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Fifty-sixth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, October 22, 1908.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

A sentence in last week's issue said that English Catholics under Queen Elizabeth "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." It should have read that Catholics "would not presume, as Protestant Englishmen later on did presume, -in the case of Charles I and James II-to act as judges in their own case,"

On Sunday, November 15, there will be one hundred sermons preached at the same hour in the Catholic churches at Chicago on "The Missionary Spirit." Among the preachers will be several bishops, Canada being represented by the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishop of St. Albert, On the three days following a Missionary Congress will be held, to consider ways and means of extending the work of the Church into those sections of the country where Catholics are few and poor, of enlarging and strengthening the mission bands who are serving the negroes and Indians, and of giving a heartier support to foreign missions.

The uniformly gentle tone in which the editor of the Ave Maria is wont to deal with matters which provoke some of his lesser brethren to violent language, makes his parenthetical remark in the following paragraph all the more keen and severe:

"It may not be generally known that the State of Louisiana maintains an asylum for lepers which it has given in charge to Catholic Sisters. (We are not aware that Protestants of any denomination have ever objected to this action on the part of the State Government, or claimed the right of sharing in the Sisters' service.) The institution is governed by a Board appointed by the rom all accounts, the admirably managed; nothing being left undone to ameliorate the sufferings of its unfortunate inmates, some of whom, it is asserted, have been much benefited by the expert medical treatment afforded."

There were many affecting scenes at the Eucharistic Congress in London. At one of the large meetings a German priest came to the front of the platform and spoke in French in the name of the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne. "He has sent me," he said, "to give you all a hearty invitation to the Eucharistic Congress at Cologne next year and to promise you the best of German welcomes, especially to our French brethren. They will be most welcome of all. We will show the world that with the common love of Our Divine Lord to unite us nothing on earth can divide us." The German envoy had a response to his words that must have delighted him, a ringing outburst of cheers and round after round of applause. As he went back to his place, Frenchmen-Bishops, priests and laymen-grasped his hand. How much better the world would be if this uniting influence of religion were more in evidence!

The Milwankee Catholic Citizen in refering to the action of a German-American convention which condemned prohibition as visionary and vain, makes the following acute observations:

Well, "prohibition" is one thing, and "the agitation for prohibition another thing. Prohibition may be a "vain attempt"; but the agitation for prohibition certainly has produced some results. It has influenced the

many of those who denounce prohibition, to propose some remedies of their own. All of which is in the line of progress. For instance: The Central Verein, heretofore usually silent on the evils of intemperance, now pro-poses two good palliatives—anti-treat-ing and abstinence.

Recently, at Milwaukee, the pressure of the brewers caused a wide-open mayor to blacklist and virtually put out of business forty odd bad saloons. Did local public sentiment do this? Hardly;-the real thing that did it were the carloads of barroom funiture coming back to the warehouses of Milwaukee brewers from the newlyconquered territory of prohibition in the southwest. That object lesson was mighty persuasive.

The son and grandson of men who distinguished themselves in the department of physics, the late Professor Antoine Henri Becquerel, who died in August last, was himself one of the most distinguished physicists of the day. The Scientific American says of him :

"Despite the fact that there was hardly a branch of pure science in which he did not make some important discovery, he occupied himself chiefly with the problem of those mysterious luminous phenomena which his father before him had studied and the solution of which his grandfather had dimly foreseen. . . . A modern scientific biography would be very largely composed of studies bearing his name; they would include monographs of all kinds on radioactive substances and radio-activity."

His name will remain forever as. sociated with the decquerel rays, but it is something better to hope that it is also written in the Book of Life, for the great scientist was a devout and humble Christian, who had family prayer in his household every day, and was regular in his attendance at

M. Rene Bazin is a man who still has faith in his country, and the fact that his novels, Catholic in tone as they are, are selling by the hundred thousand, gives him some reason to hope. But he claims to have better reason than this. In conversation with a representative of the New York Times, he lately related the following

"Last year in the course of a lecture I gave at the religious retreat in Belgium described in Le Ble qui Leve I invited my auditors, who seemed to have but a poor opinion of my country, to attend the Congress of the Jeunesse Catholique de France, to be held at Angers in March, 1908. Four young men accepted the invitation. They found assembled at Angers 8,000 young men (delegates from 1,800 groups), principally peasants and laborers. They saw 4,000 of these partake of Holy Communion in the Cathedral at eight o'clock of a Sunday morning. They listened to lectures upon the social and religious development of the working class They were astounded by what they saw and heard, and they carried word back to Balgium that Christian France still possesses many active and valiant soldiers, and that those who despair of her do not know her. It is this earnest, devout France I aspire to reveal to herself and to the world."

The Rev. Herbert Thurston, S. J., is a tireless searcher into out of the way corners of history, but it is somewhat to be feared that he is expending on a variety of topics the energy and peculiar talent which might have produced one or two great works, such as, for instance, an answer to Henry Charles Lea's books on auricular confession and celibacy. A few months ago Father Thurston published in the Catholic World some notes on a holy man of the twelfth century who is very little known, St. Benezet. In seeking information about this mediaeval bridge-builder, he learned for the first time of a modern engineer who united with the very highest professional skill, the earnest faith of a Crusader. M. Barre de Saint Venant died in 1886, and Professor Karl Pearson of University College, London, himself one of the most aggressive freethinkers in England, wrote a glowing enlogy of him for the scientific journal Nature, in which he called him the foremost representative of latter-day French mathematical physicists, and

Saint Venant stood out for the younger mathematicians of the English school as the link between the past and the present. Intimately related national brewers association to declare to the great period of French mathe

for more decent saloons. It has led matical physics he had continued to produce down to our own day, and we felt him to be as real a personality as Helmholtz or Thomson. . . He took up elasticity where Poisson left it, a mathematical theory, he leaves it one of the most powerful branches of mathematics applied to physics and practical engineering; not a small amount of this transformation is due directly to his researches or indirectly to his influence.

> The Saturday Review's opinion of Dr. Hewison's "Scottish Covenanters" has already been given at some length in these columns,, but the following additional paragraph is of

equal interest : "To Dr. Hewison the struggle between the Stuarts and the Kirk naturally presents itself in a different way. He is too well informed and too honest to conceal or palliate all the black deeds of the Covenanters, and occasionally, as when he writes of Montrose, he can say a kind word for one of their antagonists. Still the burden of his book is that from the dawn of the Reformation to the battle of Killiecrankie the Kirk of the Covenanters stood for the powers of light, and the Stuarts and their friends for the powers of darkness. It is in keeping with this view that he has bardle. has hardly a word of censuri for the sacrilege and atrocities that followed in the train of the preachers of the Reformation, and that he writes in terms of eulogy of that prince of hypocrites and traitors the Regent Murray. It is in keeping with this position that when he comes to the days of Bothwell Bridge he treats the discredited Wodrow as a serious his-torian. To those who do not know this worthy's name, suffice it to say that he is the Foxe of the Cameronians, and that it is as hopeless to turn to his pages for any sane comprehension of Claverhouse and his policy as to turn to the "Book of Martyrs" for a true picture of Bishop Gardiner. Claverhouse therefore naturally fares ill in these pages. Is it because he was a man of religion and honour that this royal cavalier has always excited among extreme Presbyterians more intense hatred than any other enemy of the Covenant? It is amusing to find Dr. Hewison even denying his claim to personal beauty (to which contemporary portraits attest) and ask ing us to believe a Whig tradition that makes him not a dark but a red-haired man. He omits to say that Highland meniories have always known him as the battles.

In his tribute to the late Joel Chandler Harris, contained in a letter written to Mr. Julian Harris, who succeeds his father as editor of Uncle Remus Magazine, President Roosevelt takes issue with the theory which excuses uncleanness in literature when it wears an elegant dress. The President savs :

"I don't know whether the purely literary critics would object to what I about to say; but from the stand point of our common American itizenship it seems to me that the ethical quality of your father's writings was quite as important as their purely literary value. I never have subscribed, and I never shall subscribe, to the doctrine that a man of genius is to be admired when he so uses his genius as to do evil not good to his fellowmen; on the contrary, the greater the artist the more heartily he is to be condemned if he uses his power for mischief, and this for the very reason that the man of the pen or the brush has at least as much effect upon national character as the man whose profession is state-

"Now, your father was a genius; and furthermore he was a man who, in his private life, in its modesty, its simplicity, its kindliness and refinement, illustrated the very quality which we must all of us like to see typical of the homes of a nation; and finally, he never wrote anything which did not make the man or woman reading it feel a little betterfeel that his or her impulses for good had been strengthened, feel a more resolute purpose to de with cheerfulness and courage, with good sense and ness and courage, with good sense and charity, whatever duty was next to be done. No writer was ever less didactic; but, quite unconsciously, every reader of his writings learned to set a new and higher value upon courage, upon honesty, upon truth, upon kindly generosity, upon all those qualities that make a man a good man n his family, a good neighbor, a good citizen in peace or war. The whole country is the debtor of your father."

And the Ave Maria adds: Mr. Harris was all that his admirers say of

him-a man of the noblest character. The ethical quality of his writings, which the President emphasizes, was simply the reflection of his life. What Mr. Harris seemed to be, he really was. In all that he did he was guided by conscience. His son relates that during the first eight months of his magazine's existence he unhesitat ingly rejected more than \$20,000's the argument which keeps the bulk of ducts.

worth of advertising which he considered unfit. "The advertising columns of the magazine must be kept clean and sweet and wholesome, just as its literature must hold to the same standard," was his reiterated state-ment; and he added that it was his intention to keep the entire magazine clean, or to call in the sheriff and have the doors of the building nailed up.

The dedication of the new cathedral of St. Boniface on October 4, is another milestone in the progress of the Church in the North-West. Father Charles Albanel was the first white man who made the overland journey from the Saguenay River to Hudson Bay. This was in 1671. Sixty years later Father Messager accompanied the Sieur de la Verendrye, in his expedition in search of the Western Sea. In 1736 de la Verendrye's son, with nineteen companions and a Jesuit priest named Aulneau, were massacred by the Sioux on an Island in the Lake of the Woods. The spot where the massacre occurred was lost sight of till an expedition from St. Boniface College discovered it and unearthed the remains of the victims in August last. From 1736 to 1818 no serious attempt was made to establish missions in the North-West. In the latter year Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin arrived at Fort Douglas, then the central station of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the first church was built on the banks of the Red River. The first Mass was said in this chapel on November 1, 1818. Two years later Father Provencher having been made a bishop, built a larger church which served as cathedral for twenty years. In 1833 work was begun on a stone cathedral, masons having to be brought all the way from Quebec. The work occupied some seven years This second cathedral was burned in 1860. The third Cathedral, which replaced it, is now itself replaced by the splendid edifice which was dedicated on the 4th inst., in the presence of thirteen bishops, with a parade of ten thousand men. The French sermon was preached by Mgr. Roy, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec, and the English sermon by Archbishop Ireland. His Grace of St. Paul knows our North-West as well as his own, and he declared in his sermon:

"Since, long ago, I first knew of the missionaries of the North-West, and head directly from many of them how they lived and how they worked, I have believed and said that no other mis-sionaries paralleled them in suffering and trial. My judgment of them I now express in the words of one of your own citizens, who knew them even better than I did, the Hon. Mr. Prendergast: It is well known Prendergast: 'It is well know among all religious orders that the Missions of Athabasea and MacKenzi are, without excepting those of China, Corea and Japan, the hardest most painful in the whole world,'

There is a clever and widely-read English paper called John Bull. It has no prejudices in favor of Catholics, and has said things which we did not relish, about us at times. But it cannot endorse the Pharisaic intolerance of the Protestant Alliance, and accordingly the editor addresses to the Secretary of that body an open letter which contains several quotable passages. Dealing with the plea that Protestant England could not tolerate an idolatrous procession in the streets of London, the editor of John Bull

"I am not a theologian, but, in just ice, it must be admitted, and you know it, that Catholics do not worship what you call a wafer. They are not any more insane than your-They worship Christ. believe He is mysteriously present in he Host. Therefore they worship the

The most important part of the oregoing paragraph is the four words, and you know it," for they mean that in the opinion of this English ourn dist the leaders of the Protestant Alliance are not simply honest bigots, but dishonest slanderers of Catholics, who make a practice of telling lies about us for the purpose of keeping the minds of ignorant Protestants inflamed against us. We read such slanders every week, and we occasionally lay some of them before our readers, in order that they may see the real sentiments of this class of people towards us, and may learn that

Protestants apart from us is not theological, nor historical, but calumnious. We never knew a Protestant yet who believed in faith without works, in the sense in which Luther used the phrase. But we find them all believing that Catholics think they can win heaven for themselves by reciting many long prayers, giving alms, etc.; this is one of the lies they have learned from their teachers. We never knew a Protestant yet, who, when the real meaning of transubstantiation was explained to him, could say that there was anything irrational about it. But even when he feels compelled to admit that it must be possible for God to work such a change, he balks at the bending of the knee to the Host, just as he would hesitate to offer adoration to Our Lord if he saw Him face to face. We never met a Protestant yet, who would frankly say that Jesus Christ, as He appeared among men, was entitled to all the marks of adoration which we give to God. When asked if they believe in the Incarnation, they say they do, but when they are pressed a little farther they say that it is a mystery, that we cannot fathom it and should not try, and that questions concerning the precise honors due to God the Son and His Sacred Humanity, had better not be raised at all. The clear-cut doctrines of the Catholic Church, which teach that the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Holy Eucharist are to receive all marks of adoration, irritate them. The high honor which we pay to Our Lady is another reminder that they do not sufficiently honor Our Lord. They know it is questions of deep theology which lie between us and them-we are speaking now of the official spokesmen of Protestantism-but they also know that it is useless to talk to their people about such questions. So they tell them that we are idolaters, that we put the Virgin Mary in the place of Christ, and so on. When the Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell, a leader of his sect in England, felt annoyed at the interest excited by the Eucharistic Congress, he doubtless said to himself: "Their Mass is nothing more than our Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Why need they make any more fuss about it than wedo?" But outwardly he said: "What the Catholics call the Host is nothing more than a piece of toast, nor as good as a piece of toast on a cold morning," How shocked he would be if some one looking on at the celebration of the Lord's Supper in a Congregational church were to say: "A good swig of whiskey would be better than that morning." He would say that the faith of those who believe in the Lord's Supper should be respected, even by those who do not believe in it, But neither he nor any of his class will grant that any respect is due to the faith which believes in the Real Presence, even though it be the faith. of two out of every three Christians.

Because the School Board of Pueblo, Colorado, would not allow the High School to have a football team, the pupils came to school dressed in little children's clothes and carrying toys, and insisted on spinning tops and rolling marbles in the school-room. The two highest classes being turned out for their misconduct, they gathered outside and yelle't defiance until the Principal persuaded them to come back and keep quiet.

The directors of the C. P. R. have accepted from the contractors the double-track wheat road, 422 miles long, running from Winnipeg to Fort William. It was built at a cost of \$10,000,000. It is announced that the Company has also acquired 110 miles of railway in Alberta, a large colliery at Lethbridge and 2225,000 acres of land suitable for irrigation for which there has been keen rivalry for a year between James J. Hill and the C. P.R.

A Washington despatch last week adopted a tariff providing for reduced rates on certain Canadian products on he condition that Canada should reduce her duty on sugar, but Canada had not agreed to this. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, on being shown the despatch, said that the Department has no knowledge of such action on the part of Barbadoes. It would be time to take action when Barbadoes notifies Canada officially. In the meantime Barbadoes enjoys the Canadian preferential tariff on sugar and other pro-

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CEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and endorsed "Tender for Blue Rocks Breakwater, N.S.," will be received at this office until 43† P.M. on Friday, November 6, 1908, for the construction of a brerkwater at Blue Rocks, Lunenburg County, Province of Nova Scotla; according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Hallfax, N. S., E. G. Minlidge Esq., 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 (8500 00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering decline the contract of fail to com-lete 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.

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

By order,

N. TESSIER,

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 7, 1908.

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THE FALL FAIR.

Prize List. Horses-Draught.

Horses—Draught.

Stallion, any pure breed, over 3 years—1st, North Grant Agricultural Society.

Mare or Gelding, any grade over 3 years—1st and 2nd. Dan Meisaac, Piessant Valley; 3rd, Angus A. McGilivrav Do., over 2 years, under 3—1st, John F. Chishoim, Beauley; 2nd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdaie; 3.1, Hugh McEacherp, Pleasant Valley. Do., over 1 year and under 2—Alex. A. McDonald, Maryvale; 2nd, M. Rogers, N. Grant, 3rd, Colin Joseph Chisholm, St. Andrews. Do., 1st, John Grant, Billey Brook; 2nd, R. K. McDonald, Copper Lake; 3rd, Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook

Frood Mare, any grade, foal by side—1st, R. K. McDonald, Copper Lake; 3rd, Ronald Chisholm, North Grant; 3d, F. R. Trotter.

Special prizes for Burieign colts—1st, John Grant; 2nd, R. K. McDonald; 3rd, A. D. McInto-h, Loch Katrice.

Grancal, Purpose Horses.

General Purpose Horses.

Mare or Gelding over 3 years—ist. Co in Ross.
Maryvale; 2nd, deo. McIsake, Antigonish; 3rd,
Cameron Chisholm, Sait Sorinzs Do., over 2
years and under 3—ist, Allan J. Ross, North
Grant; 2nd, James McDonalt, Maryvale; 3rd,
Wm McDearmid, Clydesdale Do., over 1 year
and under 2—ist, Wm Chisholm, Harbour; 2nd,
Walter Grant, Harbor; 3rd, Alex. C. Chisholm,
Caiedonia Mills. Do., ist, Ranaid McGillivray,
Landing; 2nd, John W. Chisholm, Glassburn;
3rd, Ranaid Chisbolm
Brood Mare with foal by side—ist, John
Adams, Cape George; 2nd, C. B. Whidden &
Son; 3rd, Robert S. Cameron, Glen Aline.
Pair, shown in harness—ist. F. R. Trotter;
2nd, Dan McIsaac; 3rd, H. Smith, Clydesdale.

Carriage Horses.

2nd, Dan McIsanc; 3rd, H Smith, Clydesdale.

Carriage Horses.

Stallion, pure bred, over 3 years—1st, John D. McDonald, S. S. Cape George.

**Mare or Geiding, any grade—1st, W. Dunn, Harbour; 2nd, Dan. A. Chisholm, L. S. River; 3rd, Howard McNair, Antigonish; Do., over 2 years and under 3—Angus R. McDenald, William's Foint; 2nd, Alex. Chisholm, N. Grant; 3rd, Angus A. McDonald, Fairmout. Do., over 1 year and under 2—1st, Ranald McDonald, Harbour; 2nd, John R. Fraser, Harbour Road. Do., under 1 year—1st, H. Smith; 2nd, James Carter, Antigonish.

Brood Mare, foal foal by side—1st, James Carter, Antigonish.

Matched pair in Harness—1st, Sydney Herrick, Pinevale.

Ranalster Houses

Roadster Horses.
Stillion, standard bred, over 3 years - 1st,

Stillon, standard bred, over 3 years — 1st, M. F. Ronan.
Mare or Gelding, any grade, over 3 years shown in harness—Geo. J. Koss, Antigonish; 2nd, Colin F. Ross; 3rd, Edward Haley, Antigonish Do, over 2 years and under 3—1st, Dan Forbes, James River Station; 2nd, Fred Chisholm, James River Station; 2nd, Fred Chisholm, James River Station; 3rd, W. E. Landry, Antigonish Do, over 1 year and under 2—1st, Colin F. Ross; 2nd, Alex McDonald, Briegly Brook; 3rd, Dan J. McDonald, William's Point Brood Mare with foal by side—1st, James & C. Dougall, Harbor Dougall, Harbor

BEEE CATTLE

Bull, over 2 years — 1st, Alex Kirk, Purl
Brook; 2nd, Angus A McDonald, Upper South
River; 3rd, Beauley Agricultural Society
Cow, over 3 years—1st, F. R. Trotter
Helfer, over 2 years and under 3—F. R. Trotter,
Antigonish
Helfer, under 1 year—1st and 2nd, F. R. Trotter
Bull, over 2 years—1st. Fairmout Agricultural
Society; 2nd, Harbour Road Agricultural
Society; 2nd, Harbour Road Agricultural

Society

Cow over 3 years—1st, F R Trotter; 2nd, Wm Chisholm, Harbor; 3rd, John R Fraser

Heffer or Steer over 3 years—1st, James McDonald, Cloverville

Hetfer or Steer, over 2 years and under 3 years—1st, John R Fraser; 2nd, Wi Ham Chisholm, Harbor; 3rd, John R Fraser; 2nd, Wi Ham Chisholm, Harbor; 3rd, John R Fraser; 2nd, Ranald McBonald, Clyeesdale; 3rd, Wm McDearmid Heifer or Steer under 1 year—1st, W J Chisholm; 2nd, H Eadle; 3rd, James D Hanrahan Fairmout

Best Yoke Work ng Oxen—1st, F R Trotter; Best Yoke Work ng Oxen-lst, FR Trotter; do, T Ethridge; 3 d, Ronald Cameron, o S

Dairy Cattle—Holstein.

Bull over 1 year and under 2-1st, John C Clasnolm, L S kiver
Bull under 1 year—ist, John C Chisholm
Cow over 4 years—J C Chisholm, L S kiver
Heifer, over 1 year and under 2 years—Colin
F Mcadam, West River

Ayrshire Pure Bred. Bull, over 2 years—1st, Taylor Bros, Anti-gonish; 2nd, Dan J. stcDonald, Fraser's Mills; 3r., ant gonish agricultural Society Bull, under 1 year—1st, F. 2 Trouter Cow, over 4 years—1st, and 2nd, Taylor Bros; 3rd, F. R. Frotter

Any Grade.

Cow, over 4 years—ist, w M McDonald Cow, over 3 and under 5 years—ist. Taylor Bros.; 2nd John C hishoim; 3rd, F R Trotter Heifer, over two years and under 3 years—ist, McLean Cunningham Heifer, over 1 year and under 2 — Miss Mary McConnell, Antigonish; 2nd, Alex Chisholm, North Grant; 3rd, John R. Crockett, Antigonish

Heifer, under 1 year-1st, McLean Cunning-ham, antigonish; 2nd, 41ss Mary AcConnell, Antigonish; 3rd, Taylor Bros

Leicester or Long Wool Ram, over 1 year - Wm. J. Walsh, Fair-

mont.
Ram, under 1 year, — James McDonald, Cloverville.
Ewe, under 1 year—1st and 2nd, R. D. Chisholm, James River Station; 3rd, Taylor Bros.
Ewe or Wether, under 1 year—1st, Taylor Bros; 2ud, Thomas Mc amis, Autizonish; 3rd, James C. & ter. lames Ca ter.

Shropshire, Pure Breed. Ram. over 1 car - 1st, Lechaber Agricultural Society; 2nd, Ronald Chishorm. Briley Brook; 3rd. Angus J. McDonald, Fraser's Bills.

Oxford, or other Medium or Short Wool.

Ram. over l year.—ist Dan J. Mc onald 2ng, A. McMillen, Upper South River; 3rd Loch ber Agricultura, 30c ety. Ewe over l year—1st, A.S. McMillen, Upper S.

Ewe or Wether, under 1 year -1st and 2ad. A. S. McMillen.

Swine. Yorkshire, Pure Bred.

Boar, over 1 year—1st, Alian McDonald, St. ndrews; 2nd, H Eadie.
Sow, ander 1 year—rd. Eadie.

Any Grade. Sew or Barrovs under 1 year -1st, Taylor Bio. : 2nd aliah J. Ross; 3rd, J. Dowell, antique ish.

Continued on page 4

Women's Rights.

The Tablet's review of the Redemptorist Father Rossler's works on Women's Rights, summarises that the second part surveying the part of women in the world of history:

Christianity, and especially Catholicity, has always been the champion of woman; and of this the evidence adduced is overwhelming. Not only did Christianity deliver her from that slavery and worse, which was her slavery and worse, which was her normal condition in every pagan country in the world, but by insisting from the first on honour to Our Lady, by setting her up as a type of the Church herself, by opening to women the independent life of the cloister, thus asserting her right to a life of her

"Sovereign Cashmere Hose." with linen splicing, wear the best.

own in a way that was hitherto unheard of, by establishing one and the same moral code for man and woman, same moral code for man and woman, and by raising the law and sanctity of marriage to a height which Christianity alone has been able to assert and maintain, she has once for all set woman in a relation of equality with man from which, while Christianity lasts, she cannot again be ousted; a relation which, while it confirms the teaching of patture as to the dependteaching of nature as to the dependence of woman on man, and as to the place of woman as his helpmate, nevertheless secures for her an independent status, both in the order of patters and in the order of the supernature and in the order of the supernatural.

As the author draws out this ininfluence of Christianity on the history of mankind, it is glorious to watch the procession of sainted women, the ornaments of the human race, whose names comes crowding on the pages of the volume, ever more closely as the history proceeds; while from time to time one stands out like that of St. Bridget of Sweden, or a St. Catherine of Siena, or a St. Elizabeth of Hungary, or a St. Elizabeth of Portugal, even above the names of the men of its time. Outside Christianity, indeed outside the Catholic Church, there is no parallel to this noble panorama. Nor is it only in canonised saints that ornaments of the human race, whose no parallel to this noble panorama. Nor is it only in canonised saints that the fruit of the Church's teaching is made manifest. Learned women, too, have followed in her train. St. Hildegard, Elizabeth of Schonan, Payenne of Tournai, Christiana of Pisa, are names that follow one another very opicitly, while the appliet of chivalry. quickly; while the spirit of chivalry which resulted in her teaching, and which, while so much else is lost, to the honour of mankind is not yet dead, is a gift for which posterity, men and women, owes to the Church

a last debt of gratitude. The role which the Church has thus The role which the Church has thus played in asserting, defining, and defending the rights and the dignity of women is still more emphasised when we come to the age of the Revival of Learning. That Revival was in part Christian, in part pagan. Wherever it was pagan, there woman was uniformly flattered by winning words into servitude, used as a play. words into servitude, used as a plaything in practice, degraded in moral thing in practice, degraded in moral standard; wherever it was Christian, there again the line is long drawn out of saints and scholars, and pure and independent lives—Caecilia Gonzaga, Colet, Catherine of Bologna, Eustochium of Messina, Paula Gambara, Savanhara, Mantaltas, Ocanna, of Seraphina of Montefeltro, Osanna of Mantua, Stephana of Quinyiani, Columba of Rieti, Margaret of Savoy, Clara Gambacorta, Catherine of Genoa, Frances of Rome, and very many more. On the other hand, in the eyes of any self-respecting man or woman, nothing can more condemn the moral doctrine of Luther than the gross indignity with which he spoke of woman, the gross defence he made of lust, the gross grounds on which he made light of the marriage tie and

made light of the marriage He and even of the law of nature.
But in opposition to Luther and his Reformation comes another awakening in the Church. St. Teresa heads the line; and she is followed by Catherne of Ricci, Rose of Lima, Angela Merici, Ursula Bennicasa, Vittoria Fornari, Rosa Venerini, Jane Frances de Chaptal Margaret Mary Alacoque. de Chantal, Margaret Mary Alacoque. Mary Ward, and a host of others; indeed, it would almost seem that as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries passed, God on the one hand, and the world on the other, were striving which could most make use of woman in the service each had in

With the French Revolution the rights of women received another check. The paganism of Rousseau and Voltaire had won the day, and with the rise of paganism, as has always been the case, the cause of woman degraded. But it was not for long. Though humbled in France she was honoured abroad, notably in Germany and England; for this is the age of Mary Wolstonecraft, of Frances Burney (Madame d'Arblay,) Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, and others; while the day was close at hand when the demand for universal liberty set up by the Revolution would find an echo when the Revolution little suspected. From the ashes of a ruined nation there sprang into Though humbled in France she was of a ruined nation there sprang into being another line of noble women who set on foot greater and more beneficial movements of reform than beneficial movements of reform than have been brought about by many years of legislation—Euphrasie Pelletier, Julie Billiart, Marie Rivier, Madeleine Sophie Borat, Philippine Duchesne, Pauline Jaricot, Martha and Johanna Rendu, Victoire de Bonnault, Johanna Jugan, Marie Eustella, and the rest.

Thus inside and outside the Church

Thus inside and outside the Church the question of the liberty of woman to work for herself, to maintain her own independence, and to take her part in the life of the world, is no mere growth of today; nor does it belong to any one nation or country. It has arisen in every land which calls itself Christian, and in every land it seems to be workand in every land it seems to be work ing to the same solution. More and more woman is proving by actual deeds that, if protected, she can work for good on a wider sphere than has hitherto been allowed her; and it would seem that history at least speaks eloquently in support of what are called her rights. But with one proviso. Alongside of her glorious progress there is drawn a dark line which proves beyond a doubt that she can advance only when protected. can advance only when protected. Give her so-called equality, demand that she should hold her own on the same footing with man, leave her to be caressed or struck down at will by the capricious hand of paganism, and her second state is worse than the first. It is not without a purpose, both for her own preservation and for the sake of her influence in the world, that nature has implanted in woman a leaning to religion: deprived of her religion, and what is all the rest worth?

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Commissioner of Dominion
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THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

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

Yes, if circumstances permitted! interposed Barnewell. 'But we know very well they do not permit it. And therefore a truce to these wearisome speeches on politics, that spoil our merrymaking. Pass the bottle, Bab-

These speeches, as you please to term a few sensible remarks, might lead to something practical, if there were a dozen young men like minded with ourselves,' remarked Salisbury. If we six only had sufficient pluck,

said Babbington, 'we might with one bold stroke save England from being lost to the Faith, and obtain eternal renown for ourselves.'

'I devoutly hope you mean nothing of this sort for Elizabeth,' said Tichbourne with a significent gesture. For if you do, I shall leave the room forthwith, I will not be accessory to any such crime, I will not even hear it

spoken of. 'Listen to my proposal,' rejoined Babbington, 'before you fire up in that way. As you know, towards the close of the year I went down to my place Christmas Eve my steward came to Deroyshire, On the morning of me quite breathless, with the intelli-gence that Mary Stuart was to be removed from Tutbury, where under the charge of Sir Ralph Sadler, see had been comparitively well treated, to Chartley, near Barton. The Privy Council had appointed Sir Amias Pau-let, a rabid Puritan, to be her jailer, and it was whispered abroad, that it would go ill with her there, in fact that an end would soon be put to her I must make haste, he said, if I wanted to see her; about noon she was expected to pass through Staley-I mounted my horse at once and rode the few miles to the spot. All the neighbourhood was on foot: hundreds of people were standing in groups on the highroad, in the criving snow, to see the captive Queen pass by, so greatly was she beloved for her kindness to the poor, and venerated on account of her angelic patience. At last the mournful procession came by; it consisted of fifty troopers in whose midst rode Mary Stewart with Sir Ralph at her side, and her men and maidservants close behind. Just as she reached the cross, a gleam of wintry sunshine broke through the clouds, and rested on the group of The Queen was dressed in black, and seemed scarcely able to sit upright in her saddle, yet she threw back her long veil and smiled kindly at the country people, many of whom were weeping. How immensely she had altered in appearance, since I was her page at Sheffield Castle! She was then a picture of beauty, the loveliest woman I had ever seen; now her long captivity had greatly aged her, she looked like a withered and faded flower. I heard a burly peasant behind me say: 'Ay, poor soul, she wont last much longer,' And another answered: 'What would you have, gossip, buried alive as she has been all these years! And people do say, she will have it much worse now than in that cold damp hole, Chartley. Sir Amias Paulet is not the one to make any man's bed softer. I would not give a dog to the care of such as he. But last Sunday I heard the new preacher in the 'Mayflower' say that was just what the Privy Council wanted with this Moabitess-so he

ground for hope, and the new religion as well as the Queen will be in danger. Such were the opinions expressed by the peasants, while Mary Stewart rede by, bowing graciously in acknowledgment of the greetings she re-ceived. I said to myself: These rustics are perfectly right! That is exactly what Burghley and Walsingham are aiming at the death of our rightful sovereign! It is true that while she lives, there is still some chance for us. Then I thought what cowards we Catholics are! Are there really not half - a - dozen men to be found amongst us ready to risk their lives for the life of this royal princess. found amongst us ready to risk their lives for the life of this royal princess, on whom our last hope rests? Then I remember you, Brothers, and I determined to propose to you that together we should attempt ay and accomplish also, this noble, this truly thivalrous deed. What say you? Will you or will you not? And as sure as I am a living man, if your courage fails you, I have sworn alone and singlehanded to rescue the illustrous Mary Stuart from the men who are murdering her by inches!

called her-that she should be done to death at last. For as long as this

Stuart is alive, the Papist will have

who are murdering her by inches!

Babbington spoke with such feeling and animation, that he awoke in us the same enthusiasm. All who were present sprang to their feet, and grasping his hand, shouted; "We will join you! Hurrah for Mary Stuart! We will risk life and lands to set her free!"

to set her free! And so it came to pass that on that Feast of the Epiphany the generous resolve was taken unanimously that we six young noblemen under Babbing-ton's leadership, should undertake at all risks to liberate the Queen of Scots all risks to liberate the Queen of Scots from prision and from the hands of her enemies. We were stimulated to do this, it must be acknowledged, to a great extent, by the bond lately formed under Leicester for the defence of Elizabeth, who certainly stood far less in need of protection than her unharms sign!

of Glasgow, Mendoza, the former Spanish Ambassador, Morgan, and others. The universal opinion was that her place of refuge must be in France; but they all begred him, while they commended his scheme, to defer the execution of it for a time, since it must be carried out in concert with another scheme, which they were elaborating, and of which they hoped

shortly to give us the details. In the week after Easter Babbington returned and reported to us what had been said. It was agreed amongst us, that before any steps were taken, we would each one of us set his affairs in order, both temporal and spiritual, since on so hazardous an enterprise as that whereto we were pledged, we held our lives in our hand. We also determined to be present in a body at the execution of the two priests, which was already spoken of as certain, in order to see with our own eyes the fate possible in store for us. It was for the purpose of making our Easter confession to Father Weston that we repaired to Woxindon. The circumstances that prevented us from doing so have already been told by my This brings me back to that evening in April, when we dismounted at the door of the Blue Boar in St.

Mine host came out to receive us, bowing and smirking, while the ostler took our horses away to the stable. 'Fie, gentlemen,' he said, 'what long faces I see on this lovely Spring day! Please to walk up to your room upstairs and drown your cares in a gob-let of wine. I have just received a new consignment from the Rhine Deidesheimer, like molten gold, soft to the palate, but fire in your veins, Or would some old Bourdeaux please you? If you ask my advice, sirs, I think there is nothing comes up to a bowl of stiff, well brewed punch.'

Rambling on after this fashion, the host led the way into the house. Bab-ington, the leader of the little band, cut him short, bidding him to send up the best supper he could provide, for we had not yet dined; after that we would do honour to his choice wines.

The room in which we found our selves was not very spacious, but pleas int and scrupulously clean. The two windows looked out upon the green, with the oak trees; the only ornament on the walls was a pen-and-ink drawing by Tichbourne, which consisted of our six heads, surrounded by wreaths of laurel. As likenesses, they were not at all bad, for nature had gifted Tichbourne with talent for all the fine arts. I can see that illfated picture new; Anthony Babing-ton, our chief, occupied the centre, with his handsome daring tace, not exempt from a touch of vanity. The exempt from a touch of vanity. The other five were arranged around him Tichbourne's portrait was next to me, or we were united by a similarity of tastes as well as by mutual affection. Beneath the whole Babington had inscribed the lines:

Hi mihi sunt comitee, quos ipsa pericula junqunt.

These are my comrades, united to me by a common danger. We shall presently see that this

verse was not chosen at random. We were soon seated round the oaken table, and did full justice to the excellent viands placed before us. When my friend Tichbourne had said grace, (his habit of always performing this duty led us jestingly to call him 'the parson') and the cloth had been removed, the host himself brought in a round, highly ornamented flagon, which he set upon the table. He then took out of a cupboard six silver goblets, and filled them one after another ending with a glass for humself.
'Your health, good sirs,' he said.
'May you experience the truth of
what Holy Scripture says, that wins
cheers the heart of man. For never
have I seen you merry fellows so silent over your meal Where in the world does the sho pinch with you? Not that old Clay ton wants to ferret out your secrets but we all know that even rich young gentlemen like you may happen to find their purses tight, and if so, the host of the Blue Boar would think nothing of a few paltry pounds, to which the gentlemen would be wel-come merely on their word of honour, without a written acknowledgment?

without a written acknowledgment.

We thanked the good man for his generous offer, and assured him the state of our funds was not such as to cause us disquietude. He then looked at us in turn with as searching a glance as he could throw in his shrewed little eyes, but build us his shrewed little eyes, but build us his shrewed little eyes. half-buried as they were in his fat cheeks, and clearing his throat, be-gan: 'Well, gentlemen, I humbly ask your pardon. I am right glad ask your pardon. I am right glad that your purses are full, and yet, by Jove, I am half sorry, too. For, excuse me, but I am sure something has gone wrong with the gentlemen, and I could almost wish it were money matters, as that malady could then be easily cured. What may it be after all? If I saw only one of you hang his head. I should conclude he was in love and trouble myself no more about it; but now you all of you look so glum, even the worthy Mr. Tichbourne, who has got a sweet young wite, God bless her. It occurred to me—I must again beg your pardon, me-I must again beg your pardon, but you know I mean well, and I must speak out-it occurred to me that it might be something connected with the rumours which reached my ears to-day. Yes, good sirs, believe me, one cannot be too careful in these than her unhappy rival.

From that day forth our confabulations, when we met at the Blue Boars, were for the most part about the means of carrying out our project. The chief difficulty was this: If the prisoner were set free, where could a place of safety be found for her? At any rate, it must be abroad, therfore in March Babbington wentto Paris, to ask counsel on this point of some of Mary Stuart's best friends, who were

should have no objection to have you Catholics served at least in the same way we were served under 'Bloody Mary,' when there were plenty of underhand goings on. But yesterday one of Walsingham's creatures, one of his craftiest spies, I know the fox, slipped into this room. I happened to come up just as he was writing down your names and the piece of Latin from the picture over the chimney piece there, I need hardly say I sent him about his business pretty quickly, and dismissed the girl that same day, to whom he was paving court, for the sake of worming things out on the sly; for I loathe from the bottom of my soul these sneaks and tale-bearers. Now, good sirs, I do not for a moment credit you with seriously cherishing any design against crown, or country for no man in his senses would look for conspir-ators among jolly fellows like you, of whom, alas! merry England cannot now boast as many as in days of yore. With your permission, however, gentlemen, let me remind you that the laws now-a-days are very sharp and severe, and the Lord Chief Justice would think nothing of twisting an ugly rope out of harmless hempen strands. Of course I should get into trouble too, but I will not speak of that. To make an end: I thought it my duty to warn you, that Walsingham certainly has his eye on you, and for your own sakes I should much rather you should observe less secrecy about your meetings here. craving your indulgence, gentlemen, in all submission. I beg you to think over my well meant warning.

So saying, he tossed off his glass, made the nearest approach to a bow that his obesity permitted, and left the apartment. When the door had closed behind him, we sat for a moment in silence, looking inquiringly at one another. Then Babington struck the table with his fist, and said, with a forced laugh: 'Well, good friends, what of this? We might have known that sooner or later Walsingham would get wind of our enterprise, but we have no reason to think that he is aware of its object,'

'Probably not, observed Henry Donne, dryly, but the hounds are on the scent.

And before they run us to earth, we shall have reached our goal: the illustrious Queen, the fairest and noblest of her race, born to inherit the crown of England, will be free, will have fled with us to the continent, and our names will be inscribed on our country's annals in letters of

'Or we shall be branned as traitors, and our heads impaled on London Bridge,' Donne quietly replied to

Banington's enthusiastic outburst. 'What?' continued the latter, is he first semblance of difficulty overthrow the plan we have pledged ourselves to, as a breath overturns a child's house of cards? Did we not take into account the chance of fail-ure when we resolved to liberate the captive queen? He who would win fame's highest prize, must be propared to hold his life cheap.

(To be continued.)

The Parliament of Science

Some extremely interesting and valuable papers on matters of Empire interest have been read during the week at the meetings of the British Association in Dublin. Professor William Ridgeway's

presidential address delivered to the Anthropological Section fell into two main divisions. In the first he endeavored to show that the generally accepted criteria for distinguishing race failed in their purpose, in the second that the laws of heredity were

Of the many problems at present before anthropologists, the chief, Protessor Ridgeway contended, was the stratification of populations in Europe of extending Ottoman, not Tenton,

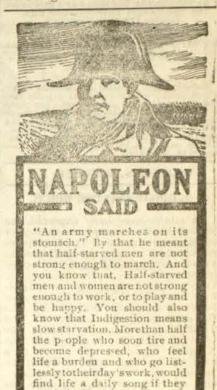
In order to determine the question three criteria were adopted: (a) The colour of the skin, hair, and eyes; (b) the shape of the skull and other steological characters; (c) the system of descent through males. The first was said ta break down completely because of such sweeping metamorphoses conditioned by environment as the change of the New England American from the English type to the hatchet-face, scraggy-hearded ype of the Red Indian, the change of the Boers in South Africa from the Dutch type, and the variation of the Indian types in the two Americas in the passage from the extreme north to the extreme south.

The influence of climate was so great that it was fair to assume that the similarity between the Berbers, Greeks, Jews, and Arabs was due not to their being, as Sergi thought, descended from a single common type, but to the similarity of their climatic conditions. Looking at the matter from the opposite standpoint, there was ample evidence to show that blonde and dark Berbers existed side by side in the third century before Christ, and there was therefore no reason to assume that there should not be true Aryans of a dark as of a light complexion.

The Turkish Revolution.

The Turkish revolution continues to pursue the even tenor of its way; retrenchment and reform, carried out with wise discretion, are the order of the day. Two distinguished Engishmen, Chitty Bey and Sir William Willcocks, have been asked to lend their service to the Turkish Government. Chitty Bey, who is now serving in Egypt, is to supervise the reform of the Customs service, and Sir Willcocks, who has done so much for Egypt in developing the fertilising power of the Nile wa'ers, is to act as adviser to the Government for irrigation works. His great task will be to bring back to life the long dead vally of Mesopotamia. region through which flow the Tigris and Euphrates used to be one of the gardens of the world, and that it should be allowed to become what it is, an arid, inhospitable desert, is sufficient condemnation of the old methods of Turkish government. It s interesting to note that it has been one of the great ambitions of Sir William Willcock's life to be entrusted with the work of restoring the ancient system of irrigation in Mesopotamia. It will be a labour of love to him. Some time ago he made a survey of the ground; the old channels in which the fertilising fluid used to flow where easily traceable on the surface of the desert. "When I looked at them," he said, " I thought of the valley of dry bones, and longed to be able to clothe them again with the flesh of of life." The execution of the Mesopotamian irrigation scheme by the Turkish Government as a national project means the abandonment by Germany of ambitions which she has long cherished. Germany no doubt, meant to do the work berself; to create a great fertile province, which would be German in all but name, on either side of her Bagdad Railway. In the changed eing neglected by legislators to the Turkish revolution, it is more than grave danger of the community. likely that even the Baghdad Railway

then residing there; the Archbishop of Glasgow, Mendoza, the former Spanish Ambassador, Morgan, and others. The universal opinion was that no heed to this idle gossip, although I the change. - Standard of Empire.



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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

As might have been expected, the Sacred Books convey no theory of celestial appearances. The descriptive phrases used in them are conformed to the elementary ideas naturally present ing themselves to a primitive people. Thus, the earth figures as an indefinitely extended circular disk, lying between the realm of light above and the abyss of darkness beneath. The word firmamentum, by which the Hebrew rakia is translated in the Vulgate, expressed the notion of a solid, transparent vault, dividing the 'upper waters' from the seas, springs, and rivers far below. Through the agency of the floodgates, however, the waters sustained by the firmament were, in due measure, distributed over the earth.''—Catholic Encyclopaedia, Vol. II., art. "Astronomy."

The principle of interpretation laid down by Leo XIII. in the Encyclical Providentissimus Deus, regarding the descriptions of the physical world contained in Scripture, is that the sacred writers did not intend to teach men the essential nature of things physical but "went by what sensibly appeared." In other words, they did not intend to put forward any theory about these things, to give their own ideas, or the ideas of their time, about these things, but confined themselves strictly, in their descriptions of them, to what appears to the senses. Their language thus conveys the truth of sense-impressions, for the most part under the form of metaphor, not the truth of intellectual ideas. Even the most "elementary ideas" belong to the realm of intellect, and involvesome sort of theory ; for what is theory but the effort of the intellect to form to itself some idea of the inner nature of that which lies behind and beyond sensible appearances?

The writer of the paragraph given above, first tells us that "the Sacred Books convey no theory of celestial appearances," and the next moment proceeds to set forth the ideas they convey of the form of the earth, its position in space, and the nature of the firmament. But what are these ideas if not theories, crude indeed, but theories not the less? Our senses reveal to us the earth as a circular disk, if you will, but not as indefinitely extended, for if we were to go by sense alone we should fancy that the earth was circumscribed by the horizon, while, on the other hand, it is especially by the testimony of the senses, by the observations of navigators, that the earth has been shown to be round. Again, our senses show us no realm of light above, no abyss of darkness beneath, but rather show us the sun, which is our great source of light, as rising from below in the east, then mounting upward, then sinking again in the west. Lastly, all that is said about the firmament as being a solid vault, having floodgates or sluices through which the upper water comes down and are distributed over the earth, belongs to the domain of intellect, and is theory pure and simple; for which of our senses discerns the firmament as solid? or who has ever observed other floodgates than the clouds whence the rain descends upon the earth? It is therefore a contradiction to say that the Sacred Books convey no theory of celestial appearances, and in the same breath to affirm that they set before us the ideas that a primitive people formed to themselves of the things in the world around them-ideas which are neither more nor less than theories as to the mature and properties of these visible

Now we maintain that the Scripture sets before us no theories about the things of the physical world; that what it gives us is the truth of phenomena, not the truth of noumena, the truth of things as they impress themselves upon the senses, not the truth of things as they reveal themselves to the intellect. With the help of a Cruden's Concordance we have been able to find no passage in the Bible where the earth "figures as an indefinitely extended circular disk, lying between the realm of light neath." Such an idea of the earth and its celestial environment the words of Scripture do not bear, and it above and the abyss of darkness be-

has to be read into them before it can And in fact, the word "irmamen. be got out of them. The same is true of the notion of the firmament and its floodgates attributed to the sacred writers. What we find in Scripture is a description of the sky or firmament as it strikes the senses; the sacred writers put forward no notion of their own or theory about it. We bave dealt with the subject in a former number of this paper, and what was said then may be repeated now. almost word for word.

Does the Book of Genesis really speak as if the "firmament" were a solid vault? Dr. Driver, in his Genesis, says it does, and cites passages from Job, the Psalms, etc., in support of his contention. But the whole context of these passages is of a highly figurative and poetic character. Driver tells us that the firmament was supposed by the Hebrews to be a solid vault "supported far off by pillars resting upon the earth" (c. 1, v. 6.) In proof he refers to Job 26: 11, where we read: "The pillars of beaven tremble, and are astonished at his rebuke." It needs no great stretch of imagination to find the "pillars of heaven" astonished at being taken literally. How little real insight Driver has into the Hebrew mind may be gathered also from this other instance. He says the Hebrews supposed that "above this vault [i. e. the firmament] there were vast reservoirs of water, which came down, in time of rain, through opened sluices" - the 'floodgates" of the writer in the Catholic Encyclopaedia. The man lacks imagination; and he lacks knowledge. Had he read Job attentively, he would have found this account of the phenomenon of rain: "He draweth up the drops of water, which distill in rain from his vapour, which the skies pour down, and drop upon man abundantly "-c. 36, vv. 27, 28. Again, in 3 Kings: "And it came to pass in a little while that the heaven grew black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain "-c. 18, v. 45. The Hebrews referred the origin of rain to the clouds, like the rest of us. They may seem to us extravagant in their use of figurative language, as when they describe the effect of the Almighty's rebuke by saying that "the pillars of heaven trembled and were astonished" at it, or the downpour of rain at the time of the deluge by saying that "the windows of heaven were opened,"I but the nran who has not imagination and discernment enough to perceive that they are speaking figuratively is constitutionally incapable of interpreting their works. When we say today, in describing a terrific rainstorm, that the bottom seemed to have fallen out of the sky, one would be literal-minded to the verge of stupidity who should take us to mean that the sky really has a bottom that falls out during a

great rain. We may surmise that the writer in the C. E. has been reading Driver on this point, for Driver is reputed to be quite "up to date." As for the assertion that "firmamentum" of the Vulgate expressed the notion of a solid, transparent vault, it is obvious to remark that the mind of the writer of Genesis is to be gathered from the word used in the Hebrew original, which is rakia, meaning an expanded or extended thing from raqu, to beat out, to stretch out-not, of course, from the word used in the Vulgate. Besides, where is the warrant for supposing that the Vulgate "firmamentum" signifies a solid vault? St. Augustine, who lived near enough to the time when that great Latin version of Scripture appeared, and was conversant with its usage if ever anybody was, understands "firmamentum" to mean (1) the upper region of the sky where the stars are seen and (2) the lower region of the air that surrounds the earth-De Genesi ad litt, 1, 2, c.12

1 That the expression the windows [or flood-gates] of heaven were opened" (Gen 7; 1) is not to be taken literally, but its simply a striking and pleture-que figure of speech employed to sightly the treme adous rainfall, appears from the context, where it is said in the person of God. "I will cause it to rain upon the earth forty days and forty rights "(ib v 4); also from the expression so closely joined with it, "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up", which is clearly figurative. The Speaker's ammentary has thus excellent note on the passage: "It cannot be imagined that this is a philosophical expinantion of the flood. The use of Scripture is always to describe the phenomena of nature, not to trace their hidden causes. The words here written express only the effect produced unon man's senses. There was a flood of waters from above and from beneath. The couds poured down rain, and the seas and rivers swelled and burst their boundaries; so that to one who witnessed it it seemed as though the fountains of the great deep were broken, up, and the windows of heaven were opened." This exuberance of Oriental imagery is apt to prove a real stumbling block to men of a prosalc order of mind, like Canon Driver, who would be capable of degrading shakespear's noble figure, "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks," into the miserable, matter-of-taat commonplace." sermons in books, stones in the running brooks."

tum" does not express the notion of a 'vault," but signifies a "stay" or "support," and is very properly applied to the atmosphere. For, as Mgr. Paquet well observes in his De Creatione quaest, 2, art 2, "the air by its weight and expansive force keeps the waters that are upon the earth in their place, on the one hand, and on the other, supports and keeps from coming down on the earth the waters that are in the skies, i. e. the aqueous vapours and clouds that in course of time are condensed into rain." He also observes that "the Rationalists falsely attribute to Moses" the notion that the firmament is a solid substance.

We read in Genesis that God made the sun and moon and stars, and "set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth." Now, if these luminaries were set in a solid vault, it is plain that they could never change their relative positions. But any one who has eyes can see that the sun and moon do change their positions relatively to each other and to the stars, and certain of the stars in like manner. Thus the constellation Ursa Major or the Dipper visibly revolves about the polar star. While, then, the Hebrews of old were unquestionably "a primitive people," they had eyes, and at least the power of drawing obvious inferences from what they saw: from which alone we may conclude that they could not have conceived of the firmament as a solid vault.

space of air through which wander the fowls of heaven (volatilia coeli), betwixt those waters which are in vapours borne above them, and even in clear nights drop down in dew, and those heavier waters which flow alorg the earth." English, translators emit the word "even 'in rendering "serenis ctiam noctibus" of the text, considering doubtless that it is only in clear nights the dew falls. But the saint used the word advisedly to signify that the waters which exist in the form of vapour, in the upper region of the air where the clouds float, are there always, seeing that, at night, even when there are no clouds in the sky, they come down in the form of dew. In his day dew was supposed to fall, somewhat after the manner of rain, and though that idea is now exploded it has left its impress upon current speech. In his Retractations, c. 2, n. 6 the saint says of the former of the two explanations given above. This was not said con siderately enough; for the matter is hidden exceeding reep." But whether 'drmamer' be taken to mean "that primary body of the world (probably, the ultermost limits of the corporeal universe, or this space of air through which wander the fowls of heaven," it is evident that it did not convey to St. Augustine the idea of a "solid vauit."

THE FALL FAIR.

Prize List.

(Continued from page 2) SWINE.

Sow or Barrow under 1 year-1st, James Mc-Donald, Maryvale; 2nd, F Smith FRUIT:
Duemore; 2na, Herbert Smith; 3rd, F H ac-

Best Collection of Crabs; 1st, A McIsaac. Best collection of Plums-1st, A McIsaac

DAIRY.

Best package butter—ist, Mrs Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 2nd, Mrs J J Chisholm, Brilley Brook; 3nd, Herbert Smith Best butter in prints—ist, Herbert Smith; 2nd, Mrs J J Chisholm; 3nd, Mrs Henry Baxter

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Polatoes.
Dakota Red-1st, Dan McLe lan, Gulf Road;
2nd, Alex Chisholm, North Grant; 3rd, H andle
any other late Red-1st, Pan C & Neli; 2nd,
Allan J Hoss, North Grant; 3rd, George Sutton,
Antizonia Antigonich actityre or other blue variety-1st, John W Chisnoin; 2nd, Lucy Vinten; 3rd, Dan C acNeil

Turnips.

Swedes, purple top-1st, taylor Bros., Anti-gonish; 2nd, Arthur Dexter; 3rd, Wm J Chis-holm, Clydesdale Kabgaroo — 1st, Wm J Chisholm; 2nd, H Eatte; 3rd, William MeDearmid Any other sert—1st, John C Chisholm; 2nd, Robert S Cameron, Gien alpine; 3rd, ri Eadle Mangold Wurtzels.

Red Long-ist, alex McConaid. Antigorish Yeilow Intermediate-ist, McLein cunning-ham; 2nd, John C Chisnolin, 3rd, W C Crocket

Carrots.

Long Red-1st, Dan C McNell; 2nd, James Mcconned, antigonish
Short Red-1st, W H Gillis; 2nd, H Smith; 3rd, Isabell at chi-sholm, Clydesdale
White Intermediat: -1st, John McConnell; 2nd, F H McLine, 3rd, Coin F McLoum, west atterned.

Parsnips. 1st, Alex McDonaid anigonish; 2nd, H Smith; 3rd, F ii Merinie

Beets, Turnip Blood-1st, a Smith; 2nd, Isabella M Chianom; 3rd, san o McNell

Onions. P. tatoe-lst, Mrs neary Baxter

Cabbage.

Red-1st, Ronald McLonald, Antigonish;
and, FH McFine
Any other variety-1st, FH McPhie

Tomatoes.
Red-1st, Isabera a Chisholm; 2nd, A Mc-Yellow-1st, James Carter

Squash. Largest Single-1st, il Smith

Cucumbers. Table-1st, Isabeda M chisnolm; 2nd, Janes arter * rickling-1st, James Carter

Corn.

Best Co Lection of Roots and Vegetables from one farm—ist. F. H. MePhie; 2nd, it Smith. iss isabelia M. Chisnolia, C. Ydeanale, was awarded special prize for collection of vegetables

Grain.

Best *heaf of Wheat, elent inches in diameter—1st, Alian | Rose; 2nd, Walter Grait
Best Sheaf of Burley, elght Liches in diameter—1st, Moses M Somers; 2nd, E Purcell, Pleasant
Valley
Lest Sheaf of Whi e Oats—1st, Angus R McDonald; 2nd, Alian J Ross
Best Sheaf of Brack Oats—1st, P D Hanrahan;
2nd, W W Chish im, Beautey Grain.

Poultry.

Flymouth Rocks, barred, hen—lst and 2nd,
John McConnell
Plymouth Rocks, any variety, cock—lst, John
C McSaughton
Continued on page 5

DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

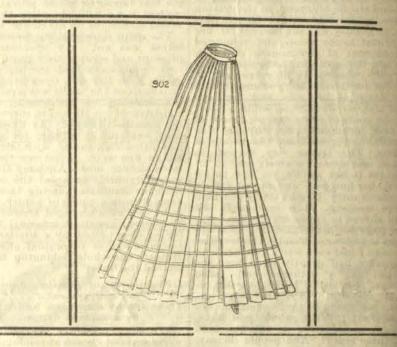
For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA and A. G. JOCELYN HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

A. KIRK & COMPANY

Have now in The Most Complete, The Richest and Most Varied Stock of

New Fall Goods

Ever Shown Here.



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' Goif Coats

In black, white, navy, brown and cardinal.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

In all shades of silk, cashmere and lustre.

Ladies' Gloves, In Mccha, wool, cashmere

THE ANNEX

Our fall and winter stock of

Clothing

is now complete, with a full line of

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

Also a complete line of

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

KIRK &

Sole Agents for Invictus Shoes

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General News.

A typhoon at Amoy, China, on Oct. 15, demolished nearly all the buildings erected for the reception of the Ameri-

William Tait, of Melrose, Guysboro Co., was killed by falling beneath a moving car at the Sydney cement works on Saturday.

Lient, Col. Jeffrey Burland has given the sum of \$50,000 to erect a dispens-ary in Montreal for tuberculosis in the Province of Quebec.

dropped dead while cheering the Hon. Charles Devlin at a political meeting in Hall, Quebec, one night last week. A man named Charles Morin

George Blakely, a well-known Halitax truckman, was thrown from his wagon when trying a new horse on thursday evening last, and died from his injuries.

Michael A. McNeil, of Dominion, sixly years old, father of Alex. S. Mc-Neil, Manager of Bridgeport Colliery, was instantly killed at Dominion by a full of stone and coal on Thursday last.

A fire at Bisbee, Arizona, Oct. 14, destroyed more than half a million dollars worth of property, and dynamite had to be used to save the city from being entirely destroyed. The Imperial and Canadian govern-

ments have agreed to send the Hin-doos now in British Columbia to British Honduras on the Gulf of Mexico, where they will be engaged on the sugar plantations.

A bulletin dated Fort Collins, Colorado, Oct. 15, says:—Seven men are reported killed, and 23 others injured, some fatally, as the result of a pre-mature explosion at the Ingleside Lime Quarry, 17 miles from here, this

The International salt docks, the Calamet Elevator, the offices of the Elgin Joliet and Eastern Railway and two steamships were destroyed on Oct. 16, in one of the most spectacular fires that Chicago has had in many a year. The loss, it is estimated, will reach \$1,250,000.

Of the twenty-three balloons which left Berlin on Oct. 11 in the race for the international trophy, two burst at high altitudes, and three others dropped into the North See. No loss of life is reported, but the German balloon has not yet been heard from.

A technical school for evening classes was opened in Amherst on Oct, 15 Mr. Rhodes of Rhodes & Curry, told the gathering of young men that he attended just such a school in Boston when he was a journeyman carpenter forty years ago, and that the technical knowledge there ac-quired was largely responsible for his

It is said that Austria has promised to support Russia's demand for the freedom of the Dardanelles for her worships, in return for Russia's sup-port of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. These ter-ritories have been nominally part of the Turkish Empire during the past thirty years, but they have really been under Austrian control.

A deputy sheriff burst open William Hearst's stateroom on a Union Pacific train on October 15, to serve him with papers notifying him of a suit against him for \$600,000 by Governor Haskell of Oklahoma. Hearst has driven Haskell out of political life for the time by publishing letters showing his secret connection with the Standard Oil Connection with the Standard Oil Company.

Among the cargo of the steamship Canada Cape which sailed last week from Montreal for Cape Town via North Sydney and Halitax, were 68 prize merini sheep for stock purposes, 30,000 sacks of Canadian flour, weighing 1300 tons, 3600 barrels of apples, 1525 cases of condensed milk, 50 tons of meats and lard, 893 tons of butter, and 236 boxes of cheese.

A despatch from Lynn, Mass., dated Oct. 16, says: Under the protection of the entire police force of this City, the Union Lasters voted last night to declare off the strike which for nearly two weeks has perfectly paralyzed the manefacturing industry in this City, the largest shoe centre in the world. The result of the vote was 746 in favor of calling off the strike, 483 against. The balloting was attended by the most tunnilluous scenes. against. The balloting was attended by the most tumultuous scenes ever witnessed at any labour meeting in the history of the city. The strikers return under the old con-ditions, but the Joseph Caunt Co. has agreed to submit these conditions to arbitration.

Forest fires in Northern Michigan have destroyed several villages and logging camps with their season's output. Near Turner 100 sheep were burned alive. At Koss, near Menominee, 100 horses were destroyed. A Detroit and MacKinaw relief train, carrying all the inhabitants of the village of Metz to a place of safety, was ditched by spreading rails while passing through the burning district and fifteen persons were burned to death. 200 persons escaped from the wreck, running five miles through smoke and fire, but the fifteen women and children who were in a deep bodied and children who were in a deep bodied steel coal car, perished. Besides these fifteen, twelve other persons are known to have perished.

American and Canadian Secret Ser-American and Canadian Secret Service officers discovered a counterfeiting plant near Buffalo, last week, operated by Thomas Washington Crozier and his son Milton. The capture included 150 Farmers Bank of Canada \$10 notes and 89 \$5 notes, 100 Standard Bank of Canada notes for \$10, 138 United States \$5 cilver certificates, making a total of \$3.645. In tificates, making a total of \$3,645. In a deserted old house were also discovered rubber stamps and letters, 47 engraving tools, one set of United

States silver certificates with \$5 plates, one set of Imperial Bank of Canada \$10 plates, one set of Crown Bank of Canada \$5 plates, one set of Quebec Bank of Canada \$10 plates, one set of Standard Bank of Canada \$10 plates, one set of Standard Bank of Canada \$10 plates, one set of Standard Bank of Canada \$10 plates. notes, one set of Farmer's Bank of Canada \$10 notes, and a set of the same bank's \$5 notes. The officers also found buried under an old barn on the premises a front plate of the United Empire Bank of Canada \$5 notes, and parts of finished and un-finished plates.

A ppeal of the Grand President of the L. O C.

Canso, N. S., October 15, '08
To the Officers and Members of the
League of the Cross for the Diocese

of Antigonish. BROTHERS, On the 26th, day of this month you will be called upon to participate in the general election of members of the Federal Parliament at Ottawa. With the political issues we, as a Society have no general. Each as a Society, have no concern. Each one of you will doubtless do what he conscientiously considers to be his duty. But it has, unfortunately, become the custom to particularly associate an election with the distribution of intoxicating liquor; and while it is a sad reflection that in too many instances this liquor is as a means of inducing men to act in accordance with the views of these who still the views of the views the views of those who still consider drunkenness the highest form of civili-zation, it is sadder still that there are numbers of men prepared to sell their birthright for even less than a mess of pottage. The temptations to which our members are exposed, and the dangers to the existence of our Society are so intensified upon such occasions are so intensified upon such occasions that I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to your obfigations and the duty you owe yourselves and your fellow members. The honour of our Society is confided to each individual member, and I earnestly appeal to each one of you to maintain that honour unsullied, that no act of any of you shall cause the finger of scorn honour unsullied, that no act of any of you shall cause the finger of scorn to be pointed at the League of the Cross. I appeal to you to stand firm to your principles of total abstinence, to show the world you can perform your duties as Catholics and gentlemen in a manner worthy the great country you are proud to be citizens of without the aid of intoxicating liquor, that you can rejoice at victory temperately you can rejoice at victory temperately and sincerely, and that you can accept defeat like men, without descending to the level of the beast. By such means we shall once more gain the respect and admiration of those who still tollow King Alcohol, and I trust that each and every Branch of the League of the Cross will be spared the

humilitation of any violations of our pledge as the result of this election.

Yours fraternally,

W. T. JONES

Grand President of the League of the Cross for the diocese of Antigo nish.

Personals.

Mrs. Harry Archibald of Vancouver is in Town.

Mr. Samuel Doyle of Charlottetown, law student, is in Town.

Mr. Finlay Chisholm, of Yarmouth, trackmaster of the South Shore Railway, was in Town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McNaughton and child of Goldenville, Guy. Co., were in Town last Saturday en route to the silver mines at Montreal River, Ontario, where Mr. McNaughton takes charge of a property for a large Com-

Among the Advertisers.

Our 3c. twist is going fast. Bonner's.

Cash paid for eggs at Haley's Market. Highest price for eggs and butter at

Bonner's.

For sale, young pigs, 3 weeks old. Apply at once to H. Eadie, Ant.

Best beef and lamb, wholesale and retail, at Bonner's Market.

To arrive this week, one carload Beaver flour. Abraham Myette, Tracadie.

Wanted, two boarders for the winter, ladies or gentlemen. Apply at Casket office. 2i.

Butter-I want a lot of good butter, cut into square blocks, and will pay 25c. T. J. Bonner.

Cash—The people who have always paid you the highest prices for hides, etc., are S. Arscott & Co. Patronise them. Agency, Haley's Market.

Wanted, by T. J. Sears, Lochaber, 10 pairs of three and four-year-old steers. Parties having such for sale will please notify above at once.

Butter — Prices paid at Halev's Market are the highest, in both cash and trade. Don't fail to inquire before disposing of your good quality of butter. Haley's Market.

THE FALL FAIR.

(Continued from page 4) Plymouth Rocks, any variety, hen, lst, John McN aghron Wyandstes, white, hen—1st, James McConnell Wyandstes, any other variety, hen—2nd, ames acconnell

ames deConneil
Leghorns, white, cock—1st, James McConneil
Leghorn, white, hen—1st, James McConneil
Rhode Island Reds, cock—1st George Sutton;
ad, F H McPhie
Rhode Island Reds, hen—1st, George Sutton;
ad F H cPhie
Plymouth Reds, hen—1st, George Sutton;

ad F H · cPhie Plymouth Rocks, barred, cock—lst, H Smith Plymouth Rocks, barred, hen—2nd, H Smith Plymouth Rocks, any other variety, cock—lst, ohn C McNanghton Plymouth Rocks, any other variety, hen—lst, R Dowell; 2nd, J C McNaughton; 3rd J R

Rode Island Reds cock—lst. H Smith; 2nd, te rge Sutton; 3rd, F H Mc hie Rhode Island Reds, hen—lst. E McEachern, huren street; 2nd, F H McPhie; 3rd, George

Sutton
Orpingtons, cock — 1st, Henry Kirk, Antigonish; 2nd, E: Haiey
Orpingtons, hen—ist, Henry Kirk; 2nd, Ed
Haiey

December 1 December 1

Breeding Pens.
Any Breed-ist, Ed Haley; 2nd, F H McPhie

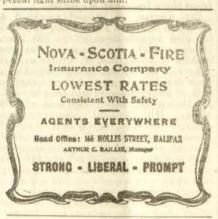
DIED

At ROX oury, Mass, on the 23rd September, CHRISTOPHER GRANT son of Duncan Grant of Fiaser - Grant, Antizoni-h Courty, leaving a sorrowing widow (Helen A., caughter of Frederick McKenzie, formerly of Antigonish) and family of four young children to mourn the loss of a good husband and father. He was buried on Saturday, September 25th, after High Mass of Requiem at the Mission Church, Roxbury, R I.P.

On the 10th inst., the people of Caledonia On the 10th inst, the people of Caledonia Mills were shocked and grief-strucken by the sudden and unexpected death of ANNIE, wife of JOHN MCARTHUR, and daughter of the late Andrew McGillivray, in the 63rd year of her age. Her generous and obliging disposition enlieared her to a large circle of friends, as a smanifested on the morning of the 12th by the large concourse that followed her remains to 5t. Andrews cemetery after a Requiem ligh Mass she was laid to rest. A sorrowful husband, three brothers and one sister survive her. May her soul rest in peace!

husband, three brothers and one sister survive ber. May her soul rest in peace?

On Oct 13th, at the advanced age of 84, WILLIAM BRYMER, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of L'ardoise Mr. Brymer was ill only a very short time, having walked to church on Sunday feeling as well as usual He took sick Sunday sight, and aspite all medical treatment, symptoms develoyed which showed that the end was near. Consoled by the worthy reception of the sacraments of the Church he peacefully passed away fuesday morning. Of a stople, lurassuning manner, a gerial and charitable disposition, he endeared himself to all, and by his death L'Ardoise has lost an estimable citizen, an ever oblighing neighbor, and a man who won there seet andes teem of all who knew him. His death was as his life, peaceful and calm. He leaves a wife, three sons and seven daughters to mourn the ross of a kind and toying husband and father. His funeral, which took place on Saturday morning, was the largest ever seen in this parish. He was a member of the League of the Cross whose members attended in a body. Eternal rest give into him, oh Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.



FOR SALE.

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

Copper Mine,

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

T. J. SEARS,

Orange Cordial and Roue's Carbonated Waters

mmmm

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

Fresh Cookies

Groceries

of best quality and right prices

Beaver Flour for Sale

Telephone 78.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and endorsed "Tender for West Advocate Breakwater, N. S.," will be received at this office until 43: P. M. on Friday, November Advocate Breakwater, N. S.," will be received at this office until 43! P.M. on Friday, November 13, 1908, for the construction of a breakwater at West Advocate, Cumberland County, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of C. E. W. Dod. well, Esq., Resident Engineer, Hallfax, N. S., E. G. Millidge Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., on application to the Post master at West Advocate, 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 acceptad cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), must accompany each tender. The eneque will be forfested if the person tendering decide the contract or fail to com lett 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 lender.

The department does not cept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

N. TESSIER,

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 13, 1908



EALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endursed 'Tender for Extension to Wharf at Cheverle, N. S.," will be received at this office until 431 p. m., on Friday, November 13th 19 8 for the construction of an extension to the wharf at Cheverie, hants County. Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be see at the offices of E. G. Milledge, Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on appucation to the Postmaster at Cheverie, 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 five hundred dollars (\$500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering decline the contract or fall to compose the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of t-nder.

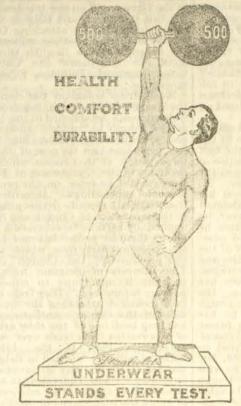
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

cept the lowest or any te

Department of Public Works. Ottawa, October 13, 19°S.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.



In Men's Un-

derwear

Mon'ey can

be spent to

best advan-

tage here. w

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

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.

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J. S. O'BRIEN, Antigonish

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As far as Belgium and the Powers go the Congo question is solved— such as the belief of those in Belgium who are not blinded by enmity towards the Belgian Government. held that the Government, honest in its endeavour, has found the means or forced the way for reforms in the Congo without undue delay. The Belgian Colonial Minister, whose appointment is now practically made, will be ready to give assurances to that effect the moment the Chamber re-assembles. Performance is to follow promise so rapidly that perhaps no fresh guarantees will be insisted on by the Powers.

by the Powers. For those who know Belgian states-men best the proof of this view of the outlook for the future lies on the fact that M. Renkin, Minister of Justice in the present Cabinet, has accepted the office of Colonial Minister. M. Renkin, still fresh in office, won his way to the foremost place in Belgian statesmenship within the last year, by the successful manner in which he carried out negotiations for the passing of the Congo Acts on behalf of the Government, with Belgian parties and politicians, and with high personages. Outside Parliament his firmness has won him confidence. From the won him confidence. From the moment the annexation of the Congo by Belgium became certain, he has been named on all sides as the fittest person for the new office of Colonial Minister. The post was offered to him the moment it was created, but he refused to accept it until those who he refused to accept it until those who control great interests in the Congo agreed to conditions which will enable the Government to execute its mandate. Possibly the Powers may share the confidence of many Belgium people in the new Colonial Minister, and accept the assurances he gives.

M. Renkin and his colleagues may deserve well for averting internationl complication—they cannot prevent the Congo from being turned into a battle-ground by Belgium politicians. politicians. In secret the Belgian government

deplores the wide power given to the Chamber by the Colonial law, which it was forced to pass. Had it dared, the Government would have tried to govern the Congo as a Crown Calony after the manner in which Gambis and New Guinea are governed. It cannot be blamed for such a wish, for it knows that what it does in the Congo will be exaggerated in the Chamber and in the press by men who are enemies of order, not merely enemies of the Government. Already the Liberals have put an end to the momentary union which existed for the passing of the Congo laws, be-tween the Government and the members of the old Liberal 'doctrinaire party; those representatives of wealth, whose disappearance from Parliament is decreed by their ancient allies the Radicals and their relentless foes the Socialists. There will be Parliamentary elections in Belgium in eighteen months. Already all the parties of the Opposition have joined parties of the Opposition have joined forces to overturn the Government; they have prepared the plan of their campaign and given their war-cry. Each is older than Belgian independence, each dates from the most frenzied moment of the French revolution.

In Belgium the old board line separates the Chamber into two. Names have somewhat changed. The Government party calls itself Catholic now, more often than Conservative. The Liberals are joined to Radicals and Socialists; but in truth, there are only two parties in Belgium, and the causes they fight for never vary. Conservatism faces Jacobinism in the Belgian Chamber to day as it did when Leopold I opened the first session of the first Belgian Parliament. In September, 1908, Socialists and Radicals cry out that Christianity is the enemy, as they did in September 1884, when they sought to drive the Catholics from power and religious teaching from the schools.

In 1881 the Liberals attacked Clericalism in Belgium. In 1908 they attack it in the Congo. It is a prominent part of their plan for overturning the present Government to direct the fire of continental Freemasonry against the Congo administration. The Liberals who were favourable to the annexation of the Congo lend their aid to the furtherance of this plan. Lodges are formed in the Congo to advance it. The leader of the Socialists, seeing that alliance with the religion - hating Liberals must be strengthened if his party is to gain a share in some future Government, has thrown off the mask of toleration towards religion and missionaries, and from the Congo he is writing letters decrying the work of missionaries, whose settlements he has not seen before his letters are posted. There is no louger any hint of English enmity. The Liberal newspapers, which most accused this country of hypocrisy and greed, now attack the Congo Government for misleading England. They seek to besmirch the Congo official and the English missionaries with the same brush. England would never have mixed in the Congo affairs, they say, if the English missionaries had not moved the people, and the English missionaries would not have spoken if the bribes given them had been large enough. The whole fault, according to statements now made by Liberal newspapers, lay in the fact that King Leopold was not "large" enough with the missionaries.

Liberals on the Continent misunderstand English Liberals as much as English Liberals misunderstand them, They cannot comprehend that the Nonconformist conscience belongs to the Liberal party. They think it impossible that Freemasons could uphold missionaries. Comments on recent events in London by Belgian newspapers snow that the Belgian Liberals Whether legal or not that is my affair; and Socialists rejoice at the anti- I will answer for that." Next day be

religious attitude which they think the English Government has adopted from a desire to please its friends of the French Government! They are convinced that the Liberals and the members of the various Labour parties in England will joyfully support them in their attacks on Christianity in the Congo, and on the missionaries, English, American, and Belgian alike. They think that by attacking Chris-tianity in the Congo they will obtain the support of the English Govern to overthrow the Catholic Government of Belgium. ignorance.

Much stress is laid on the clause of the Act of Berlin which requires the Governments established in the basin of the Congo to protect missionary and scientific enterprises, but little has been heard up till now of the in-terpretation of that clause which the members of the Conference of Berlin were careful to enter on the protocol of their proceedings. According to that official record, "the principle of the separation of Church and State, applied by certain Governments, well allows them to protect but not to aid the religious enterprises which are of the province of the Church only." The Liberals of Belgium have not thought it opportune to cite this passage before now. They rely on it as a means of attacking the Government of the Congo. Anti-clericalism has long been one of the chief articles of exportation from lands over which of expertation from lands over which anti-clerics rule, If the Liberal-Socialist alliance succeed in Belgium, the Act of Berlin may be invoked as authority for acts equivalent to a war of expulsion against the missionaries of every Christian creed in the Congo. Into the Act and the protocol of the Conference there will be read a rule forbidding aid to missionaries. Many of the missions exist now by means of what may be represented as Govern-ment aid. The reduction of rates granted them is aid, so undoubtedly is the granting of land to them; even the sale of land to missionaries, if enforced because they are missionar-ies, is aid, which the protocol denies the right of the State to give, although it is said to be authorised by a section of the Act.

"L'Independance Belge," a Liberal newspaper of Brussels of wide repute, seems to have summed up the attitude of the Belgian Opposition the other day: "It is a gross error to consider missionaries as a great force of colonisation. It is one thing to colonise a land, another thing to Christianise it,
-Saturday Review, Oct. 3rd.

The Truth About Port Arthur.

The Truth about Port Arthur. Translated and abridged from the Russian of M. E. R. Nojine, by Captain Lindsay and Major E. D. Swinton, D. S. O. 15s. net. London; Murray,

To those who remember the statement made to the Tsar by the defend-

ers of Port Arthur on the surrender of the Russian stronghold of Port Arthur in the late Russo-Japanese war, this story of the seige, as written by the accredited Russian war correspondent who was present in the fortress dur-ing the whole time of the investment, will come as a surprise. Whatever may be the truth about the attitude and doings of some of the official chiefs of the garrison, it would certainly seem that in spite of the evident animus of the author we have here a statement of the truth drawn from personal observation, from documents issued in the fortress during the siege, and from the indictment drafted for the trial of those responsible for the surrender—there can be no doubt that the siege will go down as one of the great sieges of history. For a hundred and forty-four days after the beginning of the close investment, the siego continued before the world, and the story of it as we learned it from Japan ese sources was one of a Titanic duel which touched the imagination and evoked the most profound admiration both for the heroism displayed by the beleaguered garrison and the daring and persistence of the besieging army. At first, judging from such a history of the results alone as we then had, was thought that the defenders had done all that was humanly possible to save the town; but now, from M. Nojine's narrative, wisely kept until the trial of the commanders of the garrison had been decided, we know how well the cause of the besiegers was served by some within the fortress. The story given in this volume is a long and damning indictment of the incompetence of General Stossel and some of his most trusted subordinates. At first he despised the enemy so much that he refused to make proper preparations for the defence, and later, when the besieging forces had closed round him and shown him the mettle of which they were made, he was the first to take the heart out of his officers by talk of surrender. That the defence was actually so successful and long protracted was due to the splendid work and persistence of men like Generals Smirnoff and Kondratenko, who, whilst their chief was banquefing, writing deceptive reports, or schembing for his own advancement, strengthened and supplemented the existing out-works. After the Kinchow debacle Stossel showed his hand by refusing to approve of Smirnoff's arrangements for the distribution of the units in the fortress of which he was the Commandant. "The district under my command," said Stossel, "has almost entirely passed into the hands of the enemy. Arthur alone remains. I shall take upon myself the defence of the fortress." In vain Smirnoff pleaded against this breach of the regulations, and asked that he might be removed: Stossel's reply was: "I do not mean to remove you from duty. You will remain Commandant but I shall run the forcess. Whether legal or not that is my alfair;

issued an order which prac-tically took the the fortress out of Smirnoff's control. When the last of the outer defences was carried Stossel again issued an order which, taken in conjunction with Smirnoff's instructions, gave the troops a bad omen of their fate under a divided command. This was on July 31, though Stossel had had in his possession since June 18 a telegram from Kuropatkin, the Commander in Chief, ordering him to leave Port Arthur and hand over the command to Smirnoff. At first Stossel did nothing, but on receipt of two more messages to the same effect, he destroyed that addressed to Smirnoff and replied to Kuropatkin Smirnoff and replied to Kuropatkin that anxious as ne was to leave Port Arthur, "as things are at present, I consider my presence here essential for the good of the Fatherland and our troops." The Japanese would never force an entrance save over his dead body; Smirnoff was a mere professor and no fighting general sat if after this Kuropatkin still desired his presence at Liao-Yang, he would leave on receipt of fresh instructions. Those instructions the Japanese made Those instructions the Japanese made

THE CASKET

impossible; and says M. Nojine:
"Taking advantage of it being a
time of war, he now began reporting
direct to the Tsar, to whom he sent telegrams describing an absolutely untrue condition of affairs. He turned deteats and retirements in the district into victories, and telegrams of congratulation began to come in from their Imperial Majesties." On August 30 Stossel received a

telegram from St. Petersburg appointing him an aide-de-camp to the Tsar. Dealing with the situation in the middle of November, M. Nojine writes: Arthur was indeed being burned in a slow fire, but no one had been heard to talk of a surrender except chez Stossel.

In December, after the loss of 203
Metre Hill, Stossel summoned a
council of war, at which General
Reuss said that Stossel had instructed
him to ascertain their opinion as to
how long they considered the fortress
should be defended. Springer very should be defended. Smirnoff's reply was that such a question did not even permit of discussion, at any rate not at that time. After that Stossel opposed Smirnoff's orders for the disposition and command of the garrison, taking advantage of his position as aide-de-camp of the Tsar. Before the last council of war, Stossel had telegraphed to the Tsar that they could not hold out more than a few days, and that he was taking measures to prevent a street massacre. Of this he said nothing to the council, the opin-ion of which was dead against surren-der, because he was afraid of heing arrested for having sent such a mes-sage. After the capture of Eagle's Nest, Stossel sent a parlementaire to General Nogi to settle terms of surrender, without even consulting Smirnoff, to whom "the eventual capitulation was as complete a surprise as it was for the rest of the garrison."

Such in briefest outline is the indict-ment which M. Nojine was able to bring against Stossel from his own knowledge, and it is more than borne out by the official indictment drafted for the subsequent trial which has resulted in a sentence of imprisonment in a fortress for twelve years .- The

Golden Words of Bishop He Hey.

We venture to predict says the Ace Maria that when the next Euchar istic Congress is held in London, the howls of bigots will have become so faint as to attract no attention, and all danger of unpleasant scenes during a public procession of the Blessed Sacrament will forever have disappeared. Meantime let us take o heart these words of Bishop

"No golden banners, no flowers, no festal muscie, no incense, can honour the Holy of Ho ies like the devotion of a loyal Cathelic multitude. No glorious High Mass or ontdoor procession can be so worthy of Jesus Christ as the ceaseless coming and going of rich and poor, young and old, in the sanctuary where He waits to give Himself to His Children. With this we may be well content, whilst we wait for better times. But truly the times will be good and acceptable when the devout frequentation of daily Mass and daily Communion shall have formed the great Christian body into a compact, resolute, and disciplined army of Jesus Christ, clear-sighted to the things of this world, militant on behalf of the Kingdom of Christ, and not afraid to lose even life itself that life may be found. When such times have come-and may we not say they are in sight?-it will not be long before another great world-movement takes place, and the Holy Eucharist is once more put in possession of the outward glory which is Its right."

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Maritoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homestaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 100 acres more or less. acres more or less.

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

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

(2) A homosteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solety by him, not less than eighty (89) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother on certain conditional Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

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

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

LAND SALE.

IN THE COUNTY COURT Of District No. 6.

ARCHIBALD McEACBERN and ROB ROY GRIFFIN, Plaintings.

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

SATURDAY,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the estate, right, title, interest 'claim, property and demand of the aforeant defendant at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, or out of the foll wing described lot of

Land and Premises

situate, lying and being at West River, in the County of Antigonish, bounded on the east by lances formerly owned by the late William We Adam, on the nor h by lands of the late Airwander McDonad (Surveyor), on the west by and so wheel and occupied by John Frasor, and on the South by the Waln Roust from Antigonish to 3 ddington Focks, containing 33 acres, more or less with all and slegular the privilexes and appurtenances thereto belonging, of in any wise appertaining and being the lot of land conveyed to the defendant by Zephamiah Williams by deed record in the Registry of Antigonish, in book & at 1 age 35%, the said land having been levied on under an execution herein at the suit of the said conficuent the said referedant under an order granted herein the 2sth day of September, 18 you a judgment herein which was recented in the said Registry of Beeds for more than a year before the issings of said execution. TER WS: Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on a-livery / I deed.

Dated She Ill's Ciffice, Artigonish, October 1st, A. D., 1988.

DUNCAN CHISHOLM.

DENCAN CHISHOLM. Sherill of Autigonish County

J. A. BOYD. Plaintiffs' Solicitor. attained

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To the Editor of The Casket:

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SiR,-Will you allow me space to rect attention to unjust treatment rded certain portions of this nty. Much might be said on the set, but I will here deal with only mail service between Malignant and Merigomish. The condive and Merigomish. The condiply outrageous, especially when considered that it is the only

service for travelling afforded The terms of the contract of this and all mail contracts are matter of ablic knowledge, yet it may not be at of place to mention here a few of st important conditions in eler that the officials may see the iscrepancy between the conditions pecified and fulfilled. The service is ally and to be drawn by no less than an two horses; the rate of travel is miles an hour, including stops; the me of departure from Malignant we is such as to ensure arrival at erigomish forty-five minutes before arrival of the first postal car from ther the east or west; and to remain only five minutes at Merigomish after he arrival of the last postal car from the east or west. Now, I fail to see that any of the above conditions are properly fulfilled. The mail leaves haignant Cove several hours before the contract time, and hobbles along at a pace about equal to that attained by our forefathers in their meneys by ox cart through the ugh and poor roads of their days. ometimes two horses are employed, but over half the time only one horse conveys the mail. The mail leaves Merigomish, with the exception of two days in the week, about thirty min-utes after the arrival of the first postal car—that from the west. Thus sail matter from the east is left over night at Merigomish. This is not surely tendering the people of Malig-nant Cove and vicinity fair service nor giving the Government honest service for money taken. As the date for new tenders for this mail route is near, the public should see that a repetition of such inadequate service s not permitted, and that the will of the contractor is not allowed to overthereby impose inconvenience and annoyance on the people along seventy-two miles of road.

RAMBLER.

Belle Isle.

By C. Bert Harris, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

No doubt most of your readers have but a faint idea of this rocky Isle, which shows so small a speck on the map of the Dominion. In the latter part of May of this year, a jolly party of Marconi operators embarked on the Can. Government ship "Aranmore" at North Sydney, bound for the different stations of the company in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Labrador coast.

After dropping operators at their respective stations, and unloading supplies for the summer work, Belle Isle was finally reached. This island is about 12 miles long and 3 miles wide and is situated off the most northern point of Newfoundland, and between 20 and 30 miles from the nearest land, being directly in line with the en-trance to the Strait of Belle Isle. One can well understand that its rugged chffs are exposed to the full fury of Atlantic storms, and many a story can be told of the numerous wrecks that have ocurred on this rock bound Isle.

Upon landing we found that our spar, to which the wires are attached, had blown down during the winter storms, and our "riggers" were obliged to hand a new spar up the cliff, 700 feet above sea level, and place it in

This station, like others belonging

This station, like others belonging to the Company, is very comfortably fitted up and well supplied with the best of everything for the "innerman," which tends to make life bearable, even in these dreary parts.

Owing to its position, Belle Isle is one of, if not the most, important station in the Gulf, being the first point reached by wireless communication, which can be established from 100 to 150 miles distant by incoming steamers from the Old Country, and likewise the last point on the homesteamers from the Old Country, and likewise the last point on the homeward bound trip. It is also the transmitting station for all the Labrador offices. As it is necessary to be continuously on watch, both day and night, for "calls" from incoming and outgoing steamers, and also other stations, the writer, who is officer in charge, and his assistant, do not have much spare time to think not have much spare time to think about being lonely, and well it is so, for life would soon become unbearable the visit, this summer, of H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, to Quebec, and while passing this desolate region, he very graciously wired us his kindest greetings, which we thankfully ac-knowledged, and welcomed him to

Quite often we are enabled to see the passengers on the "Liners" waving handkerchiefs and flags as they pass by the Island, and a farewell toot of the whistle brings out our flag to be indirectly in advanced to the whistle brings out our flag to be indirectly in advanced to the whistle brings out our flag to be indirectly in advanced to the whole of the second to dipped" in acknowledgment.

"dipped" in acknowledgment.

It is not generally known that messages can be sent by persons in any part of the Dominion to passengers on steamers, fitted with "wireless," after leaving Montreal and Quebec and when past Belle Isle and well on their way across the Atlantic. Of course this privilege can be made use of by passengers coming to Canada, in the same way. Icebergs have been seen same way. Icebergs have been seen here at different times, all summer, and even now, in September, one can be seen drifting south. We were treated to a snow st. rm. here on 30th August, which covered the ground to a denth of ar inch or so. a depth of an inch or so.

Fog is very prevalent about the Straits, which makes careful naviga-

tion particularly necessary, or until plenty of sea room is reached.

There are 3 lighthouses on the Island, two of them are at the West end, and one at the N. E. end; also two fog alarms, the one at the N. E. end being steam-power, the other water-power. These fog alarms are kept running for weeks at a time.

The interior of the Island has shallow lakes or ponds, and mountains destitute of trees. The highest point of land is about 1000 feet above sea

A land or ground telephone line, runs from one end of the Island to the other, which affords communication between the lighthouses.

Many American, Nova Scotian, and Newfoundland fishermen call here on their way to and from the Labrador, and are enabled to send messages to their respective owners, or others, in regard to their catch of fish, etc. The fishing season generally commences in July and ends about September. The first Marconi Wireless Station on this side of the Atlantic was established here in 1903, and a new plant was in-stalled in 1904, which is located on the west end of the Island, near the light-

Owing to the dense fog encountered here, one light is 700 feet above the sea, the other lower down near the shore. These lights are so placed that mariners can discern one of them whether the fog be high or low over the water. The captains and operators on board the "Liners" have been particularly thoughtful and kind to us, by sending us late newspapers and magazines, which they throw overboard in passing, in waterproof boxes and tins, and these float in near to the shore and are finally picked up by us in boats. So you see we get a little of the news from civilization once in a

The Gulf Stations are only kept open for business during the time of navigation of the Strait of Belle Isle, and are usually closed down the middle of November till June of the following year.

When the "call" comes from Head Office to "prepare to close down for the season," you may be assured that we will have no regrets for leaving here, although the rough life has been quite an experience, and the health-giving sea air has helped to add many pounds to our already considerable avordupois.

The Pugnacious Protestant.

He is one of the leading lights of the Church Association — an elderly gentleman of portly build and florid complexion. Professionally he is a prosperous merchant in a large way of business. Privately he is an emi-nently respectable gentleman, who occupies a prominent position in the residential suburb where he lives. He gives good dinners and entertains freely in a solid, decorous style. His conversation may be said to match in solidity, at any rate. He leaves to others the mere kickshaws of sparkling wit and airy banter. His is, so to speak, the beef-steak of table talk. The keynote of his manners is pomposity. Even in his most amiably hospitable moods the self-importance of the man is always dominant. Still, provided you steer clear of one theme, you will find him an affable person enough. Get him, however, on that theme and all is changed in an instant. The serenely patronising smile gives way to a scowl of awful truculence. The placidly superior eyes blaze, on a sudden, into murder-ous ferocity. You are no longer con-fronted with a man, but with an embodied thunderstorm-a cataclysm-a volcano. The theme which effects this horrific transformation is the Church of Rome.

Now, the majority of us English people are not in agreement with certain tenets and ceremonies which obtain in that ancient Church. But most of us, even in our disagreement, have the sense to recognize that, in these high matters, there are, and must be, and always will be, divergences of opinion, and, while holding firmly to our own views, are able to respect our Roman Catholic brethren for holding, with equal firmness, to theirs. But with my friend, the Pugnacious Protestant, it is not so. In his religion aggressive hatred of Roman Catholics is an essential in-Roman Carrones is an essential in-gredient. The mere thought of the Roman Church stirs him to frenzy. You know the well-known picture, "Who said rats?" Its title might well be adapted (to suit this truculent Church Associate) into "Who said Rome?" Yea, what rats are to ter-riers what red page are to halls, what Rome?" Yea, what rats are to terriers, what red rags are to bulls, what the Sassenach was to Wallace, what the foreign devil is to the Pekin Boxer-all, and more than all, of these is the Papacy to our militant crusa-

der.
With the votaries of other creeds, however misguided he considers them, he has no active quarrel. The Jew, the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, even the frankly idolatrous heathen—to these he willingly extends free and complete toleration, and acquiesces in complete toleration, and acquiesces in their being permitted to practise all their rites and ceremonies, unbindered and untrammelled. He may pity them, but it is with the pity of kindly indulgence. He would even allow that it was his duty, as a Christian, to love them. But, in the same breath, he would fiercely insist that it was his duty, as a Christian, to hate Roman Catholics. It is a curious mental attitude, and one hard for even his fellow Protestants—who do not happen to be rabid sectaries—to underfellow Protestants—who do not hap-pen to be rabid sectaries—to under-stand. "Love those who worship strange gods, Hate those who wor-ship the same God as yourself." Surely one of the most incomprehen-sible positions into which blind religious rancour ever led its deluded

I met my friend the Pugnacious Protestant the other night at dinner.

connection with the recent Eucharistic Congress, I endeavored to put to him the propriety of extending to Roman Catholics the same complete tolerance that we allow to every other creed. I might as well have tried to put a nice point of logic to a mad bull. He foamed at the mouth. He bel-lowed. Then what lurid phrases began to hurtle around my head, turning the whole atmosphere an ensanguined pink! He drew on the Book of Daniel and ransacked the whole of Revelation for adequate phraseology. "The mark of the Beast," 'the mystical Babylon," the "Scarlet Woman"—these were some of the more moderate of his borrowed comminations. Others in which he indulged are too coarse to be repeated. The Pope was "Antichrist," "The Man of Sin," "Apollyon," and Heaven knows what besides, for whom, and for all who owned allegiance to him, "was reserved the blackness of darkness for ever."

It made me feel sad and sorry to listen to him; sad to know that in this enlightened age and country there should still survive such rank and rancorous narrow-mindedness; sorry to think that views of this description should be held by one who professed to worship a God of Love, and by the teaching of whose creed Charity was pronounced to be the first of Christian

There is, however, one consoling reflection. It is common knowledge that these truculent bigots are growing fewer and fewer every year, and that the rampant opinions held by this gentleman whom I am describing are now confined to but a narrow section of the Protestant community, whose noise is out of all proportion to their numbers. It is better not to argue with him and his fellow-bigots. His ignorant prejudice is impervious to reason, and logic is simply thrown away upon him. Better leave him to "gang his ain gait," and to remain— as he surely will remain to the end of his days—"a good Protestant, but a had Christian" bad Christian. TRUTH.

September 23rd.

Acknowledgments.

(For additional acknowledgments see H H Gillis Pitchers Farm
Rev A Archambault, Montreal,
P A McNeil, Boston,
John Garvie, Cross Roads Obio,
Allan McDonald, St Andrews,
Rod Chrisholm, Roxbury,
John Mc veary, Causo,
Rev J H Nicholson, Antigonish,
Stephen Nicholson, Barachots Harber,
Andrew Chisholm, S S Harbor,
Joeste McGillivray, Weileselev Farm,
David A Livingstone, Cape George,
Alex Grant, Bayfield,
Val D Chisholm, Beauly,
J J Duggan, Montreal,
Fred Randall, Antigonish,
John H McNeil, Georgeville,
Christina Chisholm, L S River,
A C McDonald, Springfield,
Sr St Margarea, Montreal,
Alex J Mc Adam, Providence, (For additional acknowledgments see page 5)

Farmer Jones, after eating a hearty dinner, stepped out on his porch to enjoy a smoke, when he noticed in the front of the house, which was on the main road, an overturned load of hay, and beside it a small boy, seemingly in great perplexity. The farmer went out and spoke to the boy.
"Well, my boy, I see you have had

an accident, but never mind. Turn your horses to the hay and come in and have some dinner. "I can't," said the boy; "pa'll be

mad."
"Oh, no, he won't. Come on.
"Nope, I can't; pa'll be mad."
"Now, look here, sonny. You didn't mean to upset the hay. There's no harm done. Come right along, and after you have had something to eat I'll help you to load up again.

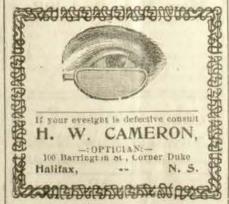
The boy consented, saying as he looked back at the hay: "But I know pa'll be mad."

After he had eaten and the farmer had started with him to load up, the latter said: "Now don't you feel

"Very much, sir, but pa'll be mad, though "Why will your pa be mad?"

"Because he's under the load of hay.

At Emerson's dinner table one day there was mention of a woman well known as a lion hunter, and in speakanown as a non numer, and in speak-ing of her Mrs. Emerson used the word "snob." Mr. Emerson objected; the word was too harsh; he didn't like that ugly class of words beginning with "sn." His wife inquired how he would characterize the lady. "I would characterize the lady. "I should say"-very slowly-"she is a person having great sympathy with



Farm For Sale

The farm at North Grant, adiolning 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 part culars apply to FRANK MITCHELL, College St., Antigonish, Or to the Owner, JOHN R. McDONALD, 2-A Wellington St., Boston

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

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

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

@?****************

Fall... Announcement

Annual Marked - Down Sale

Boots and Shoes

A large assortment of mea'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 Fail. I have recently bought 5 over rolls of high class wall paper at considerably less than half its former price. Call and see for yourse f the large variety of beautiful designs and the dead snaps 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, wade Clothing, Woollen Blank-ets, Underwear, ktc.

Tailoring Departm't

I am now opening my fall importation English and Scotch Worsted, Serge of Tweed Suttings. Also Melton and eaver Overconting and Soutanne

Send for samples now and pince 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.

Ne secesses secesses secesses el

@₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₽₽₽₽₽₽₽

One car No. 1 Chop Feed

OATS and CORN

Also

American FLY OIL For Cattle and Horses

C B. Whidden & Son

Cabiata de cabatata de da de catata de catata Company

Cash Market

Having bought out the good will and business heretofore conducted and known as the Cash Market by S. Arscott & Co., or posite 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.

THE NEV-A-HONE RAZOR STROP

Makes dull razors sharp. Makes sharp razors sharper. It does away with honling.

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

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

DRUGS.

)ur 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 Carfully Compounded. Mail Orders promptly filled.

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

Foster Bros.

Druggists, Antigonish.

DIRECT ROUTE

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS

In effect Oct. 3rd, 1908. HALIFAX to BOSTON,

Saturdays midnight.

Hawkesbury to Hoston Fridays 9 p. m.

From Boston Tuesdays

Through tackets for saie, and baggage
thecked by Railway agents

For all Information apply to Plant Line
Agents at Hailfax, and Hawkesbury. H. L. CHIPMAN,

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:

FITZ-HUGH MAC PHIE, Plaintiff,

ALEXANDER A. MCDONALD, Defed't. To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of antigonish at the Court House in Antigonish, on

SATURDAY.

The 31st day of October, 1908,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order for foreclosure and rale made herein by His Honour A. MacGillivray, ex officio Master of the Supreme Court (heing the Jurice of the County Court. District No. 6) dated the 21st day of September, & 8, 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.

All the estate right title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the nove named defendant, (and of all persons cialming by, through, or under him since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of, to, in, upon, or out of the following lots of

namely: First, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Arissig, in the Courty of antigorish, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: On the North by lands of the heirs or legatees of Donald McDonald; on the East by lands of Stephen Gills; or the South by lands of the heirs or legatees of Peter Gillis; and on the West by lands of John McDonald—custaining one hu, dred acres more or less.

Secondly, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate at Arissig aforesaid and bounded as follows: On the Noith by lands of Donald McLellan; on the East by lands of Donald McLellan; on the East by lands of Stephen Gillis; or the south by lands in possession of John McDonald; and on the west by lands of angus McD hald, containing one hunded acres, more or less.

The defendant's interest in the above described lands is to be sold herein subject to a vitor mortgage to the Governors or 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 355 and in Book 55 at page 24.

TER us—Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed,

DUNGAN D. CHISHOLM,

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
Shertif of Antigonish County,
JOSEPH A. WALL,
Of Canadian Bank of Commerce Bidg.
Antigonish. N. S.,
Solicitor of Plaintiff.
Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 22nd September,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Duncan D Chisholm, page 8
Tenders for Breakwater—Nap Tessier, pag 5
Tenders for Wharf—Nap Tessier, page 5
Auction Sale—Wm Chisholm, page 8
Wood Lot for Sale—Hugh McDonald, page 8
Horse and Poultry Powder—W G Lunningham, page 8 College Eudowment Fund- D C Chisholm

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE FARM at Cape George owned by D. A. McNeil, has been sold to John McEschern, Ballentines' Cove.

THE SISTERS of St. Martha's Hospital are very grateful to Mrs. (Dr.) Gregory for a box of preserves kindly presented to the institution.

MR. JOHN A. McDonald, of Arisaig, Ant., who has but recently returned home from Montana, has purchased the farm at Briley Brook owned by Horace Spears and known as the old Williams farm, paying for it \$900.

THE ANNUAL Class Sports of St. F. X. College will take place this even-ing at the College Rink. Each year this event grows more interesting, the rivalry between the classes is ever greater, and as a consequence the classes and individuals do their utmost to score in every competition. The tug of-war between College and Town teams and the wrestling match promise to be keen contests.

A. M. McGillivray, formerly of Antigonish, assistant engineer of district F of the Transcontinental Railway, says that before the hard part of way, says that before the nard part of the winter sets in, 50 miles of track would be laid west of Superior Junc-tion. At the St. Boniface end the track had been laid to a point about 25 miles east of Rennie, and by Jan. I, 1909, it would be possible to run out from St. Boniface for some 110 miles east. Altogether, on district E. it was east. Altogether, on district F it was likely that from 150 to 160 miles of track would be laid before the depth

WILLIAM J. LANDRY, son of James Landry of Pomquet, Antigonish Co., was accidentally killed on the 8th inst., Eas. Boston, by falling from a staging upon which he was working, a distance of forty feet. He lived seven hours after the accident, and was conscious the greater part of the was conscious the greater part of the time. No other workman was near him at the time, and it is not known just how he happened to fall. He was twenty - two years of age, an exemplary young man and beloved by all his acquaintances. His remains were conveyed home from Boston and laid to rust at St. Croix constant on laid to rest at St. Croix cemetery on the 14th inst. after a requeim high Mass had been celebrated by the parish priest. The very large number who attended the funeral testifled to the esteem in which he was held in the community. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers and two sisters who have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement, to mourn the loss of a kind and affection-ate son and brother. R. I. P.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE at its last session enacted legislation providing for the registration of all births and marriages within the Province. This is a wise provision, for which there is sufficient and obvious reasons, there is sufficient and obvious reasons, Following are the various registration districts in this County with the names of the registrars:

District No. 1, comprising the Town of Antigonish and Polling District No. 4 — John C. McNaughton.

No. 2, comprising Polling District No. 1 — Lachlan A. Gillis, Arisalg.

No. 3, comprising Polling District No. 2 — John A. Gillis, Morar.

No. 4, comprising Polling District No.

No. 4, comprising Polling District No. 3 — Duncan McNell, Lakevale, No. 5, comprising Polling District No. 11—Ronald McDonald, Pinkietown,

No. 6, comprising Polling District No. 5 — Daniel Gillis, Glen Alpine, No. 7, comprising Polling District No. Allan H. Cameron, Loch Katrine.

No. 8, comprising Polling District No. 7 - Daniel A. Boyd, St. Andrews. No. 9, comprising Polling District No.

8 - Simon Benoit, Tracadie. No. 10, comprising Polling District No. 9-James P. Corbett, Harbor au

No. 11, comprising Polling District No. 10 - D. W. Grant, Heatherton.

Wedding Bells.—In St Andrew's parish church, last Tuesday morning, Mary E. McDonald, of Glenroy, was married to Rodk J. Chisholm, Councillor for the District, the Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald, V. G., P. P., officiating. A Nuptial High Mass followed the marriage. Margaret MacDonald, sister of the bride, served as bridesmaid, while William J. Chisholm, of Clydesdale, attended the groom. Both parties to the interesting ceremony are well known and highly respected are well known and highly respected are well known and highly respected in the community. After a sumptuous repast at the home of the bride's father, to which several guests sat down, the newly wedded couple took the train at South River for Pictou and Charlottetown. We cordially wish them many years of happiness.

At St. Margaret's Church, Arisaig,

At St. Margaret's Church, Arisaig,
Ant. Co., on Oct 13th, Rev. D. L. MoDonald, P. P., united in marriage,
Mr. Duniel McEtchern, Brown's
Mountain, and Miss Maggie McDonald
of McAra's Brook. The bride was
attended by her sister, Miss Mary
Ann, while Mr. Colin McDonald supported the groom. After a wedding
dinner at the home of the bride, the
happy couple drove to the happy couple drove to the their future home, where a very en-joyable time was spent. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. McEachern wish them a long and happy wedded life.

Address and Presentation.—On Sunday, Oct. 4th. the parishioners of Lochaber presented the Rev. Fr. Doyle with an address and a substantial sum of money in gold. The occasion was Fr. Doyle's last Sunday as Pestor of the parish, and the parishioners availed themselves of it,

the esteem and affection in which he held by them. The address expressed deep and sincere regret at Fr. poyle's remark! from the state of the state Doyle's removal from the parish, admiration for the zeal and devotion with which he laboured for their spiritual welfare during the twelve years of his ministration among them, and appreciation for the active interest and solicitude he always disinterest and solicitude he always displayed in every movement calculated to promote the temporal advancement of the people. The address closed by wishing him every success in the important position in which His Lordship has placed him. Fr. Doyle, who was taken completely by surprise, feelingly replied. He thanked the parishioners for their magnificent gift and recalled that this was not the first time he had received tangible first time he had received tangible evidence of their generosity and good will. He assured them that he also regretted that the ties of affection which bound them as paster and people were about to be severed; but, not withstanding mutual attachment of this kind, however strong and com-mendable, he was ever ready to bow in humble obedience to the will of his Bishop. He reviewed the history of the parish during his ministry. While great growth in spiritual and temporal matters was made, he modestly disclaimed any credit but attributed the progress to the responsive spirit of the people whom he exhorted and advised, seldom, if ever, in vain. After a few commendatory words for his successor, he upped words for his successor, he urged them to continue true to the practices of their holy religion - attendance at Mass, frequentation of the Sacraments and especially that excellent devotion of monthly communion in honor of the Sacred Heart, which was so general in the parish. POLITICAL. - The nomination day

proceedings in Antigonish wholly upset the generally accepted opinion that but little interest was taken in the election here. Never before was there such a gathering of people in Antigonish at a political meeting. From early forenoon it became apparent, as hundreds of teams entered Town from all directions, that the crowd was going to assume unusually large proportions. When the Sheriff had adjourned his Court, after receiving the nominations of the two political parties, the crowds began to assemble at the Celtic Hall, where the public speaking was announced to take place. Though the hall is said to have a seating capacity of 600, it was much too small to accommodate the number who wished to hear the addresses, notwithstanding the roomy stage and the aisles were utilized by the multitude, and several hundreds were obliged to turn back. The meeting was called to order by Warden McMillan, chairman, who announced that by arrangement Mr. Chisholm would speak first, taking one hour, and Mr. Girroir would follow for

Gollege Endowment Fund

All subscribers to the College Endowment Fund are requested to pay the first instalment which is due Nov. I next, to the respective collectors in the different districts.

By order, D. C. CHISHOLM,

Wood Lot for Sale

A good wood lot, fronting on the Sailor Road (so called) at Brown's Mountain, consisting of about 70 acres, more or less. It has plenty of hard and soft wood Apply to HUGH McDONALD,

Executor, Briley Brook

Pit Props Wanted

Agent for the best Horse and

Poultry Powder ever sold in Canada. Every package guaran-teed or money refunded. Hungreds of testi montals from persons in this county who used the powder last winter. On sale at M. L. Cun-ningham's Town, and at most of the country

W. G CUNNINGHAM,

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that

ROB ROY GRIFFIN.

of Autigorish, in the Courty of Antigorish, Farrister at law has been appointed official agent for the payment of Election Expenses for Witjiam Chisbolm a candidate at the Election to be held on the 16th inst, and that

J. PAYSON CLARK,

of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, Book kee er, has been appointed official agent for the payment of Election Expenses for E. Layle Girrely, a candidate at the said election, Lavia Girror the provisions of pursuant to the provisions of ...

Dominion Elections of ...

DU CAN D. CHISHOLM,

Returning Officer

Aptigonish, 19th October, 1908

ELECTION CARD.

To the Electors of Antigonish County:

GENTLENEN. As the Interal Conservative candidate of this County, I again superal to you for support. I wish to point out to you that the public cabe of Canada has increased from \$125,001.867 from July 21st, 1987, to \$275.51.872 on July 31st, 1988, an increase of \$22.59.55 5 in twolve months, and that our trade has decreased in the four months previous to July 31st, 1988, to the extent of \$45.4 0,000. Is it not time for a change? I submit that the large waste of public moley to land deals and other deals and in such exceeditions as the Actic and in connection with the building of the wrecked Quebec i flige, are of such a startling character as to Justify the electors of this Dominion without regard to party in vertical against the present Government, i hereby promise, if elected, to do my atmost to suppress as y nowise or improper electatives of outlife money no matter who may be responsible for such expect to be, you can rest assured that I shall on all occasions vote for a their ugn Investigation of all questionable public transactions, and if there is wrong noting by anyone.

E. Lavin Girroll. To the Electors of Antigonish County:

to reply. Mr. Chisholm covered a good deal of ground, but treated principally on the tariff and the accusations of corruption made by the Conservative party in the campaign. He spoke exceedingly well. Mr. Girroir's address was the Conservative view of the subjects touched on by Mr. Chisholm, and he instanced several of the prominent transactions in which corruption has been charged. Though his voice showed slight indication of the strenuous campaign he is making, his address was fluent and pointed. Both speakers were well received, good order being maintained throughout.

Meetings will be held by the Con-servatives at Heatherton and Ballentyne's Cove to night (Thursday); at Tracadie and Beaver Meadow Friday evening, and at Linwood, Harbor Boucher and Marydale on Saturday

Boucher and Marydale on Saturday evening.

The Liberals will hold meetings tonight at Linwood and South Side Cape George; at Bayfield and Pull Brook on Friday evening, and at West Arm Tracadie and Upper South River on Saturday evening.

Below are the figures in the byelection of 1905, when Messrs, Chisholm and Girrior were also the can-

holm and Girrior were also the can-

Chishelm, Girroir Arisaig
Cape George
Morristowa
North Grant
Lochaber
Middle South River
St Andrewa
Tracade 87 62 44 63 66 74 80 41 42 42 43 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 larbour au Bouche Heatherton St Joseph's Antigonish North Antigonish West, Maryvale Upper south River Autigonish South

Chisholm's majority, 237. 1311 The only elections by acclamation throughout the Dominion were Mc-Lean (Conservative) in South York, Out., Hon. Mr. Brodenr, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, in Rouville,

Great Britain, France and Russia have agreed to ask the other Powers to recognize Balgaria's independence of Turkey, and Austria's annexation of Bosnia Herzegovina, with the exception of a small strip to be taken from these latter territories to satisfy the claims of Servia and Montenegro.

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction at the premises of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28th at 10 a. m., the following stock:

at 1º a. m., the following stock:

7 Milch Cows; 3 Farrow Cows;

1 Pair three year-old Steers;

5 Steers, two years old; 4 Yearlings;

2 Shorthorn Bulls, one year old; 5 Calves;

1 Horse Hackn'y tw' years old;

1 Colt, Scottlsh Chief; 1 Horse, sive years old;

1 Horse, eighteen years old; 1 Riding Wagon;

1 Deering atower double; 1 Rake;

1 Set Double Boosleds; 1 Plow.

And many other farming implements.

Tarms:—Ten months' credit on approved.

Terms: Ten months' credit on approved ecurity. WM. CHISHOLM, Beauley.

AUCTION

To be sold at public auction on the premises of Royald McDonald (Retd's Farm) Pleasant Falley, Ant to, 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 Helfer. 4 Caives

TERMS — Twelve months' credit on notes with approved security Any sums under \$4 cash.

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer Pleasant Valley, Oct. 15, 148

Auction Sale To be sold at public auction, on the estate of the late John A. Delorey, 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 : alves, 1 Steer Calf. 2 Yearling Heifers.

TERMS: 11 months' credit on notes with approved security,

TENDERS FOR CORDWOOD.

Tenders will be received by the Lake Mining Company, at the Company's office, New Glasgow, until

eight inches to be quartered.

Mon. Nov. 2nd. '08. for Hardwood Cordwood - 200 cords, 50 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

Lake Mining Co. New Glasgow, N. S.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to November 1t pext for the purchase of the property near the 1 th Rallway Station in the Town of Autgorish, N. 5. belonging to the estate of he late Mary aret A. Kirk, nee Henry; consisting of about five acres of land, on which are a weil finished spase of ten rooms comparatively new, para and older house. A heatuiful situation for a market gardner a perfect title and immediate posse slow will be given. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted, if not sold will be rested or lessed.

J. A. KIRK.

Administrator

Dorchester, N. B. September 15th, 1908.

NOW READY

Handsome Fall and Furnishings

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

STYLES THAT ARE DIFFERENT

Handsome Patterns in Shirts, 50c, 75c., and \$1.00. Choice and exclusive Neckwear, 25c, and 5oc. The Best Makes of Gloves, 75c., \$1 00, and \$1 50. Underwear from the best mills, 50c., 75c. and 1.00. EXCELLENT HOSIERY, CORRECT STYLES IN COLLARS and CUFFS, SWEATERS, SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, NIGHT SHIRTS, PA. JAMAS, ETC., ETC. Everything that is good in Men's Toggery.

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

Palace Clothing Company

Home of Good Clothes, Etc.

Main Street,

Antigonish, N. S.

FURNACES, STOVES and TINWARE

....AT....

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 renaired or a new one instal at. We supply the best goods in this line, and at reasonable prices.

ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING DONE BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

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

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

D. G. KIRK. ANTIGONISH

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

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