

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-sixth Year

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

In last week's issue M. Godefroid Kurth, the Belgian historian, was represented as saying that "the notion of truth and justice was singularly absurd in the eyes of men up to the coming of Our Lord." Instead of "absurd," we wrote "obscured." And Dr. Felix Adler, the American free-thinker, should have been made to say that "oral teaching" of morality must be supported by the teacher's example.

Miss Emily Hickey, who has just received a government pension in acknowledgment of her literary work, is the daughter of an Anglican clergyman, Canon Hickey of Wexford. She studied at Cambridge and gained first-class honors in literature. She made a special study of Browning and together with Dr. Furnivall founded the Browning Society. Miss Hickey has published several volumes of poems and stories. She was received into the Church in 1901.

The people of France were glad they had got rid of absolute monarchy, when the second empire came to an end. The monarch, of course, they are rid of, but the absolutism, and all its worst consequences, remain. A minister of government suspends a judge; a minister of government notifies magistrates to permit no man to serve on a jury who is hostile to Republican institutions. What more absolute could the Czar of Russia perform!

It is given out that the Cubans are to have one more chance to see what they can do for themselves, and if they do not succeed in going straight, the United States will finally take charge of the island. In our opinion it has all been a hollow mockery from the first. No American statesman will ever be willing to trust the Cubans to govern that island; and no one of them really thought so ten years ago. Cuba will be a part of the United States.

The late Sir George Livesey was a notable figure in the British industrial world. He was the man who gave London cheap gas, and he carried out a successful scheme of co-partnership between the South Metropolitan Gas Company and its employees. The latter have almost two million dollars invested in the company, and three representatives on the board of directors. The co-partnership has existed to everybody's satisfaction for almost twenty years.

The C. P. A. Publishing Co., 20 Barclay Street, New York, has just issued a reprint of "The Young Converts," which embodies the memoirs of three sisters, Debbie, Helen, and Anna Barlow, of Northern Vermont. This is the third impression. The story of these young converts, which is made up largely of extracts from letters and diaries, is as charming as it is edifying. We make no doubt that the book is destined to have a very wide sale. As brought out by the C. P. A. it is a handsome volume of some 300 pages, well printed and very tastefully bound in pearl-gray cloth.

Capt. George W. Johnson travelled from St. Augustine, Florida, to New York, in a twenty-foot rowboat, made of newspapers. This opens up a new field of usefulness for the printing press; but we cannot be too early with a necessary warning. Fire on land is bad enough; but fire at sea is

a horror of horrors; and, if they begin to use political papers for making boats or vessels, they had better devise some means of preventing spontaneous combustion. For, if there is anything of that kind possible at all, surely a sufficiently large heap of such campaign productions as we have recently seen in this country, would be dangerous in any one place.

Among the various religions which enjoy the protection of the Union Jack in India is one whose members are called Jains. These people lately found some fault with one of the vernacular reading books prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, on the ground that it misrepresented the history of their sect, and the character of its members. The Director of Public Instruction pooh-pooched the complaint, but it was carried to headquarters, with the result that the government has now given orders that the offensive passages be removed from the school books. Up to date, we have not heard of any orders for the amendment of the History of England used in the schools of Nova Scotia.

The *Corriere della Sera*, the leading Liberal paper of Italy, comments severely on the disgraceful posters plastered on the walls of every Italian city, and the horribly blasphemous and obscene novels and papers exhibited on the newsstands throughout the country. It concludes its article with the following words:

"To such a pass have we fallen in Italy at the present time that one is apt to believe, and with some reason, that instead of the great and illuminating Italy which everybody hoped would rise from the chaos which was the natural result of the revolution through which we have passed, another Italy has been substituted which we can only liken to a Messalina bent upon corrupting and ruining her own offspring."

The death of Bishop Tierney, of Hartford, Connecticut, evoked remarkable eulogies of him as a citizen and a churchman from several Protestant clergymen of that city. The opinions of the press may be summed up in the following passage from an editorial in the *Hartford Post*:

In the passing away of such a man as Bishop Tierney all sectarian lines fade, and men and women of all creeds bend over the bier leaving their tribute of appreciation. In a spiritual way Bishop Tierney has had a remarkably successful career. Wherever he labored as a parish priest and throughout the fourteen years of his occupancy of the chief office of the diocese there has been a large increase in the Catholic population. In material progress his works have been as marvelous, and churches, seminaries, schools and rectories of beautiful proportions and rich construction stand as substantial memorials to his life work. His whole life has been in loving accord with the simple tenets of the founder of the Christian faith. The genial, wholesome and broad characteristics of his nature have made his companionship and association highly appreciated by all who were privileged to come into the inner circle of his life.

Of Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell, Lord Herries, who died on October 5, the "Catholic Who's Who" has the following to say:

Lord Herries, a polished and persuasive speaker, who has the respect of the House of Lords, especially on Catholic interests, descends from the 5th Earl of Nithsdale and 9th Baron Herries, who forfeited his honours by attainder after the Jacobite rising of 1715, escaping with his life by the devotion of his Countess. By the marriage in 1758 of Lady Winifride Maxwell (the granddaughter and heiress of the Jacobite Earl) with William Haggerston Constable, of Everingham, the line was preserved, and the Barony was revived in 1858, as (unlike the earldom) it passed in the female line, and will again do so. Lord Herries's heir being his elder daughter, Gwendolen, Duchess of Norfolk. . . . Lord Herries is the owner of some of the most historic houses in Scotland, including Carlaverock Castle and Terregles; and also, in Yorkshire, of Everingham, a name that Disraeli further familiarized in *Lothair*.

The late peer, who had passed his seventieth year, was zealous in good works. He was President of the Council for Great Britain of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, also of the Catholic Record Society.

The October number of the *Socialist Review*, published in London by the Independent Labor Party, contained in the Editor's Outlook department, the following paragraph:

"The Catholic Priesthood from its highest to its lowest ranks have deliberately sought to stop the tide of intelligence and morality taking for Socialism in every country in the world, with the result that Socialism regards the Catholic Church as its sworn enemy."

Another Socialistic journal, published in Kansas, is flooding the United States and Canada with broadsheets containing a mixture of truth and falsehood in the usual proportions of one to a hundred, the whole thing being so garbled and distorted that the Catholic clergy are made to appear not only the enemies of the working man, but the enemies of human nature. This press campaign will have no evil effect on those who know our priesthood either at home or abroad. But it should have the effect of opening the eyes of our workmen to the character of the men whom they are invited to join hands with in securing desirable reforms.

It has been said that the American Republic had its origin in the New England town-meeting. Premier Asquith, speaking at Kircaldy the other day, said that if the public service was to reach its highest level, the best people in the community must be ready and willing to take their part in it. "This has not always been the case," he continued.

"Many of us can remember times and places when the relatively humble and unadvertised labours of the Town Councillor or of the Poor Law Administrator were thought to be unworthy of men of intellect, and of what is called position. Happily, that is now an obsolete opinion. . . . The other condition to which I would refer in a sound and strenuous municipal life is the maintenance of a vivid and, I may add, vigilant public interest. All the scandals which have disfigured the annals of municipal history in this and in other countries are due either to the absence or to the temporary withdrawal of these restraining, stimulating, and purifying influences." Mr. Asquith very justly condemned the easy habit of scoffing at those who think "the rustic cackle of their burgh the murmur of the world." In many senses the "cacklers" can hardly err by exaggeration. In large towns, at least, sound municipal work makes more difference to the pockets and comfort of the citizens than nearly all the Acts of Parliament in existence.

Another book on the Congo has been published, the author being Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, who accompanied the British Museum Expedition to the Mountains of the Moon. Mr. Wollaston says that he entered the Free State prejudiced against the Belgian officials, and his first impressions did not make him any more favorable to them. He records certain instances of oppression, but says they were such as have accompanied the early stages of the occupation of a savage country by white men in nearly every instance. And he concludes that on the whole the Belgian officials have not been severe in their dealings with the natives. "I have failed," he writes, "of actual ill-treatment of natives witnessed by a European, and I believe that no one has seen anything more serious than that which I have seen myself as set forth in the preceding pages." Mr. Wollaston takes his place with Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, Major Powell-Cotton, Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, and other travellers in the Congo, who, without any obvious reason for favoring the Belgian authorities, have stated their opinion that the atrocities in the Free State were not numerous nor general, as the Congo Reform Association tried to persuade the world they were.

While passing through the Uganda Protectorate, Mr. Wollaston was struck with the religious fervor of his porters, many of whom were Catholics who spent the evening in saying their prayers instead of in the quarrellings and strife usual to the encampment. Later on he met three persons one morning, whom he describes as "a White Father and two native boys—one carrying a water-bottle and the other a small parcel. The missionary was on his way to visit a native chief

about a week's journey distant; his change of raiment was in the small parcel, and his food, he told me, he always obtained at the villages where he slept. We exchanged tobacco and good wishes and went our different ways. A few miles farther on I met a caravan of some thirty porters laden with the usual impedimenta of travel—tent, bed, cooking apparatus, stores, and so on; then three cows and a flock of sheep and goats; and then some half-a-dozen boys carrying guns and rifles and pushing a bicycle (it was uphill); and lastly a member of the Church Missionary Society, who was able to give me the latest news from Europe, and told me many interesting things about the country. It is far from my wish to suggest that I am less in sympathy with one mission than with another; I was always treated with the utmost kindness by missionaries of every denomination, both when I was with the British Museum Expedition and subsequently, and the splendid work that many of them do must be obvious to everyone, but it was impossible to help thinking that one stood a considerably better chance of getting to the root of the matter than did the other."

The "night-riders" public scandal in the Southern States is slowly finding its way before the bar of justice; but so slowly has punishment advanced towards those outlaws that its salutary effect, if it ever really overtakes them, will have been practically done away with. It has often been said that a certain degree of carelessness was to be expected in new and ill-equipped western countries, and that, we suppose, is true; though up to now we have not found it very true of our Canadian West. And we have often been told that the race problem and the very peculiar and special irritations it gave rise to, were the causes of the lynchings in the South. But these "night-riding" operations are not open to either kind of explanation. They consisted of a series of outrages, chiefly burning of property of tobacco planters, brought about by fierce disagreements concerning matters of business, and in some of the oldest States of the American Union, planters who refused to fall in with the views of certain people, or certain associations of people, as to the arrangement of their business, and the disposition of their crops, had their plantations and their crops burned before their eyes by the "night-riders" so-called from their scouring the country at night on horseback. And this is in the land of freedom, where statutes are declared unconstitutional if they interfere with so-called "freedom to trade or contract"; where railway regulation laws go overboard when the courts say that they interfere so seriously with investments and assets, as to amount to confiscation of them. There is a startling contrast and contradiction between the theory of freedom and the theory of legislation on the one hand, and the theory of conduct, and the theory of obedience to law on the other. It seems to be true that an exaggeration in the first two matters has produced confusion in the minds of the people as to the duty to obey. Americans break laws and quote the constitution; their minds are full, at all times, of a shadowy something—they know not what—which they esteem superior to or above the law. And the "night-riders," going forth to burn a tobacco planter's barns, feel, we believe, some sort of shadowy justification in the thought that in American public and social affairs, there is a theory of liberty and of justice, outside of and beyond the law of the land, to which vague abstraction they appeal, without knowing what it is, and which they readily adapt to meet their own immediate views and prejudices. We think that one of the great causes of American disregard for ordinary law is the operation of their constitution, which affords them so frequently the non-edifying spectacle of elaborately-prepared laws smashed to bits in an instant in the courts, because they are supposed to conflict in some way with the constitution. The ordinary man,

of course, does not know much about the constitution, and, as it is a vague thing to his mind and he knows it is very wide and general in its terms, and to him, at least, somewhat mysterious in its workings, what is more natural than that he should imagine that there is above all laws of the State a reserve fund of civil justice, and that he may interpret and expound it according to his own lights.

The *Sacred Heart Review* devotes a page of its weekly issue to the Propagation of the Faith. The issue of October 17 contained a letter from which we extract the following passages concerning the need of English-speaking priests in the Canadian North-West:

"Thousands of American farmers are annually pushing northward across the border. Across the Rockies from the Pacific are coming Chinese and Japs, French, Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Hungarians, Russians, Italians and Americans; here is a new nation in the making; men and women from every nation are coming to make their homes in this new country, and to contribute their strength to the life of this infant nation.

"Everyone is alive to the possibilities of the future. Men are dreaming and seeing visions of the future and they have energy and grit to realize many of them. Any account of the speed with which this country is developing will sound almost incredible to those unacquainted with conditions on the Western side of the Atlantic. "Towns are springing up like mushrooms. The inhabitants, as a rule, welcome the missionary cordially. If he be the first in the field he will be encouraged to find almost the entire population at his first service. It is impossible to exaggerate the strategic importance of a vigorous campaign now. The present is a critical period in the history of the Canadian people. We may add to the nation's childhood what it will need in coming years—a robust Faith. This is the opinion of a clergyman resident in Canada; it applies equally to the Catholic Church. This new nation of Catholics of 'robust' Faith will require English-speaking priests, nuns and schools."

The question of English-speaking priests for the North-West is growing more serious every day. In our opinion, the best solution for it is that priests whose mother tongue is not English should learn to speak English well. The priests of the North-West will need to know more than one language, and men whose mother-tongue is English seems, taking them all in all, to be constitutionally unable to learn any language but their own. Frenchmen and Germans readily pick up a smattering of English; Englishmen rarely pick up even a smattering of French or German. But a smattering of English will not do for the priest who is to minister to an English-speaking congregation. No English-speaking congregation will ever be found as exacting as those French-Canadian congregations who are not content with a Frenchman, or a Belgian as a pastor, but must have a French-Canadian. English-speaking congregations do not care what nationality their pastor is, provided that he speaks their language fairly well. They do not ever demand that he shall speak it perfectly; but if he says "the hell," when referring to the abobe of lost souls; if he says "devil-up" when he means "develop"; if he pronounces so badly that his sermons cannot be understood; or if he fails to understand anything that is said to him; he is impossible as a pastor of an English-speaking congregation. The old people may keep up their connection with the Church, but the younger ones, always too prone to fall away, will find an additional excuse for their remissness in the way that the pastor murders the English language. Yet a little more effort would place the zealous priest beyond this criticism. We have met a score of priests whose English was full of faults, foreign idioms, and so on, and yet they were quite competent to take charge of an English-speaking parish. The only thing which keeps hundreds of others from doing as well, is that they think they can speak English when they cannot. If they had a more modest opinion of their acquirement, and used every opportunity to add to it, we believe that the problem of English-speaking priests for the North-West would soon be solved.



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Colonial Manufactures.

Iron was manufactured in Pennsylvania; but an Act of Parliament in 1750 put an end to the exportation of manufactured iron to Great Britain; but the working up of the metal for domestic uses continued in the Colonies. In New England bog iron, or ore extracted from the mud of ponds, was made into anchors, chains and fastenings for the vessels which were built in that section. Altogether we see from the book before us (Channings History of the U. S.) that manufacturing was going on as a matter of daily life in the Colonies and that only lack of capital and labor prevented its extension. The imperial Parliament itself, though the navigation laws were repressive, did something to promote Colonial industry by protecting from competition the shipbuilding interests of the Colonies as well as of England and also by the payment of bounties and premiums on the production of rice, indigo, naval stores and timber suited to the purposes of the royal navy. We are told on good authority that in the four years from 1713 to 1717 £90,000 was paid as premiums on naval stores. Colonial industries were also protected by the geographical situation of the Colonies, for the transportation across the Atlantic and to any distance in the interior from tidewater added greatly to the price which had to be charged for European goods. Before taking leave of the chapter devoted to Colonial industries we should note that the distillation of molasses into rum presented apparently the nearest approach to modern systems of manufacturing then made in the Colonies. This industry was carried on mainly in Philadelphia, New York, Newport, Boston and Medford. The amount of rum produced was very large. A tract written in 1731 is authority for the statement that 20,000 hogsheads of French molasses were manufactured into rum at Boston in one year. This would make 1,200,000 gallons of rum.

The difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of labor and the inadequacy of the currency obstructed the evolution of industry throughout the Colonial epoch. From the beginning to the end unskilled laborers for the exploitation of the resources of North America were in keen demand. In the very earliest time white persons bound to service for a term of years performed the hard work of field, forest and farm, and there were also domestic servants who worked for a weekly wage. In the North the necessary household service was ordinarily rendered by the women of the family and their collateral female relatives. In the Middle Colonies indentured white servants and negro slaves were employed in the household, but south of the Potomac this work was done by slaves. As the eighteenth century advanced the employment of negroes became more and more pervasive in every decade. The kidnapping or "spiriting" of white persons for indentured service in the Colonies was at its height in the reign of the second Charles, but it continued long after the death of that sovereign. Most of the victims of the "spiriting" were boys and girls who were gathered from the streets of London and Bristol and from the adjacent rural districts. In 1670 as many as 10,000 persons are said to have been spirited from England. A kidnapper acknowledged in 1661 that for twelve years past he himself had annually sent 500 persons to the Colonies, while another declared that he had sent 840 in a single year.

In a chapter on the progress to religious toleration the fact is recalled that the toleration act was passed by the English Parliament in 1689 to free English and Welsh Dissenters from the penalties of the religious laws. It was not designed to alleviate in any way the condition of the Roman Catholics. The interesting question at once arose whether the act extended to the Colonies and thus suspended the religious laws of Virginia in favor of Protestant Dissenters or excluded Roman Catholics from office even in Maryland, originally colonized by persons of that faith. The question was ultimately answered in the affirmative, a decision the importance of which will be appreciated when we say that according to the book before us there were thirty or forty Dissenters to every Church of England man in the Colonies. The Roman Catholics were not numerous in any Colony; even in Maryland, which they had founded, they formed less than one-twelfth of the total population from 1756. Small as was the number of the Roman Catholics, the colonists feared them as intensely as did the people of England.

Curiously enough, the severest anti-Catholic laws were made in Maryland. In that Colony from 1704 to the Revolution no Roman Catholic service could be celebrated except in a private house; but this was not so much of a hardship as it would have been in other Colonies, because in the missionary establishments and in the houses of the richer Roman Catholic planters there were often larger rooms expressly designed for religious purposes. No Roman Catholic could teach school in Maryland under penalty of transportation to England for trial there; children of Roman Catholic parents upon obtaining their majority must take the oaths under penalty of being deemed incapable of inheriting lands, which then would go to the nearest of kin who was a Protestant. Roman Catholics could not purchase lands in Maryland. In 1717 Roman Catholics who would not take the oaths were compelled to pay a double tax, and of course also were made to contribute to the support of the Anglican Church which had been established in the province. Mr. Channing deems it memorable that the pride of race and spirit of patriotism kept the Roman Catholics of Maryland loyal through-

out the French and Indian wars and attached them firmly to the cause of independence at the time of the Revolution, when the harshness of their treatment by the Colonial assemblies is contrasted with the liberality evinced toward the French Catholics in Canada by the conquest of that country.

The colonists seem not to have had the same fear of the Jews that they had of the Roman Catholics, probably because the former were not under the domination of a foreign potentate, as was the case with the latter. Nevertheless the Jews were never very numerous in the Colonies before 1760, because there were comparatively few of them living in the colonizing countries of Europe and practically none in England.—*New York Sun.*

(It is clear, then, that the Protestant has more liking for the Jew than for the Catholic. It is clear also that neither the revolution of 1688 nor that of 1776, though both ostensibly made for civil and religious liberty, were favourable to Catholicism.)

In Honor of Mother Barat.

The celebration of the beatification of Rev. Mother Madeleine Sophie Barat, foundress of the Order of the Sacred Heart, began at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, on October 21, and extended over a period of three days. The religious and pupils of the convent have been hard at work for weeks preparing for the exercises of the celebration in honor of the sainted lady who originated the order and whose memory and life were recently so honored at the Vatican and in fact in institutions of the Sacred Heart the world over, this event has been or will be honored.

The celebration opened Wednesday morning with High Mass in the pretty chapel of the convent, His Grace Archbishop McCarthy pontificating. Very Rev. Monsgr. Daly, assisted and among the other clergy present were Father Devlin, S. J., Father Kenny, S. J., and Father Campbell, S. J. The congregation included the religious of the institution, many pupils of past years and the pupils of today. The pupils of past years to the number of about 125 have come from all parts of the provinces to attend the celebration. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. S. Campbell, a distinguished member of the Jesuit order, who came from New York for the purpose.

At 11.45 after the mass and sermon came a reception to the guests and at 1 o'clock luncheon was served to the "old pupils" the dining room being handsomely decorated with plants, ferns and flowers and scrolls.

The afternoon was given up to a reunion and social entertainment including a drama at 5 o'clock by the present day pupils. Three sets of scenery have been painted at the convent and mounted on the stage of the study room for the production. Music and games were at the institution in abundance and all present were giving themselves up to enjoyment and amusement. Last evening there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and consecration of all pupils to the Sacred Heart.

There has just been hung on the wall of the reception room of the convent a very fine large oil painting of Rev. Mother Barat, the sainted lady whose beatification the order of the Sacred Heart throughout the world is hailing with such joy and thankfulness. The portrait was executed by one of the ladies of the order, the same who painted the magnificent Sacred Heart picture on the wall of the large reception room. The portrait is a magnificent piece of work and is set in a deep gilt frame.

What are Our People Reading?

The *Catholic Citizen* in its last issue gives the result of a visit made amongst his parishioners by a certain Father Dillon for the purpose of finding out the kind of reading indulged in by his people. Our contemporary tells us that Father Dillon greatly marvelled at the evidences of worldliness which every where confronted him during his tour. At one Darcey's the pastor found "Cavendish on Whist," but no Bible at Dolan's he found "Richard Carvel," "Wormwood," and "Janice Meredith," but when the inquiring pastor asked if they had Christian Ried's "Weighed in the Balance," or Father Sheehan's "My New Curate," he noted that the Dolans had never heard of these books or their authors. At the home of a certain family who were in "society," Father Dillon found no Catholic paper but Puck and the Outlook were in evidence. Against these Father Dillon had no objection, but as the family professed to be Catholic, it was certainly strange that while they could take several non-Catholic publications, the Catholic newspaper had no place. Other homes showed journalism of the yellowest shade and the Police Gazette was a favorite. At Ducey's Father Dillon asked, "Don't you take any Catholic paper?" and was told, "Oh! yes; Delia do go over to the Jesuit church the first Sunday of every month and do bring home The Calendar." We wonder if there are any Darceys, Duceys or Dolans nearer than the home of the *Catholic Citizen*, and if a Father Dillon closer to us made a visitation there is play for imagination as to what he would find.

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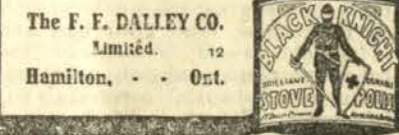


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Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

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- 1 Mare, 10 years old
- 1 " 9 " "
- 1 " 7 " "
- 1 " 3½ " "
- 1 Horse, 4 " "
- 1 " 3½ " "

1 Horse, (good worker) \$35.00

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C. B. Whidden & Son

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

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

CHAPTER VIII.

At this we all spoke out, protesting loudly that anything of that sort was quite alien to our designs, and Tichbourne went so far as to say if another word of the kind was said in his hearing, he should altogether withdraw from our association.

'I am perfectly aware of it,' he said, 'that Knox and Luther and others who hold their tenets, do not hesitate to justify the assassination of a ruler who stands in the way of the Gospel, and even designate such a crime as a meritorious work. But I also know that no good end could justify the use of means so reprehensible, so criminal, as the deliberate and wanton murder of any man, be he prince or subject.'

'I quite agree with you,' Babington answered that one must not do ill that good may come of it. But I ask, is it going wrong, to eliminate what is evil? For instance, if our friend Windsor here exercises his skill as a surgeon by amputating a gangrene limb, to save a man's life, is that doing good or evil? And what is this daughter of Anne Boleyn with all her ministers but a cancer eating out the life of England?'

'That is an argument that can be easily answered,' Tichbourne replied. The very same question was put to Father Orichton, and his rejoinder is well known, in fact Elizabeth herself had it printed and disseminated. God does not as much regard whether what we do is good, as whether the reasons whereby we bring it about are good and lawful.'

'And to keep to the instance you give, I added, it is by no means anybody and everybody who is allowed to amputate a gangrene limb, but only a practical surgeon, who has received his diploma from the faculty, and can do it with skill and address. An ignorant would kill the patient instead of curing him, and would probably be charged with manslaughter for his pains.'

We were all of one mind on this point and we told Babington if he said another word in favour of such dangerous propositions, we would give up the whole concern. He hastened to throw oil on the troubled waters, by assuring us he had not meant what he said, but only wanted to find out what we thought on the matter.

Thus without a dissentient voice it was specified that every thought of violence against Elizabeth must be excluded from our scheme. But in regard to Parma's invasion we were not equally unanimous. After much arguing pro and con, it was finally determined: (1) That it was not our duty to give information to the Government or in any other way take steps to hinder the project. (2) That it was necessary, when planning the liberation of the Queen, which was the only aim of our association, to allow ourselves to be influenced by Parma's movements, in order that we might work in unison with him.

Consequently Babington must keep in communication with his friends in Paris, whilst the utmost caution must be observed, for were it discovered that we had abstained from giving information, we should assuredly suffer the penalty of traitors.

At last Babington broke up our meeting, by a final toast to the success of our enterprise. We all emptied our glasses, shook hands heartily with one another, and separated, after Babington had made arrangements with me to accompany him to the Secretary of State on the morrow.

Tichbourne and I left our horses at the Blue Boar, and sauntered together through the lonely meadows towards Westminster Abbey, which stands about a mile from the town on the banks of the Thames. Night had closed in, but the air was so mild one might have thought it was already summer; and the soft south wind reminded me of Horace's words:

Solentur acris hiems gratia vice veris et Favoni

Behold the sharp winter gives way by a pleasing change to the spring and the south wind.

The moon was rising in the star bespangled vault of heaven, and again I recalled the words of the same poet, the opening lines of one of his odes:

Non erat et coelo fulgebat luna sereno Inter nimira sidera.

It was night: and the moon shone brightly in the calm heavens amid a host of lesser orbs.

Our conversation turned upon the stars, and upon the science of the astrologer, who proposes to read in the constellations the fate of individual men. I mentioned that this was impossible; but my companion, who was naturally inclined to melancholy and had a fancy for occult science, had studied the subject, and was able to bring forward many instances in which a man's horoscope had proved perfectly correct. Although he was far from having a pagan belief in fate, he thought it by no means improbable that God, who foresaw the future, allowed us for our warning to glean some knowledge of what lay before us from the stars.

I argued on the other hand that an intimation of the kind could be of no use to us if our fate were already fixed, and that God's fore-knowledge could not interfere with our free will. He shook his head, and said that was true in a way, and that as a good christian he was ready to say to his Maker: My lot is in Thy hand. Yet he could not rid himself of the presentiment that an untimely and violent death awaited him. His father had had his

horoscope cast by a celebrated German astronomer and astrologer, and it was so unfortunate, that his father never would let him know what it was.

I tried to divert him from these gloomy forebodings, and get him to talk about his sweet wife, and his pleasant home in Hampshire, where I had been his guest for a time shortly after his marriage. Ever since our Oxford days, when we were fellow students of Magdalen, we had been like brothers, and almost as inseparable as Orestes and Pylades of old. So he talked quite confidentially to me about his domestic affairs, and said that as soon as a tedious law-suit with a Protestant neighbour was ended, as he expected it would be before long, and to his favour, he meant to leave London, and reside on his own estate. There he hoped to live and did in peace, far from all political intrigues and troubles. The fines for non-attendance at the Protestant worship would be heavy, but he must try and meet them. Then he tried to persuade me to settle in Hampshire with him, and give myself up to a life of study, for he did not think I should ever make much practical use of the knowledge of medicine I had acquired at Padua. And as for the professorship of Latin and Greek poetry at Oxford or Cambridge, the latest object of my aspirations, I might as well renounce all idea of that, at once, since it was very certain that no Catholic had the slightest chance of obtaining any such post.

Conversing on these and similar topics we reached the time-honoured Minster. The clear moonlight, shining full upon the windows, brought into relief every point of their delicate tracery, and lit up every pinnacle of the splendid structure. As we passed onward to the river, I remarked: 'Suppose the old monarchs who rest here in their stone coffins, and the pious abbots and monks, who in the silent cloisters await the angel's last trump, could arise from their graves, what would they say to the lamentable changes Henry VIII., and the offspring of his sin have made in this and other sanctuaries of our land?'

'The old monarchs would acknowledge that in some respects their acts had sown the seed which now bears such fatal fruit, and the old monks would exhort us to stand firm in our faith, and by prayer and penance invoke God's mercy upon our country,' was Tichbourne's reply. Then he added in a changed tone, as we walked slowly onward in the direction of Temple Bar, 'Look here, Windsor, call me a monk or a friar preacher if you will, but I must say every day I like our friend Babington less and less. I am the first to acknowledge that his character is utterly different to my own. He is prompt and daring, joyous and merry, and withal a loyal Catholic, ready to sacrifice everything for his convictions; but he carries his frivolity and love of pleasure to an excess. Others of us too are just as bad as he. For the execution of a project, such as we now have in hand, a leader of quite another stamp is needed, and our consultations ought not to be held wineglass in hand! Really I almost repent having pledged myself to take part in it. Upon my word, I would draw back now, if it were not against the nature of a Tichbourne to do so! You know him better than I do, Edward; pray warn him, and watch him also, for I am sorely afraid, despite his denial, that he has other fool-hardy designs in view, in which we shall gradually get entangled. You saw how he drew in his horns, when we declared so positively that we would have nothing to do with the crime he hinted at. Yet I should not be in the least surprised, if so rash as he is, he should go too far, and get involved in some reprehensible transactions. Do pray be on your guard both for his sake and for ours; for we have entered into his designs to an extent, which would render us amenable to the law, even if we took no part in carrying them into execution.'

There was no gainsaying Tichbourne's words, and accordingly I promised to do my utmost to avert the mischief he dreaded. I felt watchfulness on my part to be all the more necessary, since I had observed that of late Babington had not been choice in the persons he associated with. One old soldier in particular, who had served in the Netherlands under Parma, in whose company he was frequently to be seen, a sinister-looking individual, inspired me with suspicion and aversion.

By this time we had reached the gate close to Temple Bar, whence we could see London Bridge in the distance, and hear the rush of the river passing swiftly under its arches. We made a small detour to avoid seeing the heads of the unfortunate priests who had been executed; my companion could not endure the gruesome sight, he said he saw them in his dreams, and more than once his own head was there too. On arriving at our lodging in the Strand, to our surprise we found a boy fast asleep on the doorstep. It was Johnny, the son of an old waterman named Bill Bell, who kept our boat for us. The lad informed me that he had been waiting there some hours for me; his sister was worse and his father had sent him to beg good Mr. Windsor to get round that same evening. I had of late been attending some of the poor about St. Cathern's docks, in the neighborhood of the Tower, and his boatmen, as well as the dock labourers and porters, mostly a rough lot of people, thought a great deal of me more because I gave my advice gratis, sometimes supplementing it with an alms, than because of any great skill I had manifested as a physician. The girl in question was dying of consumption and the whole college of physicians, could not have stopped the progress of the disease; yet as the doctor's visit is always a consolation

to the poor, I willingly accompanied the boy to his home on this errand of mercy. But first I bade him wait a moment, while I get some physic for his sister; going indoors I fetched a bottle of good wine, wrapped a warm cloak around me, bade Tichbourne goodnight, and sallied forth again into the darkness.

I was glad to find that the boy had moored his boat at our garden steps, which ran down to the river, for I had no fancy for the narrow, dirty lanes of the city, that swarmed at night with all manner of disreputable people. The current of the river soon carried us to a landing place close to a dilapidated house, whose walls, supported on wooden posts, bulged out over the water. There my youthful ferryman made the boat fast to an iron ring, while I, glanced upwards to the narrow window of the chamber where the sick girl lay, whence a feeble light proceeded. Little did I think how precious that wretched low roofed garret would be to me before three months had come and gone!

'Maud expects us,' Johnny said, pointing up to the window, then laying hold of a rope that hung from the lower room, he tugged at it violently, calling out: 'He has come, father?'

Immediately a trap-door just above our heads was opened, and a rope ladder was let down, which Johnny attached firmly to a post, and down it clambered Bill Bell himself, an unappetising figure, who might have been the ferryman of Cocytus described by Virgil:

Terribilis squalore Charon, cui plurima mento, Cavitates inculta iuncta

Foul and unsightly, on whose chin the grey hair thick and unkempt. But unlike the boatman of Hades, the old man looked goodnatured itself: wiping away with the back of his hand a tear which hung on his eyelashes, he expressed his pleasure and gratitude for my visit.

'By my troth,' he said, 'I am truly thankful to you, sir, and still more so your poor child yonder, who is fast passing away. God reward you Doctor, and if ever you need a service that old Bell can render you, he will rather let himself be torn in pieces than fail you. Shall I carry you to shore, sir, or will you climb the ladder?'

I naturally chose the latter means of reaching my destination, and was soon in the room where the remainder of the family were consuming supper of salt fish.

'We must take our meals when we can,' the old man remarked, as he kindled a lamp, to light me up the somewhat shabby stairs to the chamber above. There I found the poor girl in a high fever, struggling for breath, on a straw pallet by the window.

'Oh you have come, Mr. Windsor,' she exclaimed. 'I thought I should never see you again. I believed the angel of whom you told me had come to call me away.'

'I should have come long ago,' I explained, 'but I had gone into the country and I have only just returned. Take a little of this good physic I have brought you. Do you like it? Mind only one spoonful every hour.'

'It is delicious,' the sufferer answered, sipping the wine I had poured out for her. 'But it is not so much for the sake of your medicine that I wanted you to come, but that you might repeat to me that beautiful prayer about the angel guardian, and the Blessed Mother of God, and the five wounds of the Saviour. Because one of the young preachers from St. Paul's was here, and first he scolded father for making him scramble up what he called a breakneck ladder, then he read a lot of prayers to me out of a book, that I could not understand and that did me no good. Now the prayers you said made me sorry for what I have done wrong, and quite resigned to the will of God.'

Accordingly, I said a few prayers by the child's bedside, the old man kneeling meanwhile by the door, the tears trickling down his weather-beaten face. I promised to come again on the following evening, and he rowed me back, pulling vigorously against the ebbing tide.

'After all,' he said as he bade me good night, 'there is nothing like the old religion to comfort the dying.'

(To be continued.)

Scribble—"My new book will soon be published. I hope you will lose no time in reading it."

Miss Cutting—"Indeed I won't. I lost several hours reading your other one."

"There ought to be but one head to every household," shouted the orator. "That's right," muttered a worried-looking man in the audience. "You agree with me?" should the orator, singling him out. "No; I have just finished paying for the bonnets of my nine daughters."

"Come now, Pat," said a Cockney tourist to an Irish peasant, whom he had encountered in Connemara. "I'll give you a sovereign if you tell a bigger lie than you ever told before." "Faith, sir, you're a real gentleman," Pat responded, and the company unanimously declared the sovereign earned.

Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

Help! Help! I'm Falling

Thus cried the hair. And a kind neighbor came to the rescue with a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair was saved! This was because Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair medicine. Falling hair is caused by a germ, and this medicine completely destroys these germs. Then the healthy scalp gives rich, healthy hair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Pills. Cherry Pectoral. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Fall... Announcements

Annual Marked-Down Sale

Boots and Shoes. A large assortment of men's, women's, boys' and girls' shoes has been taken down from my shoe room and placed upon the bargain counter.

Wall Paper. Many prefer to do their paper hanging in the fall. I have recently bought 5000 rolls of high class wall paper at considerably less than half its former price.

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

Tailoring Department. I am now opening my fall importation of English and Scotch Worsteds, serge and Tweed suitings, All Meters and Beaver Overcoating and Soutane Cloth.

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

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SAILINGS. In effect Oct. 3rd, 1908. HALIFAX to BOSTON, Saturdays midnight.

Orange Cordial and Roue's Carbonated Waters. Rights of the tea are cool and refreshing drinks.

Fresh Cookies. Plain and fancy, received weekly. Groceries of best quality and right prices.

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THE NEV-A-HONE RAZOR STROP. Makes dull razors sharp. Makes sharp razors finer. It does away with honing. Prices 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50. Ten days free trial.

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Volunteer BOUNTY ACT, 1908, WARNING TO PURCHASERS. EVERY assignment of the right of a South African Volunteer entitled to a land grant must be by way of appointment of a substitute.

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

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

We Want your business. Get our rates. SHERIFF'S SALE. 1908, A. No. 861.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Between Peter McDonald Plaintiff, and Donald Fraser, Mary E. Fraser, Margaret Fraser the elder and Margaret Fraser the younger Defendants.

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, at the Court House in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 5th day of Dec., 1908, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

LAND. situate, lying and being at Beaver Mountain (or James River) in the County of Antigonish and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the North by lands of Alexander McLean, formerly lands of John McLean, on the East by lands of Alexander McDonald, on the South by lands conveyed by the said Donald Fraser to Archibald L. McLean by deed dated the twelfth day of December, 1880; and on the West by lands of Angus McDonald and Mrs. John McDonald, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less.

Secondly, all the western half of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land containing one hundred acres, situate, lying and being in the said County of Antigonish and bounded as follows: Beginning at a birch tree marked A.F. AD standing on the north bank of Beaver River and on the Eastern line of the County of Pictou, thence running north four degrees east on the said line seventy-six chains to a birch tree marked A.F. AD on the south line of the Harshorne Grant; thence south eighty-six degrees east fifteen chains to a maple tree; thence south four degrees west seventy-three chains to the bank of the river aforesaid; thence westwardly by the said river to the place of beginning. The said western half being set off by a straight line running from north to south through the centre of the said lot, parallel with the eastern and western boundary lines thereof.

The interest of the defendants in the above described lands is to be sold herein subject to a prior mortgage to the Acadia Loan Corporation, which mortgage is registered in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Antigonish in book 65 at page 271.

TERMS: Ten per cent at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish Co.

JOSEPH A. WALL, of Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Antigonish, N.S., Solicitor of Plaintiff, Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, October 28, 1908.

ESTABLISHED, 1854

THE CASSET,

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

Subscriptions Payable in Advance

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

This venerable statesman has resigned the position of Lord Privy Seal which he held under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith. As one journal remarked, he has eighty-one reasons for resignation, the number of his years. But the *Globe*, another of the London dailies, declares that it has good authority for saying that his action is intended as a protest against Premier Asquith's prohibition of the Eucharistic procession. We should rather suppose that it is a protest against the Premier's jaunty indifference about repealing the laws under which Catholics are merely a tolerated body in a country which boasts of religious freedom. Whatever excuse might be offered for the prohibition of a procession while these laws existed, there can be none for the retaining of these laws on the statute-book, now that one of them has been invoked in so offensive a manner, and has thereby called attention to the others. If the aged Marquis has really resigned his Cabinet position in protest against this intolerance, his action is a fitting close to a long and honorable political career.

George Frederick Samuel Robinson was born in the very centre of English political life, the Prime Minister's residence in Downing Street, London. His father, Frederick Robinson, nicknamed "Prosperity" Robinson because his budget speeches as Chancellor of the Exchequer always represented the country as being in a state of unexampled prosperity, was raised to the peerage as Viscount Goderich when he entered George Canning's Cabinet as Secretary for War. A few months later, in August, 1827, Canning died, and Lord Goderich became Prime Minister. He did not hold the office long, before he was succeeded by the Duke of Wellington, but he was still in Downing Street when his son George was born in October, 1827.

Young Robinson entered public life in 1852 as Member of Parliament for Hull. This was a safe seat, but he left it in the following year to win doubtful Huddersfield for his party. In 1859, having succeeded his father as Earl de Grey, and his uncle as Earl of Ripon, he became Under-Secretary for War, with Palmerston for his chief and Gladstone as a colleague. From the War Office he went to the India Office as Under-Secretary, then back to the War Office as its head, then back to the India Office in a similar capacity. This last change was in 1866. In 1871, while holding office as Lord President of the Council under Mr. Gladstone's Premiership, Earl de Grey and Ripon was sent to Washington as member of an English Commission to confer with an American Commission concerning the Alabama claims, the San Juan Boundary, and the Canadian Fishery Question. The Conservative party was represented on the Commission by Sir Stafford Northcote. Sir John A. McDonald represented Canada, and Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, was the principal representative of the United States. The Treaty of Washington, drawn up by this Joint Commission, provided that the Alabama claims should be decided by international arbitration, that a Commission meeting at Halifax should decide the fishery question, and that the San Juan Boundary should be left to the decision of the German Emperor.

So great was the tension between the countries at the time—Charles Sumner wanted to insist on the removal of the British flag from North America—that the Treaty of Washington was regarded as a triumph for British diplomacy, and Earl de Grey and Ripon was rewarded for his share in making it by the title of Marquis of Ripon by which he has ever since been known. In the same year, 1871, Lord Ripon was elected Grand Master of the English Freemasons. Three years later he resigned this position to take the momentous step of enter-

ing the Catholic Church. His conversion stirred the country as only that of Newman had done before. The London *Times* with all solemnity pronounced that he had committed political suicide, and that henceforward he was dead to the national life. By Gladstone, Ripon's conversion was regarded a personal affront. They had been friends and colleagues, and Gladstone had just in a famous pamphlet demonstrated to his own satisfaction that no man could be at once a genuine Catholic and a loyal Englishman. But Gladstone made amends for this when six years later he invited the Marquis of Ripon to become Viceroy of India. "God has blessed India and England," wrote General Gordon, "in giving Lord Ripon the Viceroyalty." His administration has been severely criticised, and enthusiastically defended. Certainly no Governor-General ever was so popular with the people of India. He returned to England to become First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, holding the latter office from 1892 to 1895. The number and variety of posts which he filled in the service of the nation did not hinder him from taking part in local affairs, for he has been Mayor of Ripon, High Steward of Hull, and Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Since his conversion he has been actively associated with St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, holding the Presidency of the latter society for the past ten years. He has also been Vice-President of the Catholic Union, and Chairman of the Leeds and Middlesborough Diocesan Schools Association. In short, his long life has been filled with good works for God and country, and he is well entitled to a period of rest.

ARE WE SAVAGES AND COWARDS AT HEART?

Some months ago, we stated certain facts, just then reported, of an occurrence in Chicago, where one thousand men stood by and saw a helpless woman drown, a few yards from them, without raising a hand or stirring a foot, to save, or try to save, her, though she screamed for their assistance. We asked, at the time, the question whether all our years of hard work, free spending of money and close attention to education, civilization and refinement, had made us, English-speaking races, poltroons and cowards. When writing of that infamous matter, we recalled the scenes in and around the Iroquois theatre in the same city, some few years ago, when strong men, in hundreds, trod down and stamped upon weak women, in haste to save themselves from the flames behind them, and of the human jackals and vultures who hovered about the ruins of the burned theatre, and mutilated and desecrated the bodies of the dead in their mad search for money, rings and baubles. When our comments on the thousand cowards on the Chicago pier last summer, appeared, a valued correspondent in a western city of the United States sent us particulars of several other instances of a similar brutal, cowardly and unmanly nature.

A short time ago, investigations were made into the operation of the system of leasing convicts in the State of Georgia. In that State, for half a century past, convicts have been hired or leased to contractors. On principle, we are disposed to think that it would be pernicious to allow men and women in penitentiaries to remain idle unless they are sick; and we approve, as we think every reasonable man must do, of wise and prudent provisions for giving them employment. In Georgia, however, it has become a business, and a source of large income to the State treasury, so much so that now, when the system is about to be abolished, they are talking gravely of how to make up the loss to the public funds. The workings of human greed were not less real in dealing with transactions in the bodies of those unfortunate convicts, than they were in the old slavery days in the handling of slaves. The State began to look on them chiefly as a source of income, and contractors to regard them as so much movable property, to be treated as they pleased. It has long been stated by the Georgia press that the investigations were very bad; and the investigations have justified these statements. The leading journals of the State have used the strongest language in denouncing the conditions now revealed. The Philadelphia *Press* says:—"Slavery, in its worst aspect, was never as cruel."

Here are some instances given by the papers:

"One man was lashed by a whipping boss until he fell to the ground, where he was left to die from his injuries; and he was eaten by dogs. A boy of 16 years was beaten to death because he was too weak to work. An old negro, sick and exhausted, was tortured to death in the fields because he failed to perform his allotted labour."

"A large negro became unruly, backed up against the bank in a railroad camp, and defied the assistant warden to take him. One convict offered to subdue the negro, and armed with a pick approached him, dodged a lick with a heavy pick and stuck his own pick up to the handle in the negro's face, the point reaching down to the negro's lungs. From this wound the negro died in a year or fifteen months with pneumonia or tuberculosis."

"A mother with her two-days-old babe sat on the ground leaning against a building in one of the camps—the birth took place there, too. A guard saw her and ordered her to go to work. She couldn't and was shot with the little one in her arms."

The Southern lynchings are, more often than not, we suppose, done under the stress of strong and sudden indignation: and, cruel, lawless, and morally wicked as they are, they generally arise from impulses which are, in themselves, good. The violent acts and the shootings in the far west, in districts where law is not yet established, or where it has a very feeble footing, are capable, sometimes, of extenuation, if not of justification, but in all these things there is absent the element of cold-blooded, relentless, calculated, savagery, displayed in these Georgia horrors. They make the blood boil, and the hands clench, even in the reading of them thousands of miles away from the scene of their occurrence. But, when the blood has boiled and grown cool again, the question once more suggests itself "Are we savages at heart, after all?" After a century or more, of freedom and education, on this continent, is there an ineradicable something within us which lusts for blood and for wanton cruelty, and which is stirred to joy at the crack of a slave whip, provided it is plied for our benefit? Are we more honest than our ancestors who rode down upon their neighbours and carried off their property at the point of sword and dagger? To the thousand daily dishonesties and trickeries of business, the cruelties of grasping covetousness, the lies and slanders of public life and politics, the cowardly shrinking from consequences and from dangers,—do all these things entitle us to believe ourselves drawing nearer to a physical, or mental, or moral millenium? Georgia is an old, long settled State. Georgia has schools, colleges, and universities. Georgia has wealth, brains, and aristocratic society. A casual observer, particularly one who has been impressed with the theory of the grandeur of twentieth century civilization, might wander through that sunny, prosperous State, finding everywhere about him evidences to satisfy him of the superiority of our times to any time or age gone by. And then he might come upon the corpse of a convict, with dogs feeding upon it, on the scene of toil for which he was leased by a paternal government, for so much in cash, and ask himself whether appearances had not deceived him after all. And he might view the dead body of the mother murdered with her babe in her arms and search his own heart with the question:—"Are we more humane, more manly, more fair, more just, more brave or true, than our forefathers of a hundred years ago?"

And it seems to us that the answer to that question is, to say the least, much in doubt. For the things after which the heathens seek can never save the world; and we are not convinced that the number of those who receive inhumility, and hold in their hearts God's great commands, and His messages to men, is greater now, in proportion to the world's population, than it was a century ago.

And as for mere natural courage, what can be more logical than that men who spend their lives in close-crowded and merciless contests with their fellow-men, who lie and cheat and steal for the miserable comforts of the world, who daily practise vice and laugh at virtue, to whom this world is their Heaven, and the mighty dollar its god, should hesitate to rival their forefathers in bravery, and should be willing to stand by in hundreds to see a woman drown, and should talk of a diminished public revenue when a cry goes up for the abolition of a damnable system of slavery?

Beef, wholesale and retail, sausages, finnan haddie, fresh fish and poultry, Bonner's market.

DRUMMOND COAL

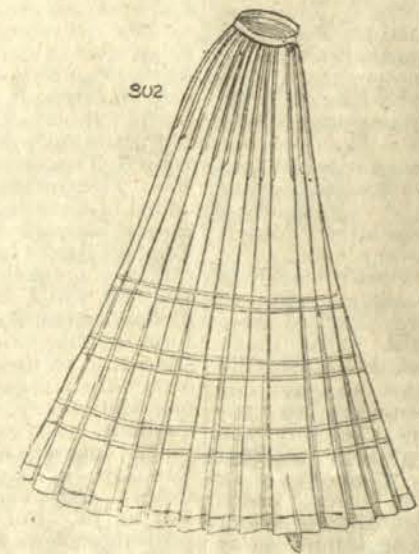
INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited
Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTONISH by JAMES KENNA and A. G. JOCELYN
HUGH D. MCKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING HALIFAX.

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' Goff Coats

In black, white, navy, brown and cardinal.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

In all shades of silk, cashmere and lustre.

Ladies' Gloves, In Mocha, wool, cashmere

THE ANNEX

Our fall and winter stock of

Clothing

is now complete, with a full line of

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

Also a complete line of

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

A. KIRK & CO.

Sole Agents for Invictus Shoes

General News.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, is dead.

A German colony is to be established north of Calgary.

In the last four years \$166,000,000 Irish land stock has been issued.

Eighty-five men are in custody in Tennessee in connection with the "night-rider" outrages.

The shipments of the Dominion Coal Co. said to be about 300,000 tons ahead of last year.

The average number of patients at St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, during October was 78.

Morocco it is figured must raise a loan of \$32,500,000 to pay its indemnities, recent war expenses, etc.

A memorial obelisk is to be erected on Flodden field to mark the spot where King James IV. of Scotland fell.

The United States produced 51,720,000 long tons of iron ore, valued at \$131,936,148 at the mines, last year.

The railroads of the United States used 18,855,631 barrels of oil for fuel in 1907, an increase of 3,000,000 barrels over 1906.

Two millions of pounds are required by the English Government for relief of the unemployed, who are exceedingly numerous.

The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley is expected to total 600,000 barrels. The quality is superior but the market rather dull.

The schooner "Finlayson," from St. Peters for Halifax, was wrecked near esaped with difficulty.

There are 13,000 persons aged seventy or over in Liverpool, Eng. The calculation has been made in connection with the old age pension scheme.

The gradual exhaustion of the lumber supply in the territory contiguous to the Great Lakes is seen from the fact that the lake shipment of this article has decreased about 42 per cent. since 1901.

Hon. G. E. Foster has served notice on the Ottawa Free Press, of an action for libel for editorial statements in reference to his handling of the funds of the Independent Foresters.

It is reported that Jacques Bureau will succeed Mr. Templeman as minister of inland revenue and that the latter will secure the vacancy on the railway commission.

A proposition looking to the erection of a furniture factory in Halifax city is engaging attention of Halifax people. The Council is being asked for favours. The proposed factory will employ 75 men.

The annual general abstracts of the agricultural statistics for 1908 in Ireland show, among other things, a decrease in the area under potatoes; a marked decrease in flux, and a large increase in the number of cattle and sheep.

Lord Milner, speaking in Toronto of trade preference, said if at the next general election in Great Britain that question alone should be the issue, it would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The British Government announces its intention to amend the Land Act of 1903, and a bill will be introduced for this purpose. The idea will be to bring about as speedily as possible, and on fair and equitable terms, the transfer of Irish land to those who occupy and till the soil.

John Moffatt, Grand Secretary of the P. W. A., was arrested at Glace Bay on Saturday last, on a charge of perjury. The trouble is an outcome of the recent legal battle between the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Worker's Association. He is charged with having made several affidavits not in accordance with facts. He was admitted to bail. The preliminary hearing has been set for to-day.

The monotonous proceedings in the House of Commons, which was considering the Licensing Bill, were startlingly diversified Wednesday night of last week by a suffragette speaking from the ladies' gallery. She stoutly demanded that the women of England be allowed to vote, and thrust through the grille a placard on which the precise demands of the suffragettes were emblazoned. Disturbance followed. A number of women were fined \$25 each.

The Dominion Coal Co.'s output for October totalled 262,214 tons, the shipments amounting to 204,082 tons. By Collieries the output was as follows: Dominion No. 1, 44,063; Dominion No. 2, 49,769; Dominion No. 3, 19,433; Dominion No. 4 (Caledonia), 31,156; Dominion No. 5 (Reserve), 42,958; Dominion No. 6, 15,475; Dominion No. 7 (Hub), 15,155; Dominion No. 8 (Int.), 15,511; Dominion No. 9, 20,082. Total, 262,214.

The result of the Newfoundland election will not be known before this (Thursday) evening, though polling commenced on Monday. Reports received up to date indicate that the popular tide as with Sir Edward Morris, leader of the opposition. He has made several distinct gains and the majorities against him in different places have been reduced from those in the previous election. Premier Bond, leader of the Government, had a majority of 24 in the last parliament.

The New York Times says that President Roosevelt plans to leave New York on March 13, nine days after the inauguration, by the North Lloyd liner Koenig Albert, for Naples, via Gibraltar, where the liner is due on March 25. Besides his son Kermit, who will take photographs of the big game in Africa, he will be accompanied by a professor from the Smithsonian Institute and an official from the navy department. From Naples Mr. Roosevelt and his party will travel on one of the German East Africa steamers to Mombassa, via the Suez Canal and Aden, a sea journey of 17 days, including stops.

Taft has been elected President of the United States. In the east the Republicans have made large gains. New York State has given Taft a larger majority than it did Roosevelt four years ago, though Pennsylvania has cut its majority in two, or 250,000 less than it gave Roosevelt. Massachusetts has given an increased Republican vote. Several Western States have reduced the Republican majorities amazingly. The National House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate will continue as Republican in complexion as previous to the election. Governor Hughes of New York has been re-elected by a small majority; although endorsed by Roosevelt and Taft he was determinedly cut by the voters in the upper part of the State. Boston went Democratic with but a slight majority. Massachusetts has elected Draper (Republican) Governor and the Republicans retain control of the State Legislature of Massachusetts.

"The Rech" newspaper of St. Petersburg, has obtained and made public the official statistics of the executions in Russia during the year 1907, on sentences imposed by the military district courts. The total is 627, of which 84 were soldiers and 543 civilians. These figures are considerably below the earlier unofficial estimates, which were based on the condemnations reported in press despatches. According to the official classifications 453 persons, or more than 70 per cent., were hanged or shot for murder or robbery, accompanied by violence; 62 men were executed for mutiny or other offenses against military discipline, 51 for crimes against the state, and four for desertion. The remainder is not specified. The Baltic provinces took the lead in the number of executions with 134. This was due to the final stamping out of the insurrection. The Kiev region was the next with 84 executions. Odessa counted up 69, Warsaw 65, and Moscow 59.

As a result of the prevailing financial and industrial depression the number of the unemployed in Great Britain keeps increasing. At the end of last month a percentage of 9.4 members of trades unions were unemployed, as compared with 8.9 at the end of August in 1906, and 4.6 at the end of September in 1907. The occupants of workhouses and recipients of outdoor relief in London and London districts number over a quarter of a million, but these figures, big as they are, do not show the full extent of the distress. Salvation Army officials declare conditions to be very grave, as a larger proportion than usual of married men are applying for work and assistance. Hundreds of small householders, unable to pay rent, are receiving notice to vacate. Dublin has 15,000 unemployed, while in Glasgow, 3,000 families are receiving relief. How to minister the necessary relief to those who are unable to obtain work and have no means of their own to fall back upon becomes a serious problem. In different parts of the country relief works are being started, and John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, intimated in a speech the other day at Nottingham that, while he could make no definite or immediate promise of government assistance, he was taking every possible step to relieve the distress.

Among the Advertisers.

Rock salt and linseed meal for horses and cattle at Bonner's.

Carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbage and celery at Bonner's.

Xmas Photos, many new styles, at Waldron's, 4th, 5th and 6th Nov.

Odd lots of room paper at half price this week at Chisholm, Sweet & Co's.

5 barrels sweet and pure apple cider from the Annapolis Valley. Bonner's.

Make a certainty of your Xmas photos at Waldron's, 4th, 5th and 6th Nov.

Boys, we just stocked 50 dozen hockey sticks—remember the place—Bonner's.

Boys' winter overcoats at bargain prices—see our advertisements. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Lost, between Lochaber and Cross Roads Ohio, a grey buffalo robe. Finder please leave at Mrs. A. R. McInnis, Cross Roads, Ohio.

Strayed, heifer, twelve months old, color red and white, marked, two V-shaped pieces removed from each ear. Please send any information to D. Howard Williams, Lower West River.

Personals.

Mr. Alex. McGillivray of Newport, R. I., was in Town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chisholm, South River, left last Saturday on a visit to Montreal.

Mr. D. McPherson, of the Mackey-Bennett cable repairing steamer, is spending a few weeks at his old home at Georgeville, Antigonish.

Resolution of Condolence.

Holy Redeemer Branch, L. O. C., Whitney Pier, has passed a resolution of condolence with the esteemed brother members, Daniel and Neil McIsaac, on the death of their beloved brother, Frank.

Acknowledgments.

- D McPhee, Rivers Inlet \$1.00
J D McNeil, Nelson 1.00
John D McGillivray, N Side East Bay 1.50
Wm J McDonald, Roxbury 2.00
Cassie McDonald, Cambridge 1.00
Len Cunningham, San Miguel 1.50
Wm Boyle, Antigonish Mills 2.00
D W McDonald, Clonville 1.00
Malcolm McLeod, Harbor Road 1.00
Mrs M H Neville, Everett 1.50
Lawrence McDonald, L S River 1.00
Angus Boyle, Caledonia Mills 1.00
Duncan Fraser, L S River 1.00
Mrs A W McDonald, Antigonish 1.00
Arch McDougall, Heatherton 1.00
Ranald McIsaac, Salisbury 1.00
A J McDonald, Maryvale 1.00
Mark Doman, Antigonish 2.00
Kate Ward, Windsor 2.75
John J McGillivray, St Andrews 1.00
Chas McDougall, Arisaig 1.00
John McDonald, St Columbia 1.00
Dan A McDonald, St Columbia 1.00
Mary Reid, McNeil, John MacDonald, P. M. 1.00
R L McDonald, Rogers Pass 1.00
Jos O'Brien, Helena 1.50
Francis W O'Brien, Butte 1.50
Jas O'Brien, Sr, Antigonish 1.00
John C Druhan, Trenton 1.00
Dan J Druhan, Westville 1.00
Jos McKinnon, Newport 1.25
Dan McKinnon, North Grant 3.50
Alex McGillivray, Newport 1.50
H H Gillis, Pitchers Farm 1.70
Hector McDonald, Malignant Cove 1.00
Chas Smith, Antigonish 1.00
M Doman, Somerville 1.00
Allan McMillan, St Croix 2.00
F A Ronnan, Halifax 1.00
John C Chisholm, St Francis Harbor 1.00
Rev F Broussard, Guysboro 1.50
Alexander J Beaton, Northampton 1.00
John D McPherson, Reserve Mines 1.00

DIED

At Big Beach, C. B., October 20th, 1908, SARAH AGNES, daughter of the late NEIL McKINNON, aged 20 years. She was highly esteemed by her many friends who cherish her memory and pray for her eternal happiness.

At Baddeck, on Saturday, the 24th ult., ARCHIBALD MACINTOSH MACDONALD, infant son of Dr. Daniel and Mary Macdonald, aged two years and nine months. Internment took place at Mabou, C. B., on Sunday following.

At Morvan, Antigonish Co., on the 26th Oct., in the 27th year of his age, JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD, son of John MacDonald, P. M., of Morvan. The deceased was ever a good and dutiful son. He leaves father, mother, three brothers and two sisters to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace!

At North Grant, Ant., on Nov. 1st, All Saints Day, DUNCAN McDONALD aged 19 years, son of the late DONALD McDONALD, Dunmore. A young man of cheerful disposition and good character, his early death is a great bereavement to his mother, brothers and sisters, who have the sympathy of the community. Internment at South River cemetery. May he rest in peace!

At Lochaber, Oct. 23rd, in the 50th year of his age, ALEX MCPHERSON, after a short illness, which he bore with Christian patience. A wife, one daughter, three sons and a large circle of relatives and friends mourn his death. He was fortified by the rites of holy Church. May his soul rest in peace.

On October 17, JOHN JOHNSON, aged 72 years, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Glenarry Valley, C. B. Deceased was ill only a very short time. He took sick Tuesday night, and despite all medical treatment passed peacefully away on Saturday following. Of a simple, unassuming manner, he endeared himself to all. He leaves a wife, three sons and six daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and father. His funeral will be held at 10 o'clock in this parish. Eternal rest, grant him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.

On Sunday, Oct. 18th, 1908, WILLIAM A. CHISHOLM, of St. Francis Harbour, Guy. Co., after an illness of several months. The deceased had a wide acquaintance, particularly in his home locality, where he had resided all his life. All who knew him loved and respected him. He is survived by his wife, mother, one brother and two sisters. Mr. Chisholm was born in St. Francis Harbour 37 years ago and on the death of his father, seven years ago succeeded him as post master, which position he held until death. He was a young man of sterling character, and endeared himself to all who knew him. A universal feeling of sorrow asserted itself when news of his death became known. The funeral took place Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1908, from his late residence, being sung at St. Francis Church by the Rev. Father Tompkins. R. I. P.

At Mabou, on the 27th October, ANNIE MAY, second daughter of ANSGUS BOYLE, in the 13th year of her age. Her illness lasted for over six months. During that time every effort possible was made by her parents to restore her health. The best medical advisers in the County were called in consultation. All that loving hearts could do was done, but God willed otherwise, and the fond parents saw their darling fade away. She was a cheerful and amiable child, a favorite with her school mates who lovingly placed a beautiful cross, wreath and bouquet of flowers on her casket. The sympathy of the whole community is with Mr and Mrs Boyle and family. This is the second death in their home within the year. Only eight months ago they lost their youngest son, John Dan, aged 11 years. May her soul rest in peace!

NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE Insurance Company. LOWEST RATES. Consistent With Safety. AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Road Office: 146 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX. ARTHUR C. BAILLIE, Manager. STRONG - LIBERAL - PROMPT

WANTED.

A Grade C or D teacher, for Baden Section No. 21, South Inverness. Address, stating salary to DAN. C. McDONALD, South West Port Hood.

Hides! Hides!

500 Hides Wanted

C. B. Whidden & Son are paying cash as usual and pay as high as the highest.

Also want

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

A Timely Mark-down of Boys' Winter Overcoats and Reefers.

Be truly economical and save a dollar or two when you can. November is overcoat month and every boy from 4 to 15 years of age can save his parent a substantial sum by coming here this week while \$3 will do the work of \$5 under ordinary conditions.

\$4.50 Value for \$2.75

Heavy dark-grey freize overcoats with velvet collar, lined throughout, averaging 34 inches in length. Sizes 22, 24, 25, 26 and 27, prices were \$4.25 and \$4.50 now on sale at \$2.75.

\$6.75 Value for \$3.95

Youth's overcoats of dark freize and chevrot, single-breasted styles, velvet collars, black Italian cloth lining lengths 38 and 40 inches, sizes 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, prices were \$6.00 and \$6.75, marked down to \$3.95.

\$5.00 Value for \$2.95.

A few youths' navy blue Beaver overcoats, sizes 34 and 35, reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.95.

Mail Orders filled at these Prices.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

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

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

AT O'BRIEN'S Low prices still prevail. But don't miss our special sale of the two following lines of goods. 1st. We have a very large stock of Ladies' Coats, which we are determined to dispose of. Our experience is that you can always get a large quantity of any line of goods if you sell it cheap enough. Therefore, down goes the price of ladies' coats until our entire stock is gone. Don't fail to see what we have. This is positively the best value ever offered Antigonish buyers in Ladies' Coats. 2nd. We secured from an American Paper Mill a large quantity of envelopes, note paper, pads, scribblers, etc., etc. As an instance of price we sell one large package of note paper for 15c. That is at the rate of 10 sheets, or 40 pages of writing material for only 1 cent. J. S. O'BRIEN, Antigonish

MADE FOR SERVICE and guaranteed absolutely WATERPROOF. OILED SUITS, SLICKERS AND HATS. Every garment guaranteed Clean - Light - Durable.

A Story About Boys. In 1900, a young man completed our business training. Two later, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, entering the employ of a Leather Goods Company. Within two years more he was appointed manager of the concern which position he still holds.

The Maritime Business College. Kaulbach & Schurman Chartered Accountants, HALIFAX, N. S. The Short Road. A good situation in probably what you are trying to find.

Inverness Railway & Coal Co. INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON. Inverness Imperial Coal. SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK. COAL! COAL!

Beaver Flour. is a blend of Ontario Fall Wheat and Manitoba Spring Wheat. It is equally good for Bread and Pastry - and best for both.

Chalice, Ciboria, Vestments, Statuary, Altars, Etc., Etc. Lowest Prices. Largest Stock. W. E. BLAKE & SON 123 Church St., Toronto, Can.

Has the K. of C. a Future? "And the Marster sent the word to the lodge above, and the word was good, for the word was Love" -Masonic Tidings.

These who for the interest of their party still continue to justify the traitors. The constitution of the Empire at the present day is of course different. From large and enlightened policy the imperial parliament has renounced the right to legislate for the colonies.

The American Revolution. (From Brownson's American Republic) Prior to independence, the American States were colonies under the sovereignty of Great Britain. The Colonists, before separation were British subjects, and whatever rights the Colonies held, they held by charter or concession from the British Crown.

These who for the interest of their party still continue to justify the traitors. The constitution of the Empire at the present day is of course different.

"A Resurrection." The most recent cure recorded at Lourdes can, writes the Paris correspondent of the Irish Catholic only be described as one of the most remarkable of which the famous shrine of the Immaculate has been the scene.

The succeeding scene is indescribable. Returning, accompanied by a marveling crowd, to the hospital, she felt hungry. She was given soup, which she partook of with appetite.

The Qu' Appelle Industrial School. More than seven hundred and fifty children have passed through the school, the large majority of them being pagans on their admission.

They get married and go back to their home where they are visited from time to time by their former teachers to encourage them in their good habits of work, order, cleanliness and piety, which they had acquired at the school.

teachers to encourage them in their good habits of work, order, cleanliness and piety, which they had acquired at the school. Now, the Catholics, and especially the former pupils, willingly send their children to the school.

It's a man's duty to dress well. Also, it's his duty to dress well economically. Logically, it's his duty to wear "Progress Brand" Clothing. Sold and Guaranteed by PALACE CLOTHING CO.

Dr. White's Honey Balm is the best and safest remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Etc. Best because it contains nothing injurious, at once at the seat of the trouble and removes it (then the cough stops). IT ALWAYS CURES DR. SCOTT'S WHITE LINIMENT CO. LIMITED. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hewson Underwear. We have expended an immense amount of time and study in regard to the different types of human figures, with the result that we have perfected a line of underwear that will fit practically every figure snugly and comfortably.

moral education also exercises a considerable influence on the physical side of the child. This is more apparent with the girls than with the boys, because the former have less liberty, live more in the company of the Sisters, and therefore, come more under their immediate influence.

So great was the crowd in St. Joseph's church, Newark, N. J., at the close of the non-Catholic mission recently that it was necessary to allow people within the sanctuary rail. There were sixty-two converts, one of them a man eighty years old, as the result of the mission.

mission. The girls, and especially the former pupils, willingly send their children to the school. Education develops their front, gives them fresh features, and makes them handsome in an astonishing way.

The Archbishop of Tuam and the Holy Father.

The most Rev. John Healy, D. D., Archbishop of Tuam, then rose to propose the second resolution, which was as follows: "This nineteenth International Eucharistic Congress proclaims the unalterable fidelity of all its members to the Apostolic See, and their desire to conform themselves in all things to the instructions of the Holy Father."

king and servile Parliament like a storm swept over the land, and that fair and fruitful tree was torn from its roots and laid prostrate on the earth. I have said that the Pope is the inflexible guardian of the moral law. Well he proved it then, for, though he knew he risked the loss of a kingdom to the Church, he refused to grant the king the dispensation forbidden alike by the laws of God and man. So it was in England, but not so in Ireland. We, too, had to deal with their Henrys and Cromwells and Elizabeths; but we had the teaching of St. Patrick to guide us: "Before all things be loyal to Rome."

PIUS X. AND FRANCE. And can there be any more striking and significant act of faith than the proceedings of this International Eucharistic Congress in this city of London, here, where it was treason to proclaim the supremacy of the Pope, and where the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was, and is still, declared to be idolatry—here, where More and Fisher and Plunkett, and hundreds of others, laid down their lives for the Pope and for the Mass? And this is only one of the strong claims that the present illustrious occupant of St. Peter's Chair has on our affectionate loyalty and devotion. During the five or six years of his Pontificate he has done many great things for God and His Church. "To restore all things in Christ" is his lofty purpose, and, surely, he has already done much to accomplish it. He has been frequently assailed, and threatened and calumniated; but, immovable as the rocks on which the billows dash themselves vainly, with fixed purpose and steadfast courage he confronts all the enemies of the Church, and has already conquered them. Not Leo, when he faced Attila, nor Hildebrand, when he confronted the German Emperor, nor Pius VII., when, with calm courage, he defied Napoleon, fronted the foe with more resolute and unbending fortitude than that with which Pius X. resisted and conquered the godless Government of France, even when his heart was breaking for the starving priesthood of that hapless nation. We love and admire our Holy Father for many things— for the beautiful simplicity of his character, for his pastoral virtues—his zeal, his charity, his patience, his humility, but more than all we love and admire him for his steadfast unyielding courage in fighting the battle of the Church in France. Before all, we—the children of poor, persecuted Ireland—admire him, we, whose whole lives, from the cradle to the grave, have been one long struggle for the faith; we, who would live and die in poverty rather than tolerate any tampering with our religion or our religious education; we, who have spurned their proposed endowments of every kind whenever there was a shadow of a suspicion that they were intended as bribes to weaken our faith, or to fetter our religious freedom—we, before all others, love and reverence our Holy Father for the noble stand he has made to secure the freedom of the Church in France, by breaking for ever the fetters that bound her to a godless State and Government. Yea, and for that reason, before all other, we pray for our Holy Father then and night, that God may lengthen his days and strengthen his arm, until he sees the emancipated Church of France once more grow fair and strong with the coming years; it may be in apostolic poverty, but it will also be in apostolic virtue.

We, too, in these kingdoms, had our days of repression and tribulation, but, thanks to God, we have at length won the victory of patient endurance. All these are things of the past, and we are now the free citizens of the empire, and though we get no favours from the State, either in privilege or endowment, we have what we value far more, perfect freedom of action and absolute equality before the law. This very assembly in connection with our Eucharistic Congress, the reception everywhere accorded to the members of the Congress, the space that the proceedings occupy in the public Press, the enormous crowds that attend its meetings, are adequate proof that the old evil days are gone, let us hope for ever, and that we live today in the light of a more generous freedom, and of a larger and kinder appreciation. Newman tells us in the beautiful sermon called the "Second Spring," that the days are not long past, not yet a century, since the Catholics of England were contemptuously ignored, and their Church consisted for the most part of colonies of Irishmen living in the poorest parts of this great city, and here and there a few brave individuals of high birth and noble men who clung to the ancient faith—but they were without regular bishops, without decent

churches, without political or social influence—beings who seemed rather to belong to another world. Contrast that state of things with what you see today—with the majestic grandeur of your cathedral, the solemn pomp of its worship, the hundred mitred heads you have seen around the altars, the illustrious personages, the heads of national churches at home and abroad, clothed in the scarlet robes of Rome, the crowds of clergy and laity of high and low degree who fill this spacious hall, and one may well say that it is not merely a Second Spring, but a resurrection from the dead. Yet the Catholic Church in England was never really dead. She was overthrown and prostrate, but the principle of life was still within her. If she were like other churches, a mere human institution, and was struck down as she has been struck, she could never rise again. But she was not a mere human institution. She had within her even in the worst days the divine principle of life and living unity which bound her to Rome, so when the furious tempest had passed away, she felt the quickening influence of that living unity. She began once more to raise her head slowly and painfully, but gathering strength by degrees, she grew in vigour, until at length she stood upon her feet, like a patient recovered from a deadly fever, weak indeed but wearing the ancient lineaments of statelyness and beauty—a marvel to all who beheld her and had thought she was dead. It was not a new tree, but a new shoot from the old stem, growing from the old roots and vitalised by the same sap.

Yes, thanks to God and to the Vicar of Christ, the sight we see today is a glory and a wonder—not a thing to make us proud, but full of thanksgiving. "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis." Thine be the praise and the glory; be it ours to be humble and thankful. No such ecclesiastical assembly has been seen in England since the Reformation, no, nor before the Reformation. England never saw an assembly graced by so many princes of the Church, from so many countries of Europe, with a Cardinal Legate representing the Pope at their head. Of old they might have had more civic pomp and secular power around them. We have what is better still—a great gathering of the highest prelates in Europe and America, drawn together by the bonds of faith and love, at the invitation of the successor of St. Augustine, and under the presidency of the Legate of that See which sent Augustine to found the Church of England. Here there is unity and Catholicity and continuity which binds together the near and the distant, the present and the past. It is not an aggregate of discordant units, but a homogeneous gathering of prelates obedient to one ruler, animated by one faith, inspired by one purpose—to honour Our Saviour in the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist, and next to that to add the testimony of their homage and devotion to our Holy Father the Pope. Besides the prelates and clergy of England under his Grace the Archbishop, we have here today the Cardinal Primate of Ireland, the heir of St. Patrick, to testify to the unity in faith and charity of the Catholics of England and Ireland. We have the eloquent Cardinal Primate of the United States, with many prelates and priests from that great and growing Church. We have the learned Archbishop of Melbourne—coming, like himself, from the West of Ireland—and some of his colleagues from the young Church of Australia. We have the Cardinal Primate of Belgium, not only the head of the Belgian Church, but a most distinguished scholar, of his own great University of Louvain, and who himself rendered signal service to the cause of University Education in Ireland by his luminous evidence given in this city before the Robertson Commission. We have also the Cardinal Primate of Toledo, the successor of the illustrious Ximenes, the glory of the Spanish Church. We have also, I am told, French prelates, whom we gladly welcome here in this time of their trial, as they often welcomed our countrymen from England and Ireland, to whom they gave hospitality and education when they dared not have it at home. I believe we have here today clergymen and laymen from every country in Europe, as well as from the whole Western world, assembled for the same purpose, and animated by the same Catholic spirit of love for the Blessed Eucharist and loyalty to our Holy Father the Pope, in which they are joined by thousands of the laity of all classes, from the illustrious head of England's nobility down to the poorest of the poor.

And with one heart and with one voice we will ask you, my Lord Cardinal Legate, to bear to our Holy Father this loving message of loyal devotion to his person and his See. We ask your Eminence to tell him in our name that we thank him for his splendid services to the Church, that we deeply sympathise with him in his trials and afflictions, and that we shall always pray God to sweeten the burden of his labours and anxieties. Tell him how we admire his lofty purpose, so faithfully carried out, of "restoring all things in Christ." Tell him we are grateful for his vigorous and authoritative condemnation of the recent errors of Modernism, which are utterly subversive of Christianity. Tell him that we are specially grateful for his Encyclical on the duty of giving catechetical instruction to our flocks, both of which have already produced much fruit, and also for the latest Jubilee Exhortation to the clergy all over the world. Tell him, above all, how we love and admire him for his unflinching courage in vindicating the liberty of the

great Church of France, and spurning the proffered doles of its godless government, which were only to be purchased at the price of a new enslavement. Moreover, we ask your Eminence to tell our Holy Father what you have seen and heard in this city of London during the progress of this Congress. We think you may tell him you have seen here no sign of wavering faith or timorous loyalty to the Holy See, that heart and soul, beyond the mountains as within the mountains, we are its devoted children; that in this the new churches and the old churches, the churches beyond the ocean, and the ancient churches of Patrick, Columba, and Augustine, are animated by the same spirit and inspired by the same devotion to the See of Peter; and you can truly tell him also that we are today as ready to fight, and, if necessary, to die for our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, for the Primacy of the Pope, so many of whom suffered and died in that great cause; and you may add that we promise faithfully to put in practice the instructions contained in his beautiful Encyclical on Frequent Communion. Tell his Holiness also that we shall never cease to pray for him, and that with yearning hearts on bended knees we implore his Apostolic Blessing for ourselves and for our flocks, for our families and our friends, that we may be united hereafter in heaven as we are all united here today, in love and devotion to the Blessed Eucharist and loyalty to the Holy See.

The Deacly Marathon Race.

Marathon races date back into ancient history, where the winner of the first one stamped out most of the budding enthusiasm by his timely death. But sport, like the millinery trade, must have something new even if it has to revive something old to get it. Thus the Marathon race came again to modern Greece and it was Canada's bad luck to have one of her sons win it. When Sherring came home to an accompaniment of municipal receptions, brass bands and ringing cheers, he set his brother Canadians running Marathons and by the time they got nicely started a noble son of the forest, to wit Thomas Longboat, jumped into the game and added the necessary tinge of romance to turn the procession into a craze. And for two years past the air, the newspapers and the concessions of this fair Dominion have been full of running boys with abbreviated clothes and walking barbers with hob-nailed shoes who have been testing their endurance to the limit under the delusion that they were participating in sport. And Marathons have multiplied and covered the land.

But with the doctor's announcement that the terrible strain of long distance contests has affected Tom Longboat's heart and that he must turn to some milder form of amusement comes the question as to whether public opinion should not stamp out an alleged form of sport that must be shortening the lives of hundreds of Canada's most active and energetic sons. Is a Marathon sport? It is and of the same variety that the six-day bicycle grind was till public opinion regulated it to the scrap heap as the six-day go-as-you-please was till its atrocities were laid bare and it also had to go.

Sport is that which helps the young

man develop his muscles in friendly competition with others, which helps him attain his full strength and manhood. That which sends him dazed and staggering to the hospital is a relic of barbarism and never should have been dignified with the name of sport.

The thousands who watched the Italian Dorando stagger and fall and rise only to fall again in the Stadium at London would have turned in loathing from a Spanish bull fight and looked away in pained surprise from anyone who dared to call the torture of animals by such a proud name as sport. Yet they watched the torture of their fellowmen and cheered and cheered again as he fell and rose and fell once more in agony.

And of such is the Marathon, the alleged sport that is epidemic in Canada to-day.

FOR SALE.

That well known farm situate at College Grant, within one mile of the famous Copper Mine, lately owned by William McDonald, brother of the Klondike King, containing 200 acres more or less. This is a rare chance to secure a first class farm at a low price. For further particulars apply to T. J. SEARS, Lochaber

West End Livery Stable. The CLASSIFIERS have opened a FIRST-CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, almost all new Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice. In connection with our Stables, Horses always on hand for sale. C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Head of Main Street : : Antigonish Telephone 20.

Cash Market

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

PANDORA Range. What a "Pandora" Hot-Water Attachment Means to Me. "BELOW—You see how I just turn on the tap and instantly get hot water for my dishes, washing, scrubbing, preserving, etc. "ABOVE—you see how the pipes are connected to the bath and basin—no waiting for a bath—no carrying hot water upstairs." "Pandora" Ranges can be supplied with a hot-water attachment if you haven't already got one, and the attachment does not either take extra fuel or interfere with baking. McClary's 24 London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary. D. G. KIRK, Local Agent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mare for Sale—Howard Williams, page 8
 Bull for Sale—Dan D. McGillivray, page 8
 Wood Lot for Sale—D. V. McDougall, page 8
 Entertainment—Celtic Hall
 Boys' Overcoats—Chisholm, Sweet & Co., p. 5
 Auction—Angus Gillis, page 8
 Canned Goods—D. R. Graham, page 8
 Auction—Annie Cameron, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDRON'S studio will be open all day November 5th, 6th and until noon of the 7th for Xmas Photos.

THE TOTAL ABSTAINER has been unavoidably delayed. It will be out this week. The cause of delay will be explained in THE ABSTAINER.

JUDGE MCGILLIVRAY of Antigonish will preside at sittings of the County Court in Cape Breton County until a successor to Judge McKenzie, resigned to accept the Liberal nomination in North Riding of Cape Breton Co., is appointed.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Dan. McInnis of Georgeville suffered a compound fracture of one leg on Thursday evening last. While driving home from Town, one of his team of horses becoming frightened at a piece of broken harness, kicked and struck Mr. McInnis on the leg. He was conveyed to the local Hospital, and is now improving.

THE SISTERS of St. Martha wish to express their deep gratitude to the generous ladies of the Town of Antigonish for the gift of one hundred and fifty bottles of jam for St. Martha's Hospital. They desire also to thank a kind friend who has given them fifteen bound volumes for the Hospital Library.

THE MOVING PICTURES shown at the Celtic Hall on Saturday evening last by the Saturday Amusement Company were excellent. The elephant sliding down an incline into the water was a very realistic picture. The professor and his mystic fluid kept the audience in continual laughter. A complete change of pictures next Saturday and Monday evenings. Admission 10 cents.

MRS. MARY McMILLAN of Sydney, mother of F. N. McMillan, railway mail clerk, and of Neil McMillan, barrister, North Sydney, and sister of Rev. Michael McKenzie, P. P., East Bay, C. B., died on Tuesday morning after but a few hours illness. Her death was unexpected and was a great shock to her family. Mrs. McMillan was an excellent woman, and her sudden death is regretted by a wide circle. R. I. P.

THE PONTIFICAL LETTER appointing the Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald, V. G., Bishop of Victoria, B. C., reached here on the Eve of All Saints. It was addressed to his Lordship Bishop Cameron. We understand that the Bishop-elect has written to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda for permission to go to Rome. In the event of his not going he will be consecrated here some time next month.

THE NOVEMBER Sittings of the County Court in Antigonish will commence next Tuesday. Following is the docket: Alex. Stewart vs. Matthew McGrath; H. D. McInnis vs. Rev. B. M. Mullins; Catherine Chisholm vs. Rev. B. M. Mullins; Ann McInnis vs. Rev. B. M. Mullins. The last three causes are claims against the estate of the late Rev. Joseph Chisholm, Long Point, C. B., Father Mullins being the executor of the estate.

THE COUNTY'S new building is complete, and the officials are now moving in. The Registrar of Deeds and the Registrar of Wills will be in their new quarters this week, and the Municipal Clerk will move in next week. The Municipal Treasurer is not going to make any change, having now a conveniently situated office. The Jailor, we understand, will only continue his duties until Spring, and the present Jailor's quarters will be continued until that time. The building seems fairly well adapted for County offices and jails. Though an old building, renovated, it is expected to be good for fifty years, when the present Court building will be built for use, so that one proper structure for all County purposes must then be provided. The new County building will stand the County about \$5,000. The tenders received for a new structure were \$9,000, which sum did not include cost of heating. The County has, apparently, made a good and economical arrangement in securing the old post office.

GALLANTRY OF A CUNARD OFFICER.—The Liverpool, Eng., *Journal of Commerce* of October 19th, has an account of a brilliant rescue of a man from the waters of the Mersey, from which we take the following extracts: "A man was seen by many excited spectators on the ferries and other craft struggling in the waters some distance astern of the Cunard liner *Campania*, which was anchored in mid-stream. A few moments later a man was observed to dive from the high altitude of the deck of the *Campania* and swim to the help of the drowning man, whom he supported until both were picked up by men in a boat. . . . All who saw the rescue agree that it was one of great gallantry, and the opinion was freely expressed that notification of it ought to be made to the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees and other societies who recognize bravery in life-saving. . . . It was one of the smartest instances of life-saving seen for a long time on the Mersey. The rescuer was Mr. Manley, first officer of the *Campania* and the rescued was a master of arms on the same vessel." The hero of the above incident is known here, he having married a young lady belonging to Antigonish, Miss Louise Kirk.

WEDDING BELLS.—Miss Martha Macdonald and Ross B. Williams were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony

in the church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 4.30 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McKinnon. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Macdonald, a young sister of the bride, while the best man was Peter Murphy. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride, groom and invited guests adjourned to the Kootenay hotel where they enjoyed a bounteous wedding feast. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left on the evening train for Revelstoke and other points on the main line of C. P. R. and will also visit Kaslo before returning home. A number of friends were at the train to bid them adieu. Mr. Williams is employed in diamond drilling in the mines and is a popular young man, while his bride has for some time been employed at the Kootenay and is a favorite with a large circle of young friends.—*The Rossland Miner*. [The bride is a daughter of Mr. Dan. J. Macdonald, Antigonish Harbour].

Miss Mary McGillivray, formerly of Lismore, this County, and James McNeil were united in matrimony on October 20 at St. Mary's Church, Waltham, Mass., by Rev. Timothy Bronsaban. The bride was attended by Miss Margaret McGillivray, a sister, while John Gillis of Somerville was the best man. At the close of the church ceremony a reception was tendered the couple at the home of Mrs. John Chisholm, a sister of the bride, on Pine street. A wedding supper was served and dancing and music were enjoyed. Mr. McNeil and his bride will make their home at 193 Newton street. The groom is employed as an inspector for the New England Telephone Co.

A PUBLIC MEETING to discuss the question of additional water supply and Town sewerage was held at the Court House last evening. The meeting was called by the Mayor, who presided, and it was a good representative gathering of the ratepayers of the Town. The Mayor, in explaining the purpose of the meeting, made most appropriate suggestions to the citizens, urging the desirability of holding such meetings occasionally in order that the Council might be advised of the ratepayers' wishes in respect to public expenditures. He stated that communication on the subjects for the consideration of the meeting had been had with W. S. Lea, C. E., lecturer on sewerage at McGill College, and with Prof. Butler, C. E., of the Military College, Kingston, Ont., the engineer on the construction of our water system. Mr. Lea would visit here and prepare the necessary data and plans for the installing of a sewerage system for \$175. Prof. Butler in his letter said he had not recovered misplaced figures of survey taken when he was here, but thought the point of connection with the Clydesdale was upwards of two miles from the reservoirs and that the cost of bringing the waters of the Clydesdale there would be probably \$10,000. A report from Mr. Milledge to the Council on the quantity of water in the Clydesdale at the acute period of drouth was read. It showed, as before stated in these columns, abundant supply. The following resolution was moved by J. D. Copeland and seconded by Mr. F. H. MacPhie, That the sum of \$175 be given Mr. Lea for preparing a proper plan for a Town sewerage system and all data necessary therefor; and further, that he be asked to make a survey of a pipe line from the Clydesdale to the reservoirs and furnish an estimate of

Administratrix's Sale.

To be sold at public auction on the premises lately occupied by the late Christina Fraser, widow, deceased, at Fraser's Mills, in the County of Antigonish, on
SATURDAY, the 14th NOV., 1908
 at two o'clock in the afternoon the following goods and chattels of the estate of the said deceased:
 2 Milch Cows. 1 Horse.
 1 Yearling steer. 1 Heifer Calf.
 1 Riding Wagon and Harness.
 1 Cooking Stove. 1 Fig. 2 Cords Wood.
 10 Head Sheep and Lambs.
 About 4 tons Hay. About 15 bus. Potatoes.
 And a lot of Household Furniture.
 TERMS.—Ten months' credit on approved notes for sums of \$4 or over; under \$4, cash.
 ANNE CAMERON,
 Administratrix of Christina Fraser
 McPherson's P. O., 4th November, 1908.

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the subscriber on
SATURDAY, NOV. 7th,
 at 10 a. m., the following:
 4 Milch Cows, to calve in May.
 2 Heifers, 2 1/2 and 1 1/2 years old.
 1 or 2 Young Horses. 1 Steer, 3 1/2 yrs old, fat.
 1 Calf 5 months old. 1 Dunpart.
 1 Truck cart, with wheels.
 1 Raking Machine, almost new.
 1 Riding Wagon. 2 Horse Collars.
 1 Mare and Set Driving harness.
 2 Grindstones, one with stand.
 1 Spring Tooth Harrow.
 Handrakes and numerous other articles.
 4 Cords of hard and soft Wood.
 TERMS.—Ten months' credit on approved notes. 5 per cent discount for cash at time of sale. All sums less than \$5.00, cash.
 ANGUS GILLIS,
 Nov 2nd. 19'8. Williams Point

NOTICE

At Upper Balleys Brook, for sale one Wood Lot, well wooded, containing about 98 acres. Apply to
 D. V. McDOUGALL,
 Balleys Brook, N. S.

For Sale.

One Registered Durham Bull, 4 years old, perfectly quiet and sure stock getter. A splendid animal. Apply to
 DAN D. MCGILLIVRAY,
 Secretary Agr. Society, Balleys Brook

FOR SALE

Mare 7 years old, sound Apply to
 D HOWARD WILLIAMS,
 Lower West River

the cost of constructing said pipe line, providing his charge therefor does not exceed \$50. After some discussion the motion was put and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.—Last Thursday, after reading the returns from the various polls in the County and adding them up, the Returning Officer declared Mr. Chisholm elected by a majority of 20 votes—the figure given in THE CASKET'S report last week. There were 18 rejected ballots. When the Court was announced closed, the candidates briefly addressed the assembled electors. Mr. Chisholm speaking first. He thanked the electorate for the vote given him and the Liberals of the Town and County for their loyal support. In speaking of the victory won throughout Canada by the Government he claimed that Cabinet members accused during the campaign of evil-doing had been wholly vindicated by their respective constituencies, and instanced in this connection the Minister of Militia, who was elected in Kings Co., N. S., by some five hundred majority. We feel Mr. Chisholm is wrong in assuming the Minister of Militia is exonerated as a result of the election, and that he does not correctly gauge public feeling in the matter. Success at the polls is often the record of characterless men, in Canada and the United States. Mr. Giroir also thanked the electors, expressing satisfaction at the large vote cast for him, and at the result in the County when the Government was sustained in the country. While both candidates were pleased with the absence of abuse from the contest, Mr. Giroir took strong exception to a communication from Antigonish in the *Morning Chronicle* wherein it was stated unfair canvasses and secret appeals were made for votes by conservatives, denying any knowledge of such.

Dr. Chisholm of Inverness, C. B., has the largest majority of any candidate in the Maritime Provinces—1,544. The declaration proceedings in the North Riding of Cape Breton give Mr. McKenzie but 17 of a majority. There were 41 spoiled and 13 rejected ballots in this contest. Mr. McCormick has applied for a recount. Judge McGillivray of Antigonish will preside at the recount. He left for Sydney yesterday, and the recount will probably take place to-day. It is expected that the Government majority in the House will be 55.

AUCTION

To be sold at public auction on the premises of Mrs. Angus R. McInnis, Cross Roads Ohio, on
FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1908,
 commencing at 11 o'clock, the following:
 1 Horse, 3 years old, good worker and roadster.
 5 Mil h Cows. 3 Steers, 2 1/2 years old.
 1 Heifer, 2 1/2 years old, due to calve in April.
 4 Yearlings. 4 Calves, 16 Hea of sheep.
 2 Pigs. 1 Exp. res. Wagon. 80 bus. Potatoes.
 30 Bus. Wheat. 5 Bus. Oats.
 Terms.—11 months' credit on notes with approved security on all sums over \$4, under this amount, cash.
 MRS. ANGUS R. McINNIS.

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction, on the Walsh farm at Fairmont, on
Saturday, the 7th Day of Nov., 1908,
 commencing at 12:30 p. m.
 2 Steers, 3 1/2 years old;
 6 Steers, 2 1/2 " " "
 4 Heifers, 2 1/2 " " "
 4 Steers 1 1/2 " " "
 1 Heifer 1 1/2 " " "
 3 Calves.
 The above stock are all large for their ages and in prime condition.
 L.S.D.: 20 head grade Shropshire ewes.
 Terms: 12 months' credit on notes with approved security, or 6 per cent. discount for cash.
 W. J. WALSH,
 F. H. McPHIE, Auctioneer.
 Fairmont, N. S., Oct. 27th, 1908.

SATURDAY NIGHT

and every Saturday evening at the
CELTIC HALL
 See the funny, entertaining and latest
Moving Pictures
 Hear the
Popular Music.
 Mothers bring your children. Many of these pictures are of educational value.

10c ADMISSION 10c

Stay as long as you like. Doors open at 7:30. Show

Monday Night, Nov. 9

New Canned Goods

Just received a full line of Canned Goods, this season's pack and best quality, including
TOMATOES, STRING BEANS, PEAS, SPINACH, PEACHES, PEARS, STRAWBERRIES, ETC., ETC.
 Also a full line of choice staple and fancy
GROCERIES

D. R. GRAHAM.

Telephone 78.
BEST FLOUR FOR SALE

NOW READY
 Handsome Fall and Winter
Furnishings

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

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

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

Palace Clothing Company
 Home of Good Clothes, Etc.
 Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

FURNACES, STOVES and TINWARE
AT....

D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium

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

FURNACES

Furnaces are not used in August or September, but we wish to remind you that winter is coming and that now is the best time to have the old furnace repaired or a new one installed. We supply the best goods in this line, and at reasonable prices.

ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING DONE BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.
 Estimates furnished on Steam, Hot Water and 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 N. S.

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

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

N. K. CUNNINGHAM

There is nothing singular in the fact that the

HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO

made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited, stands distinctive from other pianos. It is a distinctive production—a piano with an individuality of its own. It is not put in comparison with other pianos. That would be unfair to other pianos. It is in a class by itself.
 "I had not the slightest idea that such a magnificent instrument as the Heintzman & Co. Piano was manufactured in Canada. It is easily in the front rank of the leading pianos of the world."
 —NUTINI, the Celebrated Blind Italian Artist.

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