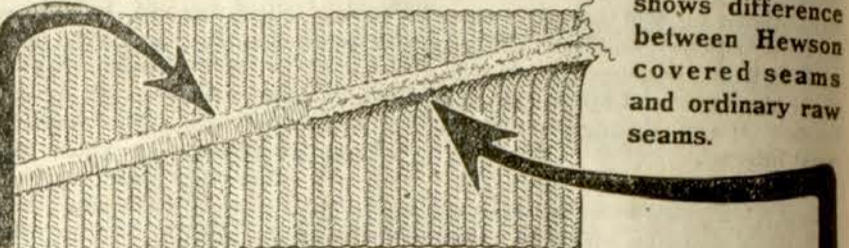
Have you worn LUSTRE LOOM Under-shirts? They look like silk, but wear better.

It's a man's duty to dress well  
Also, it's his duty to dress well economically.  
Logically, it's his duty to wear

**"Progress Brand"  
Clothing**

Sold and Guaranteed by  
**PALACE CLOTHING CO.**

**Hewson Underwear**  
Unshrinkable



The illustration shows difference between Hewson covered seams and ordinary raw seams.

Why experience underwear discomfort another day when you can get Hewson Underwear, which is the embodiment of ease and comfort? No ordinary rough, raw seams, which are also so apt to part under a strain, to irritate you. Hewson seams are neatly and smoothly covered by our new patented machines, installed for this special purpose. So comfortable you wouldn't know there were any seams. And secured so firmly the fabric will rip before the seams will part. For better satisfaction insist on Hewson Underwear next time.

**HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, Limited, Amherst, N. S.**  
Also Makers of Hewson Pure Wool Tweeds.

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

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

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

**Dr. White's Honey Balm**  
is the best and safest remedy for  
**Coughs, Colds, Croup, Etc.**

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

**IT ALWAYS CURES**

**DR. SCOTT'S WHITE LINIMENT CO.**  
LIMITED  
**ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
Proprietors of PENDELTON'S PANACEA.

**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.**

**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, containing 200 acres more or less. This is a rare chance to secure a first class farm at a low price.  
For further particulars apply to  
**T. J. SEARS, Lochaber.**

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

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

After that, Windsor said we must put my father to bed, and hot poultices and mustard plasters must be put on, and renewed during the night. Then a truly diabolical thought suggested itself to Topcliffe. He had been looking on with rather a shamefaced mien while we were engaged with the invalid; now he came forward and said if Mr. Bellamy required our attention continually that night, he would not interfere, but he must be allowed to choose the room which he was to occupy. We all believed this was an act of hateful tyranny only done for the pleasure of annoying us, and Uncle Remy spoke sharply to him about it, saying he wondered that he could take such a liberty in the presence of sickness, and threatening to lodge a complaint against him before the Privy Council. But Topcliffe persisted in what he had said, treating my uncle's threats with the utmost contempt. And when we asked him, since he took it upon himself to behave as master of Woxindon, where it was his pleasure that my father should be taken, to our surprise he named the upper chamber, where the wonderful flower grew in the ceiling. Former researches had made him intimately acquainted with every in and out of our mansion, and we had no doubt at all, that he had his reasons for selecting that chamber for the sick room; but what those reasons were, I was at a loss to divine.

However for the present, there was nothing to be done but to make up a bed for father in the room indicated. As soon as all was in readiness, Uncle Remy took up his brother in his stall-warm arms and carried him up the two flights of stairs like a child. There we laid him on the bed prepared for him, exactly under the spot where the wonderful flower grew.

CHAPTER V.

My wife narrates certain incidents that occurred during the night that preceded her father's death.

Before proceeding to narrate the occurrences of that night, I must say a few words about the adventures little Frith met with.

I have already said that the boy let himself down from a casement in the hall into the garden below. The jump did him no harm, the distance was only a few feet, he had often jumped as far or farther. He then ran nimbly along the terrace and behind the yew hedges which border the way to the gate. It must have been through an inspiration of Providence that he went over the soft earth, not on the hard gravel, otherwise his footsteps would have been heard by the guard which Topcliffe had stationed at the garden gate. The pursuivants had taken old Thomas, the porter, by surprise, as they did once before, and set a watch at the gate, believing it to be the only means of egress, before Topcliffe and the rest of his party slipped into the house. This they could not have done without being observed, had not almost all the servants been assembled in the hall, to hear the account of the martyrs' death.

Now when little Frith got near the gate, he heard the men talking together, and perceived before it was too late that they were not our own people. So he crept back in the shade of the yew-hedge—it was three weeks after Easter and the moon was out of its first quarter—till he reached the cherry-tree, then in full bloom, one of whose branches hung over the wall. He knew this tree well enough; only the year before he had climbed it without permission, before the cherries were fully ripe, and father had given him a scolding, and a beating, too, for it. Now he got into the tree, and slid along the branch until he was beyond the wall; then grasping one of the smaller branches with both hands, he let himself drop to the ground. He fell a good height, but thanks to the guardian angel, he was not much hurt. Picking himself up, he ran along the way through the wood leading past Woxindon from London to Harrow-on-the-hill. Here however his heart failed him, for he had to pass the cross roads, where the way to the old castle turns out of the main road, and a gruesome ghost-story which old Bosgrave had lately told him, just then came into his mind.

The story ran that more than a century ago, before the old fortress fell into ruins, one of the Knight's serving-men had assassinated a fellow-servant from motives of jealousy at that very spot, and had been hung as the punishment of his crime, on the oak that stood at the crossways. Since that time the place had been haunted; on moonlight nights two black dogs with eyes like glowing coals, had been seen chasing one another round the stem of the oak, till the castle-clock struck one, when they instantly disappeared. Whether this legend was idle talk, and the two dogs were really village curs at play in the moonlight; or whether, as old Bosgrave, and many persons, whose opinion was worth more than hers, asserted, the souls of the two unhappy serving-men wandered about under that form, is a question which I cannot decide. But one thing I will say, that nothing could have induced me to go by night and alone to that uncanny spot.

Now Frith was only ten years old, so no wonder the poor little fellow's hair stood on end, when just as he stepped on to the cross road, and caught sight of the old oak in the moonlight, he beheld a great black dog not ten feet in front of him. We tried to persuade him afterwards, that it was nothing more than the shadow of a large branch thrown across his path, but he persisted that it was a real dog, not a shadow to

which his own fears gave the form of a phantom. I will not assert that he was mistaken, since it is quite possible that the evil one, as Father Weston declared, might have tried to frighten little Frith, in order that the priest might fall into the hands of the pursuivants. However that may be, I know I should have run away as fast as I could. Not so Frith: he showed wonderful courage; he invoked his guardian angel; and the Blessed Mother of God, then laying his hand on the little cross he always wore, and which contained a fragment of the true cross, with the sweet name of Jesus on his lips, he ran towards the ghostly dog, or whichever it was, though he trembled from head to foot. His bravery was rewarded, for as he went forward the phantom sunk away among the undergrowth and vanished in the darkness.

Just then a cloud covered the face of the moon, and under the trees it was so dark that the boy, who was confused by the fright he had had, could not find his way. In his perplexity he knelt down and said an Our Father; scarcely had he finished the last word when he heard horses' hoofs approaching through the wood, and then voices, one of which he recognized as that of our old server John. He hastened in the direction whence they came, and met the riders at no great distance from the crossway. The old serving-man was much startled at hearing a child's voice calling to him out of the darkness, and blessed himself in the old-fashion way, with the words 'All good spirits etc.' But the next moment, convinced him that it was no apparition, but his young master in bodily form; and when he and his companion heard the tidings the child brought, they gave thanks to God, who had thus delivered them from falling into their enemy's clutches. They then held a consultation as to what should be done; the priest wanted to conceal himself in the wood until daybreak, and then ride on further, for fear of bringing his entertainers into trouble. But John would not hear of this; he assured the priest that there was a capital hiding place in the old castle, only a little way off the main road, which communicated with our house by a secret way. He said it had often afforded a refuge to priests, and Father Weston would be safer there than anywhere else for the night. After a moment's deliberation, Father Weston consented, and well it was, as we shall hear presently, that he did so. The old server lifted Frith up onto his horse, and they all rode on towards the ruin, the darkness did not matter, for he knew every step of the way, and guided the horses with unerring hand to the foot of the square tower. Then he alighted, and after pushing aside a moss-grown slab of stone, he crept through a narrow aperture into a vaulted chamber, half-filled with rubbish, whither he beckoned to the priest to follow him; leaving Frith to hold the horses. Within this apartment he struck a light, lit a small oil lamp that stood in a deep recess in the wall, drew his companion's attention to a bed of dried leaves in the corner, showed him a kind of cupboard contrived in the masonry, which contained some provisions, and finally entreated him not to quit this hiding place, until, through the boy or some trusty messenger, he received tidings of Topcliffe's departure. This done, John left the vault, pushed the stone back carefully over the entrance, and told Frith they should now make their way back to the main road, and together ride straight up to the garden gate, as if they had just come from London. He also said that he meant to behave as if he had taken a little too much, for the sake of deceiving the guard, and getting himself and the horses home without much ado.

This was no sooner said than done. Frith mounted the priest's horse, a gentle animal, which trotted along behind old John, who as he neared the gate, began to sing snatches of drinking songs like a man in his cups, so that Topcliffe's men heard him coming from afar. Nor were they long in giving him admittance, with a good humoured laugh at his expense. But the captain could not refrain from rebuking, in a few forcible words from Holy Scripture, and old popish sinner who was so intoxicated that he could hardly keep his seat in the saddle.

Such had been the adventures little Frith had met with. I need hardly say that he did not tell me all this that same evening, but only came to my side when father was being carried upstairs, and pulled my sleeve, whispering: 'It is all right.' And even this one word, which took at least one load off my mind, nearly got me into fresh trouble; for Topcliffe, who had eyes before and behind, flew like a hawk upon the boy, asking him what was all right, and where he had been. Frith did not let himself be put out of countenance; he boldly replied: 'In the hall, had he not seen him there?' and with this answer he got off, for just at that moment Topcliffe's attention was diverted to something else.

When we had put my father to bed in the spacious room upstairs, beneath the very spot, as I already remarked, where the wonderful flower grew, Topcliffe took Windsor aside, and put a few questions to him. Immediately after, he announced his intention of quartering himself upon us, with all his men. For the latter beer was to be served in the hall, with bread and meat, or whatever else we had in the house; for himself, as he was tired out, he would sleep upon a sack of straw upstairs, it would be time enough next morning to make a thorough search in the house. Uncle Barthy, good old soul, volunteered to play the host to our unbidden guests, while Uncle Remy took the young gentlemen to his own apartments. Grandmother and Anne withdrew into the adjoining chamber, to which

there was no access except through the sick-room, where some easy chairs and cushions had been brought for their accommodation. At Windsor's request the door of communication was left open, so that they might be called in a moment, should any change take place in his patient's condition. I was to remain with my father during the first half of the night, to help nurse him and heat the poultices which were to be renewed upon his chest every quarter of an hour.

I must acknowledge that the quiet, modest behaviour of the young doctor did not fail to make a good impression upon me, and he soon won my confidence. I plucked up courage to ask him, when my father appeared to have fallen asleep, what he thought of his condition? He shrugged his shoulders and looking at me very gravely, said: 'Miss Bellamy, the first words I speak to you shall not be calculated to deceive you, therefore my answer must be this: all things are possible to the God whom we serve, but medical skill can do nothing more for him.'

These words, which struck sorrow to my heart, were said in so kind a manner that through the tears that filled my eyes, I looked gratefully at the young man. As soon as I could control myself, I asked how long he thought my father might live.

'A few days, perhaps even longer,' he replied. 'But he may go off much sooner, if he has a fresh attack, as I fear he will.'

'Then he is in immediate danger of death, and if it were possible, we ought to have him anointed?' I inquired.

He nodded assent. Then a sudden thought struck me. 'Did that man—that Topcliffe—ask you about my father's state?' I said.

'He did'; was the reply, 'and I told him his condition was most critical.'

'Now I see through that wretch's design,' I went on. 'Listen to me. He suspects that the priest whom he wants to seize, is somewhere in the neighbourhood, or perhaps concealed in the house. He feels pretty certain that we shall risk everything for the sake of getting him for my father, that he may receive the last Sacraments and be prepared for death, and he thinks he will thus entrap his victim. That is why he chose this room, which is quite at the top of the house and to which there is only one door, for the sick chamber; he means it to be a regular trap, and I have no doubt while some of his party are carousing in the hall, he has taken care to station others on the stairs, and is lying in wait himself close by, like a lynx on the watch for an unwary roebuck. You may be sure that is the reason why he would not allow us to take my father to his own apartment, which has three doors, and is in communication with a back staircase! I could not understand it at first, now it is as clear as day.'

Windsor listened to me attentively and asked a few questions, then he acknowledged I was right. He went to the window, to ascertain, as far as the darkness would allow, at what height it was from the ground, asking what the rooms were below. I answered they were my grandmother's, my sister's and my own. 'That is fortunate,' he remarked, 'and under them?' 'The library.' 'That again is well.' The height from the ground will be at most some 35 or 40 feet,' he continued, asking me did I know whether there was a ladder of that length on the premises? I replied that there was one at the stables which would reach up to the roof. But why all these questions? We could not tell the servants to bring the ladder and put it against the house, still less could we send them to fetch the priest.—At the mention of the priest, Windsor asked if he was perhaps hidden somewhere in the house, where one might get at him without attracting the notice of the pursuivants. I answered no; he was most probably hidden in the old castle, not more than five minutes walk from here; my little brother Frith knew the place exactly.

(To be continued)

Catholic Doctor in the Arctic Circle.

Dr. James F. Rymer will shortly gain the distinction of being the first qualified British medical man to take up his residence in the Arctic Circle. After serving eight years as medical officer at the Carthusian Monastery, in Sussex, Dr. Rymer went to Canada and for the past six months has lived at Edmonton, Alberta. Recently he left there on a lonely journey of 1,800 miles along the Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers, his destination being Fort Good Hope, which is about 100 miles within the Arctic Circle. He has sufficient medicine in concentrated forms to last at least one year and does not propose to return to civilization for at least three years. He has arranged for more to be forwarded. His patients will be the Indians and Esquimaux in the vicinity of Fort Good Hope and Fort Macpherson. Several diseases and fevers often break out among them, and, as they have no skilled attention, the loss of life has been enormous. The doctor can speak French, which is the only language other than their own which the Indians understand and intends to start the study of the languages of the Indians and Esquimaux directly he arrives. At his headquarters he will not have more than five white companions, these being connected with a Catholic mission and trading post.—

Confusion of Names.

At the recent geographical congress in Geneva an old question came to the fore again, that of the unification of geographical designations. Names of places vary in different languages, and this is a fruitful source of confusion in European post offices.

Not so very long ago a letter addressed to Venice was returned to the sender with the words "Venice unknown in Italy" written across the back. This was probably the work of a beginner, but an Italian postal official must know English well to remember that "Leghorn" is the same as his own native "Livorno."

Harder nuts than these to crack for post office sorters may be found in the Polish and Balkan languages. Only Polish-German linguists are aware that Hohensalza and Inowroclaw stand for one and the same township, while it takes an expert to know that Sentari, Skadja, Iskander and Ishkobodia are the names in various languages for one Albanian city. Other examples of duplicate names are Plovdiv and Philippopolis; Monastir and Bitolia; Antivari and Bar, and they might be multiplied indefinitely.

The solution of this problem is so difficult that a final decision has been postponed from one congress to another. The suggestion has been made that the native spelling should always be adopted, but this would necessarily lead to much confusion in the pronunciation.—New York Sun.

COVER your floors with Floorglaze, the wear-proof, dust-banishing, quick-drying enamel (comes in ten shades) and your housework will be easier done. Gallon covers 500 sq. feet. From dealers or write to IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO. LIMITED, TORONTO. Sold and recommended by D. GRANT KIRK

DO YOU KNOW THE WET WEATHER COMFORT AND PROTECTION afforded by a SLICKER? Clean - Light Durable Guaranteed Waterproof Sold Everywhere

When You Want Society Supplies Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons for League of the Cross and Auxiliaries' Holy Name Society, St. Aloysta Sodality, or any Society you belong to, or as prizes for K of C, C.M.B.A., L.O.C. or P.W.A., send to us. We will send samples and prices upon request. T. P. TANSEY 14 Drummond St. MONTREAL

GATES LIFE OF MAN BITTERS Is made of the Roots, Herbs, Barks, Buds and Plants. The People's Medicine Expressly to cure disease, and in chronic cases the Invigorating Syrup is used in connection to regulate the bowels. Everyone should take a few bottles. Spring and Fall to purify the blood. The cheapest and best on the market, and has been in constant use in Nova Scotia for over 70 years. FARM for SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Dunmore, South River, known as the John McDonald (Garry) farm. It consists of about 115 acres of excellent land, up and down, well watered and wooded. There are good buildings on the premises, a large house well finished and two barns. This property is on the daily stage line between Antigonish and Inverness Harbour, within 3 miles of St. Andrew's Church, a few hundred yards of Dunmore school and within half a mile of Post and Telephone offices. Here is one of the most desirable farms at South River. It will be sold at a reasonable figure. D. R. McDONNELL, Tracadie, N. S., July 14th, 1908.

PANDORA RANGE "We Want Them!" "The biscuits which please us must be brown and crisp and firm and dainty, with a well-raised, evenly-baked crust." "Mother says such buns require a steel oven, scientifically constructed, uniformly heated, perfectly ventilated —'PANDORA' OVEN EXACTLY." When you see a "Pandora" Range the sale is made. McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.S., Hamilton, Calgary. D. GRANT KIRK -- Local Agent.

ESTABLISHED, 1852

## THE CASKET,

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

Subscriptions Payable in Advance

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

## Antigonish County and Some of Its Resources

## AN APPEAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNTY MUSEUM.

The town of Antigonish is sufficiently important and so centrally situated that it ought to possess and could easily support a County Museum in which the resources of the County from Cape George to the foot of Lochaber Lake, and from McAtreas Brook to Harbor Boucher, would be exhibited to advantage.

It is just as important for the residents of a county to know what are its natural resources as it is for a farmer to know exactly what kind of ground, soil, rocks, forest trees and other materials he has on his property which he can use and turn to advantage. The nature of the soil has everything to do with the character of the crops which will be raised. So also with the nature of the County; its rock formations, its mineral wealth, its forest wealth, its shrubs and ferns and flowers, its wild animals and its other faunas and the relations of these, have everything to do with the economy of the people, the success, wealth and prosperity of its inhabitants. The County of Antigonish is endowed by Heaven, in its expression in Nature, all about with abundance of good things. It is only necessary to look in order to see what they are. It is not always those who do look that can see. There must be investigation and education. Books and libraries are good teachers. They are most valuable helps to education but they are not everything. The Book of Nature, the greatest book on earth, is right before us and in the earth's crust in this County are thousands of feet thick of strata of bedded rocks, each layer of which is part of the great volume—a leaf in its many chapters.

There are many chapters in the book of Nature in Antigonish County. Some of them refer to periods of great antiquity, others to more recent periods. Each period has its own special records and writings by the finger of Time and the doings of Life in ages past down to the present. Everything about Nature is interesting, and scientific knowledge, which to-day runs the streets, and means exact knowledge and practical information, is recognized as the only information which has value when precision and worth of things have to be considered. Every geological formation, from the beginning to the end of the

## CHAPTER OF CREATION

which takes us to modern times and the present aspect of the County, as it is today, has something of value and interest. Even the humblest material, such as clay or mud, if examined carefully, may be of great and unexpected value. Many fortunes have been made from the humblest materials in the earth's crust.

A brief survey or glance at the *mitata*, which are conspicuous as of economic value in the County of Antigonish, may be thus summarized: Besides the fact that this county is one of special attractiveness from a scenic viewpoint, one in which diversified mountain, plain, valley and meadowland scenery of a most delightful nature and picturesque grandeur rivaling many places of renown on this continent or in Europe, the County of Antigonish is noted for its abundant verdure and deliciously sweet waters. For a country to be blessed with sweet and pure water as well as with nutritious grass, its inhabitants ought to be exceedingly thankful. Many States of the Union south of us would envy the grasses and waters of Antigonish, and for obvious reasons. The County is, by nature, by its surface products, pre-eminently a dairy and a stock-raising county and as such ought to take a very prominent part in the province of Nova Scotia.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

Then if we glance at the geological or structural maps of this County prepared by the department at Ottawa, where the painstaking labours of Mr. Hugh Fletcher of that Department are embodied, it can be readily ascertained what are some of the mineral resources with which nature, Heaven, has endowed this County. Besides magnificent material for building purposes, such as limestones, sandstones, porphyry, &c., there are clays and shales that can be utilized for brick manufacture, for tiles, terra cotta, oil and various other industries of no mean order. There are mountains and cliffs of gypsum in many sections of the County of Antigonish, and these deposits will no doubt prove a source of considerable revenue as years go on. Copper ores, iron ores, silver-bearing lead, manganese, barite, graphite (better known as plumbago) are promising sources of mineral wealth pointed out in this County. Blessed with abundant water supply, streams and water-powers, much energy now going to waste to a great extent,—there is every reason to believe that there is a glorious future for the County.

## FISHERIES.

There is the coast line. It must not be forgotten that Antigonish County has some eighty miles of coast-line, of sea water, besides many inland lakes of fresh water, which are a great source of wealth from their standpoint—the fisheries. The rugged coast of this County with its harbors and coves ought to produce three or four times more than they do now in their fisheries. The hardy and brave fishermen of the coast deserve well at the hands of the whole community, and closer communication and better transportation facilities should be forthcoming to advance their interests and the wealth of the whole county.

## A MUSEUM WANTED.

Many technical reports might be written giving the flora and fauna of Antigonish County. All the animals and birds and insects and all the trees, flowers, shrubs, ferns, mosses, etc., might be added and described, and these works be on the shelves of your library, but there is no more powerful and satisfactory educator like the *Museum* or collection of specimens which serve to illustrate the products of a country, of a province or a county. It is just as important for a County to have its Local Museum and Collection, where a display is made of its natural advantages and resources, as it is for a whole nation to have a National Museum. Every County town must, sooner or later, have its local or county Museum, and it does seem as if this was a proper and favourable time to inaugurate the Antigonish Museum, where samples of the numerous and valuable assets of the County will be exhibited and be seen to advantage—properly labelled and classified. A set of mineral specimens illustrating the different kinds and varieties of ores and ore deposits including materials representing the rock formations in which these occur could easily be obtained and placed in cases on view. These would have an educative value at once. When samples of the different iron ores, copper ores, manganese deposits, gypsum deposits, coal bearing strata, etc., would have been exhibited—anything new which anyone in the County might come across or discover could easily be detected and recognized as new and an effort be made to have the same determined, either through the offices of the Commissioner of Mines at Halifax or through the Department of Mines at Ottawa. Thus new facts about the County of Antigonish would be ascertained, definitely known and recorded, and any local or outside capital searching for investment in the County could reasonably and intelligently apply for information as to the nature and character of the deposits sought to be developed. Nothing grows like a museum once it has started in the right direction.

## OTHER COLLECTIONS.

It were well also to have the museum collections contain representatives of the plants of the district, the noxious weeds, and collections illustrating the insects which are beneficial as well as those which are injurious to agriculture. In fact, the Museum should be a repository of all information and material for the general good; and, inasmuch as the County of Antigonish is by nature a true dairy and agricultural and stock-raising county, it ought to have such collections added which will serve its ends best.

## AGRICULTURE.

There is no avocation to-day which requires more extended knowledge, more common sense joined to sound education and practical scientific knowledge than the profession or calling of farming. The whole country and community depends upon the farmer; he holds the key of success for a nation. In so far as he is helped in every way, not only in the production, cultivation and harvesting or gathering of his crops from year to year, but also by facilities for transportation and output of his merchandise, will he contribute his share to the general success and prosperity of the nation. The science of farming today is reckoned a high and noble profession, and one of independence and health.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO MUSEUM.

If a Museum such as that described herein be established for Antigonish, there is but little doubt that many contributions will be forthcoming from all parts of the County into the hands of the Trustees who will see that the specimens are kept in trust for the people of the County whose Museum it will be, and where materials of economic value will be exhibited from all parts.

A good collection of photographs, or views of the points of scenic beauty in the County should also be exhibited and kept, and this would form no mean attraction to the general public and to visitors. Every visitor or stranger coming to Antigonish would surely drop in and see the Antigonish Museum and its contents. Some one thing may arrest the attention of the visitor and captivate it. Some day—the information gained may be the very note required and correspondence may lead to further developments in the County.

Historic and pre-historic relics, might also form a feature of the collections of the Museum. The fact is, there is no end to the practical use and value of such a feature as the Local Museum in a County town. There is no doubt also that the Provincial authorities at Halifax, the Education Department and the Department of Mines, as well as the Federal authorities at Ottawa, would be glad to do all in their power to assist the formation and establishment of such a Museum in the town of Antigonish, not only by donating such specimens as they may possess from amongst their collections of duplicates, towards

forming a nucleus or start for the Museum but also by naming and classifying such specimens as shall from time to time be presented to it by different individuals from different portions of the County of Antigonish.

Best beef and lamb, hams, lard, etc., always in stock, at Bonner's Grocery.

## Correspondence.

Editor Casket:

DEAR SIR,—The last letter of your correspondent "Temperance" shows some abatement of the fury in which he assailed the Grand Council of the L. O. C. He has prudently dropped the self-assumed office of "infallible moralist," and now poses as a logician and constitutional philosopher. But in these roles he displays several defects, notably—confusion of ideas, suppression of material facts, and the substitution of vulgar abuse for logical argument.

As a constitutional philosopher he informs us that the principle of absolute prohibition has been incorporated in the constitution of the L. O. C. Let us see. Absolute prohibitionists demand a law to forcibly suppress the importation, manufacture, and sale of liquor. The L. O. C. says, "let us not sign petitions for license in order to discourage the use of liquor as much as possible." The principle of the one is forcible suppression, of the other refusal to encourage the use of liquor. To identify these two principles argues a confusion of ideas in your correspondent that unfits him for his self-imposed task of constitutional interpreter.

He also declares he sees symptoms of "hopeless idiocy" in the L. O. C. member who votes for the N. S. License Law, and afterwards refuses to sign petitions for license. Here he leaves out of account the fact that the N. S. License Law is not simply and only a license law. It is a law which leaves the question of license to local option, and furnishes the machinery to suppress excesses and abuses in the sale of liquor with or without license. Very many honest temperance people believe that these excesses and abuses can be more easily and more effectively suppressed by this law without license than with license. Anyway, there must be some law to suppress these excesses, and the L. O. C. member can join with the temperance man or moderate drinker in voting for this law in order to check these evil excesses; but when asked to sign petitions for license his logical answer will be: "It is inconsistent in me to do so. I have renounced the use of liquor and pledged myself to discourage its use as much as possible. I can join with you in suppressing excesses in the sale of liquor with license, if granted, or without license, if not granted." Where is his reason at fault in this answer? His attitude is so reasonable and consistent that "Temperance" can only assail him with vulgar abuse, and offer him a theory. The theory is that a few licensed saloons under rigid inspection will have the effect of reducing the amount of drinking and therefore the L. O. C. member can consistently sign petitions for such saloons. The L. O. C. member may answer him as follows:

1. Before I do what I deem inconsistent I have a right to ask you to show that your theory has worked out well in reducing the drink evil where it has been tried. The mere reduction of saloons does not necessarily reduce the amount of liquor consumed.

2. There will be excesses under the license system, perhaps more than where no licenses are granted, and the L. O. C. must share in the blame and odium for these excesses if they aid in obtaining licenses.

3. It is a ridiculous position for a total abstainer to take, viz., in the rear ranks of a movement led by the brewers, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers.

4. It will create divisions in our Branches when the question of selecting the applicants for license whom the League should support, will come before them. These divisions will be fomented by the liquor people with the view of breaking up the total abstinence influence.

5. We will advance the cause of total abstinence and of temperance more by avoiding alliance with the saloon and attending to spreading the League itself.

6. This alliance between total abstainers and the liquor interests will end like the alliance between the lamb and the lion. The lamb will be inside of the lion; the total abstinence sentiment will be killed.

Other reasons might be added, but I must desist for the present as it would be exacting too much of The CASKET'S valuable space.

A DELEGATE.

Sept. 21st, 1908.

Complete stock of rubber footwear now ready at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

Mrs. Sherwin, of Toronto, who was badly bitten by a mad dog some time ago, and was sent to the Pasteur Institute, New York, for treatment, returned to the city. She brought with her a certificate from the institute to the effect that so far as rabies is concerned she is out of all danger. The city paid the expense of the trip and treatment.

Women's heavy felt slippers, 19c. a pair, at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

Onions, pickling spice and best pickling vinegar, at C. B. Whidden & Son's.

The Cabinet of Denmark has resigned.

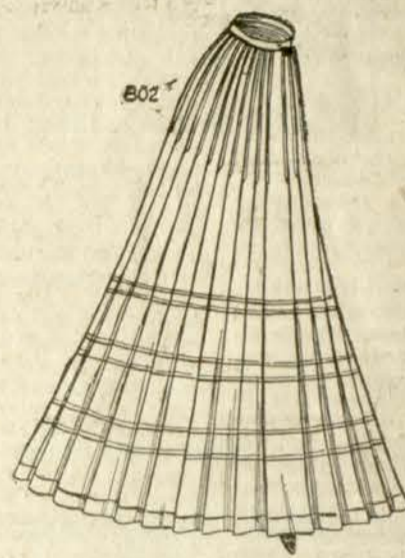
New York is threatened with forest fires which may equal those of 1903.

## DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited  
Westville, - Nova ScotiaFor Sale at  
ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA and A. G. JOCELYN  
HUGH D. MCKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING  
HALIFAX.

## A. KIRK &amp; COMPANY

## New Fall Goods



## Ladies' Coats

For the coming season semi-fitting, stylish and attractive, exceptional quality broadcloth, showing tailor work of the highest excellence. Inlaid velvet design on collar and cuffs.

## Ladies' Skirts

Made in all shades of French, Venetian, trimmed with tucks, as shown.

## Ladies' GOLF Coats

In black, white, navy, brown and cardinal.

## Ladies' Shirt Waists

In all shades of silk, cashmere and lustre.

## Ladies' Gloves, In Mocha, wool, cashmere

## THE ANNEX

Our fall and winter stock of

## Clothing

is now complete, with a full line of

MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS, RAIN COATS, FANCY VESTS, COAT SWEATERS, CARDIGANS, DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, ETC.

Also a complete line of

FRANKLIN AND CHRISTIE HATS  
C. N. & R. Suits Made to Order

## A. KIRK &amp; CO.

Sole Agents for Invictus Shoes

General News.

Archbishop McCarthy, Bishop Worrell and the heads of the other religious denominations in Halifax city, have inaugurated a movement making for clean elections.

Lena Connors, aged six years, while playing with matches in the yard of her home, Halifax, on Saturday afternoon, was so badly burned that she died in the hospital five hours later.

The Russian Minister of Agriculture has submitted a proposal to the Cabinet for the establishment of an agricultural agency in America for the purpose of studying American methods of farming.

Capt. Richard, of the Lunenburg schooner Cyril, at Halifax, reports a suicide at sea. While fishing from a dory on the banks, Ronald Wallfield, aged 21, unmarried, of La Have, N. S., seized an anchor and leaped overboard.

At the opening of the autumn session of the court of the king's bench at Montreal Mr. Justice Trenchholm presiding, said of the grand jury system that it was to a great extent useless and it was very doubtful if there was sufficient good in the system to keep it in existence.

Thirty-eight passengers and three trainmen were killed in a head-on collision of two trains at Weeping Water, Neb., on Monday night. There were 49 passengers on the passenger train and those not killed sustained injuries. Many of the passengers were Methodist preachers returning from a conference.

A convention of the United Irish League of America is in session at Faneuil Hall, Boston. Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., Joseph Devlin, M. P., and John Fitzgibbon, M. P., are present representing Ireland's branch of the League. Delegates from all parts of the United States are in attendance.

Personals.

Helen MacDonnell, Port Hood, is visiting friends in Town.

Professor and Mrs. Connally of Truro are in Town.

Rev. Michael Gillis of Sydney was in Town on Tuesday.

Mr. Seward Brean of Glace Bay was in Town this week.

Dan McDonald of Clydesdale, Ant., left last week for Colmar, Alberta.

Miss Bertha MacPhie of Antigonish left last Thursday on a trip to Boston.

Mr. K. Sweet and Mr. A. D. Chisholm of Antigonish are on a trip to Montreal.

Miss Gertrude Newcombe of Natick, Mass., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Newcombe, Antigonish.

Dan H. McDonald of South Side Harbour, Ant., has returned to the Grand Seminary at Montreal.

Robert S. McLellan of Dominion, C. B., spent a few days at the College on his way to the Halifax Law School.

Miss Belle McKenzie, who has been spending her vacation at her home in Antigonish, left for Boston on Friday last.

Mr. Peter Somers of Salt Springs, Ant., on Tuesday started for Pleasanton Cal., where he will reside for a time.

Mr. John Brophy of Chapeau, Ont., started for home on Monday after a visit to his old home at Fairmonth, Ant.

Miss Cassie Grant, who had been visiting relatives in Antigonish for some time, returned to Boston on Friday last.

William B. Mofsaac, lately of Sydney and formerly of Antigonish, went to Montreal last week to take up the study of Philosophy.

Miss Cassie Campbell, of Mabou, C. B., has returned to her home after spending six weeks in Town and other parts of this County.

Among the Advertisers.

Rennet at Bonner's.

Best July herring at Bonner's.

Go to Bonner's for best beef and lamb.

Go to Bonner's for your meats and vegetables.

Little pigs for sale. Apply to Wallace C. Crockett, Antigonish.

Fancy lamps and fancy dishes, all suitable for wedding presents, at Bonner's.

Nurse's noiseless rubber-heeled juliet slippers, \$1.00 a pair, at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

The new shade of brown in men's American derby hats on display at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

Headquarters for best vinegar, cider, white wine and malt, pickling spice, onions and tomatoes. Bonner's.

Miller Wanted. Give age and experience, also wages wanted. Apply to W. Vinten, Sylvan Valley, N. S.

Found, on Harbor Road, a sum of money. Owner can have it on application to Michael Mahoney, Harbor.

Board wanted, for lady and gentleman and two children, ages five and six. Two rooms required. Answer immediately to Casket Office.

Two good furnished rooms in a central locality with hot and cold water, electric light and telephone. Apply to C. care Casket Office.

Wanted, clerk for general store, one with some experience preferred, and older than 20 years of age. Give references. Address Clerk, care The Casket.

Just received, one carload choice Gravenstein apples, also a lot of tomatoes suitable for pickling, and sweet potatoes and cabbages. Don't forget to give us a call. Thomas Brothers.

Cardinal Manning on Temperance.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 18, 1908. Editor of Casket:

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of 3rd inst. a correspondent signing himself "Temperance" writes: "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 prohibitionist. 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."

About two years ago I clipped the following from The Alliance News the organ of the United Kingdom Alliance. Might I ask for its republication in your columns to correct a misapprehension as to Cardinal Manning's attitude towards prohibition. Yours truly, W. S. SANDERS.

THE LATE CARDINAL MANNING ON THE U. K. A. It was in connection with the United Kingdom Alliance that Cardinal Manning came most prominently before the general public. He himself in 1882 told the story of his adhesion to the great cause of Prohibition:—

I have to thank the United Kingdom Alliance for having aroused my attention to this subject about fifteen years ago, when, after a long life already spent, believing myself to know the condition of the people, as I have no doubt a multitude of good men do believe at this moment that they thoroughly know what is the state and danger of our population, I for the first time came to a knowledge of the real condition of the people, and the real demoralizing power of this great drink traffic. I came to this knowledge through a deputation of good men—members of the United Kingdom Alliance—who wrote to me and requested an interview. They came to my house, and the arguments they laid before me aroused my attention, and from that day I trace the whole knowledge that I possess, and I may say an intense feeling of indignation and the resolution, as long as life lasts, never to stint or spare in word or deed to help the United Kingdom Alliance to the utmost of my power. There is something in the origin of it which ought to touch the hearts, I may say, of everybody who hears me. It was, I think, in 1854 or 1855, I believe the former year, when Father Mathew, whose name is in benediction and veneration through the United Kingdom, was on his deathbed, where with feeble hands he still traced the sign of the cross upon the foreheads of those who kneeled to take the pledge by his dying bed, it was in the moment when he was preparing to stand before the Good Master, who knew his long life of good works, that news came to him of the foundation of the United Kingdom Alliance in England, and he said that he blessed God for it; that he had labored as a solitary individual, and he knew that though an individual may do much, when he dies his work declines unless there be, not only individuals like himself to take it up, but an organization to incorporate it and give it perpetuity. The work of a life soon passes away; he therefore rejoiced that a vast organization was already formed by which the work for which he had spent his life should be taken up and made perpetual.

DIED

At Port Ban, Inverness on Thursday, Sept. 10th, after a short illness of two weeks, DUNCAN ANGUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. ALEX. D. RANKIN, Postmaster, aged 8 months and 12 days.

At Pomquet River, on July 31, CATHERINE CHISHOLM, daughter of the late Rodk and Isabella Chisholm, of Long Point, C. B. She had been a long time ailing, but bore her illness with patient resignation. She devoutly received the last Sacraments shortly before her death. On the first Sunday of August her mortal remains were laid to rest in St. Andrew's cemetery. R. I. P.

At Glen, Bailey's Brook, on Friday, 11th inst. after seven months illness borne with true Christian patience and resignation, Mrs. CATHERINE McDUGGALL, daughter of the late Hugh McGillivray, Bailey's Brook, aged 80 years, leaving four sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. Consoled by the frequent reception of the Sacraments, she died a most happy death.

NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE Insurance Company. LOWEST RATES. Consistent With Safety. AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Head Office: 106 HOLLIS STREET, BALDWIN. LUTHER C. BAILLIE, Manager. STRONG - LIBERAL - PROMPT

THE THIRD Fall Fair. Under the auspices of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association will be held on the Fair Grounds, Antigonish, Oct. 13th and 14th, 1908. All entries free until Oct. 3th. \$900 IN PRIZES. Cheap fares from all stations between New Glasgow and Mulgrave. For prize lists, entry forms, and all information, address W. VINTEN, Secretary, Sylvan Valley, Ant.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the last meeting of St. Lawrence Branch of the League of the Cross, at Mulgrave, the members passed a resolution of condolence with the family of their late brother, John H. McDonald.

Herring—We were lucky in securing 50 half barrels No. 1 July stock. All guaranteed. Bonner's Grocery.

NOTICE. S. E. W. HAINES, Member of the British Watchmaker's Guild, Glasgow, specialist in HIGH-CLASS AND COMPLICATED WATCHES & CLOCKS. will open business as a working watchmaker and clockmaker in the OLD QUEEN HOTEL next week, permanently. S. E. W. HAINES

Cash Market

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

- Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers. And a full line of Crockeryware No. 1 July Herring. Highest prices paid IN CASH for Hides, Wool Skins and Wool.

McGillivray & McDonald. Opposite Post Office. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

ROUE'S CARBONATED WATERS. Come to you with all the excellence that can only come from good materials, pure water and superior methods of manufacture and bottling. Satisfied customers are good customers, and these you can obtain if you handle ROUE'S CARBONATED WATERS. (Postal brings price list.) JAMES ROUE, Box [C] #6, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

SHERIFF'S SALE. 1908, A No. 807. IN THE SUPREME COURT: BETWEEN FITZ-HUGH MAC PHIE, Plaintiff, and ALEXANDER A. McDONALD, Defd't. To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish at the Court House in Antigonish, on SATURDAY, The 31st day of October, 1908, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

LAND. Pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. McGillivray, ex officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 21st day of September, 1908, unless before the time of said the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court. All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above named defendant, (and of all persons claiming by, through, or under him since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of, to, in, upon, or out of the following lots of land: namely: First, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Arisaig, in the County of Antigonish, aforesaid, and bounded as described as follows: On the North by lands of the heirs or legatees of Stephen Gillis; on the South by lands of the heirs or legatees of Peter Gillis; and on the West by lands of John McDonald—containing one hundred acres, more or less. Secondly, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate at Arisaig aforesaid and bounded as follows: On the North by lands of Donald McLellan; on the East by lands of Stephen Gillis; on the South by lands in possession of John McDonald; and on the West by lands of Angus McD. said, containing one hundred acres, more or less. The defendant's interest in the above described lands is to be sold herein subject to a prior mortgage to the Governor of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, and to a judgment of A. Kirk & Co., against the said defendant, which mortgage and judgment are registered respectively in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Antigonish in Book No. at page 255 and in Book 60 at page 21. TERMS—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. JOSEPH A. WALL, Of Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Antigonish, N. S. Solicitor of Plaintiff. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 22nd September, 1908.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. There's Big Value in Every Amherst Shoe. "Amherst Made" strong shoes are particularly adapted to the needs of our farming people. The heavy leathers used in the Amherst factory are specially tanned to insure service and pliability and are as near waterproof as leather can be made. The Amherst stamp is a guarantee of solid leather all through the hidden parts—insole and counter—will always stand the so'd test. Low Prices Reign in our Shoe Store. The buying of fall footwear is now a positive necessity, because the wet season is at hand. Satisfaction and economy are linked with every purchase made here. Satisfaction because of the superior quality of our shoe stock. Economy because our prices represent an actual saving. Men's heavy grain and kip boots, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4. Women's oil pebble and kip boots, \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Children's, \$1.20 and \$1.35. WEST END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1867. B. E. WALKER, President. Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager. Reserve Fund, - 5,000,000. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES. DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS sold, and money transferred by telegraph or letter. COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Canada and in foreign countries. FOREIGN BUSINESS. Cheques and drafts on the United States, Great Britain and other foreign countries bought and sold. ANTIGONISH BRANCH. J. H. McQUAID, Manager.

CAMPBELL'S CHOPPER. This is a special made axe that will stand in frosty weather. Try one and you will always use them. For price and information ask your dealer or write to us. CAMPBELL BROS. Sole Makers. St. John, N. B.

AUCTION SALES OF PURE BRED RAMS. PICTOU EXHIBITION, SEPT. 30, 1908. ANTIGONISH EXHIBITION, OCT. 14, '08. Commencing at Eleven O'clock. Under the direction of the Honourable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, with the view of encouraging the sheep industry in the worst affected districts. At each point there will be offered about thirty-five high-class, registered rams, of Shropshire, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold breeds. TERMS, CASH. For further particulars apply to W. H. PETHICK, V. S. Antigonish, N. S. Or to: J. G. RUTHERFORD, Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director General, Ottawa. Strayed NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of the late Patrick Bigley, Harbor Road, are requested to pay the amounts of their indebtedness to the undersigned without delay. Also those indebted to the late John J. Bigley of Harbor Road will also pay the said undersigned. JOHN A. McDONALD, Executor. Bigley Brook, September 17, 1908.

Long Live the Pope.

[Strange to say, we have never had a Papal hymn—that is, a hymn sung at Catholic gatherings, such as our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," is sung on patriotic occasions. To fill this want, there has just been issued by Rev. H. G. Ganss a musical setting of Rev. Hugh T. Henry's lyric, "Long Live the Pope." Dr. Ganss has a strong musical reputation back of him. Not the least worthy of consideration is that, in 1899, he won the national prize for a hymn of the U. S. Navy. "The Banner of the Sea," and this in a public competition including 158 eminent composers of this country, England and Wales. From the original version in English, translations have been made into the following languages: Latin, Greek, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Gaelic, Hungarian, Polish, Bohemian, Croatian, Lithuanian, Ruthenian, Sioux, Chippewa, etc. The words of the song follows:]

Long live the Pope! His praises sound  
Again and yet again:  
His rule is over space and time;  
He throneth the hearts of men;  
All hail! the shepherd King of Rome,  
The theme of loving song,  
Let all the earth his glory sing,  
And heav'n the strain prolong,—  
Let all the earth his glory sing,  
And heav'n the strain prolong.

Belonged by the foes of earth,  
Beset by hosts of hell,  
He guards the royal flock of Christ,  
A watchful sentinel;  
And yet, amid the din and strife,  
The clash of steel and sword,  
He bears alone the shepherd staff,  
This champion of the Lord,  
He bears alone the shepherd staff,  
This champion of the Lord.

His signet is the Fisherman's,  
No sceptre does he bear;  
In meek and lowly majesty  
He rules from Peter's chair:  
And yet from every tribe and tongue,  
From every clime and zone,  
Three hundred million voices sing,  
The glory of his throne.

Then raise the chant, with heart and voice,  
In church and school and home;  
"Long live the shepherd of the flock!  
Long live the Pope of Rome!"  
Almighty Father, bless his work,  
Protect him in his ways,  
Receive his prayers, fulfill his hopes,  
And grant him length of days.

—The New Century.

A Methodist Minister on the Church.

"Shall we go back to Christ? If not, to whom?" was the Plymouth (Pa.) Methodist Church on Sunday last by the pastor, Rev. James Benninger. It was based upon Peter's question as recorded in John vi., 68: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

After speaking of the universality of this cry in this day, as in all others the speaker told of the various schools in the time of Christ—the Sadducees, or skeptics; the Pharisees, or materialists; the Essenes, or ascetics, and the followers of Christ. He declared the various schools of the present day to be divided practically the same as in the time of Christ, and then argued the general unsatisfaction of the first three as compared with the real Christian religion.

In concluding, the speaker argued that "if men would only come back to Jesus, how He would tone up the life and give back the lost glory. He only can satisfy because only He 'has the words of eternal life.'" Continuing, he said:

"We hear much carping and criticizing these days about the different methods to attract men to church. The Protestant world has gone almost to the limit in adopting means to secure this desired end. We have seen the magic lantern exhibition, and listened to addresses on the lake poets; we have heard classical singers and eloquent orators, but the men were no nearer the kingdom than before. We have fumed and fussed and worked ourselves into a frenzy, while the Catholic Church, without any effort on her part, has gone on in the even tenor of her way solving the problem to the satisfaction of her hierarchy.

"How does she do it? How does she get men out of bed on Sunday morning at an early hour—men who work late on Saturday night? How does she fill the streets on Sunday morning with worshippers when the Protestant world is fast asleep? I know some of the explanations that are offered, but they do not explain. Many that we have heard and read only seem childish twaddle. One man will tell you that the Catholic Church contains nobody but ignorant people. But is that true to the facts of the case? Do we not know of brilliant lawyers and judges and professors and business men who are devout worshippers at her shrine? But if it were true that she only held ignorant people, would not the criticism pay her a high compliment? For every Protestant clergyman in Christendom knows that the hardest people to get along with are ignorant people. A Church that can gather and hold the ignorant rabble has a vitality very much to be desired. But the criticism is not true.

"Another man will tell you that the Catholic Church scares people into her fold. How often have you heard that? But that explanation is no better than the first. You can readily see how one generation might be frightened into doing something, but who is willing to believe that twenty generations can be worked upon in the same way? The scarecrow method is bound to play out with the growing years. No, such explanation as we usually hear explain nothing. Her secret lies deeper. "The reason of the Catholic Church succeeds, in spite of our misgivings, is because she is true to the central fact of revelation. She makes the death of Jesus the centre of her devotion, and around that point she organizes all of her activity. When

you see a company of Catholic people Sunday morning on the way to church, you can be assured of this: they are not going for the sake of fine music; they are not going to hear an eloquent dissertation on 'Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde.' They are going to that place of worship to attend the Mass. What is the celebration of the Mass? It is what we call the celebration of the Lord's Supper. That fact is kept prominently before the mind of every Catholic. What is the first thing you see as you approach a Catholic church? A cross. What is the first thing you see as you enter that church? A cross. What is the first thing you see a Catholic do as he seats himself in that church? Make the sign of the cross. What is the last thing held before the eyes of a dying Catholic? A cross. He comes into the church in childhood imbued with the death of Jesus. He goes out of this world thinking of the death of Jesus.

"Whatever may be our opinions about certain other features of that Church, here is one thing of least from which we ought to draw a lesson. If that Church has succeeded by every thing the cross, why not every church?"

"If the dark negations of these three schools that I have set before you are failures, to whom shall we go? but Christ?"

"All that is noble and elevating in our civilization is there because He is there. If this world is to be regenerated, it will only come through His 'words of eternal life.' Shall we, then go back to Christ? Better still, never leave Him."—Wilkesbarre Record.

The Irish Giant.

"To storage of Irish giant—£200," is an item which appears in the books of the London and North-western Railway at its London freight depot at Worship street.

The remains are represented to be those of Fin McCaul, the giant who built the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. This "fossil" is 12 feet 2 inches in height, has a chest girth of 6 1/2 feet, possesses an arm 4 1/2 feet in length and six toes on one of his feet. It is enclosed in a stone coffin, which in turn is enclosed in a wooden case. The weight of the lot is 2 1/2 tons. Now for its history.

Over thirty-two years ago an enterprising American named Dyer landed in County Antrim and secured an enormous piece of sandstone, upon which he started to work with a chisel. In a few months it was made to resemble a huge petrified man, which Dyer identified as the builder of the Giant's Causeway.

When the giant was finished the Yankee hired a cart to convey the masterpiece from near the Causeway into Belfast for shipment to England. It was his intention to exhibit the giant in the principal cities of England and then ship it to the Philadelphia exhibition, where he hoped to amass a large fortune.

The giant was taken to England, and a considerable sum of money was made by exhibiting it in Manchester and Liverpool. A showman named Kershaw afterward obtained a partnership in the exhibition, but owing to some disagreement the giant was sent to London without his knowledge.

While it was still on the railway company's premises Kershaw brought an action in Chancery and obtained an injunction to prevent the company delivering it until the ownership was settled.

Nothing further was heard and the coffin with its contents was moved to the Worship street goods depot, where it still remains. The parties to the litigation are dead, the Judge is dead, the old Chancery Court is dead, the giant is certainly very dead, but still the bookkeeping goes on.—New York Sun.

The Apostle of Northumbria

The first volume of Longman's 'Political History of England' in twelve volumes is written by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, whom the London Times reviewer calls "perhaps the most eminent of living historians. From the Times review we make the following extracts. Never since the days of Bede himself, upon whose fidelity Dr. Hodgkin relies with what seems to us a perfectly sound partiality, has the story of Edwin and Oswald, of St. Columba and Aidan, been told more effectively, or, we are inclined to add, with so much feeling and power—the feeling and power that come from exceptional gifts of visualization and locality.

The grand career of St. Columba, preacher, organizer, and poet, and the narrative of his mission from Iona to Bracia (narrated as this is in one minute particular by the parallel forced upon the reader to the career of John Wesley), serves as a noble portion to the exceptionally fine passage descriptive of Aidan in his island refuge on the storm-beaten Northumbrian coast.

Here within six miles from the royal dwelling [of Oswald] lay an island whereupon he could establish his monastery, and wherein he could be out of the world yet within reach of the world like his prototype Columba in Iona. This island, which was given him by the king for his

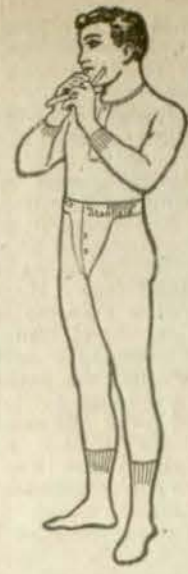
possession, bore then and has borne intermittently ever since the name of Lindisfarne; but even at this day for once that its legal designation of Lindisfarne is mentioned, you shall hear it a thousand times called by the endearing appellation of the Holy Island, given to it probably twelve centuries ago when it first received the imprimatur of Aidan's sandals. The island is but a small one, only, about 1,000 acres in extent, with three fair-sized farms, and a population of about 800 persons, chiefly engaged in fishing, and in winter often hard pressed for subsistence. The beautiful ruins of the Benedictine abbey, the parish church, the castle, built in the Commonwealth period, all belong to ages long posterior to the time when it first became 'Holy Island'; but here, as at Bamburgh, the natural features of landscape are so unchanged that it requires but little effort of the imagination to enable the beholder to travel backward through the centuries to see Cuthbert praying among the sea-gulls, or Aidan slowly pacing the long spit of sand which lay between him and the palace of the king. It will be seen that it is spoken of as an island, and such for all practical purposes it has ever been; for though on the north it stretches out a long sandy arm to the mainland, and at dead low water travellers may reach it from thence all but dry shod, still their path, traversing three miles of wet sand and leading them through the waste of waters on either hand, seems to sever them from the mainland rather than to unite them thereto, and the inhabitants are at this day islanders in heart and feeling.

"Here, then, dwelt the Celtic apostle of Northumbria, and from thence did he diffuse that influence which accomplished the lasting conversion of the northern Angles to Christianity. In this work he was powerfully aided by King Oswald. In all the history of Christian Church and state during eighteen centuries there are few fairer chapters than that which deals with the intercourse between Oswald and Aidan. There was evidently something in the character of the Celtic Bishop which won for him more than the veneration, the love, of the Anglian king. Aidan was a man of absolute simplicity of character, intent on one purpose alone, that of spreading the Christian faith in the kingdom of Northumbria, utterly indifferent to wealth, and fame, and power, and yet without that harshness and austerity which the men of one idea so often display, and which made many of the noblest of medieval saints unlovable. Herein, and in his genuine, not feigned, contempt of riches, we trace a certain resemblance between the saint of Lindisfarne and the saint of Assisi.

"It was strange, but, as Bede says, a most beautiful sight, when the missionary who as yet had not fully mastered our English tongue would preach to the people: when Oswald, whose boyhood passed at Iona had made him master of the difficult Gaelic tongue, stood forth as interpreter, and translated to his own grim warriors and to the servants of his palace 'the words of the heavenly life' as they fell from the lips of Aidan. Occasionally, but not too often, for he dreaded the fascinations of a court, Aidan would accept the royal invitation and appear with one or two of his clergy in the great hall at Bamburgh. Even then after a short and hurried repast he would go forth speedily with his friends to read the Scriptures, to the friends the Psalter, or to pray. But the scene enacted at one such courtly festival lingered for generations in the memory of man. It was Easter Day (the heterodox Easter, as it may be feared) and the king and his bishop had just sat down to the midday meal. The bishop was on the point of stretching forth his hand to bless the royal dainties which were served in a splendid silver dish, when the king's almoner abruptly entered and told his master that a multitude of poor persons gathered from all quarters had arrived, and were sitting in the streets and in the courtyard of the palace, plaintively demanding alms from the King. Thereupon Oswald at once ordered the victuals to be distributed among the beggars, and the dish itself to be broken up into fragments, one of which should be given to each of them. Aidan, who was himself a most generous benefactor of the poor, was so delighted with the deed that he clasped the king's right hand and exclaimed, "May this hand never see corruption!"

Two tramps approached a railroad telegraph office not far from New York the other day and looked rather hungrily through the window, but there was not even a dinner pail in sight to induce them to ask for food. One of them finally tapped on the window, and the operator left his key long enough to inquire:

"Well, what can I do for you?" "Just report two empties going east?" replied the tramp, with a grin, and started down the track toward New York.



Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

fits perfectly. Every garment is tested on models and the exact size determined. All sizes from 22 to 70 inches.

3 winter weights. Your dealer can easily get all desired sizes and weights, if he should not have them in stock. 141

NEW

Fountain Syringes.

Our Special. Best Quality. 2 Quart, \$1.50. 3 Quart, \$1.75. Others at 1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Combination, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.85. All kinds of Rubber Goods sent by mail.

CHAS. R. WASSON, DRUGGIST, 100 King St., St. John, N. B.

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 HARNESS 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.

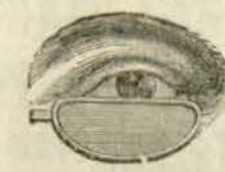
We want people who are buying goods, because we know we can sell them.

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

If ordered SOLID RUBBER MOUNTINGS may be substituted, but no more than one set sold to any one customer.

(This advertisement must accompany all orders.)

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



If your eyesight is defective consult H. W. CAMERON... Optician... 100 Barrington St., Cor. Duke HALIFAX, N. S.

Professional Cards DR. J. L. McISAAC Office next door to Somers & Co. Main Street, ANTIGONISH Residence: Queen Hotel. Telephone No. 66.

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

DR. C. S. AGNEW, DENTIST Office, over Cope and's Drug Store. Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B. BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Also—Agent for Life and Accident Insurance. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & McINTYRE, BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES. OFFICE—The Royal Bank Building. SYDNEY, C. B. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. B. A. A. McINTYRE, LL. B.

D. C. CHISHOLM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for North American Life Insurance Company. Also for Fire and Accident Companies Office, Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY. (Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce) ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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

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

Orange Cordial and Roue's Carbonated Waters right off the ice are cool and refreshing drinks. Call at R. Graham's and try them. Fresh Cookies Plain and fancy, received weekly Groceries of best quality and right prices Beaver Flour for Sale D. R. GRAHAM. Telephone 78.

Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of Black Watch The Big Black Plug. 2272

Molokai Sees the American Fleet.

It was early in the morning of July 16 that the first sight was caught of Hawaii. On the port bow famous "Molokai the best" the home of the leper settlement, was made out. Admiral Sperry, the commander-in-chief, went within four miles of shore so as to afford the most forlorn people of the Pacific an opportunity to look at the fleet. You could see the great gray ridge of mountains running east and west along the island, and you knew that over and behind, on the sheltered side, there were many people living in peace and contentment, the ridge acting as a barrier that reaches often clear into the clouds between them and the lepers. You also knew that midway down the length of the island there was a low peninsula jutting out into the ocean, and that there was the settlement. All eyes were strained to catch a glimpse of it, and soon the little white houses began to brighten the spot; patches of green could be made out, then flowers could be seen with a glass, and finally some of the people were seen waving greetings to us.

Exposed to the blasts of the north-east trades and with a bleak, bare background of lava tipped mountains, the place seemed most cheerless despite the efforts to make it seem somewhat less forlorn than nature had made it. Thousands of those on the fleet spoke of Father Damien. If a kindly memory is a lasting monument to a hero a mighty shaft went up toward heaven as the fleet sailed by. There was no communication with the shore, but what those helpless unfortunates thought of it was shown in a letter printed yesterday in the Advertiser of this place written to Admiral Sperry "in gratitude and good will" by Joseph Dutton, one of the brothers down there. Some of what he said is worth quoting:

"These sixteen battleships that have the full confidence of America came down the lane with a friendly nod and passed on, so dignified and beautiful, this early July morning. The weather is favorable, everything is, for this wonderful visit, this visit so wonderful as to make the blood tingle and the heart grow warm. It helps to bring our patriotism to the surface. It makes us love our whole navy, every officer and sailor. It makes us salute Uncle Sam very affectionately. It makes us better Americans.

"And may God bless every one who has had even a little to do with bringing about this great pleasure!

"In all this I am speaking for the people of the leper settlement. Mr. Walamau, representing the Board of Health in the absence of Mr. McVeigh, has asked me to extend thanks to all concerned, in the name of every one here, of all in the leper asylum, a place having in it some suffering, it cannot be denied, but it is the home of sensible and contented people, whose lot has become, after many years of labor and improvement, a condition not so very difficult to bear, a people also becoming better acquainted with Uncle Sam and better satisfied to be Americans.

"Our abode has been called 'Molokai the best.' It has surely been so this day."

"Pathos in patriotism! It gives one a new kind of thrill to realize its depths, and to do that you have to be here almost in touch with those people consigned to a living death, something like 1,200 of them. The people of the mainland can never understand what the sight of the fleet meant to those unfortunates; but there was not a man on the fleet who was not glad that the ships had gone over there before the second squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Emory, separated from the rest of the fleet to go to Maui to coal.

Just abreast of the settlement the fleet was broken and Admiral Emory and his four ships—the Louisiana, Virginia, Missouri and Ohio—turned back and went southeast and the others went on to Honolulu. At first it seemed a pity that we could not go straight on and be there to witness the official welcome, but as the ships swung round and passed by Molokai the best, we saw here and there beautiful waterfalls leaping from the cloud capped mountains; we caught sight of numerous pretty settlements on the shores and at frequent intervals little white chapels along the shores, their very presence testifying to the wonderful influence, the ministrations of religion, that has made this leper island what they call a home of the best. Nature then seemed more kindly, and—well, you were glad that there were churches and waterfalls and flowers and bright skies and flashing seas, and that kindly impulses have softened the lot of those to whom the sin of the world has been most cruel.

Laborers Among Red Men From The Far Country.

Winnipeg, September 5.—Four of the great figures in the development of the Northwest, whose lives have been spent in civilizing the Indians of the remote north land, and who have experienced the hardships incident to this laborious work, are in Winnipeg. These four famous sons of the Church are assembled at the Archbishop's Palace in St. Boniface, preparatory to attending a meeting of the Oblate Order in France.

Those in the party are: Bishop Breynat of MacKenzie River, Bishop Grouard of Athabaska, Rev. Father Le Treste of Peace River, and Rev. Father Le Febre, procurator to Bishop Breynat at MacKenzie River. The stories of the struggles of the missionaries with the Indians of the Northwest in the early days, when the country was very little known, were related by the reverend gentlemen.

Bishop Grouard, a patriarchal dignitary of Athabaska, related an interest-

ing story of success among the original owners of Canada. He comes from Fort Chippewyan on Lake Athabaska, away out on the edge of things. Forty-six years ago he came to Canada from France. At that time there was no Winnipeg, but St. Boniface was there. The settlers of the country around Fort Garry were only a few halfbreeds who did all the labor then. The bishop came to St. Paul by steamboat on the Mississippi river, and from there the journey was also made by boat. The boat on which the bishop travelled was the first steam craft to be sailed on the Red River, and while it was being built at Fort Fisher, he and his party had to wait for it. When the craft was being built, the United States soldiers stood on guard over it, so that the workmen would not be attacked by the Indians who were at that time determined to keep the country to themselves. From Fort Garry the party sailed down the Red River in boats manned by ten men, sailed across Lake Winnipeg to Norway House, and by lake and stream to Athabaska lake, where the journey was ended.

Among the Chippewyan Indians was where Bishop Grouard spent his early days in Canada. He preached to them and mastered their language thoroughly until they began to respect him. He gained the favor of the red men and gradually they began to turn from their old ways. They showed themselves anxious to be taught and as a result the work was made a great deal easier. Nearly all the Indians in Athabaska now, the Bishop says, are Catholics. When it was seen that the laborers were going to bring success the priests had books published in the Indian language and taught them to read and write. The average Indian in the Northwest at the present day reads, writes and speaks English as the result of the training by the priests. Several times Bishop Grouard has visited Winnipeg and the change in the progress of the city has left a most wonderful impression upon him. He will also visit France, and later on Rome. Practically all his life was spent among the Indians, and when he had been in the northwest thirty years he was created a Bishop.

Rev. Father Le Treste is on his way to Rome, to confer with the higher authorities about the election of a new superior-general of the district of Peace River. Father Le Treste has also spent twenty-five years in the north country without ever leaving, unless to come to Winnipeg, which was twelve years ago. In the time that has elapsed since then, the reverend father finds Winnipeg transformed into a large city. About the Peace River district, of which the people here know so little, Father Le Treste says it is the future country. The whole country is a most remarkable one for its wealth in all forms. As a wheat growing land it is unsurpassed, and when he left there, two weeks ago, all the wheat was cut and in stock.

Bishop Breynat of MacKenzie river is another of the interesting group. Accompanying Bishop Breynat as far as Edmonton was Father Giroux, from Fort Providence. He went into the MacKenzie district twenty years ago, and has never been out before this year. Father Giroux, who was elected by the other missionaries of that district to represent them for the general chapter, left directly for Paris, his bishop sending him in advance that he might spend a few days with his aged parents.

Rev. Father Le Febre completes the party here, and he too has seen many years of life among the far north people, where he has indefatigably worked entirely for their benefit.—Montreal Star.

Famous Veterans of Art.

(E. B. Simmons in Munsey's Magazine.) Among artists, musicians as a rule have not lived and worked so long as painters, yet there are exceptions in the ranks of the composers. There was Handel, whose masterpiece, the 'Messiah,' was written when he was not quite sixty, being finished in the incredibly short space of twenty-three days. The oratorio of 'Judas Maccabaeus' was produced when he was sixty-two, and 'Jephthah' when he was sixty-seven. Even when, a little later, blindness came upon him, he continued to compose and to perform in public. Bach, the fountain-head of German music, labored unceasingly until his death at the age of sixty-five. He was dictating the last notes of the chorale, 'When We Are in the Depths of Need,' when he felt that his end was near. He told his secretary to change the inscription to 'Herewith I Come Before Thy Throne'; and so died working.

To name a few more of the veterans of music, Rossini composed his 'Messe Solennelle' at seventy-two, and Meyerbeer his master-work, 'L'Africaine,' at the same age. Verdi finished his 'Otello' at seventy-four, his 'Falstaff' at eighty, and was still composing at eighty-five. Auber's opera, 'Le Reve d'Amour,' was produced at eighty-seven.

It is wonderful that the art of painting, which requires the steadiest of hands and the surest of eyes, should have among its great masters so many who have worked until an advanced age. There was old Giovanni Bellini, the founder of that school of Venetian colorists to which Titian and Giorgione are assigned, Bellini lived to be almost ninety, and painted to the end. His later work is characterized by more freedom of truth and by a deeper warmth of color, if anything, than that of his earlier periods.

But of course, all other names are dim beside that of Michelangelo, who left his impress not only upon painting, but upon sculpture, architecture, and all the kindred arts. When Michelangelo was sixty, he had done what might well have been considered a full measure of work, yet Pope Paul

III, sent for him to complete the decorations of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He was seventy-one when he finished the task; and his frescoes, including the mighty one of the 'Last Judgment,' on the immense altar-wall, stand to tell succeeding generations what an old man can do. But further things this old man did, for in his seventy-second year he was appointed chief architect of St Peter's, a post which he held through the reigns of five Popes.

Even longer than he did the painter Titian live and work, being in his hundredth year, when, stricken by the plague, he laid down his brush. Titian was seventy when the Emperor Charles V. summoned him to Augsburg, where he painted his wonderful characterization of that great but gloomy ruler—the equestrian portrait in full armor.

Sir Christopher Wren, the English architect, was just sixty-four when he designed Greenwich Hospital. At seventy-seven he made the plans for Marlborough House, and at eighty for the towers on the west front of Westminster Abbey.

One of the most striking instances of activity extending over a very long life is to be found in Manuel Garcia. Garcia died two years ago at the extraordinary age of one hundred and one. He had been a profound student of voice-production, and had established several theories which are now generally accepted. He had taught and trained some of the great singers of the past century, and he was the inventor of the laryngoscope, an instrument of great importance to surgeons and specialists. To the last year of his life he retained a remarkable measure of physical and mental activity.

Another notable centenarian was Michel Eugene Chevreul, the French chemist, who published an important scientific treatise at ninety-two, and who was busy with pen and microscope until his one hundred and third year.

What's in a Name.

Mr. Editor:

About six years ago a new Cast Iron Range was put on the market by the McClary Manufacturing Company, and a contest commenced for procuring a suitable name. Some 20,000 were suggested, but the one that appealed most to the judges was "Pandora." The same year an extensive advertising campaign was put on, and has been kept up ever since, by which this name and the Range have become nationally known. Pandora is now a synonym for Merit.

If there could be any doubt in any person's mind as to the value of newspaper advertising, in Canada, the success of the Pandora Range, and the widespread acquaintanceship with the name Pandora, is the best proof that advertising does bring the people in closer touch with exploited goods.

"Pandora" sales record is unequalled anywhere.

Yours truly,

THE MCCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.

A series of Pandora advertisements will commence in this paper at once. They were prepared by A. A. Briggs, Advertising Manager of the Company, and placed by McConnell & Ferguson, Advertising Agency, London.

Engineers Should be Examined.

After the disastrous train smash at Shrewsbury a year or so ago, Lloyd George, then President of the Board of Trade, was present at the inquiry which was made. He then emphasized the question whether engine drivers should not be medically examined at regular intervals. He was informed that drivers were merely required to pass a medical examination before entering the service and that the examination of the driver concerned in the Shrewsbury accident must have taken place forty years before the occurrence.

For a while the matter was taken up with considerable keenness by the public. The Grantham accident, which happened to a boat train, in which there were many American passengers, had occurred not long before, and in both cases it was suggested that the drivers were suffering from illness. Then the subject dropped out of the public mind, and nothing was done with regard to compulsory examination of engine drivers.

At accident to a Midland Railway train near Nottingham last Saturday has revived the topic. A crowded train after leaving Nottingham dashed through the next station at high speed, though the signals were against it. Fortunately the runaway by means of the automatic system was switched onto a branch line just in time to let the London-Bradford express dash by. When the fireman had brought the train to a standstill the driver was found lying helpless on the footplate, struck down by paralysis.

In May an engine driver died on the footplate from fatty degeneration of the heart a few minutes after he had taken his train out of Newcastle. In April the Board of Trade received a report of the collision due to a driver's mismanagement which was attributed to the man's debilitated condition and to the fact that he was in the last stages of a mortal complaint.

On December 26 last an engine driver fell in the street just after he had brought his train into Crewe, and he died the next day. In October a driver fell dead from heart disease while driving a train from Loughborough to Leicester. In the same month another driver was struck down by paralysis just as he left his engine, while still another driver died in that month who was at work though suffering from locomotor ataxia.

The collection of such a number of cases as this in a short time would seem to point to the necessity for reform.

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.

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 room and placed upon the bargain counter. Those shoes will be sold at extremely low prices to make them go before arrival of fall stock.

Wall Paper

Many prefer to do their paper hanging in the Fall. I have recently bought 300 rolls of high class wall paper at considerably less than half its former price. Call and see for yourself the large variety of beautiful designs and the great savings I offer. Provide for your future wants by buying your wall paper now and save at least 50 per cent.

Ready-Made Clothing Cloths, Etc.

I offer special good values in Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Woolen Blankets, Underwear, Etc.

Tailoring Department

I am now opening my fall importation of English and Scotch Worsted, serge and Tweed Suits. Also Melton and Beaver Overcoating and Soutanne Cloths.

Send for samples now and place your orders early, thus avoiding fall rush and consequent delays.

THOMAS SOMERS

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



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

Friday, the 23rd Oct., '08

for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between

Malignant Cove and Merigomish

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen at bank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Malignant Cove, Merigomish and intermediate points, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Halifax. Post Office Department, Mail Contract Branch Ottawa, 10th September, 1908. G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Advertisement for BEAVER FLOUR featuring an illustration of a woman holding a flour bag. Text includes: 'It is really two flours in one—an Ontario pastry flour and a Manitoba bread flour. Beaver Flour is a blend of Ontario and Manitoba wheats—makes the whitest, most nutritious Bread and the lightest, tastiest Cake, Pies and Pastry. AT YOUR GROCER'S. Write us for prices on Seed, Oats, Grains & Cereals. E. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONT. 75'

Advertisement for Cowan's Milk Chocolate Stick, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. Text includes: 'Milk Chocolate Stick, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. are truly delicious. For sale by all dealers from Coast to Coast. THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO. 75'

DRUGS.

Our line is complete in Drugs and Patents Medicines, Pills. All kinds Ointments, Soaps, Perfumes, sponges, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco. FOSTER BROS.' Tonic Pills, Beef Iron and Wine. FOSTER BROS.' Syrup Hypophosphites. Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. Mail Orders promptly filled. House Telephone No. 48. Office Telephone No. 16.

Foster Bros. Druggists, Antigonish.

PLANT LINE.



DIRECT ROUTE TO BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS In effect June 27th, 1908. HALIFAX to BOSTON,

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

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

H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres more or less.

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

DETERMINATION—(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

For Athletic and Sporting Goods, Send to us: : :

We carry the largest and most comprehensive stock in the LOWER PROVINCES.

Illustrated Catalogue

is at your disposal for the asking. Why send far afield when goods can be bought as good nearer home.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders Wanted—J A Kirk, page 8
Auction Sale—Rod L McLean, page 8
Fall Fair—W Vinton, page 5
Rams at Auction—W H Petibek, page 5
Teacher Wanted—Alex R McDonald, page 8
Sheep's Sale—Duncan J Chisholm, page 5
Sheep Strayed—John A McDonald, page 5
Auction Sale—F H MacPhie, page 8
Fall Goods—A Kirk & Co, page 4
Amberst Shoes—Chisholm, Sweet & Co, pg 5

LOCAL ITEMS

"RAMBLER'S" letter is not published because he has not complied with the rule in newspaper offices which requires that the name of the writer be made known to the publisher.

SCHEP, "Carl E. Richard" sold cargo of cattle in St. John's Tuesday and sailed for Mulgrave yesterday. Parties wishing to ship next trip, or any trip, would do well to book at once.

THE ANTIGONISH three-masted schooner Emma E. Whidden, 190 tons, Captain McKinnon, Antigonish, arrived at Trinidad on August 31 from Cayenne after a voyage of 8 days consigned to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd.

THE RESIDENTIAL property on Church Street, Antigonish, owned by Mrs. Newcombe, has been sold for \$1300 to Mr. Adolphe Bernasconi. Mr. James O'Brien, jr., has sold his residence on Church Street to Mr. Alexander McDonald, Sylvan Valley, for \$1200.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, M. P., was re-nominated by the Liberal electors of South Cape Breton by their standard bearer at the coming elections at a largely-attended convention held at Sydney on Tuesday. E. M. McDonald, M. P., was re-nominated as the Liberal candidate for Pictou County at a convention held Tuesday.

THERE ARE three cases of typhoid fever in Town. This is the season when this disease becomes prevalent. The warm and extremely dry weather and consequent bad water are favorable conditions for its propagation. The boiling of drinking water during the prevailing drouth we feel is a precaution well worth taking.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The receipt is gratefully acknowledged of two copies of "The Battles of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye," by P. B. Casgrain. These books have been presented by the author's son, Hon. Senator Casgrain, who, with Mrs. Casgrain, lately visited Antigonish.

THE SECRETARY of the Fall Fair reports that entries are coming in quite freely, and that everything points to a very successful fair. The building on the Fair Grounds is finished. The other necessary erections are going on rapidly, and the grounds will be in good order for the event. The amount offered for prizes now totals \$900. The sale of thoroughbred sheep from the government farm at Cloverville will take place on the Fair Grounds the second day of the Fair—Wednesday, October 14th.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1908.—Moose, open season, Oct. 1 to December 1. Each hunter can kill one moose. If a moose is killed by hunters in company none of such persons, who shall have shot such a moose, shall attempt to kill another moose. No caribou or deer shooting till 1912. Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck, plover, sand piper, yellow legs, beach birds, open season September 1 to March 1. Only 15 woodcock can be killed in one day. Partridges, open season, Oct. 1 to Nov. 1—can kill only five in one day. Rabbits and Hares, open season, Nov. 1 to March 1.

THE DROUTH from which we are suffering has been exceedingly protracted, and is causing widespread trouble and inconvenience. Reports from the New England States, Pennsylvania, and several other States, and even up in Ontario all agree on the intensity of the drouth. In Maine and other States, forest fires have been raging and villages and even towns have been and are threatened with destruction. Streams and wells are completely dried up, and people have been obliged to go miles for necessary water. Here in Eastern Nova Scotia we are commencing to feel the effects of the dry weather, drinking water is becoming scarce, pastures are becoming very bad, and small forest fires are reported here and there. The reservoirs of the Town of Antigonish have but a limited supply of water now, and should the drouth continue for a few weeks more we will be short of an adequate supply for fire protection. It therefore behooves all users of the Town Water to prevent waste.

DR. AMI AND DR. ELLS of Ottawa, both well-known members of the Dominion Geological Department, are in the County. Dr. Ami has been here for near a week. Dr. Ells arrived on Tuesday evening. Dr. Ami is examining the districts in the County in which coal croppings are known to exist, and will make a report of his findings to the Mines Department at Ottawa. On Saturday last he was inspecting the Pleasant Valley district. Yesterday both of the visitors and Mr. A. C. Ross, ex-M. P. of North Cape Breton, were at the Big Marsh coal areas. Dr. Ells is touring the Maritime Provinces examining the districts where oil shales are thought to be located. The interesting article on our fourth page is a contribution from Dr. Ami. Mr. Ross is largely interested in the coal deposits at Big Marsh. He has confidence in the future of the County. After driving through the South River Valley he has become a firm believer in the feasibility of running a railway from the iron mines at Antigonish through the Big Marsh to Arisaig, thence to Country Harbour, Guy., and says he would assist in the formation of a

railway and mining company in order to open up these sections of the County and to develop our mineral resources.

A PARTY of three Steel Works men from here had a rather trying motor boat experience in the Gulf waters last week. Mr. John Davies, of New Glasgow, was in Pictou on Saturday afternoon and there at 4 o'clock joined Frank Fitzpatrick and James Reid, of Trenton, in their motor boat to go around to Boat Harbor for a chain bake. All went well until outside of Pictou Light they ran out of gasoline, having lost some previously through a can of it igniting which had to be thrown overboard. They found themselves without oars, sail or any means of propelling the boat and had to patiently await the action of wind and tide. They drifted about all night, Saturday. Sunday brought no relief, nor did the night following, but on Monday morning at eight o'clock they beached near Georgeville, Antigonish Co., having drifted about 40 miles down the coast in the open boat. They had been without food or water for over forty hours, but the people of Georgeville were very courteous and supplied their needs. Mr. Davies wishes to especially thank the Catholic priest for his kindness to them. From Georgeville they drove to Antigonish a distance of seventeen miles and came home by train. Good luck in the shape of a smooth sea followed them for had they run into rough water a different story might easily have resulted. They have conclusively proven that a motor boat is an unreliable quantity in the open water, or else should be equipped with oars or a sail for such exigencies when trips beyond the harbor are attempted.—New Glasgow Chronicle.

HYMENEAL.—On Sept. 8, at St. Mary's Church, Mount St. Mary's, Bailey's Brook, Pictou Co., Rev. Joseph McNeil, D. D., P. P., united in marriage Mr. A. D. McDonald, Cross Fork, Pa., and Miss Catherine McGillivray of Bailey's Brook. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Margaret McGillivray, while Mr. Daniel McEachern supported the groom. The groom is a native of Brown's Mountain. After a sumptuous wedding dinner at the bride's home, the wedding party drove to the groom's native home, and a very enjoyable time was passed. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald's numerous friends wish them a long and happy wedded life.

St. George's Church, Georgeville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding ceremony on Tuesday, 15th inst., when Mr. Duncan J. McDougall led to the altar Miss Mary A. McIsaac, one of Georgeville's popular young ladies. Miss Margaret McPherson was bridesmaid and John J. McPherson groomsmen. After a Nuptial Mass, sung by Rev. A. R. McDonald, the happy couple left the church, to the strains of a wedding march played by Mrs. McPherson, for their future home at Rear Georgeville, where the wedding party partook of a sumptuous repast. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable, testifying to the esteem for the young couple in the community. Their many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. McDougall bon voyage through life.

A pretty wedding ceremony was performed at St. Patrick's Church, Lochaber, on Sept. 15th, when Mr. Michael Cleary and Miss Mary McLean were united in marriage by Rev. M. Doyle. The bride was assisted by her cousin, Miss Minnie Sears, while Dr. L. McPherson attended the groom. Miss Lizzie Sears, M. A., of Lochaber, rendered appropriate wedding marches. On arriving home the young couple were met by a number

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at Public Auction at the Old Capt. Dan Bldg., Main Street, Town, on Saturday, October 3, commencing at 10 o'clock. A lot of household furniture, all of which is in good condition: Parlor Suites, Sitting Room Suite, Dining Room Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Stretchers, Mattresses Etc. 10 Cane-bottom Chairs, Rocking Chairs. Walnut What not. 1 Kitchen Stove, Room Stoves. 12 pairs lace curtains, 9 Curtain Poles. Sewing Machine, A-1 condition. Spring Blinds, Lamps, Chamber Sets, Pictures, Dishes, Carpets, Mats, etc. etc. Kitchen Utensils. And numerous other articles. F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer Antigonish, Sept. 24th, 1908.

Auction Sale.

To be sold at public auction at the premises of Alexander A. McDonald, Arisaig, on Tuesday, September 29th, 1908, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following personal property: About 11 Tons of Hay 5 Tons Unthrashed Oat Straw 1 1/2 Tons Unth.ashed Wheat Straw 2 Horses, 4 Cows, 3 Young Cattle. 16 Sheep 1 Truck. The said property was levied on and is to be sold under a bill of sale or chattle mortgage, dated the 23rd day of March, 1908, made by said Alexander A. McDonald, in favor of G. B. Whidden & Son. ROD L. McLEAN, Bailiff for C. B. Whidden & Son Dated Antigonish, the 21st day of sept., '08

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the undersigned on Tuesday, October 6th, at 10 o'clock a.m. 1 Mare, 5 years old, an Israel. 1 Mare, 3 years old, an Israel. These horses are good roaders and much well in use. 2 Milch Cows, to calve in April. 2 Heifers, 2 1/2 years old, to calve in April. 1 Yearling, 1 Calf. 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Paneg Slet, h. Numerous other Articles. Twelve months' credit on a proved security. McLENS PETIBEK, Trustee

of their friends and relatives and a very pleasant evening was spent. The many gifts received by the bride and groom testify to their deserving popularity.

A PRETTY SIGHT.—It was a pretty sight to see a fine large doe—Newfoundland deer—standing among a herd of old cattle on Mr. Edward Purcell's farm at Pleasant Valley, Antigonish, on last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Purcell informed me that while looking for his horses early that morning, he spied a deer among the young cattle which did not seem to mind the visitor no more than did the visitor or intruder seem to feel out of place among the heifers and steers. In fact, this interesting species of the deer tribe, which is very seldom seen in the neighborhood—so far as the local knowledge goes—often frequent herds of cattle. Later on in the day it left the young cattle and stayed around among the cows until the afternoon. When the boy went to round up the old cattle in the afternoon, the deer moved away quickly and walked gently in the direction of the woods. This deer was evidently very tame, for all the members of the Purcell family, in turn, paid the stranger a visit besides the writer, who was also a privileged eye-witness to the scene and it seemed to be anything but scared. Its vigilant eyes and erect head, beautiful arched neck, ruddy grey coat, light colored legs, dark chest, together with even right line back and rather long soft furry tail with prominent white lining, formed a most picturesque and interesting spectacle to the observer. It shows clearly how easily tamed they would become if men ceased for a while to destroy these charming native dwellers of the deep forests of Antigonish and other parts of Canada. When the deer finally made for the woods, this move on his part seemed to be compelled by the attitude of a band of sheep which happened to run together in a close pack in the same direction as the deer, which they followed and kept following, much to the deer's evident astonishment. This doe seemed to be at least a two-year-old animal, probably an adult. It is to be hoped that the deer of Antigonish County, which are protected by law, will also be protected by the people of the County as well as by visitors and strangers. It would be a pleasant sight and a crown of beauty to the forest land of the County to have these denizens of the deep woods become more plentiful and show themselves in their primal beauty and grandeur. Whenever they may become a noxious creature—too numerous for their good and for the County—it will then be time enough to know what to do with them. H. M. A.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to November 1st next, for the purchase of the property near the I. C. Railway Station in the Town of Antigonish, N. S. belonging to the estate of the late Margaret A. Kirk, nee Henry; consisting of about five acres of land, on which are a well finished house of ten rooms comparatively new, barn and outhouse. A beautiful situation for a market gardener. A perfect title and immediate possession will be given. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. If not sold will be rented or leased. J. A. KIRK, Administrator Dorchester, N. B. September 15th, 1908.

Teacher Wanted

A grade B, C or D, male or female, teacher for Glace Bay section. Board readily obtained. Salary for balance of term, \$149. ALEX. R. McDONALD, Trustee Glace Bay, N. S.

Horses for Sale Cheap

The Dominion Coal Company have 40 horses to dispose of, averaging from 1000 to 1300 pounds. Good opportunity for farmers and lumbermen. Apply to WILLIAM JAKEMAN, Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Glace Bay, N. S.

WANTED, A POSITION.

A man and wife, without family, want a position at farm work or any household employment. Both capable and willing. Address Care The Casket

Farm for Sale

For sale that splendid farm on the Harbor Road owned by the late John J. Biggley. It is situated but five miles from Town, and is convenient to school and post office. It consists of 290 acres, over 175 acres are in good state of cultivation, and cuts between 35 and 40 tons of hay. Has fine dwelling and large barn and good water. Some seventy to eighty acres are covered with best hard and soft wood and logs. For further particulars apply to HUGH McDONALD, Executor. Briley Brook, September 15, 1908

FARM FOR SALE

That excellent farm situated at Beaver Meadow, the property of the late Hugh McAdam, is offered for sale. It is in a very high state of cultivation. There is on the farm a splendid dwelling house, well finished, and a good new barn, modern style. It is well wooded and watered, and contains 2 1/2 acres, more or less, in addition to a wood lot of 50 acres, conveniently situated. For further particulars apply to CATHERINE McADAM, Glen Alpine

Farm For Sale

The farm at North Grant, adjoining Scott's Bridge, consisting of about 100 acres of good land. There is a good house and barn on the premises. It has abundance of hard and soft wood and also good water. The farm will be sold at a most reasonable price. For further particulars apply to FRANK MITCHELL, College St., Antigonish, Or to the Owner, JOHN R. McDONALD, 2 A Wellington St., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

The Rooms in the Old Halifax Bank Building, Main Street, Town, now occupied by County Officials. Apply to MRS. L. McKENZIE, Main St., Antigonish

NOW READY NEW FALL AND WINTER WEARABLES

CLOTHES FROM THE SHOPS OF THE WORLD'S BEST MAKERS

It's so easy for any clothing house to say: "Our clothing is the best and cheapest," and then quote a few prices to convince you of the fact.

Prices Tell You Nothing

Go in to any clothing store and you'll find that the clothing looks well on the tables or on dummies. But is the shape merely ironed in or is it worked in by the knack and finger strength of the tailor. Nobody can tell.

The Wear Proves it all

A man necessarily buys a suit or overcoat "unseen" as far as the interior workmanship is concerned, and he must, therefore, have confidence in the firm with whom he is dealing. Many men have already proved our excellent clothes and come here again and again, others are learning that the man whom we clothe have far the best of the man whom we don't.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits, \$4.50 up to \$15.00
Men's Fall and Winter Overcoats, \$4.50 up to \$18.00
Men's Rain Coats, \$2.50 up to \$15.00
Youth's Suits, short and long pants, \$3.50 to \$10.00
Boys' Suits, two-piece, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Remember, this is the store for good things. We give every good patron the kind of a square deal that will win his trade, his influence and his everlasting friendship.

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, GRANITE and EMAMELLED WARE.

FURNACES

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 Hot 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.

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH N. S.

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

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

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

N. K. CUNNINGHAM

There is nothing singular in the fact that the

HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO

made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited, stands out distinctive from other pianos. It is a distinctive production—a piano with an individuality of its own.

It is not put in comparison with other pianos. That would be unfair to other pianos. It is in a class by itself.

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

—NUTINI, the Celebrated Blind Italian Artist.

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