Fifty-sixth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, October 8, 1908.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. William Campbell, K. C., who, at the age of fifty-three, succeeds Lord Stormonth as a Scottish judge, is the first Catholic since the Reformation to attain the rank of a judge in the northern Kingdom, says the Catholic

There are puns and puns. The following from the New York Observer are admirable :

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette, " but I can add to a youth's nervous troubles, I can subtract from his physical energy, I can multiply his aches and pains, I can divide his mental powers, I can take interest from his work, and discount his chances for success.

A Canadian journalist, passing through Hyde Park the day after the close of the Eucharistic Congress, heard a speaker attacking all false gods, Jehovah, Christ, Vishnee, Brahma, etc., with the police calmly looking on, and no one attempting to molest him. Surely, the journalist thought, the Protestants of England will come to believe that a procession of the Blessed Sacrament is no more dangerous than a public orator who classes Our Divine Saviour with Brahma and Vishnee.

At the time when we were quoting Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton's clever paragraphs for our readers, we thought that he could not be far from the light. It is now reported that he has been received into the Church. A London paper says of him:

"Mr. Chesterton's brilliant talents have long since placed him in the foremost rank of literature. His brother-journalists regard him with justifiable pride and admiration, as the type of all that is best in the world of letters, all that is best in the world of letters, and as a writer of force and of scrupulous integrity. Mr. Chesterton is an old St. Paul's boy and a member of a well-known family resident in Kensington for generations. He is the author of many works of merit and has contributed to nearly every London review of the don newspaper and review of the

The Earl of Ashburnham has written to the Tablet to correct a statement which we copied from that journal:

"SIR,-In The Tablet of the 15th instant you quote an evening paper, as saying that my late reverend friend Lord Newburgh (Prince Giustiniani Bandin) "could not speak a word of English." As a matter of fact he English." As a matter of fact he spoke English fluently and correctly, though with a foreign accent, as was only natural, considering how very little British blood he had in his veins.

Many years ago he and the Princess, his wife, were well known and liked in London society, and a point which has not been mentioned in any of the obituary notices which have appeared in the Press was his extra-ordinary resemblance to the late Prince Consort, a resemblance so great that during his stay in London in 1857 he was constantly saluted by the sentries on duty at the Royal Palaces."

How the French farmer continues to support a Government which persecutes all ranks of the clergy has been a puzzle to many. Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, an English Protestant who has made a special study of French institutions for the last twenty years, and has written several volumes on the subject, says it is largely because of the army of Government servants, some 800,000 in number, which touches almost every family in the land. The Saturday Review expresses a similar idea when it assets that

"The French rural voter is intensely

him an indemnity if his crops are destroyed; it can supply his relatives with the right of selling tobacco and stamps; it can also give him those decorations he dearly prizes, the "palmes académiques," the "mérite agricole" and the Legion of Honour. The ballot is only nominally secret, and he will therefore not vote against the Government of the contract of the c the Government except under extreme

At a Baptist Convention in Rhode Island the other day, one of the leading delegates made something of a sensation by affirming that there is greater need for the evangelization of the Yankees of Rhode Island than for the evangelization of Italians and other foreigners. According to Mr. Stuart the Baptist Church must face these "conditions" in Rhode Island: "There are," he said, "no churches on the western border of the State; more than onehalf of the total population of Rhode Island is made up of Roman Catholics; more than one-half of the population of Providence is Roman Catholic. Out of a total population of 34,000 in 16 country towns, 15,000 persons have told the employes of the State Census Bureau that they have no church preference and belong to no church. There are churches in the State whose doors are closed, either for lack of members or lack of money with which to support the ministers."

On page 6 of this issue will be found a reprint of a pastoral letter issued by the late Cardinal Taschereau on the evils which are practised during elections. The concluding paragraph is our own, written eight years ago, but we cannot do better than publish it again, and to make sure that it will be understood, apart from the pastoral, we reprint it here:

"Perjury, giving or taking a bribe, are not reserved cases in this diocese, but they are just as sinful here as in the Province of Quebec. And the reasons why they are sins are every-where the same. The man who sells his vote degrades his manhood, he is undermining the foundations of our system of government, he is working to put the worst, instead of the best, men into positions of power and influence-in one word, he is a traitor to his country. And a man who is a traitor to his country, is also a traitor to his God. If any of our readers have been weak or wicked enough to accept a bribe, we have just one word to say to him: "You have no right to keep that money; give it back at once.'

The belief in the Real Presence was the belief of all Christendom for olics of England proposed to show for fifteen centuries. It is the belief of this law, by pointing out several other three hundred and seventy millions cases where disuse is considered out of the five hundred and fifty millions of Christians in the world today. In other words, two out of every three persons calling themselves disciples of Christ adore Him in the Holy Eucharist. Yet a Presbyterian editor, representing a minority of a minority, professing to base all his faith on the impregnable rock of Holy Scripture, distorts the plainest sentence of that Scripture out of its evident meaning, - something which Martin Luther, with the strongest desire to do it, could never bring himself to do,-and confidently declares that the great majority of Christians have all gone wrong, and that he and his little minority are the only ones who are right. It reminds us of the little boy who called out to his mother as the company of soldiers containing his big brother came marching by "Mither, mither! Look, look! They're all out of step but our Jock!"

The result of the Government's prohibi ion of the Eucharistic Procession in London has so far been favorable to Catholics, and better results may yet follow. Henry Labouchere's Truth says that if Mr. Asquith desired to do Protestantism a disservice, he has

been eminently successful. "The action of the Government has given the English Romanists an opportunity of exhibiting themselves in an attitude which must command general respect and sympathy—bowing with dignity to the authority of the State and submitting gracefully to a great injustice in deference to assurance of the Prime Minister that

The Spectator declares that "the honours of the controversy rest with the Archbishop of Westminster," and concludes that "the incident can hardly fail to lend impetus to the movement in favour of revising the Declaration and Oath of Accession, and exercising those invidious provisions from the Catholic Emancipation Act which deny the Church of Rome privileges accorded to every other religious body,"

In his paper "Guilds and their Relations to the Holy Eucharist," read before the Eucharistic Congress in London, Canon Cosgrave of Preston remarked that while the guilds of the Middle Ages resembled the modern trades-unions inasmuch as they tried to protect themselves against the competition of non-members, there was a marked difference between them in this, that the guild guaranteed the work produced, and did its best to prevent all fraud and deception. Every product from the hands of a guild member was to be perfect, "for the honor of God and the welfare of man." The trades unions would be much stronger than they are, and their relations with employers would be much more harmonious, if they guaranteed all work done by their members. The "degrees" now marked in the ritual of various societies are merely a matter of form and ceremony; in the mediaeval guilds they signified various stages of competency attained by workmen. It seems a pity that they could not be introduced into the trades-unions of today, which are charged by employers with granting membership to mea who have not yet learned atrade, and permitting them to learn at the employer's expense by putting them at work at union-wages, alongside of men who have learned the trade.

The Daily News, chief organ of Mr. Asquith's Government, while believing that he acted for the best in forbidding the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, regrets the existence of the law which the Protestant Alliance invoked. It calls attention to the fact that Protestant Germany suspended a similar law when the Eucharistic Congress was held at Metz last year, and believes that if the British Parliament had been in session the law would have been suspended in favor of the Congress in London. At the same time it justifies the disregard which the Cathequivalent to repeal;

"We believe the statute that for-bids a Roman Catholic to own a horse valued at over £5 is still in force; yet, a Romanist might now own a Derby winner. By law a Roman Catholic Church may not have a steeple or bells: yet we believe Westminster Cathedral has bells, and it certainly has a steeple. By the very section of the Emancipation Act we quoted, no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic is allowed to wear the habit of his order in the street under penalty of £50; yet the priests walk about among us in their clerica! dress, and no one takes the slightest notice. This very procession of the Eucharist is held frequently in the East End and other Roman Catholic quarters, and nothing terrible has happened.'

The Catholic answer to this, of course, is: "Oppress us if you please, but do so frankly without the hypocritical pretence of having to enforce a law which you know as well as we do is dead." As the Dublin Freeman's Journal puts it: "These guardians and administrators of the law cannot take half a sentence of half a section of an Act of Parliament and say it is living, while the whole procedure of the State, and the accepted public policy of all parties in the State, proves the remainder of the section to be dead." The Daily News acknowledges that no one has been more ready to defy a law which they deemed unjust than the English Nonconformists. But it fails to explain how it is that the Nonconformist is a hero when he breaks a law at the bidding of his conscience; whereas the Catholic who does so is a felon. The Guardian, one of the Ministerial. He does not care much what the Government is; but he wishes to be on the best of terms with interest. The Protestants have land, though it speaks in a tone very grotesque. Thus he attributes to St.

it. The authorities can do much for him: let him have the help of his son who is serving as a private soldier war and the moral victory are with the Congress cappet. and says "that the Congress cannot have failed to impress the detached onlooker who saw anything of the services and meetings with a profound conviction of the earnestness, sincerity and piety of those who look to the Pope as their spiritual head on earth," and adds that "the behaviour of the Government was deplorable," and that "Roman Catholics have a just grievance against them," yet it comes to the extraordinary conclusion that since the King is placed under the painful disability of uttering the Declaration against Transubstantiation, his Catholic subjects need not very much complain if they also have to suffer a painful disability!"

> Mr. Omer Heroux, of the editorial staff of L'Action Sociale, represented that paper at the Eucharistic Congress. Speaking of the men's meeting in the Albert Hall, he says that this building, with a seating capacity of ten thousand or more, was filled to overflowing with a gathering enthusiastic to the highest degree. At the press table, where there were a hundred journalists of all nations, all were agreed that they had never seen anything like it. It was at this meeting that Archbishop Bourne announced the prohibition by the Government of the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, and once the crowd had caught his meaning he could scarcely proceed with his address, so loud were the cries of "Shame!" and so vigorous the hisses for the Prime Minister. Mr. Heroux found Sir Charles Santley's speech especially touching. This white-headed old man, of whom a writer in the current member of the Spectator says that "he is still a giant amongst singers," that "he still personifies, as he has done from his early days, all that is virile, sound, and sincere in the art of song," and that 'young singers who do not go and hear Sir Charles Santley while there is yet time will miss an invaluable opportunity of completing a liberal musical education,"-this white-headed old man stood up and spoke to laymen in a fashion which, as Mr. Heroux remarks, we cannot easily imagine a layman using in Canada. "I have travelled over a great part of the world," said Sir Charles, "and as I constantly go to Mass on week days, I cannot fail to observe the small attendance, and very few go to receive Holy Communion, of this number the smallest proportion is men. Why should we stay away? Are we so much better than the female sex that we do not want spiritual help to carry us through the day? Is religion an effeminate practice that must be left to the opposite sex?" And his speech was punctuated by the emphatic applause of his hearers. The climax of enthusiasın was rendered, the Quebec journalist informs us, when Archbishop Healy of Tuam spoke to the resolution pledging fidelity to the Holy See. And we can well believe it when we read his concluding words, addressed to the Cardinal Legate:

"We ask your Eminence to tell our Holy Father what you have seen and heard in this city of London during the progress of this Congress. We think you may tell him that you have seen here no sign of wavering faith or timorous loyalty to the Holy See, that heart and soul, beyond the mountains as within the mountains, we are its devo ed children; that in this the new churches and the old churches, the churches beyond the ocean, and the ancient churches of Patrick, Columba, and Augustine, are animated by the same spirit and inspired by the same de-votion to the See of Peter; and you can truly tell him also that we are today as ready to fight, and, if necessary, to die, for Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and for the Primacy of the Pope, as our fathers were in the past, so many of whom suffered and died in that great cause.

THE ATONEMENT.

While superficially erudite and clever, the article on the Atonement in the second volume of the Catholic Encyclopaedia is open to grave objection. The writer seems to take pleasure in setting the Fathers by the ears,"and imputes to some of them theories that are childish and even

Irenaeus what would indeed be a "curious notion," were there truth in the attribution, that the price of our ransom was paid to Satan! He quotes the Saint as saying that the Word of God "dealt justly even with the Apostasy itself [i. e. Satan], buying back from it the things that were His own," Irenaeus was too clear-sighted and judicious to think that such a transaction would be an exemplification of just dealing. One wonders where the writer got his "dealt with." In the Ante-Nicene Christian Library translation, "conversus est" of the text is rendered "did turn against." Keble renders it "set Himself against." In view especially of the context, we should be inclined to render it "turned the tables upon" - which is at least suggested by "conversusest adversus," whereas the meaning "dealt with" is one that the expression does not admit at all. The whole passage runs :

"And since the Apostasy tyrannized over us unjustly, and though we were by nature the property of the omni-potent God alienated us contrary to our nature, rendering us its own dis-ciples, the Word of God, powerful in all things, and not defective with regard to His own justice, did righteously turn against that Apostasy, and redeem from it. His own property, not by violent means, as it had obtained dominion over us at the beginning when it insatiably snatched away what was not its own, but by way of persuasion, (secundum swadelem) as became a God of counsel, who does not use violent means to obtain what He desires; so that neither justice should be infringed upon, nor the ancient handiwork of God go to des-

The word here rendered " redeem ' is "redimens" in Latin, but there is no knowing what it was in the Greek original. The context shows that the meaning of it is, not "buying back," but rather "rescuing" or "winning back." The words immediately following, and completing the sense, are "not by violent means, . . . but by way of persuasion." By suppressing these words, the writer in the Catholic Encyclopaedia manages to make it appear that the meaning is "buying back from it the things that were His own," which would imply that the ransom was paid to Satan. When you supply the words, you see at once that "redimens" can not here be taken to mean "buying back," for nothing is ever bought either " by violent means" or "by way of persuasion." Irenaeus contrasts the essential injustice of Satan's dealing with the absolute justice of God's. Not only was the thing which Satan did unjust, but the way he did it was unjust. He took what was not his own, and he took it "by violent means," by lying in wait for and ensnaring man. On the other hand, the Son of God did but take back what was His own, and He took it back not by mere might, but "by way of persuasion," that is, by giving proof of the height and depth of His redeeming love. For, as the saint himself observes in the opening words of the same chapter, "we could have learned in no other way than by seeing our Teacher, and hearing His voice with our own ears, that, having become imitators of His works as well as doers of His words, we may have communion with Him." It is by wrenching the words of Irenaeus from their context, in defiance of all laws of interpretation, that the writer in the Catholic Encyclopaedia makes them convey the notion, so foreign to the mind of the saint, that the price of our ransom was paid to Satan.

The concept of the atonement that we get both in the Old Testament and in the New is that of something done by way of sacrifice and satisfaction to reconcile God with man and restore to man his lost heritage. And because by sin man fell into the power of the devil, the atonement is also conceived of as a ransom, the price being the Blood of Christ. The bondage of men to Satan, on the part of Satan, who compassed it by guile, was unjust, yet was the just punishment of man's rebellion against God. As sin was the sole cause of it, the very act of explating sin was a ransom from bondage-a ransom paid by the Son of God to His Father when He gave His life for us, saying, "Father, into Thy Continued on page 4

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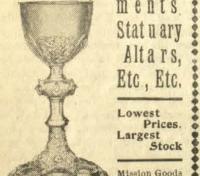
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Remarkable Speech at the Eucharis-

tic Congress. At the great meeting in Albert Hall one of the principal speakers was the Archbishop of Glasgow. In his speech his Grace said he was pleased to speak to a large body chiefly consisting of working men, because he could not help feeling—following, to some ex-tent, what had already been said by Cardinal Mercier—that this resolution was of supreme importance, not only to the working men themselves, but to the country, to Europe, and to the world. (Cheers.) Power was passing day by day, and more and more, into the hands of the working classes. Manhood suffrage was not far off. They need not inquire whether he approved of it or not. He was not going to tell them that. (Laughter.) Whether they approved of it or not, it looked as if it was coming. The working men will rule the world. They knew that the Liberals looked upon the last General Election as the greatest triumph ever won, while was of supreme importance, not only greatest triumph ever won, while Unionists thought it the greatest calamity, but men who read the signs of the times knew that the last election was the birth of the Labour Party. (Cheers.) Some people said that when it came to pass that the country and the world was ruled by the working man, then would come the millennium. Then the lion will lie down with the lamb. He wished them to think for a moment was it perfectly certain that the millennium would come, even in that case, and that there would not be anything but good government and fair play. He hoped so. But, after all, they must remember that working men were men just as well as other people, and men had their fail ings and weaknesses. People said that one man was as good as another, and he thought it very true, but one man also was as bad as another; that was to say, one man was incapable, but another was incapable, too, if he did not take care of himself. That being the case, they had to consider this—what was the principal use of power? Was it to look upon it as given to one to make him a great man, and to give him his own way? He was afraid that a good many people, in one way or another, say, by birth or privilege, had looked upon that power as their own property, without answering to anyhold. The without answering to anybody. The true principle, not merely of Christian-ity, but of high policy, was that men who were put in power should look upon themselves as put there first and foremost for the benefit of others. No doubt it was only fair that they should have the honor due to their rank, but have the nonor due to their rank, but in the eyes of God they were to remember that they were not a whit better than their subjects, and, like their subjects, they would have to answer on the day of judgment, not for their rank, but for their deeds—what they had done—(cheers)—and how they had used the responsibility God had given them. As Cardinal God had given them. As Cardinal Mercier had pointed out, what greater object lesson would they find than Our Saviour in the Holy Eucharist. They would find there the King of Kings, the Lord of Lords, who used His power to spread His groce and

His power to spread His grace and blessings as far as they could be spread. That was the Christian idea of power. (Cheers.) Every dynasty that had fallen, every oligarchy that had been brought to the ground, had been brought to the ground, had been brought to the ground, had been brought down and fallen because its power had been abused. Would the power of the vote tyrannise over them? It might, if a a popular vote was not founded upon principles of justice. The working-men had few triumphs, but enough to take their revenge upon the centuries of injustice. No one could deny that there had been class legislation, there

had been partial rewards, and the re-wards of capital had been greater than

wards of capital had been greater than the rewards of labour. What did capital risk? Its money. What did labour risk? Its life. Go into the mines of Lanarkshire and the ship-yards of Glasgow. It risked its life. (Cheers.) In the same way, how differently had the poor man been treated from the man in high position who had been inefficient. He became useless, and not through his own fault, was cast aside. How many inefficient men of high position were buried in Westminster Abbey? (Cheers.) When they had an inefficient Cabinet Minister they sent him to the House of Lords—(laughter)—when you had an inefficient gentleman when you had an inefficient gentleman you gave him a handsome pension, and then when you had an inefficient working man you sent him to the work-house. He did not say that now to inflame class hatred, but to show them how necessary it was now that those into whose hands power was now coming should be just and generous. (Cheers.) If they were not, if they were Mull of the same spirit of which so many governors had been full, then nothing but horror could be before the world, because they had bitter things to remember, and because it was diffi-cult to get rid of the rule of the multitude, no matter how unjust it was. If the power was in the hands of one man, or a few men, they could be removed. If the power was in the hands of a number of men how could they be removed? In a well-ordered State it was not one class or another

State it was not one class or another that should predominate. No matter who governed, it was necessary that everybody should have fair play. (Cheers.) They had an instance in the beginning of that evening of the treatment they received from a great and free people. (Shame). No such thing should be possible, no matter what kind of Constitution they were living under. (No.) They would allow him to say this much: He did not believe that any Catholic who received Holy Communion regularly

"Black Prince" Hose at all

and who worshipped Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and regularly and reverently thought of what he was doing, would be able to persecute his brother man - (cheers) - even though he knew that that man belonged to the class who persecuted his own folks in times long gone by. They had an instance of this over a little bit of water. Go to the North of Ireland, and they would find intolerance; go to South of Ireland—(hear, hear)—to the descendants of the people who had heen persecuted—(cheers)—go to the West of Ireland and there they found West of Ireland, and there they found west of freland, and there they found that non-Catholics could live in peace. Why? Because the majority round about them were Catholics and were tolerant. (Cheers.) Of course some of them would say that was because the Irish were the Irish. He did not believe it. He thought that the Scottish, if they would allow him to say so—because remember he had to say so—tecause remember he had to go home again—(laughter)—were just as good if they got the same chance— (cheers and laughter)—and, therefore, to come to a conclusion, what he wished to say was this, that if they themselves had a true devotion to Holy Communion, and if, little by little, they could spread a belief of the Blessed Sacrament to those who did not believe in it, to worship it as they worshipped it, and received it as food and drink as they did, they would do a great deal to bring about that reign of justice—(cheers)—that reign of peace-among men which many fantastically-minded people were trying to bring about by overturning Gov-ernments to the ground, and introducing new forms of government, when that could be brought about by a true Christian spirit, and so they should be doing something to bring about what his great poet (not their poet) hoped for—the day "when man to man the world o'er shall brithers be, and a' that." (Loud and long continued cheers.)

How Cecil Rhodes Lost His Faith.

A recent volume of reminiscences quotes the late Cecil Rhodes as saying sadly of a clever atheistic book which he read in his young manhood: 'That book has made me what I am.' If a man of such strength of character as Cecil Rhodes could ascribe his whole outlook upon life to the effects of a single book, how is it possible to exercise too much care and thought in the selection of reading matter for the young? It is difficult to realize how tremendous - and sometimes how terrible - is the influence of what they read upon the minds of young men and women just freed from the restraints of home and school and be-ginning to think and dissect life for themselves. Intellectually, this is the crucial moment of existence. Then, if at any time, it is imperative that the restless and anxious mind be soothed with truth. However else they may be neglected, it is of the most vital importance that the young be supplied with the right kind of books.—Catholic Universe.

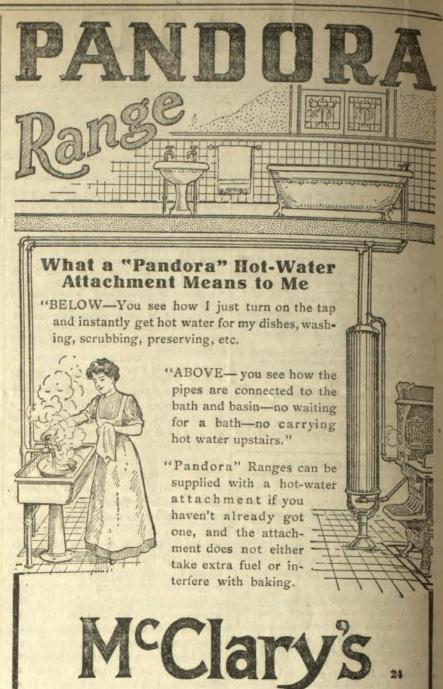
Swedenborg and Newmau.

Mr. Hazeltine, the New York Sun's book reviewer, cites without any indication of dissent, Swedenborg's averment that the last judgment, with its fulfilment of the prophecies of the Gospel and of the Apocalypse, took place in 1757, and that he had witnessed it with his own eyes; that a person is woefully misled who suomits his reason to priests and dogmas for the sake of peace and of attaining his soul's salvation. The reviewer goes turther, and designates as a "reassertion of the Pauline doctrine of Trinity in Unity." Swedenborg's teaching that "instead of Jesus Christ being only the second member of a being only the second member of a Divine Trinity, the whole Trinity is centered in His Own Person, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit embodied in the person of the Divine Saviour." "Although St. Paul asserted that 'in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily,' and although the early Christians accepted that view unqualifiedly, the doctrine had been almost lost sight of for 1500 years until Swedenborg revived it. being only the second member

Another literary person, Mr. Charles Sarolea, in the volume of Scribners'
"World's Epoch Makers," devoted to
"Cardinal Newman," makes it his "Cardinal Newman," makes it his engrossing object to give the impression that Newman was hotly opposed to the Roman system, and modernistically "liberal." Newman himself may write: "From the time that I became a Catholic I have had no variations to record, no anxiety of heart whatever. I have never had one doubt. . . . In the midst of our difficulties I have one ground of hope, just one stay, but as I think a sufficient one, which serves me in the stead of all other argument whatever, which hardens me against criticism . . . the decision of the Holy See. St. Peter has spoken. He has spoken and he has a claim on us to trust him."

and he has a claim on us to trust him."
It was while such was Father Newman's state of mind as described by himself that the London Times again and again made news by announcing that he could no longer stand Rome, and was going back to Anglicanism. Significantly, when once the Times wrote to Newman for a series of articles on some public question, and he asked: "Shall I be free to write what I think?" the Times gave no answer, and dropped the matter. So when the Scribner's scribe would make a "seller" he compiles a Newman of his own, and justifies himself with this theory: "The vitality and influence of Newman will be in proportion as he is more ingeniously misunderstood." and again made news by announcing understood."

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THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

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CHAPTER VI. My wife tells of Topcliffe's wrath; her

cousin Page's cowardly conduct; and the arrest of her brother and

We had little leisure in which to in-We had little lesure in which to in-dulge our grief. Perhaps it was well that it was so; in my case at least, anxiety concerning Frith and the good priest certainly did much to assuage my sorrow for the death of my While grandmother and Anne still knelt weeping at the bed-side, I acquainted Uncle Remy, in as few words as possible with what had taken place, and he slipped out and went down into the garden, to remove the ladder and to ascertain whether the entrance to the secret passage leading to the old castle, which was in the garden will behind the barn, had seen properly barred again, and com-

pletely concealed by a pile of faggots.
It was not long before the oaken
panels of the door of the room where
Topcliffe was imprisoned gave way, and he burst in upon us, like a mad bull. In all my life I never saw a man in such a fury; he was quite white, and foaming at the mouth. Even the solemn presence of death, Even the solemn presence of death, which generally overawes the rudest of mankind, had no effect on him. He rolled his bloodshot eyes round the room, in search of a victim on whom to vent his wrath, finally fixing on my sister Anne. 'It was you who locked me in!' he shrieked out at her; 'It was you who turned the key and took it out! It is your doing that I could not catch the son of Belial, who this very night soed that subborn who this very night sped that subborn Papist on his way to hell! You and all your accomplices shall pay heavily

for this!'
He actually went so far as to seize
Anne by the hair of her head and call upon his myrmidons to handcuff her. A terrible uproac ensued. Babbington drew his sword, and his riends followed his example. He declared he would not stand by and see a young lady of rank maltreated in the pres-ence of her father's corpset and if it cost him his life, his good sword should he the means of sending Topcliffe to the judgment seat of God, and he would answer for the deed before the Queen's tribunal. Seeing the young man meant what he said, Topcliffe hastened to leave go of Anne, for the bully is proverbially a coward. Retreating to where his own men stood, he bade them disarm the young gentlemen, and the scene would have been one of bloodshed and violence, had not Uncle Barthy, good old soul, interfered between Babbington and Top-cliffe's followers. He entreated them to keep the peace, saying never would he or his friends use force to prevent her Majesty's commissioners from fulfilling their duty; let them make inquiry, and if it was found that Anne, or any one else had transgressed the law, the culprit should undergo the penalty of his offence, even though the law was an unjust one, in imitation of the early martyrs who had submitted to the decrees of the heathen Emperors. At the same time he warned the Queen's servant not to make any misuse of his power, for by doing so he would bring odium on the Government. With these on the Government. With these pacific words, Uncle Barthy induced Babbington to sheathe his sword again, and Topcliffe, furious though he was, took himself a little in hand, and spoke in an altered key. And when he told Babbington that he should charge him before the Secretary of State, for having dared to draw his sword against an officer of the Crown ischurge of his duty, and wanted to interrogate him then and there, we prevailed upon him to adjourn to the hall, and institute the proceedings there. Thither therefore we all betook ourselves.

First of all, Topcliffe let fly against Anne, asserting that he had seen her come out of my father's room and from malice prepense, turn the lock on him. As we were dressed alike, it is most probable that he mistook me for my sister. Of course Anne denied this, and declared—what was more-over quite true—that during the whole night she had not quitted the chamber for a single instant. It was all no use, since Topcliffe asseverated that through the chink of the door, he had with his own eyes seen her rush, like a furv, at the handle, and for such an insult against the Queen's Commissioner she must go with him as his prisoner to London, there to as his prisoner to London, there to answer for her conduct before the Privy Council. My poor sister could not make as light of this as she did of most things; indeed she was more ready to cry than to laugh.

I therefore stepped boldly forward and owned that I had been the one to lock the door, and that when I did so.

lock the door, and that when I did so, I was not aware of Topcliffe's presence within the room. (This was no departure from the truth, since I did not know, but only suspected that he was there.) The man glared at me, burst into a hoarse laugh, saying he did not believe I was capable of playing him such a trick, but he had no doubt I should not hesitate to tell a lie, to get my sister out of a scrape. Where was I going to, he inquired, and what did I want on the stairs? I replied, that I had gone down into the kitchen to fetch something that was required for my father, and that the soldier who was on guard at the foot of the staircase could bear witness that it was I, not my sister, who had passed by him. Topcliffe immediately had the man called in; but whether he had not yet slept off the fumes of liquor, or whether he saw what Topcliffe wished him to say, at any rate, he asserted it

questioning arrested my sister in the Queen's name. Anne burst out crying: I appealed to Windsor to give
evidence that I, not she, had left the
room. All in vain; Topcliffe denouced us all as a lot of lying Papists
and said he believed the testimony of his own eyes and his watchman's before that of our tongues. Having delivered my sister over to the charge of two halberdiers, he proceeded to announce that, it was now broad daylight, he intended to make a thorough scarch of the house and garden. He was quite certain he said that in the course of the aforegoing night, a mass priest had been with the sick man, and he could not now be very far off. Seeing a bunch of keys hanging at my waist band, he ordered me to go with Resistance was useless; consequently while the rest of the party emained under curveillance in the hall, I was compelled to accompany the odious creature, with half dozen of the most cunning of his satellites, upstairs and downstairs, into every corner and cranny of the house; standing by, an unwilling spectator, while every door was unlocked, every wall measured, and every part that appeared suspiciously thick struck with a hammer to ascertain whether it sound. hammer to a scertain whether it sounded hollow, and might conceal a secret chamber. I was quite afraid that the principal hiding place would be discovered. There was no one in it, it is true, but its disclosure would have brought us into sad trouble. For full five minutes Topcliffe stood on the stone under the back stairs, which concealed a subway into the barn concealed a subway into the barn hard by, where Brother — a lay Jesuit, very clever at concealment, had contrived a capital hiding place. However this time our tormentor did not succeed in routing anything out; the failure did not improve his temper, and very crossly he made me a sign to accompany him to the

garden and outbuildings. In the barn and woodsned he thrust his sword recklessly in and out of the trusses of hay and straw and between the piles of firewood, bidding his men to this the faggots from one corner to another. Still nothing was found, and I began to think the work was over, when he caught sight of the ladders, hanging from wooden pegs outside the stables. It happened that the smaller ladder was only suspended from one peg, so that it hung awry one end resting on the ground. As everything else was in the most perfect order, thanks to old John's care this little piece of carelessness struck Topcliffe, and he went close up to the ladders. Thus he was led to notice some fresh garden mould adhering to the footof the larger ladder. 'Hullo!' he exclaimed, 'it is Gospel truth, this ladder has been used, and within a few hours too! Now I know the way that accursed mass priest got into the old fool's room. What do you say to that, Miss Bellamy?

What indeed could I say? In my confusion I could only stammer something about the ladder being in use for all manner of purposes. Topcliffe laughed contemptuously. 'Of course,' he said in his sneering way, 'we understand this ladder nearly 50 foot long, was wanted last night to gather the priest off the dwarf pear trees yonder, that are now just in blossom! Way I have the pleasure, Miss Bellamy, of conducting you to the spot where that ladder was planted two or three hours ago? Let me see, which gable window was it? Ah, I see. Allow me.'
He advanced towards me with a

s nile; I put his proffered arm aside indignantly, whereat he only laughed, and said I was really quiet as amiable as my sister; but never fear, he would yet devise the means to cure us of our

uppishness.

When we got to the place beneath the window, he thumphantly pointed out the holes in the ground made by the foot of the ladder, asking me if could still persist in my denial? answered nothing. Then he looked at a bed of tulips that was trampled down, and in which several flowers were broken off. 'What a pity,' he said sarcastically. 'Do you not think, Miss Bellamy, that people should be rather more careful? The ladder might have been stood on the gravel path, then your flowers would not have been spoilt. Besides the footprints would not have been seen, as they are so very plainly in the soft mould. Just look here—these huge marks must have been made by your worthy uncle's great boots; those there are the traces of the Jesuit, on who e head —mark you—a prize of £100 is set. Let me take the exact measure, one never knows how it may come in useful. Well, the good man does not appear to wear shoes of the la est fashion. Now here are some of a very different style and shape; one of the different style and shape; one of the young gentlemen staying in your house must have been here, or some other abettor of the priest; these ministers of Baal never lack a gal-lowsbird in their train. But how do these pretty little footprints come here? They are almost too small to be yours, my young lady, nor are they quite like a gentlewoman's shoe. On? I have it! they belong to the dear little lad who whispered in his sisters ear so sweetly last night on the stairs: It is all right. True enough, it is all right, I can say that now: for since I have got these threads in my hand, I will not let them slip from my grasp, but out of them we will form a rope, a rope to fit the Jesuit's neck. By my troth, here comes the little man him self, just as we were speaking of him!

As ill luck would have it, at that moment Uncle Remy appeared round the corner of the house, holding the boy by the hand. I saw the exultant look Topcliffe gave them, and tried to give them a sign to warn hem to beat a hasty retreat. But it was already too late. Topcliffe asked them quiet to be his conviction that the young lady, who nearly stumbled over him last night was not so tall as myself. Thereupon Tocpliffe without further hold of Frith's arm, and asked him

whose were the footprints in that flower bed? The child looked at me with a trightened expression in his blue eyes, but he answered sturdily: these were the footprints of a good many people. This reply cost him several hard cuffs from Topcliffe, who then lifted him up and stood him down in the flowerbed; but Frith guessing his design defeated; it by several hard cuffs. his design, defeated it by scraping the earth with his feet, so as to obliterate all traces of his having been there. This made Topcliffe very spiteful, he pulled the poor little fellow's hair un-

But one might go too far with Frith. He was a good, gentle child as long as he was treated kindly, but if he thought anyone was unjust to him, he could show himself a true Bellamy by his obstinacy, for we are know to come of a stubborn race. Frith set his teeth and looked at his tormentor with angry defiance, but he did not with angry defiance, but he did not utter a word, even when Topcliffe boxed his ears so hard that the tears started to his eyes, saying: 'None of your insolence for me, if you please! You little know me, I have taught many other birds to sing besides fledglings like you!'
'You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Master Topcliffe.' exclaimed

You ought to be assumed of yourself, Master Topcliffe,' exclaimed
Uncle Remy, 'for striking a lad like
that. I will not permit it.' 'Who
asks you for permission?' the
scoundrel rejoind. Then calling one of his men, he bade him cut him a stout switch from a willow tree. When this was brought to him, he trimmed it with his dirk, and whirled it round twice or thrice in the air with a whistling sound; then flourishing it over poor Faith's head, he addressed him thus: 'Now Master Frith, my name is Topcliffe, and you may per-haps have heard I have been the means of bringing many hundreds to the gallows, or what is worse to the rack. I am not a man to be trifled with. Now listen to me : Last night that very ladder was brought here, and by it the Jesuit Edmund climbed up to the gable window yonder. I know very well that you, my young master, brought the Jesuit here, and you conducted him home again; so you know now where he is hidden. Pay heed to what I say; I am going to count five and twenty, quite slowly; and if by the time I have done, you do not tell me where the Jesuit has put himself, I will lay this switch about you so soundly that you will not know whether you stand on your head or your heels, and will be ready to tell me all I want to know. Lay the young gentleman on the garden seat, and hold him down; that is right. Now I am going to begin:

'Master Topcliffe, what are you thinking of?' interposed Uncle Remy. 'Do you imagine that a child like that would be told where a Catholic priest is concealed?'

'Five—six,' the man went on.
'Never fear Uncle Remy, I will not let him know it if he should cut me to

'There now the young villain confesses he knows it! Eight-nine.'
'Stop that!' cried Uncle Remy, answer of the youngster.

'whatever I have to suffer for it. I will not stand by and see the boy flogged. You are exceeding your powers.' So saying he wrested the switch out of Topcliffe's hand, broke it to pieces, and flung it on the ground.

The tyrant shouted to his men to seize and bind Uncle Remy, but he

was a powerful man, and easily shook off the two who laid hands on him. Snatching a pike from a third, he swung it about him with such effect, that all his antagonists retreated, their leader among them, and the two that were holding their hand the sworth that were holding their hand the same than the same th Frith down on the garden seat, let him go free. Quick as thought the child sprang to his feet, slipped between the legs of the men with astounding dexterity, and would have made good his escape, had not cousin Page most inopportunely appeared on the scene with some armed retainers and thus stopped him in his flight.

This cousin Page was my grand-mother's nephew, and like all the rest of our family, a staunch Catholic at heart, although he had con-formed to the new form of worship, in order to evade the exorbitant fines that were reducing all our Catholic families in turn to beggary. Alas! it is through weakness such as his, that our beloved island has been bereft of her choicest heirloom, the true Faith because the greater number of the nobility and gentry for the sake of retaining their property, complied with the will of their ruler, in the convic-tion that better times must come, when they would again openly pro-fess their ancient creed. Fools indeed were they, and forgetful of our Lord's words: No servant can serve two masters; you cannot serve God and mammon. Thus all who would not forego mammon gradually lost the Inestimable treasure of the Faith.

Cousin Page came up puffing and red in the face like a turkey cock, for he was a corpulent man, and had been walking quickly. As soon as he saw us he cried out: 'Cousin Bellamy, cousin Mary, I have just heard that my cousin Richard died last night. I am sorry, heartily sorry for you both He was a good man, but headstrong like all the rest of you, and by his culpable obstinacy he has ruined his fine estate. But what is up now! By my troth, that is Master Topcliffe I wish you good morning! Another domiciliary visit to my stubborn popish relations—eh? what are you after my lad? Stop him, men stop

(To be continued)

At the beginning of the recent Russo-Japanese War a school-master told a class of boys the cause of the fighting, and then asked all who favored the war to hold up their hands. Up went every hand but one. "Well, Jack, why are you opposed to the war?" asked the master.

"Cause, sir, war makes history, an' there's more now'n I can ever learn," was the totally unexpected **HUMAN MISERY**

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ald (Gray) farm. It consists of about 15 acres of excelent land, upland and interval, well watered and wooded. There are go d buildings on the premises, a large Louse we'l finished and two barns.

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Tracadie, N. S., July 14th, 1408.

LAND SALE.

IN THE COUNTY COURT Of District No. 6.

Botween

ARCHIBALD McEACHERN and
ROB ROY GRIFFIN, Plaintiffs.

—AND—I
GEORGE C FRASER, Absconding or
Absent out of the Province, Defendan
To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of
the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy,
at the Court House at Artigonish, in the
County of An igonish, on SATURDAY,

The 31st Day of October, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the source in to chook in the interest claim, property and demand of the aforesaid defendant, at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, io, or out of the foll wing described lot of

Land and Premises

situate, lying and being at West River, in the County of Antigonish, bounded on the cast by lances formerly or ned by the late William Meddam, on the nor h by lands of the late Alexander McDonad (Surviyor), on the west by lands owned and occupied by John Fraser, and on the South by the Main Road from antigonish to Addington Fo ks, containing 35 acres, more or less, with all and stogalar the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and being the lot of land conveyed to the defendant by Zephamiah Williams by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds affice at Antigonish for the said County of Antigonish, in book 62 at 1898-389, the said land having been levied on under an execution herein at the suit of the said plaintiffs against the said defendant under an order granted berein the 24th day of September, 1908, on a judgment herein which was recorded in the said Registry of Deeds for more than a year before the Issuing of said execution. TERMS: Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery (1 deed Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, October 1st, A. D., 1908.

DUNCAN CHISHOLM.

Sheriff of Antigonish County
J. A. BOYD,
Plaintiffs' Solictor.

J. A. BOYD, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

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THE ATONEMENT.

plainly is what Irenaeus means, where prince of this world, who seduced he says, in the very next sentence after the passage cited above, that "the Lord redeemed us with His own follows the passage cited above, after blood, and gave His soul for our souls, and His flesh for our flesh," when He offered up on the cross the Sacrifice of our Ransom. The sacrifice itself was our ransom-a ransom paid to God alone, for to Him alone is sacrifice to be offered. "When a captive is ransomed the price is naturally paid to the conqueror by whom he is held in bondage." This is what happens among men, who are not able to rescue the captive in any other way. God, being almighty, could have compelled the devil to give up those that he held captive. But this would have been the use of "violent means," as Irenaeus has it. It beseemed the God of justice and wisdom to rescue His creatures from bondage in an eminently just and wise way, by doing that which would at once wipe away the debt of sin because of which they were bond-slaves, and win their hearts by the persuasive example of a love greater than which no man hath, Satan got men into his power by injustice and deceit; the Son of God opened a way to their release, by fulfilling all justice, and by the sweet attractions of His truth and His love. This is the "justice" and the "persuasiveness" which Irenaeus sets down as the distinctive marks of the

ransom wrought by Our Lord. The writer puts St. Athanasius foremost among the Greek Fathers who, he alleges, "instead of seeking a solution in legal figures the Scriptural presentation of the atonement] . . were content to dwell on the fundamental fact of the Incarnation. By the union of the Eternal Word with the nature of man all mankind was lifted up and, so to say, deified," How wide of the truth this is is shown by explicit quotations in Newman's Athanasius ("Vicarious Atonement," pp. 60-61; "The Incarnation," pp. 187, seq). Enough to give one or two: "Formerly the world, as guilty, was under judgment from the Law; but now the Word has taken on Himself the judgment, and, having suffered in the body for all, has bestowed saivation on all "-Orat. i. n. 60? Again, Orat, ii. n. 7: "When the Fa her willed that ransom should be paid for all, and to all grace should be given, then truly the Word . . , did take earthly flesh . . . that, as a high priest, . . . He might offer Himself to the Father and cleanse us all from sins in His own blood." Here we have the "legal figures"-" judgment from the Law," vicarious atonement and satisfaction, ransom from the captivity of sin through the blood of Christ. Here, too, we have the central idea of the atonement as set forth in the Old Testament and more house." - Matt. 12; 29. "The Reexplicitly in the New-satisfaction for deemer came," adds St. Augustine in sin through the suffering and death the same place, "and bound the of Unrist. The writer in the C. E. pretends that this idea was original with St. Anselm. He speaks of it as " the theory put forward by Anselm," and says of the work, "Cur Deus Momo," in which the so-called theory appears, that it " made a new epoch in the theology of the Atonement," and "marks an epoch in theological literature and doctrinal development." The fact is that St. Anselm put forward no new theory of the atonement, indeed, no theory at all, properly speaking. What the writer calls his "theory," to wit, "the heed of satisfaction for sin, 'is together with the rentary notion that human satisfaction is inadequate, the doctrine of Scripture and of the Fathers a hundred times stated, and in a hundred different ways, before St. Anselm's time. Even St. Augustine's "mouse-trap" metaphor, which the writer seems disposed to make merry over, and which he contrasts so unfavourably with St. Anselm's "theory," is but one of the many ways in which the doctrine is unfolded. "The Redgemer came and the deceiver was overcome. What did our Redeemer do to our Captor? In payment for us he set the trap, His Cross, with His blood for bait. He [Satan] could indeed shed that blood; but he deserved not to drink it. By shedding the blood of One who was not his debtor, he was forced to release his debtors." Thus the writer cites St. Augustine's words. The dominant idea of the passage is no other than the need of satisfaction for sin, as the words we have put in italics show. This would have been more obvious had the writer given us the sentences that immediately precede and follow it. " The Lord both

created and redeemed His servants,"

they might be, redeemed them that they might not always be captives. For we fell into the power of the Adam, and made him his slave, and began to hold us as his slaves." Then which the saint continues, making plain what he means by debtors; "he [Satan] shed the blood of the innocent, and had to let go the guilty. For He [the Sinless One] shed His blood to this end that He might blot out our sins. That therefore by which Satan held us was wiped out by the blood of the Redeemer. For he held us not but by the bonds of our sins. These were the captive's chains." And these, too, were the debts which Our Lord paid, i. e. satisfied for, and blotted out or extinguished with His blood. So "debita" and "debitores' are employed in the Vulgate translation of the Lord's Prayer-" Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," The writer makes St. Augustine say that men were debtors to the devil, to whom accordingly the price should have been paid. But the saint says nothing of the kind. The words, "Et in eo quod fudit sanguinem non debitoris, jussus est reddere debitores, are properly rendered, "And in that (or, because) he shed the blood of One who was not a debtor, he was ordered to surrender the debtors." That is to say, because he had shed the blood of the Sinless One, Satan was required, by the decision of God, the just Judge, to give up the sinners, whom he had been previously permitted to hold captive because of their sins. St. Augustine does not say, "his debtors" but "the debtors." And the verb "reddere" does not mean "to release," which is expressed by "solvere" or "liberare," but to give back, restore, or surrender, as something that is not one's own. Sinful men were not the devil's deb.ors, but God's; and when the blood of the Son of God, which blotted out their debts, was shed at the instigation of the devil, it was supremely and divinely just that he should be required to hand men over to their rightful Lord and Master. By a play of fancy, to which he is much given, St. Augustine brings out the element of poetic justice in the thing, under the metaphor of the "trap" and the "bait." When Satan had incited the Jews to crucify the One who was "made in the likeness of men" and "found in fashion as a man," he fancied that his conquest of mankind was final. But out of the jaws of utter defeat the Son of God snatched the victory, and the cross to which He was nailed proved a veritable trap for the tempter, in which he was caught and by which he is held fast for evermore. "How," says the Son of God Himself, "can any one enter the house of the strong, and rifle his goods, unless he first bind the strong? and then he will rifle his

strong by the bands of His passion." The writer in the C. E. gives his readers the impression that the Fathers and theologians of the Church have put forward many and widely divergent theories of the atonement, and that the doctrine has undergone a remarkable development. Neither of these things is so. The so-called "theories" are but different aspects of the same revealed truth, on one or other of which this or that ecclesiastical writer lays special stress. The central idea of the atonement, as already said, lies in the satisfaction that Christ made for our sins upon the cross. That propitiatory sacrifice had two main effects, the reconciliation of God with man, and man's deliverance from bondage. Its motive cause was love. "For God so loved the world as to send His only Son, that all who believe in Him should not perish, but should have life everlasting" Jo. 3: 16; its final cause was the salvation of men-that they "should have life everlasting." Such is the notion of the atonement that even a child might gather from the pages of the New Testament, so plainly is it written there. Development there was none; there was no room for it. The speculations of theologians have really added nothing to the doctrine so clearly outlined in Holy Writ.

I. "It is manifest," says St. Augustine himself, commenting on these words, "that by debts are meant sins."—Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, bk. 2; ch. 8; n. 28.

At the Anglican Synod in Ottawa last week, Canon Simpson of Charlottetown asserted that Prince Edward Island was drowned in liquor, but his statement was contradicted by Judge Fitzjerald, lay delegate. The Synod resolved to ask license commissays the saint; "created them that heir windows,

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Casket:

DEAR SIR, — Your correspondent
"Temperance" has announced his retirement behind the rock of Gibral-ter! Many will regret his disappear-ance from the field of literature; but seeing the horror he has of temperance "extremists," they may cherish the hope that his retirement will not be permanent, and that, if any of our total abstinence societies should again "the in the force of reason," he may "fly in the face of reason," he may come forth to clip their wings, or teach them to fly in the opposite direction. For the present he is acting wisely in treating the "puny vaporings" of total abstinence scribes as "nonsense multiplied indefinitely."

His last letter can only be taken as a virtual retractation of the charges contained in his first letter against the Grand Council of the L. O. C. He has summarized what he calls the points he brought out in his correspondence; but no one else but himself would ever suspect that these wild views and general propositions were really the points he had been endeavoring to make against the L. O. C. Why, these points may even be explained so as to harmonize with the principles and practices of the L. O. C. He seems, however, to make over-much of the Sacred Heart Review's statement concerning Cardinal Gibbon's opinion of prohibition. The Review reports the American Cardinal as holding that 'a regulation of the liquor traffic is more likely to produce better and more lasting results than prohibition." These words do not necessarily sanction the licensed saloon. Under American forms of popular government the great dyna-mic force of legislation, and what makes laws effective, is the popular will. Repressive laws that have not the support of vigorous public opinion become inoperative. Cardinal Gib-bons in the above statement simply recognizes that, in the parts he has in mind, public opinion in favour of pro-hibition is not strong enough to make it effective, and that regulation of the liquor traffic would produce but er results. He does not say that the licensed saloon is the best method of regulating the traffic. There are other methods both in Europe and America undergoing the test of experiment; for instance, state and municipal ownership and sale of liquor; also the law that penalizes the sale of liquor, leaving it to the popular will to enforce the law so as to regu-late the business. The Cardinal does not express the opinion that the licensed saloon is the only alternative to absolute prohibition. Again, the Third Council of Baltimore, at which Cardinal Gibbons presided, called on Catholics to gray out of the saloon Catholics to get out of the saloon business. This being the case, it does not seem likely that the Cardinal would advise total abstinence societies to support saloons, as your correspondent would wish us to believe. Be-sides, the Cardinal is an ardent advo-cate of total abstinence. The princi-ples of Catholic total abstinence owards the liquor question are about the same the world over. They may be summed up into three general principles, viz. 1. Suppression of excesses and

abuses.

2. Tolerance combined with refusal of encouragement towards moderate drinking.

3. Active encouragement and promotion of total abstinence in practice.

To employ the licensed saloon to carry into effect the first principle is too ridiculo us for consideration. It is like fighting the devil with fire; and the demon of drunkenness would not wish to see a better weapon in the hands of total abstainers than the saloon. It has not been shown that the licensed saloon has yet anywhere reduced the evils of drink. On the contrary, the licensed saloon is the strongest breakwater that the liquor Interests have yet built to protect their business against the rising tides of incensed public opinion. As to the second and third of the above principles, encouragement of the saloon is either incompatible with them, or antagonistic to them.

As your correspondent will no longer favour me with his attention, I too must close with this letter, thank the CASKET for its space, and advise "Temperance" in his retirement to cultivate the friendship of total abstainers. A DELEGATE. Ostober 5th, 1908.

Pi kles, sauces and cat-ups, 2 for a quarter, at Bonner's.

W. J. Magee, erosion expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates the loss to the country, by the forest fires of the past few months, at a million dollars a day.

Betwee | Sept. 1 and 26 the farmers of Western C. nida placed over ten million bushels of wheat on the market : during the same period last year the quantity was less than one million bushels.

The biggest land auction ever held in Western Canada is to take place in Regina during the week of October 12 to 17 when the Saskatoon and Western Land Company will bring 250,000 acres of Saskatchewan farm lands under the hammer, \$35,000 being expended in advertising the sale in the United States. During the sale week, 4.000 American land seekers will visit Regina.

Keir Harlie, speaking in Halifax, said the unemployed in Great Britain numbered a million. A despatch to the Montreal Star gives the numbers outside London as follows: Glasgow, 22,000; Sunderland, 13,000; Birmingham, 10,000; Liverpool, 14,000; Manchester, 18,000; and other cities from 1,000 to 5,000 each. These figures do not include the great army of strikers in the Lancashire cotton trade. sioners to make the saloon keepers in the Lancashire cotton trade, remove curtains and screens from Distress funds are now being raised throughout the country.

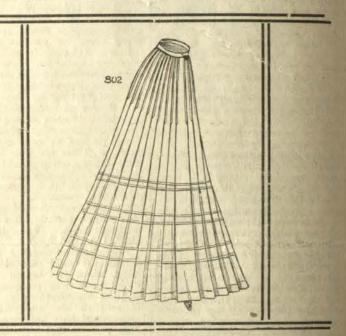
DRUMMOND

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

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

Wishes to announce their Fall and Winter Millinery Opening on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 8th. 9th and 10th October. All are invited to attend.

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

Ladies' Goif Coats

In black, white, navy, brown and cardinal.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

In all shades of silk, cashmere and lustre.

Ladies' Gloves, In Mccha, wool, cashmere

THEF ANNEX

Our fall and winter stock of

Clothing

is now complete, with a full line of

MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS, COATS, FANCY VESTS, COAT SWEAT-ERS, CARDIGANS, DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, ETC.

Also a complete line of

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

KIRK

Sole Agents for Invictus Shoes

General News.

Two murderers, one an Italian, the other an American, have been sentenced to be hanged in Montreal on the same day, November 27.

A Toronto doctor says Tom Long-boat's heart has been effected by long distance running, and advises that he confine himself to five mile races.

Henry T. Bosman, a Hong Kong millionaire, landed in San Francisco last week with his two wives, but was immediately ordered to return to

The New York Tribune, which is by no means a sensational paper, thinks there is danger of the new bridge over the East River falling as the Quebec bridge fell.

Thirteen of the workmen brought from Great Britain by the C. P. R. to replace strikers, have been deported by the Recorder of Montreal, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Cholera continues to rage in Russia and the Philippines, and a pestilence is feared in India where receding floods have left the country in the vicinity of Hyderabad streams with the corpses of 1,000 persons drowned in the flood.

David Reardon and Thomas Fox quarrelled about a girl on the edge of a cliff in Ottawa one day last week, and in the scuffle both fell over the cliff a distance of forty feet. Reardon was killed and Fox is not expected to

Beginning with October 1 the rate of letter postage between the United States and Great Britain, has been reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents an ounce. The first mail out of New York under the new rate was larger than usual by

Fitteen years ago, Harry Bethune of Montreal stood high in the sporting world, as the first man to run 100 yards in less than 10 seconds. For some years past he has been going to the bad through drink, and last week he was sentenced to a month's im-prisonment by Judge Choquet.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. H. B. McGivern have replaced Dr. Chevrier and Mr. A. W. Fraser as Liberal candidates for the city of Ottawa, Mr. Fraser's connection with a land deal had been the subject of unfavourable comment, and Dr. Chevrier was thought not strong enough to run thought not strong enough to run against Dr. Chabot.

Ascidents in coal mines of the Azcidents in coal mines of the United States during the lest calendar year resulted in the death of 3,125 men and injury to 5,316 more according to statistics just made public by the geological survey. The death record among coal miners during the year was greater by 1,033 than in 1906, and is said to have been the in 1906, and is said to have been the worst year in the history of the coalmining industry. The figures do not represent the full extent of the disasters, as reports were not received from certain states having no mine inspectors.

A general strike of the lasters and lasting machine operators in 44 factories of the shoe trade in Lynn, Mass., was ordered to begin at one o'clock on October 2, as a sympathetic o'clock on October 2, as a sympathetic move in support of the Joseph Caunt Company's factory. About 800 men were called out by the strike order. They include employees of all factories in the city, operated by firms connected with the Manufacturers' Assoliation. The lasters complain that the Caunt factory broke faith with them by installing certain machines taking by installing certain machines, taking in girl operators, and reducing the price of piece work. The company denies any breach of agreement.

Mr. W. R. McInnes, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., has returned to Montreal after six weeks' trip through the west, having gone over some of the Canadian Northern lines as well as those of the C. P. R. Mr. McInnes estimated the crop as follows: Six million acres of wheat, at eighteen husbels, to the acre giving at eighteen bushels to the acre giving a total of 108,000,000 bushels. The oat crop, estimated at 2,000,000 acres at 35 crop, estimated at 2,000,000 acres at 35 bushels to the acre, giving a total of 91,000,000 bushels. Barley has an acreage of 855,650, at 28 bushels to the acre, giving 24,000,000 bushels in all. The whole crop will, it is estimated, mean \$130,000,000 to \$135,000,000 to the country.

The total immigration into Canada from the 1st of January until the end of August was 117,533 as compared with 216,772 for the same period last year, a decrease of 46 per cent. The immigration at ocean ports was 76,569, as compared with 175,816, showing a decrease of 99,247 for the eight months. From the United States the immigration was 40,964, as compared with 40,956 for the same period of last very state of sight person year, an increase of eight person. From the first of the fiscal year (April 1) until the end of August 342 immigrants were refused admission to Canada at ocean ports, and 1,266 were refused admission into Canada from

the United States for the same period. The Star's special correspondent in London cabled as follows on Septem-ber 30: The Canadian Government loan of five millions sterling of 3 1 2 per cent, inscribed stock at par, which the Bank of Montreal announces to day, comes as a complete sur-prise in this market. Canada's exist-ing 3 1-2 per cents, stand at about 101 1 2. The issue has been underwritten, and the conclusion of good authorities is that the new issue will be a public success. The assertion is heard in some quarters that Canada is borrowsome quarters that Canada is borrowing too freely but the general opinion seems to be that her credit is as high as ever in the best market of the world. The Financial Times points out that during the first eight months of this year \$142,845,000 have been supplied for the development of Canada, almost all from England. ada, almost all from England.

S

Personals.

Miss Maisie Chisholm, of Glen Alpine, is visiting friends in Boston. The Misses Kate and Annie S. Mc-

Phee, of Upper South River, Ant., left last Tuesday for Vancouver.

Mr. John J. Chisholm, of Littleton, N. H., returned to his former home at Caledonia Mills, Ant., last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis of Sydney Mines were in Town yesterday, re-turning from a trip to Montreal.

Mr. P. A. McNeil, of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the Boston police force, was in Town on Tuesday on his way

home after spending a few weeks at his old home at Giant's Lake, Guy, Co. Miss Isabell Chisholm, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Anti-goinish County, returned to Boston last Thursday. She was accompanied by her cousin, Miss Bessie Chisholm of Marydale.

Mr. J. Chisholm, East Lexington, Mass., who has been visiting friends in the County, has returned to his home. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Margaret McDonald, who has been visiting her parents, at Glen Alpine, the past few months.

Rev. John F. Lee, of Jefferson, Mass., and Arthur F. Fougere, B. and M. telegraph operator, of the same place, formerly of Harbour Boucher, Ant. visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Ben. Fougere of Harbour Boucher last week. On Sunday, Sept. 27th, Father Lee delivered an instructive sermon in St. Paul's Church to over 600 of the parishioners. On Monday the visitors, after seeing a few friends, took the noon express for Pictou en route to Charlottetown, where they spent a few days enjoying the splendid scenery and the hospitality of friends. They visited Fr. Coady, late pastor of Har-bour Boucher, at Pictou.

Among the Advertisers.

Cheese rennet at Bonner's.

For fancy biscuit go to Bonner's. Best July herring and cod at Bonner's. Nice wedding presents at Bonner's. Extra choice salt herring at Haley's

Car of shingles just received and for sale low. D. McIsaac.

Wanted, a quantity of choice butter at Haley's market.

New twist tobacco, 3 cents per fig by the pound, at Bonner's.

Cold weather means baked beans, 25 pounds for \$1 at Bonner's,

For sale, a good mare colt. Apply to Samuel Chisholm, Salt Springs. ii

Found, on College grounds, a sum of money. Owner, apply to Leo Keats. Choice cranberries at Bonner's. Go

to Bonner's market for beef and lamb. Buy your fall and winter shoes here. s cut to suit everybody. Clo. Co.

Men's fine-knitted unshrinkable wool night shirts, \$3.00, at Chisholm, Sweet

Send your watches for repairs to Bezanson's agent, T. J. Bonner. Work guaranteed.

Pure tred white Chester pigs for sale at Asylum. Apply to Tnomas Grant, Keeper.

Our winter underwear will not scratch or rob you. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Palace Clo. Co.

Try our dollar underwear and you won't have to go south to get warm.

For sale, I wagon and harness, like new, cost \$78, \$45 takes it. Apply to F. H. McPhie. No fairy tales here, but the best

shoes for the money are always here. Palace Clo. Co. Boys' sweaters, a large assortment.

The right kinds at right price. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Palace Clo. Co.

Highest cash prices paid for hides, pelts and calf skins, at Haley's market, agents for S. Arscott & Co.
Our 50c., 75c. and \$1 underwear puts to shame anything we ever saw before, at the price. Palace Clo. Co.

Sweaters you'll enjoy wearing, if you are a sweater. Men's, 75c., \$1.25 and up to \$4.00. Palace Clo. Co.

For sale, a Heintzman piano in good condition. Easy terms. Apply to Mrs. Newcombe, Church St., Town.

Hides and Skins.—Send your hides and skins to T. J. Bonner. He will

pay you cash. Agent for Carter Tanning Co.

Lost, on October 2nd, a plaid shawl in Town or on the road leading to Lochaber. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Casket Office,

It's up to you, if you want the best underwear for the money, or even the best underwear, come here. 50c., 75c., \$1 per garment. Palace Clo. Co.

Our men's underwear stock is certainly complete. All worthy sorts from the best makers. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 per garment. Palace Clo. Co.

Mill ends-one to sixteen yards in length-of unbleached cotton flunnelette and heavy black duck, on the bargain counter this week, at Chis-holm, Sweet & Co.'s.

DIED

At Morvan, Ant., on Saturday, September 26 19 8 after an liness of three days, MARY ANN, aged 2 years and 4 months, dearly be-loved child of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McLean.

NOVA - SCOTIA - FIRE Insurance Company LOWEST RATES Consistent With Safety AGENTS EVERYWHERE Hoad Office: 166 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX ARTHUR C. BAILLIE, Manag STRONG - LIBERAL - PROMPT Control of the Contro

Orange Cordial and Roue's Carbonated Waters

right off the fee are cool and refreshing drinks. Call at D. R. Graham's and try them.

Fresh Cookies

Plain and fancy, received weekly Groceries

of best quality and right prices Beaver Flour for Sale

R. GRAHAM.

Telephone 78.



H. W. CAMERON. -: OPTICIAN: -100 Barrington St., Corner Duke Halifax, N. S. 14 III

CONCERNATION OF THE PROPERTY AND PROPERTY.

THE THIRD Fall Fair

Fair Grounds Antigonish, Oct. 13th and 14th, 1908.

All entries free until Oct 5th

\$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.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.



Northway Styles for Fall

The illustrations show two effective models from our extensive stock of hand tailored Northway Coats. Colors are plain, brown and black, also elegant new cloths in dull stripes and checks, shades of brown, green and grey.

Prices begin at \$6.00 and end at about \$25.00.

END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve Fund, - 5,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES

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

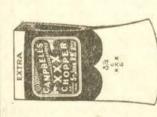
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Canada and in foreign countries.

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

J. H. McQUAID,

Manager.



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. St. John, N. B.

AT O'BRIEN'S Low prices still prevail

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But don't miss our special sale of the two following lines of goods.

1st. We have a very large stock of Ladies' Coats, which we are determined to dispose of. Our experience is that you can always sell a large quantity of any line of goods if you sell it cheap enough. Therefore, down goes the price of ladies' coats until our entire stack is gone. Don't fail to see what we have. 'This is positive'y the best value ever offered Artigonish buyers in Ladies' Coats.

2nd. We secured from an American Paper Mill a large quantity of envelopes, note paper, pads, scribblers, e'c., etc. As an instance of price we sell one large package of note paper for 15c. That is at the rate of 10 sheets, or 40 pages of writing material for only 1 cent.

J. S. O'BRIEN, Antigonish

BUNCHERUNG O BUNCHERUNG

AUCTION SALES

PURE 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 regwart infested districts.

At each point there will be fired about thirty-five high class, registered rams, of Shropshire, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswoia breeds.

TERMS. CASH.

For further particulars apply to W. H. PETHICK, V. S.

Antigonish, N. S.

J. G. RUTHERFORD, Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director General, Ottawa.

Teacher Wanted

A grade B, C or D, male or female, teacher for Glencoe Section. Board easily obtained. Salary for balance of term, \$140. Glencoe, Inv. Co, C. B. VcDONALD, Truste

Horses for Sale Cheap

The Dominion Coal Company have 40 horses to dispose of, averaging from 1000 to 13 m pounds. Good opportunity for farmers and lumbermen, Apply to WILLIAM JAKEMAN, Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., Glace Bay, N. S

Protestant Pamphlet Gutted.

(Rev. Martin Wall, O. S. B., in Glasgow

A book, bearing the suggestive title of "In the Net," has been put into my hands. It is written by a man who calls himself Rev. A. B. De Mille, President of De Mille Ladies' College, St. Catherine's, Ontario. Its ostenible object is to warn parents of the sible object is to warn parents of the the Protestant persuasion from sending their children to be educated in Cath olic Convent schools, but judging from two of the chapters, entitled respectively, "Founding of De Mille College" and "De Mille College After the Fire," it seems to be an advertisement for his own school,

The title of Chapter I strikes the well-known note of the rabid type of Protestantism, "Romanism Unchange-able." We know from this commencement what we may expect, and as we read on, we find our expectations ful-filled. I would remark, however, that this assertion of Romanism being unchangeable is in reality the greatest compliment to the Catholic church. God is unchangeable, and His truth is unchangeable, therefore His Church, which professes to teach that truth, must be unchangeable also; if the Roman Catholic Church is recognized as immutable, it is only one more proof of her being the Church of God, The note of Protestant bodies, on the contrary, is changea bleness; witness for instance. changeableness; witness, for instance, how the Presbyterians are now openly

disavowing the tenets of what was once the great bulwark of their faith, the Westminster Confession.

Mr. De Mille starts with the undoubted truth that every Church must be judged by its fruits, and with anconscious humour says that "it may be difficult to apply this test to minor religions, the 'little systems that have their day and cease to be,'" I would rather say that the test has already been applied with striking force. If they have "ceased to be" it shows that they have been cut down as a tree that brings forth no fruit. author cautiously abstains from telling Als me own particular "ism," but we may safely conclude that it is one of the minor teligions that will have its day and cease to be. This first chapter is full of the usual trash that a certain class of scribblers are so fond of writing against Rome, Half a century ago this kind of sluff was more or less in demand; but the times have changed since then; facts are investigated, the truth becomes known, and the consequence is that people with any pretension to education will no longer tolerate the old style of claptrap and lies.

One of the first things that meets one of the first things that meets us in the book is the result of the famous plebiscite it Italy in 1870. The official numbers are quoted: "At Rome, for the King, 40,785; for the Pope, 46," with similar absurd figures for the Papal States. Then comes the inference: "The above figures show that the people were were wearing." that the people were were wearied with the Pope's rule." What non-sense this is. Does any sensible man believe in the result of a plebiscite When Napoleon III. started one, Victor Hugo told the French people that no result could be expected but the one desired by the Government in charge of the ballot boxes, and that there was no guarantee for a fair vote or a true result. He was right. Seven million votes were given in favour of the policy of the Second Empire, and a few weeks after that Empire fell amid the applause of the whole nation! It was the same when Nice and Savoy were annexed to France. The result of the plebiscite was almost unani-mously for annexation: whereas, only a fortnight previously, Nice had all but unanimously returned to Parliament members pledged to resist annexation. And in this case Napoleon got the voting done before he sent his troops, lest the world should see too

plainly what a farce it was.

But in the case of Rome, the city
was first filled with the invading troops, and then the vote was taken. The world knows very well the history of that comedy. The "Spectator" wrote at the time: "Who gave the Noes? They are too few for the purpose, as the clergy, who are admitted pose, as the clergy, who are authited to be against annexation, must have numbered more than that." A letter to the *Times* showed that there must have been 70,000 voters, though only 40,000 votes were recorded, and even of these 40,000 there was a host of these 40,000 there was a host of so-called emigrants, the lowest estimate of their numbers being 10,000, and the highest 25,000. All emigrati had their travelling expenses paid, and all employees had a month's pay in addition, given by the Government to come and vote. These statements were never denied. The Daily News laughed at the whole farce. Voting tickets marked "Yes" were on sale at the Bureaux, but a ticket marked "No" could not be got. Moreover, anyone could put a "Yes" into every urn in the city. One student did this on purpose to test the working of the comedy. It would be endless to relate all the devices by which votes were multiplied. When it was all over, a band of voters threatened Prince Fiana tor paying them too little! This circumstance throws an interesting side-light on the scene. This all employees had a month's pay in ing side-light on the scene. This plebiscite is an interesting replica of the first plebiscite of the Christian era when the people were asked whether they would have Barabbas or Jesus, and they replied in favour of the former. Thus it is ever in plebis-cites. The people do not express their own wishes, but the wishes of certain wicked people who influence them, and prevail on them to choose the worse part. How else interpret the fact that only a week previously the people of Rome, in their assembled thousands, made the air vibrate with the cry: "Long live the Holy Father!

A little further on in this precious book, we have the sweeping state ment: "There is, we believe, not a single instance where a nation or community under her (i. e. the Church's) all powerful sway has been successfully helped to become purer or more true to the Almighty." The President of the Ladies' College, who thus shows what a powerful grasp he has of the facts of history, proceeds to say that not only the Church's "enemies maintain these facts," but some even of her own members.' He then gives a long quotation from a Jesuit paper beginning, "Wealth and power no longer belong to the Cath-olic nations;" the passage quoted goes on to show how these nations are behind Protestant ones in military, political, social, and financial matters. There is not a word about "purity," or truth to the Almighty," not a word in fact, about religion in the whole quotation. Mr. de Mille is here doing what the enemies of the Church are always doing, seizing on a passage and making it say to unsuspecting readers what it does not say. Since Mr. de Mille acts thus untairly, it shows that he is not an ideal teacher of young ladies. The quotation ends with the words, "Politically speaking, Catholicism is in decadence," Supposing it is, it does not follow that God has abandoned it. Christ never promised the riches, power, and influence of this world to His disciples, but rather the contrary.

Clean Elections.

(Extracts from a Pa toral of the Late Arch-bishop Taschereau)

God will demand an account of your intention, of your choice, of your vote, of your words, of your acts, in the exercise of that important right to vote which the constitution of our country grants and guarantees you. God will therefore, one day, ask you for whom, why and how you have made use of this right. Not a word, not a step, not a thought, now hidden soever in your heart, shall escape His

all-seeing eye.
It is therefore extremely important that during the election which is about to take place, you should so keep the laws of sobriety, justice, charity, truth and prudence, that

your conscience may reproach you nothing at the hour of death.

It can be truly said that the raults committed on the occasion of elections, against truth, against justice, against charity, against temperance, are more grevious because of the consequences which result therefrom, not only against the neighbor but also against the whole country.

You know that it is a mortal sin to take a false oath. . . False-hood is not, undoubtedly, as grevious as perjury, but it may easily become a mortal sin because of its consequences. Do not calumniate your neighbor, repeat not the calumnies you may have heard.

Avoid all violence during election time. . . . Do not to others that which you would not wish that others should do to you. Therefore, use neither violence nor threats. Those who have recourse to such means to secure the triumph of their candidate, will sooner or later be punished in the same manner, for the justice of God renders to every one

according to his due.
3. Drunkenness is always a degrading vice; but during election time it should be more carefully avoided than ever. The reason therefore is obvious. The right of voting is a noble and important one; it should therefore be exercised with full liberty and knowledge. Whoever has the misfortune to get drunk, no longer knows what he does or says, and consequent not give his vote as a rational being Moreover, experience proves that intemperance is the eause of many perjuries, of violence, and sometimes even of bloodshed.

Do not sell your vote. He who sells his vote dishonours himself. . . . To sell one's vote is treason against the public good; for it is a fault which people; it is a means of favouring a candidate judged unworthy of one's vote; it exposes the country to be badly governed. To sell one's vote is to show that one knows not what it is to be an elector, that one is tends to lower the character of a to show that one knows not what to be an elector, that one is unworthy and incapable of exercising the right and incapable of exercising the right declare for; we do not protest against. We are hoping for unity, and incapation of exercising the right inherent to this title. To sell one's vote is to expose one's self to the danger of perjury. Therefore, to sell one's vote is a sin grievous in itself; and all who have the misfortune to become guilty thereof, should confess it with singers repeatance. it with sincere repentance.

Forget not, dearly beloved brethren, to beg of God to enlighten all who take part in the election, the candidates, the electors, the officers commissioned to enforce the laws. For yourselves, ask the grace to know what you should do, and to avoid carefully all the dangers attending these times of excitement. Engage your families to pray that, with God's

blessing, this election may procure the greater spiritual and temporal good of our beloved country. . . . Our Lord asks: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?" What will it profit you, dearly beloved brethren, to have gained an beloved brethren, to have gained an election through illicit means, fraud-fals-hood, violence, corruption?

By faithfully following the advice we have just given you, you will avoid much remorse, procure the happiness of your families, the honor of your parish and county, and the

prosperity of the whole country. Perjury, giving or taking a bribe, are not reserved cases in this diocese. but they are just as sinful here as in the Province of Quebec. And the reasons why they are sins are every-where the same. The man who sells Long live our Sovereign! ' just as the Jews cried "Hosanna to the Son of David." and a few days after changed their tune to "Crucify Him!" his vote degrades his manhood, he is undermining the foundations of our system of government, he is working

to put the worst, instead of the best, mea into positions of power and in-fluence—in one word, he is a traitor to his country. And a man who is a traitor to his country is also a traitor to his God. If any of our readers have been weak or wicked enough to acceyt a bribe, we have just one word to say to him: "You have no right to keep that money; give it back at

Profestantism Gone Mad.

(From the Independent, New York).

It is not mere madness-it is badness of heart, nothing less, that has stirred up the cranks of British Protestantism to protest against the visit of an Italian gentleman and priest to attend a religious meeting in London. There has been held an international conference of the Congregation churches of the world; and then the Lambeth Conference of all the Anglican Churches of the world; and now there is to be an International Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church. One would think that in a free country they had the same right to meet and invite whom they pleased as any other body of Christians or Pagans. But there is an Imperial Protestant Federation that thinks otherwise. Cardinal Vannutelli has been detailed by Pius X. to preside at the Congress, and these imperial and the Congress, and these imperial and imperious Protestants declare that there was a law passed three hundred years ago which forbade any Papal Legate to enter the country—that was in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The law, they say, has never been repealed. Doubtless nobody thought of repealing it, Catholics are in both houses of Parliament; they have been allowed equal rights in the universities, and we imagined that all the disabling laws had been abrogated except that which requires the King on his coronation to swear to defend the Protestant faith. But this law, it would seem, had been overlooked. The Parliament which has lately provided for a Catholic University for Ireland will not allow any such statute to stand,

It offended these militant Protestants that King Edward was likely to receive Cardinal Vannutelli, who was to bring a courteous message from the Pope. Ah! think of the danger! Another Papist Plot! Vannutelli proposes — who knows?—to convert England to Popery, and then re-estab-England to Popery, and then re-establish the Inquisition, and then Smithfield! There is nothing too silly for such silly people to believe,

That law—if such a law there still is—is obsolete. To insist on its obser-

vance, to forbid the Cardinal to land in England, to forbid the King to receive him and accept a kindly message from the Pope at Rome, to forbid the Eucharistic Congress to march in procession, would be indecent, un-christian. But these men are not Christians, for Christians love one another; and the purpose of their organization is to hate and devour their neighbor. We do not believe that any such law will be enforced. The Christian sentiment of the country would not allow it. Doubtless other laws granting their rights to Catholics have indirectly if not formally renealed this ancient and obsomally repealed this ancient and obso-

Let the Eucharistic Congress hold its next meeting in the United States. It will be welcome in Washington. The President—Mr. Taft, we presume, who went as a Legate from the United Ssates to Rome to settle about the Friars' lands-will receive courteously any kind message from the Pope, and will reply in similar terms. We war-rant it will be safe; it will not make a Catholic of President Taft, nor Cathour people. longer take special pride in the designation of Protestant. It was good enough once, but now we call ourselves Christians, and we allow the name of Christian to those equally who worship God the Father and His Son Jesus Christ as we do, but also adore the Virgin somewhat more than we do. But they have their equal rights. We do not all of us agree with them, but we do not think of protesting against them, for we no longer need to. There is not a de-nomination in this country that has the word Protestant in its name which King Edward will not receive the

Legate; he is going to a horse-race that week. We wish he had given up the Doncaster gamble and had bestowed his sympathy upon his Catholic subjects, and shown his contempt for the mischief-makers.

"I'm afraid I'm catching cold," said Kloseman, trying to get some medical advice free. "Every once in a while I fell an itching in my nose and then I sneeze. What would you do in a case like that, Doctor?

"Well," replied Dr. Sharp, "I guess I'd sneeze, too."

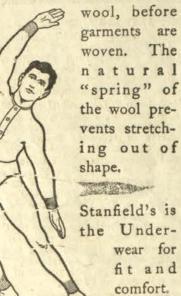
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The way Stanfield's Underwear is, when you buy it-is the way it stays until you are ready to stop wearing it.

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can't shrink because the shrink is taken out of the





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does away with all the dirty work of keeping stoves clean. No mixing—no hard rubbing. "Black Knight" is always ready to use—shines quick as a wink-and puts on a bright, black polish that the hottest fire can't burn off. Equally good for Stoves, Pipes, Grates and Ironwork,

If you can't get 'Black Knight' of dealer and 10c for full sized can.

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Farm for Sale.

A good farm of 150 acres, well wooded and watered, is offered for sale. Buildings are almost new and in first class condition. Situ-ated only two miles from Town. For further particulars address Casket Office, Antigonish

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

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BARRISTER, OLICITOR, 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.

Cash Market

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

Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers

and a full line of Crockeryware

No. 1 July Herring. Highest prices paid IN CASH for Hides, Wool Skins and Wool.

McGillivray & McDonald

ANTIGONISH, N. S

THE NEV-A-HONE RAZOR STROP

Makes dull razors sharp. Makes sharp razors snarper. It does away with honing.

Prices 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50 Ten days free trial. If you don't like it re-turn the strop and we will refund your money. CHAS. R. WASSON,

DRUGGIST, 100 King St., St. John, N. B.

ROOMS TO LET

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations.

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

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

DUTIES - /1) At least six months' residence 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 (8) acre- 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.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

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priests in the Knights of Columbus.

The regulation made by several of our prominent prelates that in future no priest is to act as chaplain to the Knights of Columbus would seem to he an act of episcopal recognition of that organization, which its members had not expected. Priests, as a rule, do not assume charges of responsibilities in which their ministerial character is involved without the authorization of their ecclesiastical superiors. As official representatives of the Church they should do nothing to identify her with any movement or body of men and women without due sanction. It rests with the bishops to determine whether an enterprise or a society be worthy of priestly attention, and what priests are the proper per-sons to direct and control it. Long ago a few bishops forbade their clergy to take part in the extravagant forms of initiation to which some had submitted, not without loss of their clerical dignity and influence over those with whom they were associated in council. Hitherto there has been no attempt to control the choice of their chaplains, but without doubt in the near future every bishop will assert his right of veto over the choice of any priest whom he may consider unfit for this charge. Though this action does not imply ecclesiastical sanction for the organization, it recognizes the Councils as societies of Catholic men, amenable in everything to the authorities of the Church. We need not say the of the Church. We need not say that for many reasons we consider this a wise and opportune measure, one that was needed not only to safeguard the rights of the hierarchy, but also and chiefly to give every Catholic, who thinks of joining the Knights, the assurance that he is not, by so doing, compromising his character as a Catholic. The regulation should make for the good of the society, The principles it professes and the aims it has in view are inconceivable without proper ecclesiastical direction. In-deed, to such direction in the past is largely due its rapid growth and Catholic spirit. This very growth and spirit necessitate even more careful and judicious priestly advice than it was possible to have in the beginning. There are signs, which, without it, point to forgetfulness of the intention of its founder, a priest, and to a serious departure from the ideals by which its promoters attracted so many

Allowing for all the good which the society has done, or enabled its individual members to accomplish, even its most enthusiastic panegyrist will not claim that its fruits are at all com-mensurate with its numbers and its opportunities. The fact that it has provided a society which keeps thousands from joining evil secret associa-tions, inspired reverence for the Church and its priesthood, as well as self-respect, industry and thrift among its own members, or that individual Councils promote certain philanthropic enterprises, is not enough to justify either its elaborate and expensive organization, or its claim to be the leading body of Catholic men in this country. It surely is doing little, if anything, to enable its members to advance themselves intellectually, or become influential factors in public affairs. On the contrary, it would appear that there is among the Knights, not so much among the members, as among its officers, an antipathy to such advancement or exercise of influence. Why, for instance, should its officials fight shy of the Federation of Catholic societies, in spite of the fact that its best memcatholic body to take part in this movement? At present this seems to be the weakness of the Knights of Columbus; they are so constituted that the entire membership can be swayed by a few, and made to appear antagonistic to any Catholic interest or movement which they should as individual Catholics elect to espouse. In plain words they have bound them-selves to act as others determine, and have heretofore sacrificed their freedom. Against the sway of a clique or faction, whether of officials or of designing members, the Knights can be protected by this new regulation in regard to their chaplains. It has not regard to their chaplains. come too soon. To the prelates who have made it, Catholics owe a debt of

growth and Catholic spirit of this great organization.—The Messenger. Litany of the Blessed Virgin.

gratitude for providing the one means

necessary and sufficient to sustain the

By Rev. J. T. Roche, LL. D One of the most beautiful passages in Sienkiewicz's famous novel, "With Fire and Sword," is that in which is pictured the last moments of the great Polish warrior, Pan Yan. Wounded to the death, with the bodies of his Tartar foes piled high about him, like a true Christian soldier he prepares to meet his God. Slowly and deliber-ately he nakes his act of contrition. and then as his life blood slowly ebbs away, he turns for aid and comfort to the centle Mother of the Saviour and pours out his soul to her in the beautiful words of the Litany. As his lips murmur "Queen of Angels," with his face still to the foe, he sinks down, and the author tells us that "the angels of God took up his brave soul and laid it down as a pure pearl at the feet of their Queen." In these words the writer bears testimony to a prevalent middle age practice of the faith-They memorized the Litanies of the Church and made them an essential part of their daily prayers. In those days long prayers were the role rather than the exception, and they had not yet arrived at the stage where

except on Sunday. The few minutes of oral prayer offered up by the average Catholic generally includes the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Oreed and the Conficeor. Morning and night prayers, as they are given in our manuals of piety, are seldom recited. Mental prayer is not even so much as thought of, and yet many Catholics complain that they cannot pray; aye, more than that, they do not know how

The Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus is a veritable mine of spirit-uality. Our Lord Himself is addressed by a great variety of beautiful titles, and it is impossible to repeat this prayer without being moved to sentiments of contrition and without being inspired with a deeper love and confidence in the Saviour and Redeemer of the world.

The same is largely true of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Mother of God is appealed to under a great variety of titles. The heights above and the depths beneath-in fact, the whole realm of nature has been searched for terms in which to pay tribute to Mary's charity and zeal for souls. Every term is a hymn of praise; every title is a sublime prayer. All spiritual writers agree that the ejaculatory form of prayer is most effective. The Litany is a long list of beautiful ejaculations, with a simple " pray for us" at the end of each.

I believe that every Catholic boy and girl ought in early years to memorize this Litany of the Blessed Virgin. They will find it the true armor of God in the hour of temptation. So long as they know it, prayer will never be wanting to their lips. It furnishes material for all moods and all spiritual conditions. It tells a story of Catholic faith and love and confidence coming down through the ages and finding expression in poetical terms of the rarest beauty, as well as of the deepest spirituality. It can be recited any-where—at work, on the streets or in the privacy of one's home—and it has an eternal newness and freshness not possessed by many other forms of prayer. Fathers and mothers ought to see to it that their boys and girls

learn this beautiful Litany by heart.

I believe, too, that what the great novelist says of the Polish warrior will be true of all those who die with this beautiful Litany upon their lips—the angels of God will take up their souls and lay them down forever at the feet of God's Blessed Mother and the angels Queen, - Catholic Standard and

How Napoleon Deceived the Poles.

The Polish General Chlapowski's recently published "Memoirs" let some vivid X Ray flashes into Napoleon's character. Born in 1788 at Turwia, Chlapowski was a student in the Berlin Military Academy when Napoleon entered that city in 1806. Seeing in the great conqueror the long expected liberator of Poland, he went over to him, and rapidly rose to high distinction, though he once and again distinction, though he once and again angered the great man by frankly tra-versing his views. He fought through the Russian campaign of 1812, and was after rendering invaluable service in the retreat from Moscow, when a draft of a treaty with Russia, indiscreetly shown him by Napoleon's secretary, Baron Fain, dashed the ruling hope of his career, and made him ask for his dismission. Poland was sacrificed. Then he recalled how six years before his compatriot Kosciusko had warned him to put no trust in Napoleon for Poland's free-dom. "You may acquire much knowledge and experience," he said: "You are at an excellent school. But do not trust to Napoleon to free Poland. He thinks only of himself. He is a despot; his only aim is selfsatisfaction and personal ambition. He will never do anything that will last. Study and work, for we need good officers, but he will never do anything for us.'

Ancient Families of Canada.

Quebec, September 25 .- Two bundred and twenty-five medals were distributed at Laval University to present representatives of original Canadian settlers, whose families have occupied the same lands for over two hundred years. It was during the preparations for the Tercentenary fetes that the attention of the local executive was called to the number of old families in this province, who still own and occupy the identical lands originally granted by the Crown of France, or by seigniorial tenure, the head and founder of the Canadian

branch of their family.

Some of the recipients of these medals belong to families who have owned the same lands for nearer three hundred than two hundred years. Francois Belanger, of St. Eugene, L'Islet, for instance, settled there in 1634, and his descendants still own the original family homestead and received their medal last night. The ancestor of Archbishop Begin settled at Bienville, County Levis, in 1655, and his descendants still own the original lands of the head of the Cana-dian branch of the family. Several families who have played an important part in Canadian history, such as the St. Ours, and the Jucherau-Duchesnays, have occupied the same lands for much more than two hundred years. One medal has been granted to Henriette Amelie de St. Ours, wife of the Hon. Joseph A. Dorion, M.L.C., representing Pierre de Saint Ours, Seigneur of Richelieu, county of Richelieu, who settled there in 1672.

The jewel awarded to the order of the "Anciennes Families," is a cross, silver gilt, bearing at the intersection

The jewel, which is to be worn suspended by a pink and green ribbon, was designed by the Abbe Lafleur, of Paris,—Montreal Star.

The French-Canadian Again,

In the Fortnightly Review, in an article on "The Call of the Present,"

by James Milne, he says:

The French - Canadian has, admittedly, not the initiative, the energy, the "grit" of the Briton.

He is content to go on rather in the old way of simplicity, salt and sincerity. He is fond of music and of the additional than the satures of Champlein and cerity. He is fond of music and of art, and the statues of Champlain and Laval which he has erected in Quebec - French-Canadian handiwork-suggest that some day he may be the artist of the American continent. . . . Scotsmen and Englishmen with Irishmen and Welshmen-Scotsmen most of all-have gone up and possessed industrial Canada, even the larger industries trial Canada, even the larger industries of the French province of Quebec. But have they nothing to learn from the French - Canadians? Surely they have. Is it not something, the latent, artistic sense, inherited from the France of the great days of Louis XIV? . . . There is music in the soul of the French Canadian girl, and she will ness it on take has wit and she will pass it on; she has wit, and she understands by intuition. Her nunnery education, whatever else may be said of it, teaches her reverence, the value of faith and of ideals. She will make up for its limitations when she comes into quicker touch with the world of every-day life. May she do so without losing either her reverence or her ideals, which, mind you, when a nation's soul is in the making, are as precious metals.

To Our Renders.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the firm name of the well-known Catholic Church Goods Honse of W. E. Blake, 123 Church St. Toronto, has been changed by the admission of Mr. W. J. Blake to membership in the firm. The firm name now will be W. E.

Blake & Son.
Mr. W. J. Blake, who is well-known
to the clergy of the Dominion, has already had a very wide experience in the business, his knowledge having been gained by a thorough training.

Priest Describes Forest Fires.

Rev. P. W. Tallon, rector of Holy Name church, St. Louis, described his thrilling experience in the burning for-ests of Northern Wisconsin while returning home from an outing at the lake resorts. Father Tallon reached St. Louis Saturday night.

'For many miles of the trip,' said

Father Tallon, Monday, 'we heard a dull, roaring murmur of the distant fires, but little attention was paid to it. With the speed of an explosion, however, the train pulled into a zone of dense smoke, and as it flitered into the cars the passengers were half stifled. The trainmen assured us we were in no danger, but their own frightened faces belied their assur-

'In a little while the smoke cleared and great walls of flames took its place. On each side of the track mountains of fire arose and tall trees, aflame from roots to twigs, swayed and fell toward the train. The roar of the flames was deafening and with sharp reports, sheets of fire shot high into the air and descended with a shower of sparks. The air was filled with the noise of falling tree trunks, sharp explosions, and fluttering tongues of fire.

'As we passed from the belt of fire, the sky became clear. The wind had driven the smoke behind us. It was a moonlit night and we could see the burning forest belt behind. Above the sweeping flames a giant cloud of smoke arose. It was a magnificent and aweinspiring sight, but it had made many women and children passengers hysterical and everyone aboard was glad to leave the scene.'

Amateur actor (who has just conducted a performance of the part of Hamlet, to a friend who had been one of the audience.) — Well old fellow, don't you feel inclined to congratulate some one?

Friend. - Indeed I do. Amateur (with vainglorious mien .-May I so far infringe on modesty as

to ask his name?
Friend — Certainly. His name is Shakespeare, and I heartily congratulate him on his unavoidable absence,

"Do you know him?" asked a gentleman of a friend given to emphasis, the other day, in speaking of a third person.
"Know him!" said the other, "I

knew him when his father was a little boy !

The late Professor Jowett had a curious way of commenting on the work that was brought to him by students. On one occasion he was shown a set of Greek verses. After looking them over carefully he glanced up rather blankly, and said to the author, "Have you any taste for mathematics?

Husband (arriving with his wife at the station just as the train steams out.)—There! If you hand't taken such a fearful time dressing we shouldn't have lost that train.

Wife-And if you hadn't hurried me so all the way here we shouldn't have such a long time to wait for the next one.

The Christian World tells of a nervous man whose duty it was to move a vote of thanks after a lecture. brevity was considered the first characteristic of effective prayer.

I sometimes feel that our Catholic people do not appreciate how beautiful a form of prayer our approved Litanies are. Too many of them never think of opening a prayer book

silver gilt, bearing at the intersection of the arms, a shield in green enamel, surrounded by a golden wreath of maple leaves, and bearing the Latin motto: "ense cruce aratro." The name of each recipient is engraved on the reverse side of the cross, under the legend "III. centenaire de Quebec."

I sometimes feel that our Catholic maple leaves, and bearing at the intersection of the arms, a shield in green enamel, surrounded by a golden wreath of maple leaves, and bearing the Latin motto: "ense cruce aratro." The name of each recipient is engraved on the reverse side of the cross, under the legend "III. centenaire de Quebec."

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

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

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass Also manufacturers of Juer's SARSAPARILLA.
PILLS.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

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 mon 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 ralt. I have recently bought 5 000 rolls of high class wall paper at considerably less than half its former price Call and see for yourse f the harrevariety of beautiful designs and the dead snaps I offer Provide for your future wants by buying your wall paper now and save at least 5) per cent.

Ready-Made Clothing Cloths, Etc.

I offer special good values in Cloths, Ready, cade Clothing, woollen Blank-ets, Underwear, Etc

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I am now opening my full importation of knglian and Scotch Worsted, serge and Tweed Suitings Also Melton and Beaver Overcoating and Soutanne Cloth.

Send for samples now and place your orders early, thus avalding fail rush and consequest delays.

SOMERS THOMAS

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

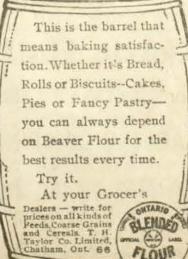
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Farm For Sale

The farm at North Grant, adiothing 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 ample to particulars apply to FRANK MITCHELL,

College St., Antigonish Or to the Owner, JOHN R. McDONALD, 2-A Wellington St., Boston





FLOUR

FOR SALE.

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

Copper Mine,

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

For further particulars apply to

T. J. SEARS, Lochaber

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Drugs and Patents Medi-Ointments, Soaps, Perfumes, sponges, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco.

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

FOSTER BROS.' Syrup Hy phosphites.

Physicians Prescriptions Carfully Compounded. Mail Orders promptly filled.

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

Foster Bros.

Druggists, Antigonish.

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Saturdays midnight.
Hawkesbury to noston Fridays 9 p. m.
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Through stocets for saic, and baggage
checked by Railway agents.
For sil information apply to Plant Line
Agents it Halifax, and Hawkesbury. H. L. CHIPMAN,

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

We Want your business. Get our rates.

SHERIFF'S SALE

IN THE SUPREME COURT: 1968, A No. 837

FITZ-HUGH MAC PHIE, Plaintif, ALEXANDER A. MCDONALD, Defed't

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of antigonian at the Court House in Antigonian, on

SATURDAY,

The 31st day of October, 1908,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A, MacGlilivray, ex officio Master of the Supreme Court, being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 21st day of September, 19 S, unless before the time of sale the am unt due to the plaintiff herein for principal interest and costs be paid to the plaintiff or bis solicitor, or into Court

be paid to the plaints of his solicitor, or into Court
All the estate right title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the affive named defendant, and of all persons calmir g by, through, or under him since the recording of the morrgage 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 Courty of Antigonish, aforesaid, and hounded and described as follows: On the North by lands of the helis or legatees of Donald McDonale; on the Kast by lands of Stephen Gills; or the South by lands of the helis or legatees of Peter Gills; and on the West by lands of John McDonald—containing one hu dred 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 Stephen Gills; on the South by lands of Stephen Gills; on the South by lands of Stephen Gills; on the South by lands in pessession of John McDonald, and on the west by lands of Angus McD naid, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The defendant's interest in the above described lands is to be sold herein subject to a silor mortgage to the Governors of St. Francis Naviec'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 Book 55 at page 24.

TERMS—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

TERMS-Ten per cent at time of sale; re-mainder on delivery of deed, DUNC ON D. CHISHOLM,
Sheriff of Antigonish County.

JOSEPH A. WALL.
Of Canadian Bank of Commerce Bidg.
Antigonish, N. S.,
Solvitor of Plaintiff.
Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 23nd September,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Entertainment—Celtic Hall, page 8
Notice—D McDonald, page 8
Auction—F H MacPhie page 8
Auction—Alexander Mauson page 8
Auction—srenibald McDonald, page 8
Special Sale—J S O'Brien, page 5
Northway Coats—Chisholm, Sweet & Co
Gent's Furnishings—Palace Cto Co, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, correspondence and other matter crowded out.

WALDRON'S Photo Studio will be open until noon Saturday.

THE GREAT demand for horses that prevailed for the past few years seems to have ceased for a time, so that at present horse sales are few.

Owing to the failure of Town water supply, the Canada Condensed Milk Co. are obliged to cease operations till rains come. To-day, Thursday, is the last day.

THE MILLS at Beauley, Ant., are about installing new and improved machinery, a carload having been received last week. The people of this vicinity are thus assured that all work at these mills will be satisfactory. Mr. Archibald Chisholm, the provietor is to be commended on his prietor, is to be commended on his

THE NEW IRON bridge at the east end, Town, is complete, the work of erection having been finished yesterday. It is a substantial structure and a great improvement in appearance over its predecessor. Mr. A. Mac-Gillivray, mason, Antigonish, super-intended the concrete work, and Mr. Hobert Musgrave, North Sydney, erected the iron superstructure.

A CARD PARTY will be held at the Celtic Hall on next Tuesday evening. The proceeds are intended for the Convent building fund, The ladies of the Town are conducting the entertainment, and are confident of a most successful rathering. Already a large number of tickets have been sold. The preparations underway are such as to ensure a pleasant evening to the

THE OCTOBER SITTINGS of the Supreme Court will commence on Tuesday next. Following is the docket: Ann Gillis vs. Donald Gillis: Wall for plaintiff, Gregory for defendant, Hugh Smith vs. Catherine McGillivray, et al; Gregory for plaintiff, Griffin for defendants. The Roman Catholic Corporation vs. Rev. M. A. McPherson; Wall for plaintiff corporation and N. A. McMillan for defendant. THE OCTOBER SITTINGS of the defendant.

BASEBALL.—On Tuesday last, the Thistles again defeated the Collegians, the score being 10 9. The game was close and the enthusiasm of the spectators was aroused to the highest pitch. In the ninth inning the Collegians, and the control of the cont legians had a man on both second and third bases with two men out, and the Thistles only one run ahead. The man on third was put out at the plate, while making a desperate attempt to score. The pitching of Chisholm of the Thistles was the feature of the game. Com.

EVERYTHING is now in readiness for the Fall Fair. Should the weather continue fine, it will prove the largest and most successful yet held in this County. The number of entries is said to be over 500 already. The judges will be R. Robertson, Nappan; F. L. Fuller, Truro; Stanley A. Logan, Truro; J. P. Landry, Truro, and S. J. Moore, Truro. There will be a refreshment booth and lunch counter on the grounds for the convenience of the grounds for the convenience of exhibitors and spectators, and the patronage of all is asked by the Ex-

THE HARRIST COMPANY, which presents the lively comedy drama. The Man on the Box" at the Celtic Hall this evening, has just concluded a most successful engagement at Sydney. The Sydney press give most elaborate and glowing accounts of each performance. The audiences were large and well pleased, which was manifested by the frequent applause; the plays were interesting, well staged, and the presentations were devoid of annoying delays with the presentations were devoid of annoying delays with the control of the presentations were devoid of annoying delays a bit and the presentations were devoid of annoying delays and the presentations were devoided to the presentation of t ing delays or hitches. The company is excellent, each member portraying his role naturally and with correct interpretation.

THE VILLAGE SINGERS, a quartette of male voices, and Anna Florence Smith, reader and soprano, will appear at the Celtic Hall on Saturday evening next. This group of musicians and entertainers is tonring the country and meeting with great success be-cause of the genuing excellence of the concert given. Each si ager has a sp'endid well trained voice, and to hear them render the old time sentimental melodies is a treat. They bring out all the feeling and beauty in the old familiar songs, while their rendering of the best classical pieces is pronounced by critics to be equal to that of the great concert companies. In the quartettes their voices blend harmoniously.

THE MANY friends in this town of Bernard Quinan of Halifax were snocked to hear of his sudden death in North Sydney on Monday, Mr. Quinan had been here only a few days ago. He arrived in North Sydney on Saturday, was taken ill while attending High Mass in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday, and died at the Belmont Hotel the following day. He had been in failing health for some months past. Mr. Quinan, who was a brother of the late Very Rev. James M. Quinan, V. G., was widely and most favorably known as a worthy citizen and a sterling Catholic. He was an enthusiastic member of the Halifax Branch of the Knights of Columbus. The deceased, who was 54 ler for the firm or F. W. Moore & Co., wholesale milliners. He leaves a widow (a sister of Father Curry of

REV. D. M. MACADAM, the zealous and worthy paster of Sydney, was on Sunday evening the recipient of a strong manifestation of the regard of his parisbioners, who crowded the Lyceum to participate in a program, the principal number on which, to the surprise of the recipient who was one of the audience, was the presenta-tion of an address and one thousand dollars to Father MacAdam. The dolars to Father MacAdam. The address was read by Dr. McIntyre and signed on behalf of the parishioners by D. M. Curry, John Morley, John Carlin and D. K. McIntyre, wardens. Father MacAdam made a feeling reply to the warm words of the address and thanked his congregation for their princels will and for the many marks. princely gift and for the many marks princely gift and for the many marks of kindness extended to him. The address and presentation was occasioned by the illness of Father MacAdam. He is suffering with throat trouble, and on Monday was obliged to go abroad for special treatment. He will visit New York and other large cities of the United States. All will join in wishing Fr. MacAdam a speedy recovery from his illness.

LAMBS are selling low this season, so low that farmers have much cause to feel disappointed. For years past they have been advised by visiting lecturers and by newspaper articles to go more extensively into the sheep industry. It was held to be a sure and profitable source of revenue and one that would continue to grow in profit producing because of the increasing demand for the meat and wool. It is consequently discourgaing when a supply of lambs are ready for market to find prices so low. The present price is from 2½ to 3 cents, last year's was about 4 cents and in 1906 almost any kind of lamb brought 5 cents. The dealers claim that even the prevailing low price is hardly war-ranted by the Boston market, and they are therefore mainly shipping to Halifax and other local markets. insatisfactory returns now should determine sheep-raisers to inquire into the most advantageous means of marketing their stock. It is plain to be seen that several commissions are received through the handling of lambs before the consumer is reached. The local dealers have a commission. They sell to visiting buyers, who sell to Halifax commission men, who in turn dispose of the lambs in lots to the big butchers. If some of these commissions were retained by the

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction at the Old Queen Hotel, Main Street, Town of Antigonish

TUESDAY, OCT, 13th, 1908 commencing at 1s o'clock a. m. a lot of Gereral Household Furniture, consisting in part of

Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Beds, Bedsteads, Carpets, Mats, Stoves, Dishes, Kitchen Utensils, Blinds, Curtains, Couches, etc.

TERMS, CASH. Antigonish, Oct. 3(h. 1988. F. H. MacPHIE, Auctionee

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at public auction at the premises of the undersigned on Saturday, October 17th, 1998, at 10 a m. the following stock;
5 Milch Cows; 3 Heifers two years old; 1 Steer, two years old; 5 Yearling Steers; 4 Calves; 1 Yearling Mare; 2 Fat Cows.
TERMS-11 months' credit on approved notes and security.

notes and security ARCH. McDONALD, Beauley PUBLIC AUCTION

To be sold at Public Aucti n on the premises of the late John J. Sears, at Lochaber, on

THURSDAY, the 22nd inst ,

at the hour of 11 o'clock in the fo enoon, the

All the goods in the store of the late John J. 2 ears, aforesaid, including Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, etc.

> TERMS, CASH. ALEXANDER MANSON, Executor

Tenders will be received b. the undersigned up to the 17th inst. for the farm owned by the late Dougald Stewart, South Side Cape George, containing 100 acres, conveniently situated to a good fishing station. There are two lob-ter factories, one a couple of miles south, and one a couple of mi'es north. Particulars on application. The right to accept reserved.

D. MACDONALD, Antigonish, Oct. 6, '08 M. Clerk

Celtic Hall

Thursday Eve., Oct. 8th THE FAMOUS

HARKINS COMP'N

IN THE COMEDY DRAMA

The Man on the Box

This is a delightfully interesting and breezy drama, entertaining to an un-usual degree from staft to close.

Tickets on Sale at Hall

Joggins Mines), two sons and three daughters, who will have the deepest sympathy in the loss of an exemplary husband and father. R. I. P. 2:

REV. D. M. MacAdam, the zealous and worthy pastor of Sydney, was on our agricultural societies should join in giving the plan a test in the sale of lambs. It is a scheme in which the individual would readily join, inasmuch as the prospect of increased price would strongly appeal to him. Correspondence would soon find the best points to sell in. The Secretary of each Society could arrange days and each Society could arrange days and places of shipment and other details. If the plan proved beneficial, more products might be disposed of in a similar manner. In other words, the farmer would also become a trader, and thus have a say in determining the price for his products. Little Belgium has been materially aided by the scheme of co-operation in becoming the most progressive country in

> HYMENEAL. -At St. Ninian's Cathedral, Antigonish, on Oct. 1st, Rev. J. H. McDonald united in marriage Miss Matilda McLennan of Boston, formerly of Pleasant Valley, and Mr. W. S. Chisholm of Vancouver, formerly of Clydesdale, Ant. Miss. Margaret Purcell attended the bride and Mr. Ichr. Chisholm supported the and Mr. John Chisholm supported the groom. The happy couple left by the evening train for their future home at Vancouver. Many friends join in wishing them a pleasant journey to the other side of the continent and a happy voyage through life.

> happy voyage through life.
> One of the prettiest of many similar events at St. Andrews this season, was the ceremony by which on Tuesday, the 29-b September last, the paster, Very Rey, A. MacDonald D. D., V. G., united in marriage, Allen McDonald of St. Andrews and Mable Gillis of Dunmore. Alex. McDonald of St. Andrews did the honor for the groom, and her cousin, Agnes Gillis, performed similar offices for the bride. After the ceremony, the bridal party After the ceremony, the bridal party After the ceremony, the bridal party proceeded to the home of the groom, where in the early evening a respectable number of invited guests gathered to do honor to the occasion. A table fairly groaning under the choicest viands and most tastefully arranged satisfied the "inner man," while another, heaped up with a glittering array of wedding gitts, of endless variety and uses, fully evidenced the popularity of the recipients. The "Wee smat hours," seeming to come all too soon, saw a happy and deill too soon, saw a happy and delighted company disperse, more than thankful to all the inmates of that ever hospitable home, and heartily wishing the principals of the event a long life of wedded bliss.

> long life of wedded bliss.
>
> A very pretty wedding ceremony was solemnized at Lochaber by Rev.
>
> M. Doyle on Sept. 29th. The contracting parties were Augustus Mc-Gillivray of Springfield and Miss Janie Sears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sears of Copper Lake. Miss Lizzle Sears presided at the organ. After the ceremony the happy couple and some 200 guests repaired to the bride's home, where a sumptuous wedding bome, where a sumptuous wedding repast, dancing and music were en-joyed. The bride was presented with many valuable and useful presents, including tea sets, etc. The young couple will reside at Springfield.

> At St. Andrews Church on Tuesday, At St. Andrews Church on Tuesday, the 6th inst., the marriage took place of Bessie C. Chisholm of the Lower South River and Ronald Chisholm of Briley Brook, the Rev. Daniel E. Chisholm, P. P. of Pomquet, officiating. Tena Chisholm assisted the bride, while Mr. A. Chisholm, Clydesdale, did like honors for the groom. After luncheon at the home of the bride's mother the happy couple left on a trip to Prince Edward Island.

Stanfield's unshrinkable underwear for men and women, at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on the premise of John J. Chisholm, North River, on

Saturday October 10 commencing at 2 p. m.

Commencing at 2 p. m.

1 Mare, 6 years old, 1 Mare, 3 years old,

4 Mileh Gows, 4 Caires, 12 Sneep,

1 Deering Mowing Machine in good condition.

1 Exking Machine, 1 Riding Wagon,

1 Ev press Wagon, 1 Riding Sieigh,

1 Wood Sieigh, 1 Plough, 1 Cart, 2 Harrows

1 Pitching Machine, 25 Tons of Hay, more or less

A lot of Wheat and Oat Straw, and numerous other articles.

TERMS OF Sale: Twelve months credit on notes with approved security on all sums over \$4, under this amount cash. JOHN J. CHISHOLM.

Farm for Sale

For sale that splended farm on the Harbor Road owned by the late John J. signey. It is situated but five miles from Town, and is convenient to school and port office. It consists of 290 acres, over fivy acres are in good state of cultivation, and cuts between 35 and 40 tons of hay. Has fine owelling and large barn and good water. Some seventy to eightly acres are covered with best had and soft wood and logs. For further particulars apply to For further particulars apply to HUGH-MCDONALD, Executor. Briley Brook, September 15, 1908

Oysters for Sale.

Abraham Myette, Iracadie. Send orders right away, as season is short.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to November 1st next for the parchase of the property near the 1 C. Railway station in the Town of Antigonish, N. 8. belonging to the estate of he late Mariaret A. Kirk, bee Henry; consisting of about five acres of land, on which are a wet finished house of ten rooms comparatively new, carn and ofder house. A beautiful situation for a market gardner. A perfect thee and immediate possession will be given. The highest or any tenier not necessarily accepted, if not sold will be reuted or leased.

J.A. KIRK,

Administrator

Dorchester, N. B. September 15th, 1918.

NOW READY

Handsome Fall and Winter

Furnishings

New, Clean, Crisp Things in every line of ou MEN'S and BOYS' HABERDASHERY

STYLES THAT ARE DIFFERENT

Handsome Patterns in Shirts, 50c, 75c., and \$1.00. Choice and exclusive Neckwear, 25c, and 5oc. The Best Makes of Gloves, 75c., \$1.00, and \$1.50. Underwear from the best mills, 50c., 75c. and 1.00. EXCELLENT HOSIERY, CORRECT STYLES IN COLLARS and CUFFS, SWEATERS, SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, NIGHT SHIRTS, PA. JAMAS, ETC., ETC. Everything that is good in Men's Toggery.

Our entire stock of clothing, furnishings, boots and shoes, are fairly bristling with new things for a man's wardrobe. We'll appreciate the privilege of showing you everything you wish to see. Remember, what we say means much; what we do means more.

Palace Clothing Company

Home of Good Clothes, Etc.

Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

FURNACES, STOVES and TINWARE

... AT....

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 he best time to have the old furnace repaired or a new one instal .d. We supply the best goods in this line, and at reasonable prices.

ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING DONE BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

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

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

ANTIGONISH D. G. KIRK.

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

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

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

CUNNINGHAM

There is nothing singular in the fact that the

& COMPANY HEINTZMAN

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

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

-NUTINI, the Celebrated Blind Italian Artist.

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