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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15.

They have an excellent fashion in England of reminding a Government that it is not keeping its promises. The Catholics supported the Liberal party at the last general election, and did a good share to roll up its tremendous majority. Since then they have beaten Winston Churchill in Manchester, because of an anti-Catholic Education Bill, and have returned a Unionist for Newcastle by way of protest against Premier Asquith's prohibition of the Blessed Sacrament. This is the way to keep a party up to its pledges, and there is no other.

An effort is being made to defeat Mr. Taft on the ground that he is a Unitarian. This is mere pretence. Unitarianism is the religion of all the best educated Protestants today, except the small number of High Church Anglicans. The real reason for opposing Taft is that by entering into relations with the Vatican on the matter of the purchase of the Friar's Lands in the Philippines, and by dealing fairly with the Church in those islands, he has excited the hostility of those people who think that all the property held by the Catholic Church in the Philippines should have been confiscated and handed over to Aglipay or the Protestant missionaries.

We have read with not a little interest a series of letters in favour of and against Socialism that have appeared in the *Glasgow Observer*. Both parties to the discussion were Catholics, which shows that Socialism is making disciples within the Church. We could not help feeling that the assailants of the theory—for a theory Socialism is, and a theory it is like to remain—were badly handicapped by the existence of landlordism in Scotland as part of the economic system that the Socialists seek to overturn. They seemed tacitly to acquiesce in the assumption of their opponents that private property in land involves landlordism. But surely it does not. Under the law of nature one has a right to have and hold as one's own all that is needful to enable one to live one's whole life, physical, intellectual, and moral, in other words, to develop all one's faculties to their utmost capacity—to thus much, but not to more. What one has and holds over and above this sufficiency, one has and holds under some positive law whether custom, the law of nations, or the civil law, and is subject to the limitations that the rulers of society may rightly impose for the common good. What is true of land is true, in its measure and proportion, of any other thing that admits of private ownership. The millionaire can no more shelter himself behind the dictate of nature's law on which ultimately rests the right of private ownership than can the landlord.

There is much talk about purifying our politics, but not so much about the principal cause of the impurity, namely, the low idea which so many people have of their dignity and responsibility as electors. It tickles their ears to be told that under a democratic form of government every citizen is a king, but how many are there in whom that statement arouses a scene of important duty to be performed on election-day? Bribery has come to be a crying evil, yet how much of it is due to the apathy of the elector who says he will not take the

trouble to go to the poll unless some one makes it worth his while to do so? We speak of the politicians debauching the electorate, but it is the electorate, which is debauching the politicians, when men declare that they cannot afford to lose a day's work,—though it is only one day in three or four years,—and thereby grievously tempt the canvassers to offer them the price of their day's work, which is a bribe. Instead of feeling that they are choosing a man to represent them in the great council of the nation, and to make laws by which millions of people will be affected, too many electors consider that they are helping the candidate to get an office which he wants, and expect that in return for their help he will do something for them, or their friends, or the village in which they live. If they do not go so far as to demand money for their vote, they insist on the candidate giving promises, which, in many cases, he has no right to give, or cannot possibly fulfil. There are many who will not ask nor accept a money bribe, but will request the candidate to endorse a note for them, and leave him to pay it when it comes due, surely a distinction worthy of Wilkins Miscauber. The result of such conduct on the part of the electors is that the successful candidate finds himself out of pocket by a great deal more than the legitimate expenses of the campaign, likely to be still more out of pocket when certain promissory notes mature, burdened with promises which must make him a humble suitor to the government for means to fulfil them, and thereby deprived of the liberty which he should enjoy of taking an independent course when he thinks the government is acting wrong. To recoup his losses, to redeem his pledges, he must become a grafter, or at least a defender of graft if called upon. A cynical elector may remark: "Isn't this what the politicians are any way?" To which the retort may be given: "Then they are what you have made them. A constituency gets as good a representative as it deserves."

The following citation, given in the Catholic Encyclopaedia (Vol. III., p. 450), serves to show that implicit reliance is not always to be placed in a translation: "The third mark of the Church is that she is Catholic, that is, universal; and justly is she called Catholic, because, as St. Augustine says, 'she is diffused by the splendour of one faith from the rising to the setting sun.'" This passage, cited from the Catechism of the Council of Trent, runs in the Latin original: "Tertia proprietates Ecclesiae ea est Catholica, nempe universalis, vocetur: quae appellatio vere illi tributa est, quoniam, ut testatur Sanctus Augustinus, *A solis ortu usque ad occasum unius fidei splendore diffunditur*;" that is to say, "The third note of the Church is that she is called Catholic, that is, universal; and justly was this name bestowed upon her, because as St. Augustine attests, 'She is diffused by the splendour of one faith from the rising to the setting sun.'" The Catechism thus makes the name itself of Catholic the third note of the Church; and, as a matter of fact, she bore the name, and was distinguished by the name from the sects of heresy, before she was actually spread abroad over all the earth. There is also another passage, cited from the same context, which does not reproduce the true meaning of the original: "To this Church, built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, belong all the faithful who have existed from Adam to the present day, or who shall exist in the profession of the true faith to the end of time, etc." A literal rendering of the Latin yields a different meaning: "Moreover, all the faithful who have existed from Adam to the present time, or who shall exist in the profession of the true faith while the world lasts, belong to the same Church (ad eandem Ecclesiam pertinent), which is built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, etc." The Catechism, therefore, does not say that all the faithful from Adam down to the end of time belong to "this Church," i. e. the Church of Christ fore-announced by the pro-

phets. This indeed would be a "some-what confused presentation of the note of Catholicity," if not a contradiction in terms. What it says is that all true believers, from the beginning to the end of the world, "belong to the same Church," where the word "Church" has the wide sense that it bears in the following passage of St. Augustine's *De Genesi ad litt.* (c. 19, n. 30): "The Church that begot Abel and Enoch and Noah and Abraham also begot Moses and the prophets before the coming of the Lord, and the same begot the Apostles and our martyrs and all good Christians. For while at divers times they were born and have appeared, they are all one people, knit together in one communion."

Before the Eucharistic Congress met in London, Goldwin Smith, from his watchtower in Toronto, sent out a word of warning to Protestant England not to think herself too safe against Papal aggression. His message, delivered through the *Weekly Sun*, was echoed by "Flaneur" of the *Mail and Empire*. Dr. Smith's dread of Popery is probably instinctive, but he would not like to admit that, and therefore he must find a reason for it. And his reason is that the Popes have never renounced the deposing power and the right to absolve subjects from their allegiance to their sovereigns. If Dr. Smith really believed that such a power and such a right did not exist anywhere on earth we could understand his position. But knowing that he believes that the people of England and of every nation are justified in deposing a tyrannical sovereign and in absolving themselves from their allegiance to him, when they think his tyranny has grown intolerable, we see that it is not really a matter of principle with Dr. Smith but simply a matter of prejudice against the Pope. For the Toronto seer has studied and taught history, and we believe that if he were to make a rigid investigation of the various cases where the deposing power has been exercised by the Pope, he would feel constrained to acknowledge that in every case the power was exercised wisely, and in the best interests of the people whom it released from their allegiance, the one case of Queen Elizabeth always accepted. And yet if we have read history aright, it seems to us that Pope Pius V. had good reason to believe that he was simply carrying out the wishes of the English people when he declared them absolved from their allegiance to Queen Elizabeth. The language of the Bull of Deposition issued by Pius V. clearly indicates his belief that the bulk of the nation regarded Elizabeth as an unlawful usurper and a cruel tyrant, that they wished to throw off their allegiance to her, but that they would not presume, as Protestant Englishmen later on did not presume in the case of Charles I and James II.,—to act as judges in their own case, and therefore looked to the Supreme Court of Christendom to decide whether they would be justified in rebellion. We say that the Pope had good reason to believe that this was the condition of things in England. He could scarcely be expected to believe, as Lord Macaulay believed, that nineteen-twentieths of the English nation, when Elizabeth came to the throne, were prepared to be Catholics or Protestants according as the Queen might command. The Pope knew that 20,000 men had marched with the Earl of Northumberland and the Earl of Westmoreland under the banner of the Five Wounds, the previous year, for the purpose of re-establishing the Catholic religion. He did not know, as the omniscient Macaulay knew, that these 20,000 men "were considered, by the great body of their countrymen, as wicked disturbers of the public peace." Nor do we know it yet. We have a better opinion of the English people of that time than Macaulay had, when he compared them to the half-Jewish, half-idolatorous Samaritans. We know that the Count of Feria, an Italian nobleman who had married one of Queen Mary's ladies, reported to Rome early in Elizabeth's reign "the Catholic party is greater than the rest by two-thirds." We

know that Sir Ralph Sadler wrote from York to Cecil, at the time of the rising of the Northern Earl: "There are not ten gentlemen in all this country that favour the Queen's proceedings in religion. The common people are ignorant, superstitious, and altogether blinded with the old Popish doctrine, and therefore so favour the cause which the rebels make the colour of their rebellion." An impartial historian would find in this a justification for the Pope's action. And Goldwin Smith himself, who is far from being impartial, must have foreseen this, too, for he anticipates the difficulty by denying the Papacy any right to exist at all. According to his view of the matter, people have a right to be Catholics if they like, but they must not be allowed to have a Pope. Which reminds us of Henry the Eighth who was quite willing that Bishop Fisher should be made a Cardinal, but said he would not leave a head to wear the hat on.

Viscount Llandaff reviewed the history of the Royal Declaration against Transubstantiation in a paper read before the Eucharistic Congress, and the Government's prohibition of the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament has brought up the question of abolishing the Royal Declaration as well as the obsolete legislation invoked by Mr. Asquith. Of the effort made in recent years to get rid of the Declaration it is pleasant for Canadians to notice that one was led by our present Governor-General. In 1903, Earl Grey introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to abolish the Declaration altogether, and supported his resolution in a closely reasoned and eloquent speech. But the Bill was rejected on the second reading by a vote of 100 to 62. Many who profess to regret the wording of the Declaration still insist that some denial of the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist is necessary to insure that the sovereign shall be a Protestant. Lord Llandaff answers them as follows:

"It cannot be successfully argued that the making of this Declaration is necessary to secure the Protestant succession to the Crown upon which the Protestants of this country insist as a cardinal principle of our Constitution. The Protestant succession is safeguarded by other and independent securities. "The Coronation Oath was settled soon after the Revolution by a statute (1 Will. and Mary, S. 3, c. 6) which requires the sovereign to give an affirmative answer on oath to the following question: "Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, and the Protestant reformed Religion established by law? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?"

"By the Bill of Rights it is enacted (1 Will. and Mary, S. 2, c. 2, 5) that any person who shall be reconciled or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish religion, or shall marry a Papist, shall be for ever incapable to inherit or possess the Crown; and in every such case the people of these realms are absolved from their allegiance, and the crown and government are to descend on such person or persons, being Protestants, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same in case the person holding Communion with Rome, or marrying a Papist, were naturally dead."

"The Act of Settlement (12 and 13 Will. III., S. 2, c. 2) applies these enactments to the descendants of the Electress Sophia, who now occupy the British throne. It also enacts (S. 3) that:—

"Whosoever shall hereafter come to the possession of the Crown of England, shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by law established."

"These enactments appear to afford ample security for the Protestant succession to the Crown. They are far more efficacious than the Declaration, for they cover the whole life of the sovereign; whereas the Declaration only gives assurance of his belief at the moment when it is uttered."

Our special purpose in quoting these statutes now is to call attention to the statement that if the sovereign should become a Catholic, or ever marry a Catholic, he forfeits his crown and his subjects are absolved from their allegiance. The phrase "hold Communion with" has a clearly defined

meaning, yet there are some members of the Protestant Alliance who would interpret it to mean that King Edward violated this clause of his Coronation Oath when he paid a ceremonial visit to Leo XIII, and that he would certainly have violated it if he had given an official reception to the Cardinal Legate who represented the Pope at the late Eucharistic Congress. As to the people being absolved from their allegiance, we merely wish to remark, as we have remarked on one or two occasions already, that it is a curious system of morality which considers it entirely just that a nation should rise in revolution and dethrone its sovereign, while regarding as horribly iniquitous the action of the same nation if it should submit its case to a tribunal which it believes to be authorized to deal with questions of morals, and abide by that tribunal's decision. That John Hampden's or Oliver Cromwell's interpretation of the divine law should be sufficient to relieve a nation of its oath of allegiance, but Pius Fifth's interpretation should not, is a very strange argument, and yet that is what the argument really amounts to. Hampden and Cromwell were acting as judges in their own case; Pius the Fifth was not. Moreover, there is the general consent of the more impartial historians that the Pope's deposing power, though it would not suit our times, because of our religious divisions, was very well suited to the times in which it was exercised, and was employed, on the whole, for the defence of the people against tyranny. If Pius V. had been correctly informed as to the state of England, if nineteen-twentieths of the nation, or even a smaller majority, had been devoted Catholics groaning under the oppression of Queen Elizabeth, and anxious to be rid of their allegiance to such a tyrant, not a Protestant to this day could censure the Pope's action, for he would then be merely deciding a question of morals in the very way in which, according to Protestant principles, the people themselves would have a right to decide it. If the Pope was misinformed, it is small blame to him, seeing that the historians from that day to this have been divided in their opinion as to whether the bulk of the nation wished to be Catholic or Protestant. At any rate, there is no reason to believe that Pius V. acted on misinformation deliberately concocted, as the people of England certainly did,—even Macaulay admits it,—when they threw off their allegiance to James II. Horrible stories of the massacre of English Protestants by Irish Catholics were fabricated for the purpose of creating a panic, and it was that panic which drove James from his throne.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Casket:

DEAR SIR: I am so tired! I should like to say to your many marriageable friends: Give me a rest. Some other adjective can do duty for a time in marriage announcements. Between ourselves I don't mind saying that I think some other adjective would really be more appropriate. A sacred religious ceremony may be impressive or solemn or beautiful or inspiring—I am modest enough to hold that it is always something more than merely pretty. But I don't pretend to decide in these important matters of propriety. All I ask is: Don't call me into service so very often in describing your marriages in church. If not, you will call down upon me such epithets as "over-worked," "worn-out," "much-abused," etc., etc.

THE WORD PRETTY.

Efforts to have Dalhousie University removed to Dartmouth are being made by several members of the Board of Governors. Recognizing that the present site is entirely too cramped for the extension that must be made to accommodate the growing attendance, the Governors have been discussing the advisability of buying various sites.

The warrants for issuing of land grants to the South African Volunteers will be sent out by the Militia Department as soon as an order-in-council is put through, giving the necessary authority. This will probably be done at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

The war scare in the Balkans is quieting down.

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Last Scene of the Eucharistic Congress.

(From the Daily Telegraph, London.)

The distant rumble of cheering announces the return of the procession, and soon the leading clergy are again before the cathedral. They were to have gone into Morpeth place, but that road has now been seized on by the swaying crowd. The priests are caught in the rush, and many, with surprised faces, are helplessly hustled. The onlookers are grieved that this should be so, but they are helpless. The Legate returns, and is greeted with the frantic acclamation of fifteen thousand voices, and as his stately figure passes into the sacred precincts once more, the cheers gradually die away.

They are replaced by the solemn strains of a hymn. The vast multitude, carried away with religious enthusiasm, grow more and more fervid, and the ear is greeted with strains which clearly are the outcome of deep religious emotion. The scene in front of the cathedral is now one difficult to describe, for added to the huge numbers are the numerous priests and orders who have participated in the procession. These stand in solemn mass before the cathedral doors chanting with deep emotion "O Salutaris Hostia." They are reinforced first by the students from Louvain in evening dress, then by the Brothers of the Little Oratory, and then by the Servites from Fulham, and so the time passes by full of stirring incident, rich in constant variety.

A sudden stillness falls on that crowd, and all eyes are reverently turned upward, for on the balcony high over the great Cathedral door the last great scene of the memorable congress is to be enacted. They do not see what is going on, but they know. A temporary altar covered in white has been erected. Standing on it is a small throne, flanked on either side by three tall candles and massive candelabra. In front there is a green plush carpet with gold braid, resting on which is the faldstool for the Cardinal. A temporary platform approached by six crimson-covered steps, the first three wide than the others, from which there depends a brilliant scarlet cloth of velvet, is seen from below.

Two attendants appear on the balcony with lanterns, and stand on either side of the platform. The lights on the altar are kindled, and the Cardinal, preceded by the peers already mentioned, comes forward. He is now clothed in his magnificent vestments of white and gold. Nought but his face is seen, and that is ashen pale, for he seems labouring under deep emotion. The stillness below is intense, for the people know what is passing. He carries the monstrance to the altar, where he reverently places it. In deep, solemn tones he utters: "Panem de coelo praestitit eis" ("Thou, didst give them bread from heaven"), and the few who are privileged to be present reply: "Qui delectamentum in se habentem" ("Containing in itself all sweetness"). He then reverently utters the beautiful prayer: "Deus, qui nobis," and proceeds to the dramatic climax of the congress.

His tall, commanding figure appears before the assembly below. In both hands he holds the monstrance containing the Blessed Sacrament. Slowly he raises it and lowers it, moves it to the left and right, denoting the sacred cross. Which is the more striking, that noble figure, laboring under deep emotion, or that great gathering below, hushed, reverent, deeply stirred to its inmost depths? It is over, and he descends. A blast of bugles from below, echoed from the balcony above, and yet again from the increased heights of the cathedral, proclaim the fact that the benediction is again to be given, this time on the western side of the building. There is the same reverent attitude, the same reverent hush, and the same solemn act. Yet a third time this is given, now on the eastern wall of the sacred edifice, and then the Cardinal Legate descends.

The solemnity was intense, and the reaction is correspondingly great. Cheer upon cheer rends the air—the people are lost in the depth of their emotion. They cheer each other, they cheer the priests; and they are fain to leave the scene of the day's triumph. And so we leave them, happy in their faith and happy in this open expression of it.

A Scotch-Italian Noble.

The personality of the new Earl of Newburgh, little as he is known in this country, is a matter of some interest to the Scottish Catholics, inasmuch as he is not only a Scottish Peer of long descent, but also head of a family which in all its ramifications has never ceased to be devoutly attached to the Catholic Church. Charles ninth Earl of Newburgh, Prince Giustiniani and Marquis Bandini in the Roman States, has been for many years known as the Duca di Mondragone (the second Italian title of his family), though he was also entitled to style himself by the courtesy designation of Viscount Kynnaid. He married more than 20 years ago a very charming Sicilian lady, daughter of a princely house of Palermo; and both he and his wife, although they have always been domiciled in Italy, speak English fluently, as do also their three children. The eldest son and heir, Don Sigismondo, is just of age, and paid a visit to England last year. The Roman home of the Earls of

Newburgh was for several generations the fine old Altieri Palace, noted for its beautiful court and its noble staircase lined with antiques; but the late Earl found himself obliged to part with his stately residence, and the family now occupies an unpretending mansion in one of the new quarters of Rome. The ancient Scottish seat of the Newburghs is Kinnaid Castle in Perthshire, an old square tower of immense strength, which now forms part of the estate of Fingask, owned by Mr. Murray-Threipland, whose ancestor bought it from a former Earl of Newburgh, or rather from his creditors, in the seventeenth century. The actual laird of Fingask is a brother in law of Lady Howard of Glossop—a rather singular coincidence, in view of the fact that one of Lord Newburgh's sisters, Lady Isabella, married Mr. Esme Howard, of Greystock, a scion of the famous house of which the Duke of Norfolk is head.—D. O. Hunter Blair in *Glasgow Observer*.

The Nasty Moving Picture.

The moving picture show, which in so many cases has proved itself a species of abomination, particularly hurtful to children since children form a large proportion of its patrons, is as bad as it dares to be without coming within reach of the law. The pictures presented at some of these shows are vulgar and wickedly suggestive, even when they are not openly obscene. In some cities they are obscene. Down in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the other day, a strong-armed *matador*, or farmer, nearly wrecked a moving picture show because of the infernal obscenity of the pictures. The police, of course, could not sanction this outburst of righteous indignation, and so they intervened, and the countryman and his wife were taken to the police station, the proprietor of the show making a complaint that his show had been damaged \$1,000 worth. The *comisario* of police listened attentively, but pointed out that if the owner of the show pressed the question of damage it might be necessary to take away his license and also mulct him in a heavy fine. So the *hacendado* and his wife were dismissed, and the owner of the show left to pocket his loss and gnash his teeth. The Buenos Aires papers applaud the action of the man who stepped so effectively the cause of public decency.—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Those Who Work Hard

The nervous breakdown of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from overwork has started an inquiry by the newspapers of London as to the number of hours people of various vocations and positions find it necessary to labor.

As a result of the enquiry it was learned that the British Premier was accustomed to work fifteen hours a day. Cabinet members enjoy less leisure than any other class; physicians and newspapermen come next in the scale of industry. The average clergyman likewise has very little time to call his own.

The extensive enquiry was not necessary to show that intellectual workers are compelled to labor longer than those who work only with their hands. Eight to ten hours a day is the average for the manual laborer. It is quite common for the intellectual classes to keep at their tasks for twelve to fourteen hours daily.

The facts brought out by the papers tell their own story to all who look at prominent man everywhere, and who wonder how prominence was obtained. The poor generally envy the rich; the obscure long for the eminence of the great; the ignorant conspire against the success of the brilliant.

Those below do not always realize what struggles were made by the ones above. They do not remember that while hard work is one of the severest employers it is the most liberal of paymasters.

The prime ministers, the cabinet ministers, the presidents, managers, founders and financiers of large affairs are the ones who, though in highest positions, work long hours. The persons who fill humble roles, find the labor of from eight to ten hours too long.—*Busy Man's Magazine*.

The young English tourist had arrived at the tiny country station, and the porter had fetched out of the guard's van a store of luggage, which included many portmanteaux, a camera, golf and fishing tackle, and a particularly ferocious looking bulldog.

"Aw, portab," commanded the tourist, "just put my portmanteaux, cameraw, etceteraw, in the waiting-room for a few minutes, will yaw?"

The porter surveyed the bulldog dubiously.

"Yes, sir," he said, slowly. "Et—etceteraw won't bite, will he, sir?"

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CHAPTER VI.

These last words were addressed to Frith, who begged to be released, or the wicked man would beat him to death. Our unhappy relative, whose dastardly conduct may God forgive, listened to Topcliffe, and brought the struggling boy back. As soon as he learnt the state of affairs, he said: "A nice story this, Cousin Bellamy! In defiance of law, Parliament, Privy Council, and the express will and pleasure of our gracious Queen, whom may God long preserve for England's weal, you introduced a priest into the house and harboured him there! And only the day before yesterday the Court of Justice at Westminster inflicted on our Cousin Robert for the very same offence no greater penalty than a fine of £1,000 and eighteen month's imprisonment! Do you not think that the learned members of the Privy Council, irritated by your continued obstinacy, and the repetition of your offence, after you having received such lenient treatment at their hands, will be disposed to punish you with the utmost rigor of the law! Suppose the statute *Præmunire* is put in force against Woxindon, and the whole estate with goods and chattels, moveable and immovable property, is confiscated to the Crown or to Lord Burghley! It is a good thing that I have to some extent provided against this. Come into the hall with me, for with Mr. Topcliffe's permission, I have an important communication to make to my Aunt Bellamy, and her children and grandchildren. As for the priest who is supposed to be hidden here, I shall, as becometh a loyal Englishman, offer no opposition to Mr. Topcliffe, on the contrary, I shall render her Majesty's servants all the assistance in my power, that justice may take its course."

This expression of my cousin's intentions was not very pleasant for us. I must, however, say this for him, that he seemed thoroughly ashamed of himself, and did not venture to look us in the face. We followed him to the hall without a word, for we thought this the most dignified course, we could pursue; meanwhile, Topcliffe had bound Frith's hands together with a cord which he fastened to his own belt.

On entering the hall, Cousin Page saluted his aunt, our dear grandmother, muttering a few words of sympathy for the loss of her oldest son, then clearing his throat, with some embarrassment of manner he began to say that, since he knew his deceased cousin to suffer from heart complaint, he had foreseen that he could not live long, and therefore, out of his warm affection and care for our family—all requited though it was on our part—he had taken measures before the Privy Council to prevent Woxindon from being lost to us, or at any rate from going out of the family. He had at last been successful, he said, not without the cost of much trouble to himself, in procuring a document which he had with him, to which was affixed the signature of the Lord Treasurer and the Secretary of State, and the royal seal. Drawing from his breast pocket a roll of parchment, carefully wrapped in silk, he opened it, reverently kissed the Queen's effigy upon the great seal, and read the contents aloud to us. I cannot of course recall the wording of the document, but I know the gist of the longwinded periods and elaborate phraseology was this: That the Queen, in case of our father's premature decease, created her beloved and faithful servant Sir Richard Page, guardian of Woxindon, with full and unlimited powers over the estate, in consideration of the fact that our uncles Bartholomew, Robert and Jeremy were notorious and stubborn Papists. Moreover, on account of his loyal sentiments, the said Sir Richard Page was to become the sole and entire proprietor of the estate of Woxindon, unless within six months from the present date, we should determine to abjure the abomination of the Papacy, and from thenceforward diligently attend divine service established by the Queen, the rightful head of the English Church.

When my cousin had finished reading this document, there was perfect silence for a few moments. Then grandmother stood up and said, with a look that I shall never forget, but with perfect calmness of manner: "Nephew, I pray God that on the day when you must abandon all your earthly possessions, and must appear, as my son Richard did last night, before the judgment seat, that your treachery, and the document you have just read to us, the price of your treachery, may not occasion you bitter remorse."

Thereupon Page declared he had not acted in this way for his own sake, but for ours; it depended upon us alone whether we kept Woxindon or no. For the matter of that, however, almost every stone on the estate was mortgaged to him, in consequence of our wilfulness, and the enormous fines our late father had incurred. We had always set his warnings at naught, and always, as at the present time, instead of thanking him as he deserved, rewarded him with the blackest ingratitude.

What the man said made little or no impression upon our guests and such of the servants who were present, let alone ourselves; indeed, we felt heartily ashamed of him. He had to content himself with the congratulations he received from Topcliffe, who wished him joy and shook him warmly by the hand. When Babington saw him take the blood-stained hand of the pursuivant, he could not restrain his indignation and disgust; no man of honour, he said, would henceforth call Sir Richard Page his friend, since

he had lowered himself by this familiarity with the hangman's accomplice.

At this Topcliffe began to storm and bluster, threatening us with dire revenge. Babington boldly replied that he should be happy to answer all his accusations on the morrow in the presence of Sir Francis Walsingham, to whom he had letters of introduction from high quarters. He was then only waiting to know what were Topcliffe's intentions in regard to Miss Bellamy and her little brother, in order that he might report this abuse of his powers to the Secretary of State, for he did not believe him authorized to arrest women and children.

"I shall most certainly take both of them with me to London as prisoners," Topcliffe rejoined with a diabolical laugh, "if they do not forthwith reveal the hiding place of the accused Priest of Belial."

Anne immediately said that she really did not know it, and would not tell if she did; while Frith declared he knew it and nothing would induce him to betray it, whatever might be done to him.

Then, though it went hard with me to do so, I appealed to Richard Page, and besought him, in his official capacity as mayor, himself to take Anne under arrest, rather than let Topcliffe drag her away to one of the horrible London prisons. But like the craven coward that he was, he answered in the words of Pontius Pilate, that he washed his hands of the matter, and would leave justice to take its course.

Almost immediately after Topcliffe gave the signal for departure to his men. He scarcely allowed Anne, who was crying with grief and rage, and Frith, who kept a brave countenance, time to bid grandmother and me good-bye, before he hurried them away in the midst of his guard, the servants following them with sobs and tears. Poor old Bo-grave was almost beside herself for sorrow, at seeing her dear children driven out of the house where their father lay dead.

That was a terrible day, indeed! I cried till I could cry no longer, but nothing was of any use. I really do not remember what else happened that day. I only know that the six young gentlemen who were with us took their leave, for they said they would accept no hospitality from Page, and that Windsor, who had been of such great assistance to us during the preceding night, said all he could think of to console me, and at parting asked if he might be permitted to call and ask for us. I cannot recollect what I answered him, for I felt quite bewildered with tears and anguish of heart.

CHAPTER VII.

The six young gentlemen receive a timely warning, and the gentle reader learns something more concerning their projects.

Hitherto I have left the part of narrator to my wife, although from the commencement of the third chapter, from the time that is of my arrival at Woxindon, I was myself in a position to relate a great part, or indeed all, of what occurred. However she told her tale so faithfully and so well, that I was fain to let her continue speaking; and I shall be content if I can give equal satisfaction to the reader, now that it is my turn to record events of which she was not a witness. On this point at any rate my narrative will bear comparison with hers: in the perfect truth and accuracy of every statement. One thing I must add to what she has already said: I remember quite well, what my dear Mary professes to have forgotten, that she gave me permission most graciously, to visit Woxindon again, may even smiled through her tears as she did so, as a gleam of sunshine sometimes breaks out through a shower.

As we were riding through St. John's Wood, when we had got about half way to London, we overtook Topcliffe and his troop, with their two unfortunate prisoners. Babington and some others who were with me would like to have drawn their swords and set them free, and bring Topcliffe to the nearest tree, a fate he richly deserved. But Tichbourne and I prevailed upon our companions not to engage in such a desperate attempt, which would have brought us all to the gallows and done no good. So we rode on our way, only as we passed, bidding the young lady and the boy keep good heart, for we would see that they were soon set at liberty.

Our way led through St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where in earlier times a small church had been erected in honour of the saint, a favourite resort of pious Londoners. Now in these changed times no pilgrim wended his way thither. But though the sanctuary was neglected, the stately hostelry of the *Blue Boar*, standing in the midst of green meadows, shaded by ancient oaks, was still much frequented. This inn was famous not only for its good beer, and firey wines, but also as a place where arrangements were made for several of the national sports, such as rackets, football, races, archery, shooting, and above all, cock-fighting, in which hundreds of pounds were lost and won in the course of the year. The host himself kept about a dozen game-cocks of a special breed, one of which he would pit against any cock brought to the house. We six young fellows were well known guests at this hostelry, for we had almost all well filled purses, and did not look twice at a crown piece or a rose-noble. Ever since the previous autumn it had been our habit to meet one evening every week at the *Blue Boar*, where we engaged a room in the upper story, whereto no one else was admitted. Very weighty matters were discussed between those four walls!

As we were passing through St. Giles on our way to London, Babington

ton, who, contrary to his custom, had been the most silent of our party, suddenly pulled up, and said: "Let us turn in at the *Blue Boar*. I have a proposal to make to you fellows after supper." To this we agreed, and a few moments later we dismounted at the door under the spreading oaks. Little did we then suspect what scenes those oaks, not as yet in their vernal garb, would witness, before the tender green leaves, just ready to burst their buds under the influence of the April sunshine, would in their turn be serene and yellow!

Before proceeding further with my narrative, I must go back a space, and speak of the consultations that were held and the resolutions taken in the aforesaid upper room in the *Blue Boar* in the course of the last winter. My friendship with Babington and the others of our party dated from the Oxford days; during my absence in Italy they had formed a sort of association, into which I was instantly admitted on my return to London last autumn. The principal object of our meetings was, in addition to the services which we as good Catholics could render to our clergy, the enjoyment of pleasant intercourse with congenial companions, and the innocent amusements suited to our age and position, such as rowing, riding, hunting, tennis and archery. Now we should have proved ourselves very poor Catholics, if the subject of our confidential conversations had not often been the lamentable status of the Church in England, the terrible persecution which brought priests to the block and the laity to beggary. We used to debate whether there was no means of at least alleviating such deplorable misery; the only hope of better things, the only star in this stygian gloom, was as far as we could see, the imprisoned Queen Mary Stuart, the legitimate heir to the English throne. Neither her troubles and sufferings in Scotland, nor her captivity of eighteen years duration in England, had induced her to swerve one hair's breadth from her fidelity to the Catholic Church. Would that she were on the throne which was now unworthily filled by the daughter of Henry VII. and Anne Boleyn! Thoughts such as these occupied our minds, and gradually took the shape of a well considered plan.

On the evening of the Epiphany 1586, we were holding one of our pleasant meetings in the parlour of the *Blue Boar*. Babington had ordered a large cake to be baked with a bean in it, after the French fashion;

whoever found the bean in his portion was king for the evening. A good supply of wine from the sunny vineyards of Spain was on the table; when the cake was cut, the bean fell to Babington's lot, so we paid him homage amid laughter and merry jests.

"We have got a new king for the nonce," cried I, "would that we had a new queen too."

"You have forestalled me in what I was going to say," answered Babington; "God knows, Elizabeth is no more a true queen than I am a true king."

Then we grow grave, and Tichbourne exclaimed: "Take care what you say, the host might overhear you. An expression like that would count as high treason, and I for one have no wish to feel the hangman's rope round my neck, for not having given information of a rash word spoken by my friends!"

"What I said is quite true," Babington rejoined. "Elizabeth's birth gives her no claim to the crown, and besides this, she has been formally deposed by the Pope, so that we owe her no allegiance. In fact the bull of Pius V. originally declared that persons to be excommunicated who declared her to be the rightful Queen, and obeyed her as such. I am quite aware that in consequence of the representations made to him by the Jesuits, the present occupant of St. Peter's Chair has modified this statement; but the bill of deposition was not revoked, and if circumstances permitted, we should still have the right to obey our Holy Father's command."

(To be continued.)

"Mother," said a college student who had brought his chum home for the holidays, "permit me to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodle."

His mother, who was a little hard of hearing, placed her hand to her ear.

"I'm sorry, George, but I didn't quite catch your friend's name. You'll have to speak a little louder, I'm afraid."

"I say, mother," shouted George, "I want to present Mr. Specknoodle."

"I'm sorry, George, by Mr. Specknoodle's name again?"

"Mr. Specknoodle!" George fairly yelled.

The old lady shook her head sadly. "I'm sorry, George, but I'm afraid it's no use. It sounds just like Specknoodle to me."

Strength COMES From Food

But it must be well digested.

The power to think well, work well, sleep well, and enjoy life depends mainly upon the ability of your digestive organs to extract strength and nourishment from food. When digestion fails, as in dyspepsia and indigestion, the body is starved, no matter how much food is eaten. It also becomes poisoned. Food remaining in the stomach ferments, producing poisonous gases, which, being absorbed into the blood, shatter the nerves, dull the brain, create disease, and give rise to headaches, languor, loss of appetite, palpitation, flatulence, and other disorders of the blood and nerves.

When the stomach, liver and kidneys fail to perform their functions perfectly, there is no remedy that will so soon restore them to health and vigour as Mother Seigel's Syrup. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal. This is the testimony of thousands.

Mrs. Peter Brennan, Peterville, P.E.I., writing on August 16th., 1908, says:—

Our little daughter, Annie May, suffered from stomach malady and headaches for nearly three years. We tried numerous remedies but nothing seemed to do her any good until we give her a fair trial of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She has now taken the contents of two bottles and to-day she is in perfect health.

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

Farm For Sale

The farm at North Grant, adjoining Scott's Bridge, consisting of about 100 acres of good land. There is a good house and barn on the premises. It has abundance of hard and soft wood and also good water. The farm will be sold at a most reasonable price. For further particulars apply to

FRANK MITCHELL, College St., Antigonish, JOHN R. McDONALD, 2-A Wellington St., Boston.



Knowledge is Power

KNOWLEDGE is not confined to "book learning." In this busy world of ours, education is but the preparation for the higher school of life.

The knowledge of "Progress Brand" gives every man the power to buy stylish, perfect fitting, excellently made clothes, at the very lowest prices.

"Progress Brand" Garments

The knowledge acquired by the makers of "Progress Brand" Clothing has made their names a power in the mercantile world.

The only knowledge that must be acquired is, what dealer handles "Progress Brand." Know this, and you have the power to get the best values in Clothesdom. Best

Their knowledge of value, of style and tailoring, has made the "Progress Brand" trademark a power for high quality.

dealers in Canada handle "Progress Brand" Clothing. They know that they can guarantee it to their customers because the makers guarantee it to them. Knowledge is power. Turn your knowledge of clothing to good account by buying "Progress Brand" Clothing.

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

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15.

THE QUESTION OF UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Unearned increment is the name which John Stuart Mill gave to the ever-increasing sum which flows into the pockets of landowners, not because of anything which they or their tenants have done to improve the land, but because the community in which, or near which, this land is situated, has grown larger, thereby increasing the number of those who wish to purchase the land, and enabling the landowner to get a higher price for it. There are those who deny, and Dr. McGlynn seems to have been among them, that the landowner has any right to this increment.

But Mr. Preuss, in the ninth chapter of his book entitled "The Fundamental Fallacy of Socialism," points out that land is not the only thing which derives an unearned increment from the growth of the community. For instance, we know a farmer who comes in to our town every Saturday, as he has done for many years. We remember when he sold lamb for 7 or 8 cents a pound; now he asks 15, and people are glad to have it at that price. It is no act of his which has made the lamb more valuable; it is the growth of the town and the consequent greater demand for the lamb. The difference of 7 or 8 cents in the price is clearly unearned increment. Yet no one asserts that the farmer should hand this difference over to the town treasury. But there are people who say he should, not get such a price. What do they mean? They are unconsciously protesting against what is an accepted maxim in the world of commerce, — a maxim not accepted by Catholic moralists, however, — namely, that prices should always be regulated by the law of supply and demand, in other words, that a seller is justified in asking and accepting the highest price he can get. They are really arguing that a part of this 15 cents should go to the community, whose growth has enabled the farmer to get such a price, not that they would compel him to pay something into the town treasury, but that they think he should not have taken it out of the community at all. In other words, they think that the farmer, though he can get 15 cents a pound for his lamb, should be contented to ask, let us say, 12 cents, whereby the community would benefit to the extent of 3 cents a pound. This leads us to the conclusion that it is not because the increment, whether of land or of anything else, is unearned, that the seller's right to it is questioned, but because he is believed to be asking an exorbitant price for his land, or his goods, or whatever it may be.

The case of the farmer is a representative one, but if it seems petty to some of our readers, let us suppose that a piece of property in a great city, held by a corporation whose title runs back to the early days of the city, such as Trinity Church in New York, for example, is wanted by the Federal Government as a site for a public building. Valuers are appointed, and they recommend that the Government shall offer \$500,000 for the property. This means that it is believed that the corporation will sell for this price and no less, and that the Government will give so much and no more. If the corporation, with this offer before them, were to make the public statement that, although they could get \$500,000 for their land, they would sell for \$400,000, in consideration of the fact that it was the growth of the city, and not any act of theirs, which had made the property so valuable; or, better still, if they were to say: "Of the \$500,000 received for this land, we propose to return \$100,000 to the city in the shape of gifts to institutions of education or of charity," every one would applaud their act, and no one would begrudge them the large portion of unearned increment which would still remain in their hands.

Whenever an individual or a corporation is thought to be asking an exorbitant price, the public which has

to pay that price, looks around for some reason for denying the right of the individual or the corporation to charge such a price. If they accepted the principle laid down by Catholic moralists, namely, that there is a maximum price which it is not lawful for a seller to overpass, they would simply tell the individual or the corporation: "We are compelled to pay your price, but it is an act of injustice for you to ask it, for it is exorbitant." Having been educated, not by Catholic moralists, but by political economists, the public believes in the regulation of prices by the law of supply and demand. Under this law no price can ever be called exorbitant; the fact that the seller can obtain it justifies him in demanding it. So the public has to find some other explanation of the injustice which it rightly feels has been done to it; hence the complaint about "unearned increment."

To come back to the case of the farmer, we do not feel so sure that the increase of 7 or 8 cents a pound in the price which he is now charging for lamb is really unearned increment at all. The cost of living has increased with the growth of the town, and his farm does not supply him with all that he needs. If he charges higher prices, he has to pay higher prices. And although Mr. Preuss, who probably knows a good deal more about farming than we do, frequently refers to the farmer's profits over and above a fair compensation for his labour, we are strongly inclined to believe that the small farmer, the man whom all statesmen from Solon to Leo XIII. have considered the ideal landholder, never receives more than a fair compensation for his labour, taking one year with another. No other man renders such important service to the world, in the temporal order, as the farmer, and no other man is so poorly compensated in proportion to the value of his services. The great profits derived from farming are reaped by a middleman standing between the farmer and the consumer. A middleman there must be, but why he should receive anything more than the salary of a commission agent, we find it hard to perceive. When the price of flour goes up a dollar a barrel we would never begrudge it if we knew that it was going into the pocket of the farmer, and making his hard lot a little easier. But we do emphatically begrudge it to the wheat speculator who has become a millionaire by a juggling process in which he produces an artificial shortage in the wheat market at his pleasure. As to our small farmer who is able to carry on his business without a middleman, we do not begrudge him the 10 cents a pound he gets for his lamb. It might be better, for his own reputation and the reputation of the class to which he belongs, if he were satisfied with 12 cents. But at any rate he is not getting rich, and if he is enjoying a little more of the comforts of life than he did some years ago, we are heartily glad that such is the case, for we consider that he deserves it.

The Third Annual Fall Fair.

A SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

The Third Annual Fall Fair, held on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, was probably the most successful exhibition ever seen in this County. The ideal exhibition weather, — bright, warm, sunny days, — the large, spacious, and well-arranged grounds, and the lengthy prize list all contributed to the grand success which attended the efforts of the members of the Farmers' Association to improve our agricultural conditions. The officials of the Association deserve well of the community. They must have spent a great deal of time and labour and thought in promoting the exhibition. Their efforts seem to be wisely and intelligently directed. By securing permanent and convenient grounds an annual fair is assured. Expense in buildings and grounds now becomes of permanent value and can be added to each year, thus in time, if the good work goes on, the exhibition facilities here will rival any in the Province outside of Halifax. At the same time the effect of the annual fair on the industry and intelligence of our population must certainly prove of the greatest benefit. The farmers can see by the exhibits what the county is capable of producing. A resident of one section is brought in touch with a resident of another. He sees the product of his labour and is often astonished at the sight and an incentive is given to try and compete along the same lines.

An exhibition is beneficial in various ways. Buyers are attracted. The exhibition enables them to inspect products for sale. An instance of this came under our observation yesterday, when we were introduced to two gentlemen from Cumberland County. They were horse dealers, yet knowing hay was plentiful in their home county, they purchased a carload of cattle which they will winter.

On Tuesday the attendance was not large, due to the fact that the live

stock was not shown on that day. The exhibition on Tuesday was confined to roots, dairy products, fruit, grains, and a small lot of fowl. The number of exhibits was over 600.

Next week we hope to publish the list of prize winners.

Judging in the exhibition shed commenced on Tuesday. The judges impressed all with their earnestness, qualification and evident desire to give fair awards. Mr. Harvey Mitchell was the judge of dairy products; Mr. Stanley A. Logan of Sussex, of sheep; Mr. Joe Landry of Truro, on poultry; Mr. S. J. Moore of Truro on roots; Mr. R. Robertson, Nappan, and Mr. F. L. Fuller of Truro on horses, cattle and swine.

The following reports are based as far as possible on the decisions of the judges and their reasons therefor:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

While there was a considerable quantity of butter exhibited, the quality as shown by the Judge's score card could be improved in many of the lots. The body and grain could be made much better by a more careful use of the thermometer, without which it is impossible to get the best results in the dairy. More attention is necessary to secure an even colour than was apparent in the exhibits. An even colour is an important factor in a ready sale of butter at a good price. The stirring of the cream while holding it until enough is gathered for a churning aids in obtaining a more even colour. Several means of bettering the colour are open to the intelligent butter manufacturer. The exhibits showed too much salt in nearly every instance. "I guess so" is principally the cause of this defect. In salting always find the quantity of butter to be salted and the salt necessary by weighing each. Finish the package and stop. Don't bother with scrolls, etc., leave it smooth, so that the paper wrapper will fit closer and exclude the air. Print butter should always be wrapped in parchment. The block print is preferable to the round.

There was but one exhibitor of cheese, Mr. Geo. Vinten of Lower South River. He had exhibit from his three Antigonish County factories. All were excellent samples of cheese. The South River factory was awarded first prize.

Mr. Vinten has been very successful in his exhibits at other Fairs, winning the three first prizes at Halifax two successive years.

ROOTS.

Potatoes were pronounced especially good. The exhibits were numerous, showing a large yield. It is doubtful if potatoes of better quality can be grown anywhere in Canada than were shown at the Antigonish Fair. The class of cernens were particularly good. More prizes could have been deservedly awarded. Dakota Reds and Macintyres were smoother and of better quality than those at other exhibitions in this Province the present year. The poorest exhibits would have been creditable if a little more care had been exercised in selection.

Considering that this is an off year in turnips and that the crop is poor in Nova Scotia the showing of turnips was deemed fair.

The exhibit of mangolds was not large. The quality was good. Carrots were pronounced a credit to any show.

As no farm is complete without a good vegetable garden, we would suggest that more encouragement be given to garden products. There were exhibits of turnips that, although too small to win as field turnips, that would rank high as table turnips, and such a class should be included.

FRUIT.

The exhibition of fruit was rather small and was limited to apples and plums. What was short in quantity was amply made up in quality. Many of the attendants at the exhibition were surprised at the quality of the apples shown. The exhibit of Mr. Angus McIsaac, Dunmore, was astonishingly good. The gravenstein and gideon apples by Mr. McIsaac we felt certain would win prizes in any of the Western County exhibitions. Antigonish has never claimed excellence in fruit raising. That we can produce fruit of superior quality all will admit who saw the exhibit.

SHEEP.

The sheep were a nice even lot with no outstanding winners and no culls. Very few long wools were shown but the medium wools were of good quality. There was a good strong class of shrop rams, the first prize going to an extra good one. Several good Oxford's were brought out and one Hampshire. The strongest competition was in grade of the medium wool class and many extra good ones had to go without a prize as there were about twenty entries and only three prizes. Summing the whole matter up, while Pictou County show had perhaps more pure bred sheep, it is safe to say that no County can put up the show of mutton that Antigonish has this year. It is certainly a sheep-raising County and the farmers have shown a good deal of discretion in their selection of rams at the sales and from the breeders the last few years, and we look for improvement yet in this class as the interest is very strong.

THE LIVE STOCK.

Of course the live stock feature of the exhibition was the principal part of the show. This is primarily a cattle-raising County, and the number and appearance of the animals on the grounds yesterday did justice to our reputation. One of the judges expressed himself to the effect that our live stock show was superior to that seen at any other County exhibition in the Province this year. In many of the classes it was difficult to determine the prize-winners. The improved appearance of our beef and

Continued on page 5.

DRUMMOND COAL

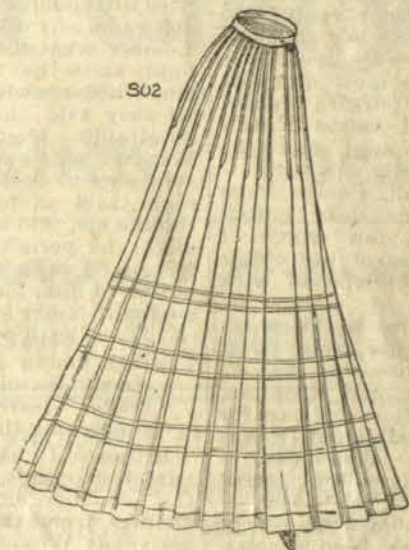
INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited
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For Sale at ANTIGONISH by **JAMES KENNA and A. G. JOCELYN**
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A. KIRK & COMPANY

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 tucks, as shown.

Ladies' Goff Coats

In black, white, navy, brown and cardinal.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

In all shades of silk, cashmere and lustre.

Ladies' Gloves, In Mocha, wool, cashmere

THE ANNEX

Our fall and winter stock of

Clothing

is now complete, with a full line of

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

Also a complete line of

FRANKLIN AND CHRISTIE HATS

C. N. & R. Suits Made to Order

A. KIRK & CO.

Sole Agents for Invictus Shoes

General News.

Chas. Conrod and James Nangle were drowned at Eastern Passage, near Halifax, on Thursday last, by capsizing of a boat. Both left a widow and a family.

An explosion of dust and gas in a large grain elevator owned by the Canadian Pacific and the Boston and Maine R. R. in Richford, Vt., caused the death of at least thirteen persons on Oct. 7th.

Rolling up the biggest score ever made in a senior football game in the Maritime Provinces and coming within nine points of the highest score for the Rugby game, Dalhousie defeated the Army 53 to 0.

The richest woman in Canada, Mrs. Jean Oliver Dunsmuir, died on Vancouver Island on 9th inst., aged eighty years. The family fortune was made when Mrs. Dunsmuir's husband discovered the Nanaimo coal mines.

On Oct. 8th, a fight with rifles between American fishermen and Canadian officers is said to have taken place on Lake Superior, opposite White Fish Point. Boats arriving at the Canadian side tell of seeing the trouble at a distance.

On Oct. 7th, after rescuing an aged woman from a burning house, Policeman Nicholas Nestor, of Jersey City, plunged again into the blazing building and met death by suffocation. Firemen found his body four hours afterwards in an unburned part of the house.

The Canadian Gazette gives notice that civil service examinations are to be held November 17 in Charlottetown, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver.

The C. P. R. mechanics strike is ended. The strikers' executive have agreed to accept the award they refused at the beginning of August—which refusal precipitated the strike. The C. P. R. Company agrees to take back the strikers, without discrimination, as soon as vacancies occur. The strike has been in progress for two months, having taken effect on Aug. 5, last. About eight thousand men were involved; they included the majority of the mechanical staff of the C. P. R. Their loss in wages is estimated at \$125,000 a week, or a total of about \$1,125,000. The company's loss through inconvenience, interruption of business, expense in securing mechanics to take the places of strikers, etc., is estimated at an equal amount, making an aggregate loss of \$2,500,000. The unions also have expended many thousands of dollars in strike pay, leaving their treasuries in a greatly depleted condition. As to the position of the mechanics, about a thousand who were brought from Great Britain to replace the strikers the company will continue to employ, such as are found to be competent.

POLITICAL.—The election campaign continues surprisingly quiet in this County. The candidates are still busy canvassing. Public meetings are now being held. The Conservatives hold a meeting to-night at Lochaber, at Upper South River on Friday and at Dunmore on Saturday. The Liberals will hold a meeting to-night at St. Andrews, at Pomquet on Friday night, and at Lakevale on Saturday.

An endeavour is being made throughout Canada to secure cleaner elections. In nearly every constituency purity leagues are being formed. Each party professes to be anxious to have less bribery and other legal practices. The County of Antigonish has no great reasons for starting a purity league. Election campaigns here are conducted without much corruption, yet it was deemed well to fall in with the general movement, and the following agreement was signed by candidates:

We, the undersigned, for ourselves and our respective parties, hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from bribery, intimidation and all other forms of corrupt practices at the campaign to be conducted between now and election evening, and more especially do we pledge ourselves to do everything possible to prevent liquor being used by our friends for the purpose of influencing voters, or for any other purpose what so ever.

We further agree to use our influence and best endeavours to bring to justice those who are guilty of violating the law in any particular.

Signed by the Candidates for themselves and their respective parties.
E. LAVIN GIBROIR,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

Antigonish, N. S., 9th, 1908.

The contest of 1904 gave the government 140 and the opposition 74 supporters in a membership of 214, which meant a majority of 66 when all were voting. A calculation of the votes cast for the government candidates and their opponents gave results as follows:

	LIB.	CON.
Ontario.....	220,049	223,537
Quebec.....	154,991	111,538
Nova Scotia.....	55,773	46,290
New Brunswick.....	37,302	36,493
P. E. Island.....	14,441	14,896
Manitoba.....	23,295	23,413
British Columbia.....	11,683	10,541
The Territories.....	28,746	21,382
Total.....	536,280	488,199

Personals.

Mr. Ronald Gillis, architect, Sydney, was in Town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDonald of Antigonish are visiting in Boston.

Mr. Andrew McDonald, of the clerical staff of D. & S. Co., Sydney, was in Town this week.

Miss Maria McGilivray, of Pinkie-

town, left for Boston on Thursday last. She was accompanied by her sister, Margaret.

Mr. Allan McLean of Chelsea, Mass., father of the famous bicyclists, left for home on Tuesday, after spending three months at his former home at Middle South River, Ant.

(Continued from page 4)

dairy stock over those seen at former exhibitions was strikingly apparent even to the unskilled eye. The different types and breeds embraced the best in the beef varieties, showing that our agriculturists are giving more thought to their calling and are gradually weaning out the unprofitable animals. The explanations of the judge in giving his decisions were instructive. With the animals before the public the good and bad points are readily seen. The exhibitors are particularly interested and usually accord with the judge in his decision. The information so gained will tend to improvement in stock and a better class of animals will follow.

HORSES.

The show of horses was really creditable to the County. All the classes were overfilled with prize winners, particularly was this the case with the younger animals, finer specimens being rarely seen at any Maritime Province exhibition. The large prices recently going for horses has gained much attention for this branch of farming in Antigonish, and as a consequence the County must become widely known for the quality and number of its horses. The colts of the Clyde horse Burleigh, owned by the North Grant Agricultural Society call for special comment. They were well-formed, compact and powerful-looking youngsters, giving promise of developing into excellent horses.

THE SALE OF SHEEP.

Twenty-nine thoroughbred sheep from the Experimental Farm at Cloveville were sold at auction on the grounds. They were a splendid lot of sheep. The price received averaged about \$13. All the animals but five that went to Loch Lomond, C. J., Agricultural Society, and one to Guysboro County, remained in Antigonish. Lochaber Society purchased four and Clydesdale Society purchased four.

Taking everything into consideration the Fall Fair of 1908 must be a memorable one in the history of agricultural shows in this county. The attendance of spectators was large, the exhibits were unusually numerous and of a high-class, the weather was good, and the order was of the very best. It will be taken as a standard of success in estimating the worth of future fairs.

Among the Advertisers.

Oyster stews at Mrs. McNeil's, West End.

Lunches served at Mrs. McNeil's, West End, also dinners for 20 cents.

Hides and skins—take them to our agent, T. J. Bonner. He pays cash. Cartel Tanning Co.

Best July herring in half and quarter barrels, at Bonner's.

To Bonner's market for beef lamb. Wholesale and retail.

25 lbs. best hand-picked beans for \$1.00. New twist tobacco 3c. per fig by the pound at Bonner's.

Wanted, a capable girl in small family. Apply to Mrs. F. H. Randall, Main St., Town.

Remember we will quote you the very lowest price on Amherst shoes—women's and children's solid-leather in great variety. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Card of Thanks.

The Sisters of Mt. St. Bernard express their deep gratitude to the ladies who so successfully conducted the Card Party in aid of the Convent Building Fund and also to the numerous patrons of the event.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of St. John the Baptist Branch of the L. O. C. U. New Glasgow, held Oct. 4th, a resolution of condolence was passed on the death of the esteemed brother, William Lewis.

AUCTION

To be sold at public auction on the premises of Ronald McDonald (Reid's Farm) Pleasant Valley, Ant Co., on

Wednesday, October 28, 1908

commencing at 2 o'clock p. m.:

- 1 Mare, five years old.
- 4 Cows, 2 steers, 2 1/2 years old.
- 2 Heifers, 2 1/2 years old.
- 3 Yearling Steers. 1 Yearling Heifer.
- 4 Calves.

TERMS—Twelve months' credit on notes with approved security. ANY SUMS UNDER \$1 cash. F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer Pleasant Valley, Oct. 15, 1908.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Blue Rocks Breakwater, N. S." will be received at this office until 4 1/2 P. M. on Friday, November 6, 1908, for the construction of a breakwater at Blue Rocks, Lunenburg County, Province of Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specifications to be seen at the offices of E. W. Dodson, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., and G. Milidge Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., on application to the Postmaster at Blue Rocks, N. S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

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

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for six hundred dollars (\$600.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
N. TESSIER,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Oct. 7, 1908.

DIED

At Springfield, on Oct. 3rd, 1908, after receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church, **ALLAN L. CAMERON**, aged 57 years. His friendly manner and upright character endeared him to all who knew him. After Requiem high Mass celebrated by Rev. Dr. McDonald, P. P., V. G., his remains were laid to rest in South River cemetery. R. I. P.

At Iismore, Pictou Co., on Sunday, the 11th inst., **MARGARET**, widow of the late **ALEXANDER MACGILLIVRAY**, Blacksmith, aged 77 years. During a long and painful illness the deceased had shown great patience and fortitude and like a good Christian looked upon her sufferings as a special mark of the favor and goodness of God. She was frequently strengthened by the sacraments during her illness, and at the very moment her soul appeared before its Creator, the sacrifice of the Mass was being offered up for the eternal repose of that soul. She leaves two daughters who mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

NOVA-SCOTIA-PIRE
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LOWEST RATES
Consistent With Safety
AGENTS EVERYWHERE
Head Office: 166 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX
ARTHUR C. BAILLIE, Manager
STRONG - LIBERAL - PROMPT

FOR SALE.

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

Copper Mine,

lately owned by William McDonald, brother of the Klondike King, containing 300 acres more or less. This is a rare chance to secure a first class farm at a low price.

For further particulars apply to

T. J. SEARS,
Lochaber

Orange Cordial and Roue's Carbonated Waters

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

Fresh Cookies

Plain and fancy, received weekly

Groceries

of best quality and right prices

Beaver Flour for Sale

D. R. GRAHAM.

Telephone 78.



If your eyesight is defective consult

H. W. CAMERON,

—OPTICIAN—

100 Barrington St., Corner Duke
Halifax, N. S.

Here is a Chance to Save Money

We will not carry goods from one season to another if low prices at the finish will avoid it.

You may always count on newly finished, up-to-date styles. We have a few styles, listed below, which you can have at these prices, while our stock lasts.

The same guarantee as always, "money back if not as represented."

You can't invest your money any place to pay more for the time, if you will need a buggy in the next year. All you need do is send a money order and goods go next freight.

TOP BUGGIES

Piano or Corning body

\$62.00

CONCORDS

Three-quarter or full size

\$55.00

OPEN ROAD WAGON

\$55.00

HANDY DEMOCRAT

Two-seats

\$53.00

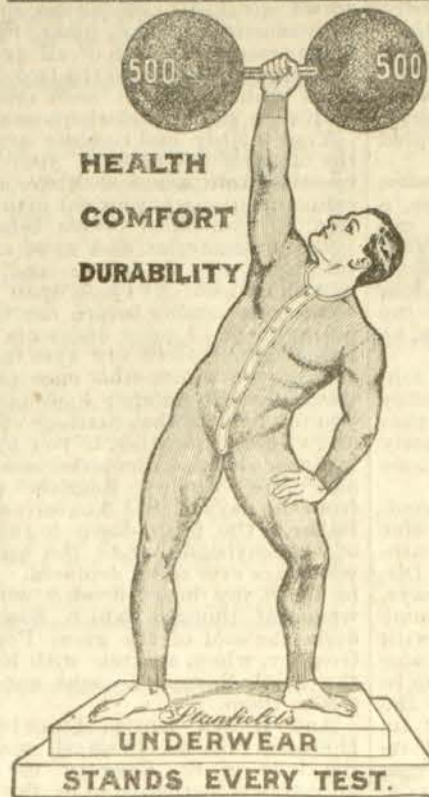
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Chisholm, Sweet & Co.



In Men's Un-

derwear

Money can

be spent to

best advan-

tage here.

To the man intent upon supplying his underwear needs economically opportunities for so doing present themselves at our store

Stanfield's,

Penman's

and Hewson's

Underwear — of all weights — and fully guaranteed to stand every test — are features of the winter stock.

Sanitary Fleece-Lined, \$1.00 a suit.

Natural All Wool, \$1.30 a suit.

Unshrinkable All-Wool \$1.70 a suit.

Hewson's All-Wool \$2.50 a suit.

Men's Fine Knitted Unshrinkable wool nightshirts, \$3.00 each

WEST 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.

Sole Makers. St. John, N. B.

AT O'BRIEN'S
Low prices still prevail

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 stock is gone. Don't fail to see what we have. This is positively the best value ever offered Antigonish buyers in Ladies' Coats.

2nd. We secured from an American Paper Mill a large quantity of envelopes, note paper, pads, scribbles, etc., 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

Irreligion in France Affecting England.

It would appear that all Frenchmen are pleased with the Anglo-French entente. One, at least, a resident for twenty-five years in London, and a Catholic, recently contributed to the French daily, the Gaulois, (Paris), a long letter in which he declares that the good understanding brought about between the two countries by King Edward is far from having a good influence upon the adopted country of our Frenchman.

Within the past four or five years, he declares with much bitterness, a change has come over the spirit and character of the Englishman. Whether it is that the frequency of visits exchanged between Paris and London, by the new allies is destroying the solid qualities of the Anglo-Saxon, he will not definitely say.

None the less does he note the tendency to skepticism and flippancy that now has taken the place of that sober earnestness which formerly marked the Englishman's general tone and demeanor.

It is, says the Gaulois correspondent, not confined to any particular sect, but has influenced them all, Catholics as well as Protestants and Dissenters. One looks in vain, he says, among the upper classes, for some indication that their faith is still with them. Far from finding any evidence of it, the truth would rather seem to be that English society sees in the irreligion of French society and its cause—the rabid anticlericalism of its government,—a possible release from the uncomfortable fetters that have barely succeeded hitherto in keeping the higher and monied classes from breaking into open revolt against the conventions.

Even among those who pose as the spiritual leaders of society, there seems to be too great a tendency to be lenient to the foibles and extravagancies which characterize certain coteries—a sure sign of the decay of religion, and one which was salient in the days of social folly and irresponsibility which followed the irreligious or atheistic epoch which closed the eighteenth century.

French literature and French drama, to say nothing of French vandalism, has invaded London, carrying over in their train all those concomitants which mark the worst kind of life that Paris knows.

French traders in the most questionable kinds of literary matter have not been slow to take advantage of their opportunity, with the result that in London they are reaping a larger harvest than in the rue de Rivoli.

Young men, says the critic, are taking to cigarette-smoking and the drink habit more than ever, leaving the pursuit of sport to the professionals. In the business centers, there is not, as of old, the sober and serious attention to work that was once the boast of London commercial men.

There is less faith in the old business maxims, and young Englishmen are inclined to consider the view that life is too short for the policy of abiding honesty.

The public schools, says the Frenchman, are loud in their complaints that the boyhood of England is losing its old quality, while Oxford and Cambridge tutors declare that never were their undergraduates and graduates so prone to skepticism or materialism as at the present day.

Where does the critic seek for the explanation of this phenomenon, the like of which has, he declares, no historical parallel in Great Britain?

In what he terms the Gallicization of English society. The short distance between the two capitals has made them the nearest of neighbors, and France, with her usual influence upon all men and women, has cast her evil spell upon England. What, asks the Gaulois correspondent, is the result?

The churches are growing emptier Sunday after Sunday. Men and women are beginning to be ashamed of their religious beliefs. Skeptical views prevail upon all matters touching religion. Morality and conscience are on the wane. There is growing up a distinct type of anti-clerical feeling which shows itself in the aggressive indifference of the people.

As a result of the entente, English literature is taking upon itself all the characteristics of gross materialism and atheism that mark the French output of today.

Had France and England come together, he concludes, when the former still clung to her religious beliefs, the event would have been a gain to civilization. As it is, it is destroying the solidity of the English character which took its strength from the strong puritanism that underlay it, and (in the Gaulois writer's view), the good fellowship of France and England means the Gallicization of the latter, and that means the road to atheism and denationalization.

Cardinal Vanutelli's Speech.

At the great meeting in the Albert Hall, after the resolution affirming the loyalty of English-speaking Catholics to the Holy See had been placed in the hands of the Cardinal Legate to carry to the Pope, his Eminence said:

I was yesterday charmed with the truly filial piety with which you came to the reception of the Cardinal Legate. In coming to salute him with so much eagerness and cordiality you desired to show your love for the Pope. I shall tell his Holiness that this love is above all praise and beyond all description. And yet my gratifying impression of last evening is quite outdone today.

I cannot tell you how deeply I am touched and amazed by the great and imposing demonstration at which I am this evening assisting. Once again it is the dominant note of the

Congress that reveals itself: love for the Holy Eucharist and fidelity to the Holy Father. If the magnificent meetings of these ever memorable days have already filled me with admiration for Catholic England, how shall I express the sentiments which crowd my heart in presence of the enthusiastic acclaim made by this noble assembly of men of all ages and all conditions of life to the two resolutions which have just been spoken to with such vigour and eloquence?

Your manly and resolute attitude, the moving spectacle of your innumerable multitude, and, above all, the calm and altogether ardent manifestation of your faith, revive before my eyes the memories and most ancient traditions of the noble and great British nation. As I look upon you, I seem to see rising before me the imposing band of your ancestors; I see living again before my eyes the true sons of the saints who once peopled this Island of Saints; I recognize in you the heirs of that heritage of faith and virtue bequeathed to you by your bishops, kings, doctors, martyrs, and the whole English people from the days of St. Augustine, your father in the faith, down to the days of the divisions and the partings which are ever to be deplored. I feel, in truth, my heart flooded with the waves of thought which flowed in upon the soul of the great Pope St. Gregory, when, smitten with love for the Anglo-Saxons, he sent out Apostles to them.

And I, too, sent as I am by His Holiness Pius X., I can tell you that the love of St. Gregory for your ancestors is perpetuated in the heart of the present successor of St. Peter for the descendants of those first heroes of the faith.

You have heard or read his letter, and you have therein understood with what solicitude and fatherly tenderness he seeks after England. As Pius IX. wrote to you in 1850, and as he told the deputation from England in 1871, as Leo XIII. declared in his Apostolic Letter "Ad Anglos," in 1895, and as his Holiness Pius X. proclaims to you in such explicit terms in the gracious letter he deigned to address to me on August 28th of this year, England has always held and more than ever holds a great place, a chosen place in the heart of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. But like Him whose representative he is here below, he has an altogether special love for the workers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and I am therefore happy to learn that they are here this evening in such great numbers. It is their state of life which the Divine Workman of Nazareth chose for Himself, and it is for them that the Pope cherishes the most kindly and fatherly solicitude. Workingmen of England, the labouring class, and all men who are in one way or another given up to labour oftentimes heavy, of whom in this building tonight I greet so numerous and worthy a body, know that if the Pope so loves this great country, it is above all in your lot that he is interested, that it is for you he cherishes a sort of predilection; it is urged by the incessant anxiety of bettering or lightening your lot that he multiplies in your favour the important acts of his Pontificate; in a word, his eyes and heart unceasingly turn towards you, workmen, as his beloved sons.

Let me add that if the august Head of the Church has wished that the Eucharistic Congress of London should have an exceptional importance, if he has desired to heighten its brilliance and to surround it with extraordinary good will, it is because he has for this country of England a singular esteem and the most lively sympathy. He knows its manifold influence throughout the world. Devoted to the service of Christian civilization, and seconded by a regime of equity and of respect for all rights, may that influence everywhere exercise a salutary action and prepare a still better future for the nation itself.

And what ought you to do, Catholics of Great Britain, to help in the realization of these hopes? Allow me to give you two or three words of counsel or rather of encouragement, for it is only a question of doing better what you have done already. In your glorious annals it is said that on the feast of Psalm Sunday, long before the institution of the processions of the Corpus Domini, your forefathers, wishing to imitate the youth of Jerusalem, went in a body before the Divine Master out of the churches into the streets through which the Sacred Host was carried in triumph. Today this Divine Master comes before you in the person of the Pope, of the Legate whom he has sent, of these Princes of the Church, of these Archbishops and Bishops who give so deep a meaning to this Congress, of these priests and faithful who have come from the East and the West! What a touching spectacle of the union of all hearts! What an imposing manifestation of the unity of faith of all minds! Oh, how beautiful is the Catholic Church in the union of charity and in the unity of the truth! Well, then, go to her, love her, be more united than ever amongst yourselves and with your Bishops, and the Bishop of Bishops, the Pope! Through them, make but one with Jesus Christ, in order that, as He prayed His Father, we may be one with Him, as He is one with the Father. *Ut sint unum, sicut et nos unum sumus.*

But love of the Church and union are not sufficient. In face of the difficulties to be overcome, in face of the trials by which faith and virtue are beset, you must have energy and courage. Where are you to seek them? One day two disciples, in anguish of mind, and cast down by bitterness and discouragement, were thinking anxiously of the future. A traveller met them. He spoke to

them with wonderful knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. But their troubled hearts did not respond. Nor did their minds, following only their own lights with a distrust which excluded all other authority, almost as our Modernist savants do today, surrender. It was growing late, and the shades of night were adding to the darkness that filled their souls. But faithful to the law of hospitality, they constrained the mysterious traveller to abide with them. During the meal he took bread and gave it to them. And they recognized Him: *Cognoverunt eum in fractione panis.* Here is the secret of faith and of victory. Go often to the sacred banquet. May this hospitality so generously given at this Eucharistic Congress, as you once gave it to the emigres priests of the French Revolution, and which you give today to the religious communities of France—may this hospitality, I say, obtain for our separated brethren, troubled by the anguish of doubt which their oftentimes remarkable knowledge of the Holy Scriptures cannot resolve, that they may be touched by grace and come to see where Jesus Christ is, in recognizing the Sacrament in which He hides Himself, and which the True Church has preserved for them.

And you who are Catholics already, in the midst of the failings of heart and the deceptions of life find fresh strength and courage for your souls in Holy Communion, as did your forefathers in the faith who sought it frequently and even daily.

United to the Church your Mother, strengthened by the living Bread come down from heaven, make the Old England live again. No one can tell what treasures of virtue and what incomparable influence will be added to your natural qualities and will give her in the world, along with the empire of the seas, an empire more wondrous still, that of minds and hearts! And to strengthen you in these sentiments, I am now about to bless you in the name of the Holy Father.

Mr. Lloyd-George as Preacher.

Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened a bazaar at a Methodist chapel in Carnarvon on Wednesday, and delivered a speech which will win for him the sympathy of many who have had not much sympathy with him heretofore. We are glad to give a few extracts from this speech:—

There were, he said, people who seemed to imagine that the days of religion were passed; that religion had served its purpose; that it had exhausted its mandate; that it was all very well to shackle and bridle the savagery of our ancestors; but they now considered themselves to be free men. It was all very well to give men a solace and hope in the slough of poverty, but now they were prosperous they had no further use of it. He was very much struck on the Continent, and he was always impressed every time he went there, by the fact that the men had abandoned the churches there. One went to the churches practically in every Continental country to find they were thronged with women, and hardly any men there at all. The women, true to their old and noble traditions in the past, still lingered around the Cross when others had left it; but the men had gone, and it was largely attributable to the fact that in the forty years of peace which Europe had enjoyed men had become prosperous and rich and their hearts had waxed gross with material prosperity. But no nation had ever done that without paying the penalty. There was a growing tendency to treat religion as if it were but a stage in the march of humanity towards a higher civilization, a stage along which the race must pass, but which it must, in spite of the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, leave behind if it meant to reach a more exalted destiny. Human nature in its essence was the same in every age and in every dispensation, and religion provided for the fundamental needs of human life. The joys and perils of life were always the same; and when the wise men, who from the attitude of their self-sufficiency shunned the churches, could think of some more effective agency to guide men and women through the dangerous paths of life for strengthening their hearts to bear the inevitable sorrows of life, or some idea or system or scheme of things that would light up the Valley of the Shadow, and would swallow death in victory, as the religion of Christ had done in the experience of untold myriads, who put their trust in Him, then they, the simple people of the hills, might give up the building of chapels and churches. But until that new ideal was revealed, they would go on finding a new pride and a new pleasure in making sacrifices for the old cause that saved their fathers.

It is not until a man becomes rich in money—and mean for the sake of getting more riches—that he finds out how little comfort and pleasure and how very few real friends money will bring him.

It is not until a man becomes rich in money—and mean for the sake of getting more riches—that he finds out how little comfort and pleasure and how very few real friends money will bring him.

It is not until a man becomes rich in money—and mean for the sake of getting more riches—that he finds out how little comfort and pleasure and how very few real friends money will bring him.

Advertisement for Black Watch chewing tobacco, featuring a logo with a watch and the text: 'The Name of Black Watch On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco Stands for Quality. 2273'



It always fits right. Get your size in Stanfield's—and you will get perfect fitting underwear. Stanfield's Underwear is absolutely unshrinkable. That means, no stretching—no bulging over the hips, wrinkling at the waist. All sizes from 22 to 70 inch bust—in 3 winter weights. Insist on seeing Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear 155

Advertisement for Black Knight Stove Polish, featuring an illustration of a knight and the text: 'BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH. You get not only MORE Stove Polish, but also the best stove polish that money can buy when you use "Black Knight."'

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

GATES LIFE OF MAN BITTERS. Is made of the Roots, Herbs, Barks, Buds and Plants.

The People's Medicine. Expressly to cure disease, and in chronic cases the Invigorating Syrup is used in connection to regulate the bowels. Everyone should take a few bottles. Spring and Fall to purify the blood. The cheapest and best on the market, and has been in constant use in Nova Scotia for over 70 years.

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

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

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

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

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

FARM FOR SALE. That excellent farm situated at Foster Meadow, the property of the late Hugh McAdam, is offered for sale. It is in a very high state of cultivation. There is on the farm a splendid dwelling house, well finished, and a good new barn, modern style. It is well wooded and watered, and contains 200 acres, more or less, in addition to a wood lot of 50 acres, conveniently situated. For further particulars apply to CATHERINE McADAM, Glen Alpine.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations. Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres more or less. Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. DUTIES:—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years. (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement. (3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above white living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must notify the Agent for the district of such intention. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

LAND SALE. IN THE COUNTY COURT 1907, C No. 965 Of District No. 6. Between ARCHIBALD McEACHERN and ROB ROY GRIFFIN, Plaintiffs. GEORGE J. FRASER, Absconding or Absent out of the Province, Defendant. To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, on SATURDAY, The 31st Day of October, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above-named defendant, at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, or out of the following described lot of

Land and Premises. situate, lying and being at West River, in the County of Antigonish, bounded on the east by lands formerly owned by the late William McAdam, on the north by lands of the late Alexander McDonald (Survivor), on the west by lands owned and occupied by John Fraser, and on the south by the Main Road from Antigonish to Addington Forks, containing 95 acres, more or less, with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and being the lot of land conveyed to the defendant by Zephaniah Williams by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds office at Antigonish for the said County of Antigonish, in book 62 at page 381, 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 herein 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 of deed. Dated the 11th of October, Antigonish, October 1st, A. D. 1908. DUNCAN CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. J. A. BOYD, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Canada's Possibilities.

A remarkable address on 'The Scientific Possibilities of Canada' was given before the British Association by Sir James Grant, C. M. G., F. R. C. P., London, of Ottawa. He said the Canadians as a whole were delighted at the prospect of the next meeting of the Association being held at Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, 'the very keystone of the mighty arch of the sister provinces which span the continent.'

little shamrock, because I am on the very shores of the green old Emerald Isle, and because I am in that land which gave birth to Grattan, Curran, Plunkett, Burke, Dufferin, and O'Connell, and in our noble profession, to Graves, Stokes, Corrigan, men who by the brilliance of their intellectual activity and their innate genius have carved out for themselves a name and a reputation of a truly imperishable character.

"Open the Nunneries."

This caption is the shibboleth of one G. R. Macfaul, M. A., of Ottawa, Ont. This valiant nunnerly opener writes to the Orange Sentinel of Toronto, beginning with the remarkable query, 'Is Maria Monk a myth?' That's getting back to first principles, sure enough. The learned historian maintains that Maria was not in the list of mythical persons with which we quite agree.

At the time of the Monk performance the Canada True Briton, which from the name, we would take to be an Orange organ, said: 'The general tone of the publication in question is intolerant to the last degree. Do its publishers imagine that they are the elect of God, chosen to purge the world of sin and iniquity? Let them recollect that as Protestants and if they be sincere in their profession, they have no justification to offer for intolerance, since the law of Christ is not a sealed book to them.'

About the same time the New York Times thus commented on the Monk woman's effort: 'We are late in noticing this detestable publication, this tissue of abominable lies, this vile appliance to the lowest tastes, the most gross ignorance, and the most blind superstition of the day.'

And here is what the Philadelphia Times said in its issue of July 28, 1849: 'The notorious Maria Monk was yesterday convicted of theft in New York and sent to the Tombs for trial. She has long led a degraded life, and this is but one of the many charges brought against her. Since the publication of her book of "Disclosures" she has plunged into every excess of female iniquity.'

Our troubled Ottawa friend will note that all of this testimony comes from Protestant sources. We sincerely hope he will find it satisfactory and usable in his campaign against nunneries.

Prof. Macfaul may also tack on the fact that Maria Monk died in New York prison, Sept. 8, 1849.

Most outspoken and eloquent grows the brave Ottawan as he proceeds. Listen:

'Nunneries of a certain class are prison houses in which women are restrained of their liberties. They are foreign establishments that threaten the destruction of the independence of many citizens of this, our free country. Women have been kidnapped and carried into these places. Escaping nuns have been dragged back screaming into these prisons. No investigation has followed these outrages.'

Then he quotes a pal in the warfare, Rev. A. Schutz, who was writing a book on the subject, in which he says: 'Nuns are forbidden to write their mothers; not even when sick may they do so, and dare not see them before death. No coroner enters when a nun dies to hold an inquest. The day must come when such secrecy must be forbidden by law.'

It is really remarkable how some men who write "reverend" before their names can stretch the truth. This condition may be owing to ignorance (which is inexcusable), but is more likely to arise from malice.

But Messrs. Macfaul and Schutz are wasting their ammunition. They are going off half-cocked, as it were. If they will come to Buffalo we will take it upon ourselves to show them, from garret to "dark hole," every convent in this big city. We will even agree to do the same in Ottawa or Toronto, and we think can safely include the Hotel Dieu in Montreal, the scene of the "awful disclosures" of Maria. We can assure them they will not be disturbed in their investigations. They will find behind the restraining bars and unscalable walls of the horrid nunneries women whose sweet faces and gracious manner prove them to be God's chosen ones, pure in every thought, word and deed—untainted by the dross of the world, with no thoughts save those which bring them nearer, ever nearer, to the crucified Christ whose brides they are.—Buffalo Union and Times.

Irishmen and Lord Dudley.

On the arrival of Lord Dudley at Brisbane the Queensland Irish Association sent him a letter of welcome in which it was stated that, while at the proper time Queensland Irishmen would gladly co-operate with their fellow Australians in offering dutiful and respectful greetings to his Excellency as Governor-General, they would not let this unofficial visit pass without signifying their appreciation of his services to Ireland as Viceroy and of his sympathy with Irish interests and aspirations. Confidence was also expressed that his stay in Australia would not diminish his kindly feeling towards the country in which he first represented his majesty so worthily, and that he would say from experience that self-government had made the Irish in Australia as prosperous, contented, and loyal as any people in the Empire.

Acknowledgments.

- Capt McKinnon, Antigonish, \$1 00
Francis McLean, 1 00
Andrew D McMillan, St Andrews, 3 00
Alex Grant, Fraser's Grant, 2 00
T J Burr, Dumfries, 2 00
Lizzie Cumming, U S River, 1 50
Alex A McDonald, Maryvale, 1 00
Kennedy McLean, West River, 1 00
Arch McInyre, Sydney Mines, 1 00
Rev J J McDonald, Man toba, 1 00
John J Tompkins, Margaree Forks, 4 00
John Forbes, Beech Hill, 1 00
Mary B Forbes, Dorchester, 1 00
J D Campbell, Halifax, 3 00
Rev J J McDonald, Margaree Forks, 1 00
V Cent Webb, Ottawa, 1 00
W W Webb, Harbor au Bouche, 1 00
R J Gillis, Dorchester, 1 00
Michael Mahoney, Harbor North Side, 1 00
John Brophy, Chapleau, 1 00
W E Hiebert, Springhill, 1 00
Mario Johnson, East Tracadie, 1 00
Mrs Alex R McDonald, Glis Lake, 2 00
M C Murray, Brook Village, 2 00
Dan McGillivray, Beaufort, 1 00
A J Kennedy, Vancouver, 1 00
Donald McNeill, Barra Glen, 1 00
Mrs James Brennan, Pictou, 1 00
John McIsaac, Dunmore, 1 00
Dr A C Gillis, Baltimore, 1 50
Ellen Bigley, Wellesley Hills, 1 00
Angus D McLean, Stornoway, 2 00
V J Duggan, U Springfield, 1 00
John Chisholm, Caledonia Mills, 1 00
Peter Somers, Pleasanton, 1 50
Collin F McDonald, Rowley, 3 00
Father Placide, Tracadie, 1 00
Fr McNeil, Mount Mary, 1 50
Rev Jos McDonald, Botsdale, 1 00
Jas J McLean, North Side East Bay, 1 50
Mary B McIsaac, Springfield, 1 50
Alex M McKenzie, Los Angeles, 1 00
Dr F J Waters, Ottawa, 1 00
Donald McIsaac, Rear Port Hastings, 1 00
Angus Rankin, Port Ban, 5 00
Angus Chisholm, Dawson, 1 00
Miss Mary Manuel, Canse, 3 00
Dan McDonald, Antigonish, 1 00
George Ryan, Antigonish, 1 00
Thos Henne, Pomquet, 1 00
Dennis Carroll, Barnaby River, 3 00
Angus D McEachern, Craigmore, 1 00
Sr St Margaret of B, Montreal, 1 00
Mary E Hishom, Boston, 1 50
Ethan, New Westminster, 1 00
Rev D R McDonald, Glen Nevis, 2 00
John T Gillis, Sydney, 1 00
A D McInnis, Davisburg, 1 00
Mrs Kathleen Hurley, Port Dufferin, 1 00
Rev M F Tompkins, Lower R Inhabitants, 1 00
Fiona McGillivray, Margaree, 1 00
Mrs Judge McIsaac, Antigonish, 1 00
Dan A Chisholm, Amazon, 1 50
Wm McKenzie, Antigonish, 1 05
D W Chisholm, Greenwood, 1 25
John Kennedy, Black Avon, 1 00
Christina McDonald, Boston, 1 50
Thos Barry, Glassburn, 1 00
Annie Chisholm, Guysboro Intervale, 1 00
A F Chisholm, Victor, 1 50
John J Chisholm, Littleton, 90
D R McQuarrie, Margrant Cove, 1 00
A H McQuarrie, Arisaig, 1 50
Janet A Chisholm, Beauty, 1 00
M H Reddy, Saurmo, 1 00
L McIsaac, Loch Haven, 1 50
Arch McDonald, Halifax, 1 00
Hector McIntyre, French Road, 1 00
B G Jamison, Canse, 5 00
A D McLean, Lynn, 1 50
Ronald Cameron, Lower South River, 1 00
T J Burns, Dunmaglass, 1 00
M B McNeil, Halifax, 1 00
Nellie McDonald, Whitney Pier, 1 00
Arthur Brymer, Lower L'Artoise, 1 00
S B McNeil, Port Hawkesbury, 1 00
David Murphy, Bayfield, 1 00
Mrs C C Gregory, Antigonish, 1 00
Joseph H Landry, Pomquet Station, 2 00
Malcolm McLean, Big Marsh, 3 00
Geo Sears, Sherbrooke, 1 00
John Joseph Grant, Boston, 1 00
Marion Chisholm, Portage la Prairie, 1 00
D A Robichaud, Montreal, 1 00
Joseph H Landry, Margrant Cove, 1 00
Martin Gillis, Soldier's Cove, 1 00
Neil A McNeil, Glis Point, 2 00
Ed. L Goff, Port Saunders, 1 00

Continued on page 5

We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia, and thus preventing the Sarsaparilla from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. Act gently, all vegetable.



Fall... Announcement

Annual Marked - Down Sale

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

Wall Paper. Many prefer to do their paper hanging in the Fall. I have recently bought 5,000 rolls of high class wall paper at considerably less than half its former price. Call and see for yourself the large variety of beautiful designs and the dead snags I offer. Provide for your future wants by buying your wall paper now and save at least 50 per cent.

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

Tailoring Department. I am now opening my fall importation of English and Scotch Worsted, serge and Tweed Suitings. Also Melton and Beaver Overcoating and Soutanne Cloth.

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

THOMAS SOMERS

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

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by 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 lobster factories, one a couple of miles south, and one a couple of miles north. Particulars on application. The right to accept reserved. D. MacDONALD, Antigonish, Oct. 6, '08 M. Clerk

Advertisement for HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, Limited, Amherst, N. S. Features a large illustration of a tweed jacket and text: 'Hewson Tweeds don't get shabby in a month or so, because there is no "shoddy" in their make-up. Every thread is of pure, strongly-twisted, wear-defying wool. PURE WOOL HEWSON AMHERST TWEEDS. HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, Limited, AMHERST, N. S. Also makers of Hewson Unshrinkable Underwear.'

THE NEV-A-HONE RAZOR STROP

Makes dull razors sharp. Makes sharp razors sharper. It does away with honing. Prices 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50. Ten days free trial. If you don't like it return the strop and we will refund your money. CHAS. R. WASSON, DRUGGIST, 100 King St., St. John, N. B.

DRUGS.

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

Foster Bros. Druggists, Antigonish.

PLANT LINE.

DIRECT ROUTE TO BOSTON. And All Points in United States. SAILINGS. In effect Oct. 3rd, 1908. HALIFAX TO BOSTON. Saturdays midnight. Hawkesbury to Boston Fridays 9 p. m. From Boston Tuesdays. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agents. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax, and Hawkesbury. H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager.

WANTED.

Everybody to know what we can do for you in the Insurance line. See our agent or write us direct. W. J. BUTLER & CO. General Insurance Agents. 138 Hollis St., Halifax.

We Want your business. Get our rates.

SHERIFF'S SALE

IN THE SUPREME COURT: 1908, A No. 857 BETWEEN FITZ-HUGH MAC PHIE, Plaintiff, and ALEXANDER A. McDONALD, Sheriff. To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish at the Court House in Antigonish, on SATURDAY, The 31st day of October, 1908, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. MacGillivray, ex officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 21st day of September, 1908, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court.

LAND

namely: First, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Arisaig, in the County of Antigonish, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: On the North by lands of Donald McDonald; on the East by lands of Stephen Gillis; on the south by lands of the heirs or legatees of Peter Gillis; and on the West by lands of John McDonald—containing one hundred acres more or less. Secondly, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate at Arisaig aforesaid and bounded as follows: On the North by lands of Donald McLean; on the East by lands of Stephen Gillis; on the South by lands in possession of John McDonald; and on the West by lands of Angus McDonald, containing one hundred acres, more or less. The defendant's interest in the above-described lands is to be sold herein subject to a prior mortgage to the Governors of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, and to a judgment of A. Kirk & Co., against the said defendant, which mortgage and judgment are registered respectively in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Antigonish in Book 55 at page 585 and in Book 65 at page 21. TERMS—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. JOSEPH A. WALL, Of Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiff. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 22nd September, 1908.



Two Flours in One

Beaver Flour is the best "pastry flour," just as it is the best bread flour. Because it is a blend of the two flours that are best for bread and best for pastry. Beaver Flour contains Manitoba wheat, which is rich in gluten, and makes bread that is both tasty and nutritious. Beaver Flour also contains Ontario wheat, which is famous for the light, delicious Cake, Pies and Pastry it makes. Beaver Flour is always blended in just the exact proportions, so that it is always the same and always gives the same results when you use it.

Beaver Flour

Depend on Beaver Flour for all your baking. Your Grocer has it. Dealers—write for prices on all kinds of Feeds, Coarse Grains and Cereals. T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont. 72. Includes logo for Ontario Blended Flour Association.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buggy Bargains—Standard Buggy Co., pg 5
Horse for sale—Wm McPhail, page 8
Underwear—Chisholm, Sweet & Co., page 3
Auction Sale—John A. Delcrey, page 5
Agents Wanted—Knoxton & Gilchrist, pg 8
Tenders for Cordwood—Lake Mining Co., pg 5
Tenders for Breakwater—N. Tassler, page 5
Huffer Strayed—Allan McDonald, page 8
Auction—F. H. MacPhail, page 5

LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS on page 7.
IN "DELEGATE'S" last letter the words "These wild views and general propositions" should have read "these wild views."

THE CANADA MILK Condensing factory will resume operations on Monday, arrangements having been made to operate with river water.

A MEETING of the collectors of the College Endowment Fund for the Parish of St. Ninian will be held at the Cathedral vestry on Sunday, 18th inst., at 9.30 a. m.

D. C. CHISHOLM, Secretary.

THERE WAS a change of time-tables on the I. C. R. on Monday. The regular express trains both from the east and west, arrive at Antigonish at 1.00 p. m. The fast or late express trains arrive from the east at 6.03 p. m., and from the west at 6.28 p. m.

THE CARD PARTY at the Celtic Hall this week was a most successful social event. The attendance was very large and all present spent a very enjoyable evening. Financially also it was most successful, \$171.50 being the gross receipts. The lady promoters are entitled to credit for the pleasing manner in which the entertainment was conducted.

THE McLEAN BOYS are maintaining their reputation as the fastest bicycle riders in the world. They are natives of Middle South River, this County, and many of our readers will follow with interest their achievements in the world of sports, hence the following, clipped from a Paterson, N. J., paper of recent date: "There have been any number of crack race followers at the Clifton stadium this season, but they are all back numbers when Hugh McLean is on the job. This man claims to be the champion of America at this style of racing, and judging from his performance yesterday he is it, all right. McLean met George Wiley in a twenty mile contest. When the pistol cracked McLean shot to the front and before two miles were covered he had gained a lap. He was not satisfied however, and kept plugging away. He gained lap after lap until at the end of the race he was a mile and a third in front. The time was 28:52. This is the fastest twenty miles ever ridden behind a small motor. The world's record for a similar race was 20:51 4/5, made by Nat Butler on the same track."

HYMENEAL.—Miss Mary Ann McDonald and Mr. Andrew Chisholm of Caledonia Mills, Ant., were united in matrimony at St. Andrew's on Tuesday, September 29, by Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald, V. G. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Annie Bell McDonald, of Brook Village, C. B., and the groom by Andrew Boyle of Beasley. Both bride and groom were handsomely remembered by their friends. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests enjoyed a pleasant evening at the home of the newly married couple. All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm a long and happy life.

At Tracadie, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Fr. Laffin, P. P., Joseph Girroir (Simon's son) and Theresa A. Landry, daughter of Isidore Landry.

The Church of St. Francis de Sales, Lower River inhabitants, was the scene of a happy wedding on Oct. 7, the contracting parties being Joseph A. McCarthy of Lower River inhabitants, and Rose, daughter of Patrick Tompkins of Margaree, C. B. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Maurice Tompkins, P. P., L. R. inhabitants, assisted by the Rev. John McNeil, Port Hawkesbury. Miss Stella Boyd, of River Bourgeois, was bridesmaid, and Angus McDonald of Port Richmond, C. B., groomsmen. The happy couple left on a trip through Northern Cape Breton, followed by the good wishes of hosts of friends.

THE October sittings of the Supreme Court opened here on Tuesday, Hon. Mr. Justice Graham presiding. Besides the members of the local bar, Messrs. H. Mellish, K. C., and T. L. Robertson of Halifax were in attendance. A considerable number of naturalization orders were applied for. Of the causes on the docket, Ann Gillis vs. Donald Gillis, an action to enforce a charge on lands contained in a will, was settled out of court; Wall for plaintiff and Gregory, K. C., for defendant. In R. C. Episcopal Corporation of Antigonish vs. M. A. Macpherson, an action to recover possession of glebe lands from a suspended priest, Robertson, for defendant, applied for postponement of trial to next June sittings on the ground of a change of solicitors, Mellish, K. C., and Wall for Plaintiff opposed the motion. An order postponing the trial to Dec. 15 was granted on terms. Henry Richards vs. N. & M. Smith, an action for wages as master of a vessel, was tried with a jury; Gregory for plaintiff, Mellish for defendants. The jury found that the vessel was managed by the plaintiff on his own account, though also that the defendants had requested plaintiff to act as master. Judgment on the findings was given in favor of the defendants. Hugh Smith vs. Catherine McGillivray and John McGillivray, an action for trespass to lands at Pleasant Valley, defendant claiming a right of way, was heard and judgment reserved; Gregory for plaintiff, Griffin for defendants. Court adjourned at 2 o'clock yesterday.

A PUBLIC MEETING at Antigonish on last Saturday to discuss the feasibility of constructing a line of railway from the I. C. R. at Merigomish or anearby point along the Gulf shore districts, was enlivened by the presence of the political candidates, who were there on invitation. Both received a good hearing and of course treated the matter from their party standpoints. It is well that the people should keep their question to the front. All improvements are only gained by agitation. Earnest and co-operative action on the part of the several districts directly interested must eventually win recognition. We have a good case. The County of Antigonish needs development. We possess natural resources that warrant public expenditures to give them commercial value. Our coal, iron, copper, and lime deposits are admitted to be large. We have a good stretch of coast which already possesses, under the present crude conditions of fishing, several good fishing stations. Our agricultural products are unexcelled in quality by any other County. Quantity will come with advantageous marketing facilities. These are the resources that give wealth to a county. We have them and our people should be aided in marketing them. The steam trawler "Wren" is also exercising the attention of the people of Antigonish. It is claimed that it is interfering seriously with the local fishermen's success. The "Wren" is owned principally by Guysboro capitalists. The Government has sent the cruiser "Petrel" to see that the "Wren" does not infringe the law.

THERE ARE TWO problems that must sooner or later engage the attention of our citizens. The present drought has demonstrated that our water supply is inadequate for our requirements. Since August 2, the date of the great wind and rain storm, we have had very little rain, and, as a consequence the water in the Town reservoirs is very low and has been for some weeks, notwithstanding the fact that a number of large users of the Town water have been deprived of its use for several weeks and that householders are sparing in the quantity employed. Indeed the supply even for domestic purposes has been dangerously near the vanishing point. Our people should awake to a realization of the actual conditions regarding this public necessity. This is a County blessed with abundance of good water. We are not obliged to run any risk of a shortage nor to store for anticipated droughts, entailing a danger in so doing of a contaminated drinking water. Heretofore we have been endeavoring to meet the threatened shortage by increasing the storage capacity of the reservoirs. This method has proven, as is now clearly shown, wholly inadequate, and the money so spent has been simply wasted. The only solution of the difficulty is the one frequently advocated, viz., having the Clydesdale River as our chief source of supply. Prof. Butler, the engineer on our water system, said it can be connected with the present reservoirs at a cost of some \$6,000. That estimate was given a number of years ago. Labour and material have since increased in cost, and it may be necessary to increase this estimate by fully \$2,000. Even this outlay should not deter the Town authorities. We hope to see

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on the estate of the late John A. Delcrey, Tracadie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 27th, at 10 a. m. the following stock:
3 Milch Cows, 2 Steers, 2 1/2 years old
1 Heifer, 2 1/2 years old, due to calve in May.
2 Heifer calves, 1 steer calf.
2 Yearling Heifers.
TERMS: 11 months' credit on notes with approved security.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co. CASH CAPITAL \$2,000,000. Has entered Canada for the purpose of transacting a Fire Insurance business. Those representing the Company at Antigonish and vicinity will please address:
KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST St. John, N. B. General Agents Maritime Provinces

FOR SALE.

A 3-year-old Horse, weighs 1040, partly trained in work. Nice looking carriage horse—and general purpose horse. Apply to WM. MCPHAIL, Fraser's Grant.

STRAYED.

From James River, in July, a 2-year-old heifer, spotted white and red, with a split in left ear. Any information regarding her whereabouts will be thankfully received by ALLAN McDONALD, James River Station.

TENDERS FOR CORDWOOD.

Tenders will be received by the Lake Mining Company, at the Company's office, New Glasgow, until Mon. Nov. 2nd '08. for Hardwood Cordwood—200 cords, 30 cords per month—delivered at the mine at Copper Lake, Antigonish. All to be four feet long, and all over 6 inches thick to be split, and all over eight inches to be quar cord.

Lake Mining Co. New Glasgow, N. S.

them move in this important matter at an early date. The second question is that of sewerage. A good sewerage system is next to a good water system in importance to a community. One should follow the other. Both are necessary to protect the health of residents. This latter is of course a very large question, and would require much serious thought and advice. Still it is well to prepare for a matter so essential to the community's health. Mr. W. S. Lee, lecturer for this year at McGill University on waterworks and sewers, is a native of P. E. Island, to which place he is a frequent visitor. He has intimated his willingness to meet the Council with a view of preparing plans and giving an estimate of probable cost of a sewerage system. Mr. Lee, we are informed, has had much practical experience in installing both water and sewerage systems. We respectfully recommend that the question of sewerage should receive the consideration of our ratepayers, and that correspondence on the subject should commence at an early date. It is well known that the lack of sewerage in a community is a frequent cause of disease. To wait until an emergency compels action and then to rush hastily into the construction of a system is surely poor business, as a faulty and an expensive system will result.

PUBLIC AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the late John J. Ears, at Lochaber, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following:
All the goods in the store of the late John J. Ears, aforesaid, including Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, etc.
TERMS, CASH.
ALEXANDER MANSON, Executor

Cash Market

Having bought out the good-will and business heretofore conducted and known as the Cash Market by S. A. McGillivray & Co., opposite the Post Office, the undersigned now offer to the public, at lowest prices all kinds of Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and a full line of Crockeryware No. 1 July Herring. Highest prices paid IN CASH for Hides, Wool Skins and Wool.

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

Chop Feed

One car No. 1 Chop Feed OATS and CORN Also American FLY OIL For Cattle and Horses C. B. Whidden & Son

Teacher Wanted

A grade B, C or D, male or female, teacher for Gloucester Section. Board easily obtained. Salary for balance of term, \$140. ALEX. R. McDONALD, Gloucester, Inv. Co., C. B. Trustee

Farm for Sale

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

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at public auction at the premises of the undersigned on Saturday, October 17th, 1908, at 10 a. m. the following stock:
5 Milch Cows; 3 Heifers, two years old; 1 Steer, two years old; 3 Yearling Steers; 4 Calves; 1 Yearling Mare; 2 Fat Cows.
TERMS—11 months' credit on approved notes and security.
ARCH. McDONALD, Beasley.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to November 1st, next, for the purchase of the property near the I. C. Railway station in the Town of Antigonish, N. S., belonging to the estate of the late Margaret A. Kirk, nee Henry; consisting of about five acres of land on which are a well finished house of ten rooms, comparatively new, barn and outhouse. A beautiful situation for a market gardener a perfect five and immediate possession will be given. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. If not sold will be rented or leased. J. KIRK, Administrator Dorchester, N. B. September 16th, 1908.

NOW READY Handsome Fall and Winter Furnishings

New, Clean, Crisp Things in every line of our MEN'S and BOYS' HABERDASHERY STYLES THAT ARE DIFFERENT

Handsome Patterns in Shirts, 50c, 75c., and \$1.00. Choice and exclusive Neckwear, 25c, and 50c. 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, PAJAMAS, 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 the best time to have the old furnace repaired or a new one installed. We supply the best goods in this line, and at reasonable prices. ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING DONE BY COMPETENT WORKMEN. Estimates furnished on Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating

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

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH N. S.

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

When complete satisfaction has been experienced to come back for more. This is the way with CUNNINGHAM FOOTWEAR. My goods are so stylish and such good value for the money that customers come back again and again. My Fall showing comprises a wide range of the newest goods from best makers. PRICE AND QUALITY are special features with me. My motto is quick sale and small profits.

N. K. CUNNINGHAM

HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO

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

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