

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-sixth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, November 12, 1908.

No 46.

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

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

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

The use of automobiles seems destined to be of some service in the world's work. In California, they are now using automobiles for ploughing, and it is said they have succeeded in ploughing six furrows at once.

There are 32,003 presbyteries, or glebe houses, as we call them, in France. For 28,450 of those the parish priests are paying rent to the municipal authorities. In 3,643 cases the town councils have been generous enough to ask no rent; they do the same for school teachers. But M. Briand will not have it so. The parish priests must pay rent or be evicted,—another side-light on French republican liberty.

The Baptist Mission at Grand Ligne, Quebec, reports that it spent \$22,000 last year and converted eleven Papists. Of course the mission does other work, but the special reason for its existence is the conversion of Papists, and therefore we may say the eleven here mentioned cost our Baptist friends \$2,000 apiece. If we may judge the present by the past, we need scarcely add that they are not worth the money.

A writer commenting on Mrs. Eddy's writings some time ago, said that she might have founded them on the Bible, but she had used addition and subtraction pretty freely to get her Biblical corroboration. If she did so she is by no means alone in the fault. The Bible has been paraphrased in many a way; and many a crude and hasty thought interlined with its sacred text, to make a modern commentator's book.

A very sensible proposition is made in a bulletin of the Michigan State Agricultural College, respecting the location of farm buildings. After discussing the most convenient way of placing farm buildings, the writer takes up the question of the danger of fire, and points out that if they are close together, a fire in one is very likely to ruin all. We imagine that in many cases this danger is not sufficiently considered by our farmers.

Rudyard Kipling has said some striking things about the calling of a writer of books; but none, we think, more striking than his statement that writers work in competition with all the dead authors whose books are still read, and they are very many, of course. A lawyer or a doctor dies; he practises no more his profession; and a new man must take his place; but an author, for purposes of competition, rarely dies. And so the writer is competing with the work of the living and the work of the dead.

The day of the American "dime novel" is done, in its own native country and in this. It is interesting, however, to learn that a new outlet for it was found in a very simple manner. A Russian bookseller stumbled upon a pile of old dime novels in New York, and decided to try them at home. The result was a great success, from his point of view. He translated and published them and coined money. A similar attempt was made in Spain, but with less success.

A writer in the *London Times* thinks that American children receive their character training in the schools, not in the homes. We are at

a loss to know how character is developed or trained in the public schools anywhere in the United States or Canada. The increase of petty thieving amongst the school children of the present day, which is really startling, does not indicate a high degree of character development. The heads get all the training in the schools. The homes and the churches are left to do the work upon the hearts and consciences, and only some of the homes, and not all of the churches, take a proper interest in the matter.

Twenty-five years ago the country around Lake Temiscaming in the North-West of the Province of Quebec was virgin forest. To-day it is sufficiently colonized to be cut off from the Archdiocese of Ottawa and made a Vicariate Apostolic with Father Latulippe as its first Bishop. The Right Rev. Elie Anicet Latulippe was born in 1850, at St. Anicet, Huntingdon County, Quebec. He was ordained in Montreal in 1885, and held various chaplaincies in that city until in 1894 he was appointed Rector of the Cathedral at Pembroke. In 1906 he became parish priest of Haileybury and Cobalt. The date of his consecration and his new place of residence have not yet been announced.

We find the following pleasing news in the last number of our valued contemporary, *Rome*:

"This time a year ago it seemed inevitable that the great popular movement produced all over the world by the golden jubilee of the Holy Father would find no expression in pilgrimages to Rome. The whole of Italy seemed to have gone anticlerically mad and the Pope was obliged actually to forbid the organisation of pilgrimages owing to the danger of insult and violence to the pilgrims. But a lull in the storm has happily permitted Catholics to come to Rome in thousands from all parts of the world, and during the last two months the movement of pilgrimages to the Vatican has been literally phenomenal. During the week just ending at least five thousand pilgrims have ascended to the great Hall of the Beatifications—they have come from Tuscany, from Udine, from Milan and Piedmont, from Hungary and Moravia; and as each body has given expression to its sentiments of affectionate loyalty to the Vicar of Christ, the Pope has taken occasion to deepen in them the spirit of Christianity by those addresses so full of simple eloquence for which he has been noted ever since he was a country curate in Tombolo."

Archbishop Amette, of Paris, says that the first year of actual separation between Church and State has proved to Catholics the first year of liberty, and that the year has been exceptionally fruitful in the growth of the Church. Catholics have everywhere shown themselves exceptionally generous. M. Jules Rostand, a member of the French Academy, has founded, with the assistance of a group of Catholics, an ecclesiastical Real Estate Association, by the assistance of which it is now possible to open up new centres of religious activity and to place their property under the legal guardianship of a central board. The Archbishop gave an account of ten new places of worship which it had been found possible to build during the year within the suburbs of Paris, and M. de Norfou tells of preparations that are under way for ten more. He says that the Catholics of Paris can now build as many churches as they please without consulting anyone but their Bishop, whereas, under the Napoleonic Concordat, no church could be built without the consent of the government. And the government was frequently refractory, and declined to sanction the founding of a parish, because they must then pay the priest in charge his stipend. A society for Church Extension was formed in 1901; its receipts did not at first amount to much, but they rose in the years preceding 1905 to \$223,000 annually. The fears of the faithful concerning the fate of the Church stimulated their liberality.

Popular histories of England represent Henry the Second and his sons as fighting the battle of English nationality against the Papacy. In the higher regions of history, Protestant

higher regions, too, a very different view is taken, but the popular book is so much more widely read than the more learned work that the general reader has not much chance of getting at the truth of the matter. Many Catholics are reading these popular books, too, without being aware of their character, and it is for their benefit that we so often publish quotations like the following from the *Saturday Review's* notice of the latest book on Innocent III., the Pope who excommunicated King John, the son of Henry II. above-mentioned:

"The policy of Henry II. and his sons was to keep the Church in direct dependence on the Crown, and to prevent as much as possible any Papal interference with the island Church. It would be an anachronism to suppose that in adopting this course they were influenced by any religious considerations. Their policy was dictated by a desire to employ ecclesiastical revenues as far as possible for State purposes. Their complete success would no doubt have meant the degradation of the Church, and it is impossible to deny that Innocent, when he challenged the authority of John in the matter of Stephen Langton's election to the See of Canterbury, was acting in the true interests of religion and morality."

When the reviewer says that "The action of the Pope in condemning the Magna Charta was no doubt a mistake," he forgets, what John Richard Green did not forget, that the subsequent Papal ratification of the Charter showed that the Pope had only objected to the irregular manner in which it was obtained.

Reviewing a new edition of Abbot Gasquet's "The Old English Bible and Other Essays," the *New York Churchman*, a Protestant Episcopal journal, says:

"Abbot Gasquet, best known for his dispassionately scholarly account of the dissolution of the English monasteries, published eleven years ago a group of essays on aspects of English ecclesiastical and scholarly life chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The title is in special reference to two essays on the pre-Reformation English Bible. In these Abbot Gasquet was among the first to call attention to a fact now generally recognized that Wiclif had little, if any, part in the translation of the Bible which bears his name. Abbot Gasquet goes further still, and maintains that some English translation was authorized by ecclesiastical authority and that it was probably this one. . . . In discussing religious conditions in England during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Abbot Gasquet shows that there is reason to believe that the English people at that time were much better acquainted with Scripture and doctrine than has usually been supposed. The recent researches of German scholars seem to justify the same assertion for that country. Perhaps we have been a little supercilious toward the 'dark' ages."

In spite of the conclusions of the ripest Protestant scholarship, both in England and on the Continent, the school-children of Nova Scotia will go on learning that Wycliffe was the Father of the English Bible. Our educational authorities will say that the case against Wycliffe has not been clearly proved, and that there is a great tradition in his favour. We answer that the case in Wycliffe's favour was never clearly proved, and that the tradition in his favour is merely a Protestant tradition, which should never have found a place in a text-book which professes to be neutral in regard to those questions of history on which Catholics and Protestants disagree.

The *Saturday Review* says that if the United States were to cease exporting wheat, steel, iron, and oil, the industrial and financial history of the world would be violently changed. Yes; and, incidentally, Great Britain would be starved in two months, or so. They have been mighty civil to Uncle Sam, for a long time, and they will be lucky if they escape with a little humiliation as they have already suffered at the hands of that cute old gentleman. Can a man afford to quarrel with his food supply? The British press used to say they could send their fleets, and take foodstuffs if foreigners would not sell. If there ever was a time when they could have handled Uncle Sam in that manner, that time is gone by, never to

return. His navy is getting a little too formidable for that. No; the whole solution of the problem of Great Britain's future food supply lies in our Canadian west, with its huge possibilities of future wheat raising. But what is the use of talking. English statesmen only get a new idea every century or so, and the chances are they are waiting for experience to teach them the folly of remaining indefinitely dependent on countries which lie beyond their control, for their daily bread. And Englishmen come out to Canada, look about them casually, say—"Well, yes, it is not bad" (but, of course, it's not London) but "what do we want of all this territory away out here, anyhow?" Well, one day the people of Great Britain will find that out, and we hope they will not have to enter into the death agonies of an empire, in order to find out. The *Review* thinks the United States needs a good dose of adversity. With that statement it begins the article from which we quoted above. There never was a nation in the world more unwilling to learn things otherwise than by or through adversity, than the English nation.

A volume of selected poems by Francis Thompson has just been published, and the *London Times*, in the course of a lengthy review, gives full credit to the influence of religion upon the poet. Diderot thought he had extinguished the lights of heaven in the eighteenth century, just as Viviani thinks he has done it in the twentieth. Some how or other, they still continue to shine, and the *Times* reviewer ironically mentions that fact:

"Nothing," he says, "would have surprised Diderot more than to be told that a hundred and fifty years after the appearance of his *Encyclopaedia* the finest minds of Europe would still be giving much of their thought to religion, and in particular to the Christian religion. Yet here in this volume is the essence of the most remarkable of recent English poets; and it is quite certain that what is most remarkable in it looks to religion for its inspiration, and in particular to that form of religion known as Christianity, and to that form of Christianity known as Catholic and Roman. From the middle of the nineteenth century it began to be evident that such things as travelling by steam, talking along wires and submarine cables, and lighting houses by electricity, even such greater things as the conception of the evolutionary development of life, could never satisfy the higher demands of such a being as man. And the result has been that poetry, which is so closely connected with those higher demands, has never been fuller of religion than it has been for the last fifty years. . . . None of these poets was for a moment content with evolution and the electric telegraph; they all felt forced to look through and beyond all that: *tendebantque manus ripa ulterioris amore*. Of this preoccupation with religion, Thompson was, perhaps, the most conspicuous instance of all. Not only through his great poem, "The Hound of Heaven," not only through his last, "In No Strange Land," which is almost his finest, but through nearly all his best work rings the great sentence of Augustine: *Fecisti nos ad te et inquietum est cor nostrum donec requiescat in te*. (Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our heart knows no rest till it finds rest in Thee.) Perhaps the present selection, appearing as it does under Roman Catholic auspices, may tend to give special emphasis to this side of Thompson; but there is no doubt that, whatever other sides he had, this was the finest and most essential; and, no doubt also, the one the poet himself would most have wished to live after him.

Another striking illustration of what a strong and honest man may do moving and working quite apart from and independently of political organization, is found in the case of Chas. E. Hughes, whose term of office as Governor of New York State expired recently and who has been re-elected for another term. He went to Albany, nominally, as the elected candidate of a party; but he soon showed that he would be bound to no party when that party was absolutely wrong, and that he would not give up or put aside any great necessary reform because that party's representatives in the Legislature opposed it. So he put through the race track gambling bill and other reform measures, turning his back on party politics and on party politicians, and

he appealed for support to the people at large. Roosevelt has had the faculty of doing this successfully in national affairs, and Jerome did it once in the affairs of New York City; but Hughes was the first to do it in New York State politics. Needless to say he aroused intense opposition from interested quarters and from sneering and carping critics. But venal as the Legislature of New York might, for the most part, be, Hughes found enough support from the people of the State to force their hands in the Legislature, and passed a large part of his reform programme. The "bosses" swore he should never be nominated again, but he has been nominated. To their threats and mutterings he gave no heed, and when the party convention met, the "bosses" found, to their dismay and chagrin, that a stronger power had made itself felt, and that they no longer carried conventions in their pockets. The simple fact was, that the people, the great electorate, were playing a hand directly in the convention. The "bosses" found, to their great astonishment, that delegates had come there with a very distinct understanding that uncomfortable things threatened them in their home districts if they refused to nominate Hughes. They ignored the "bosses," nominated the man they were told to nominate, and Hughes will be the next Governor of New York. The people may go wrong, and they often do, but this incident shows how such artificial things as party organizations, district organizations, ward organizations, and all other party machinery, go quickly to the wall, when the people at large know just what they want, and raise their united voices to say so.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

On the 2nd of June, 1835, in the little village of Riess, in the province of Venetia, at that time a part of the Austrian Empire, Joseph Sarto was born. His parents were poor in worldly goods, but rich in Christian virtues. His mother lived to see him Patriarch of Venice and Cardinal, and the epitaph which he wrote for her tomb speaks volumes: "To Margaret Sarto, an exemplary woman, a virtuous wife, an incomparable mother. An edifying death crowned a whole life of labor and sacrifice."

At an early age Joseph Sarto showed a desire to become a priest. He had to go to school barefooted, and his father died before he was far advanced in his studies, leaving his mother with eight children to support. But this valiant woman would not sacrifice her son's vocation to the priesthood, and her trust in God was rewarded when a friend came forward and offered to defray the boy's expenses at the College of Mantua and the University of Padua. Those modernists who spoke disparagingly of Pius X's intellectual equipment forgot that he had studied in the best schools of Italy and acquitted himself with credit therein.

On the 18th of September, 1858, in the collegiate church of Castellfranco in the diocese of Treviso, Joseph Sarto was ordained priest. He said his first Mass next day in his native village. It is the golden jubilee of this ordination which is to be kept in Rome next week, beginning on November 16,—the celebration being postponed for two months for special reasons. The young priest's first appointment was as assistant to the parish priest of Tombolo. That worthy man declared that he could more easily take lessons in priestly virtue from his young assistant than teach them to him, and predicted for him a great career.

After nine years at Tombolo Father Sarto went to Salzano as parish priest. It is rare indeed to find a priest who does not take especial care of the poorer members of his flock, but there are degrees in the devotion thus inspired, and Father Sarto was simply worshipped by the poor of Salzano. He had already begun to show that practical interest in the condition of the workingman which has ever since distinguished him. And when the parish priest of Salzano became Bishop

Continued on page 4

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The Highest Mountain in North America.

(To the top of the Continent. By Frederick A. Cook, M. D., London: Hodder and Stoughton. 12 shillings.)

This is one of the most remarkable mountaineering narratives which we have seen. Mount McKinley is the highest peak on the North American Continent, reaching, as it does, a height of twenty thousand three hundred and ninety feet. The top is therefore within four thousand feet of the highest recorded point reached by man. But unlike all other great mountains which have been climbed—unlike Aconcagua, Kabru, and Trisul—it rises practically from the flats. The ice begins at a little over a thousand feet above the sea level, so that there are some nineteen thousand feet of solid rock and snow work. Moreover, to get to its base five or six hundred miles of frozen swamp and jungle have to be covered, where transport difficulties must always be acute, and where the traveller must spend most of his time drenched to the skin and devoured by mosquitoes. Finally, the mountain is within sight of the Arctic Circle, and the short summer is made uncertain by the conflicting currents which meet on the Alaskan shores. Dr. Cook, who made the ascent along with Mr. Edward Barrille, had already won fame as an Antarctic explorer, and undoubtedly the feat was as much one of Polar travel as of mountaineering proper. It was a most remarkable achievement, possible only to men of splendid physique and iron determination. There was no question of a comfortable high-level camp, and a rush thence to the summit, such as is the fashion of most Himalayan mountaineers. The top was only reached by the two climbers sleeping out for several consecutive nights among the high snows. The performance seems to us to set the conquest of Everest well within the domain of possibility. The Arctic character of the mountain puts its twenty thousand odd feet on the same plane as the twenty-nine thousand feet of the Himalayan peak, and if, as is probable, the actual climbing on the north side of Everest does not begin till over twenty thousand feet, the mountaineering difficulties of the Alaskan peak are actually the greater of the two. However this may be, Dr. Cook's performance deserves to stand in the very first rank of Alpine conquests, and his countrymen may well be proud of it.

The first attempt was made in 1903, and was naturally no more than a prospecting expedition, since the geography of the district was almost unknown. From the little settlement of Tyoonok, the explorers attempted to push their way, partly by river and partly by pack horses, into the McKinley basin. 'It rained almost incessantly,' says Dr. Cook, 'The men were always soaked to their skins, their boots were continually filled with ice water, and the horses were wet and bleeding from wounds.' About half-way they came into a better country, which seems to have been a paradise for big game. 'Great gorges and canyons with rushing milky streams led to the tongues of unnamed glaciers. Below a sub-arctic forest of mystery with its unknown small life and fur-clad animals: above the paradise of the bear, moose, caribou, and sheep.' The hunting was not very successful, for the expedition carried only one old rifle, and it did not shoot straight. They reached the western side of Mount McKinley, and found that the sheer glacier-hung precipices offered no way of ascent. They then made a reconnaissance of the eastern side, and after some important topographical work returned home.

The next expedition set out in 1906. This time a motor boat was taken, and the Yentna River was ascended as far as the mouth of the Kahilitna. In these parts it does not do to make a town your objective. Dr. Cook was aiming at a miners' camp called Youngstown, but on the road he met a miner who informed him that he was taking the town down-stream in his boat. They went up the Kahilitna till they were in sight of Mount McKinley, and the result of the survey convinced them that the only probable ascent was by the north-eastern ridge. They accordingly took both up the Susitna and the Chulitna Rivers, and went through a series of misfortunes which would have driven any less determined explorer home. 'To climb Alaskan mountains,' says Dr. Cook, 'we should be web-footed and duck-feathered and wing-finned like the penguin,' and another member of the party pronounced the ascent of Mount McKinley a marine task. They gave up all hope of reaching the top, and resolved to devote themselves to the exploration of Ruth Glacier, which comes down on the south-east. When they reached the foot of the glacier, however, they thought they saw a way of getting to the base of the mountain, and a possible route up the northern shoulder. The boat was harboured, a base camp was formed, and happily the weather changed. Though it was now the beginning of September, and therefore very late in the season, a period of dry, still weather set in, and the explorers' hopes revived. With no heavier equipment than light silk tents, warm sleeping robes, and a moderate amount of food—a weight of forty pounds for each climber—they set out to tramp up the glacier.

The story now nears its end. Pitching camp on the high glacier, they saw the stars through the silk mesh of the tent as clearly as at night in lower lands. They climbed higher and higher till they reached the dividing ridge between the Yukon and the Susitna, and found themselves 'in the firing line of clouds from the tropic and the arctic.' They built themselves

an Eskimo hut in the snow, and next morning began the last eight thousand feet of their climb. The first part was a very steep *arête* of snow, broken by great *gentarines* of cliff which had to be turned:—

'We continued our sharp ascent of the knife edge of the north *arête*, around a great spur, from cornice to cornice, cresting sheer cliffs over which there was a sickening drop of ten thousand feet, into the mysteries of the lower arctic world, and then began the awful task of making a ladder for two thousand feet. With eternity but an easy step below every moment of this climb, we went from hanging glaciers to snow slopes, from blue grottoes to pink pinnacles, from security to insecurity, with the thundering rush of avalanches on both sides.'

They camped that night on an ice slope of nearly 60 degrees, lashing themselves to their axes. Few climbers can ever have spent a night of such danger and discomfort. Next day they passed the steep and came on to the easier slopes above sixteen thousand three hundred feet. The clouds were now below them, and they walked in a world of thin air and essential colours. The next night—the fifth of their climb—they built a snow house, and the following day managed with immense effort to climb another two thousand feet. Weak and feverish, they rose from their last camp, and tottered—twenty steps at a time—up the last two thousand feet. When they finally stood on the bare granite of the summit they scarcely realized their conquest. This was what they saw:—

'It was September 16th, the temperature 16 degrees below zero, the altitude 20,300 feet. The Arctic circle was in sight, so was the Pacific Ocean. We were interested mostly, not in the distant scenes, but in the very strange anomaly of our immediate surroundings. It was ten o'clock in the morning, the sky was as black as midnight. At our feet the snow glittered with a ghastly light. As the eye ran down we saw the upper clouds drawn out in long strings, and still further down the big cumulus forms, and through the gap far below, seemingly in the interior of the earth, bits of rugged landscape. The frightful uncanny aspect of the outlook made us dizzy. Fifty thousand square miles of our Arctic wonderland were spread out under our enlarged horizon, but we could see it only in sections. Various trains of moving clouds screened the lowlands, and entwined the lesser peaks. We could see narrow, silvery bands marking the course of the Yukon and the Tanana, while to the south, looking over pearly clouds, we had an unobstructed view. Mount Susitna, one hundred miles away in a great green expanse, was but a step in the run of distance. The icy cones of the burning volcanoes Redoubt, Illiamna, and Chinabora, the last two hundred miles away, were clearly visible with their rising vapours. Still further the point of Kenai Peninsula, and beyond, the broad sweep of the Pacific two hundred and fifty miles away!'

Dr. Cook's seven days' climb is something new in mountaineering annals, and must cause us to revise some of our theories. The story is most graphically told. The descriptions of scenery show considerable literary art, and the book is illustrated with many excellent photographs.—*The Spectator*.

To Defend the Rights of Property.

The *London Times*, in a review of Mr. Auberon Herbert's "Plea for Voluntaryism," the Herbert Spencer Lecture at Oxford, 1906, remarks concerning the individualistic economics of the Spencerian School:

"The truth is that while the theories of the ultra-individualists are intelligible as a protest against the machine-state of the Socialists, they play into the hands of their opponents by the palpable artificiality of the conception of abstract individuals and absolute rights from which they start. Mr. Auberon Herbert has much to say, for example, on "the inviolability of property," "the plain, broad principle of individual control over ourselves and our property," "the plain, simple rights of liberty, of the exercise of faculties, and therefore of the rights of property." He connects these rights very properly with the exercise of faculties; but it is not simply as the product of human faculty that private property can be justified, because there is no theorist and no practical politician who does not recognize some limitation of the individual right, a limitation which must be determined, therefore, by more ultimate considerations. It is on the ethical ground—that private property affords the best conditions for the realization of human capacity and social progress—that the system of private ownership can alone be successfully defended. Public utility in the highest sense is the test which idealists and utilitarians alike apply. It is the enlightened conscience of mankind, with its growing sense of the highest human good which must finally settle all such questions, for it is only as the instrument of human welfare that any institution or custom can be justified. By this criterion every right, however absolute it may claim to be, every principle, however "plain" and "broad" it may seem, must ultimately submit to be judged. The defenders of property need not fear the appeal, but they would be better advised if they formulated their case with a view to the tribunal before which it will be tried instead of relying on an obsolete philosophy of intuitive truths and absolute rights."

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 100 acres more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency in the district in which the land is 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.

(1) 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 with 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 IX.

Babington and I pay a visit to the Secretary of State.

The next morning, when I went down into the little garden that lay between the house and the river's bank, I found Tichbourne in a very different mood to that of the preceding evening. The fair spring morning and the bright sunshine had had the effect of raising his spirits. We sat down to our breakfast, which consisted of mulled ale and a dish of ham and eggs; before we had finished, Babington made his appearance attired in his finest toggery. He wore a skyblue velvet doublet slashed with white, and over it a crimson velvet cloak edged with silver-lace; a small lace ruff and a gold chain adorned his neck; in a word, from the feather upon his new hat to the red leather shoes upon his feet, his toilette was perfect. I must acknowledge that never was a smarter young nobleman seen in the streets of London, for his pleasant face and bright eyes were right comely to look upon.

We began to tease him, asking whether he was going to Court, to cut out Sir Walter Raleigh, who at that time was the acknowledged favourite of the Queen. Babington said he did not covet the honour of being the last recipient of her fickle favour. He had only dressed himself properly that the Catholic gentry were not obliged to go about in rags. He told me I must put on my best clothes for the same reason.

I could not consent to dress as gaily as Babington. I put on a black velvet doublet and a dark blue cloak, as more becoming to a member of the medical profession; I also let myself be persuaded to wear a pleated ruff of Tichbourne's round my neck, and his gold-handled rapier at my side. Thus accoutred, we set forth, Tichbourne wishing us God speed on our errand.

We soon reached Walsingham's residence, an unpretending dwelling in comparison to Burghley House, the Lord Treasurer's mansion, near to which it was situated, but sufficiently imposing in contrast to the generality of London houses. Thanks to our fine clothes and Babington's assumption of authority, the scribes, who stood leaning on their halberds, let us pass without a word. The porter asked our names and called a young man, one Robert Pooley by name, a man of good birth and pleasing address, who was giving his services to Walsingham as unsalaried secretary, whilst waiting for a post under government.

I knew the young fellow by sight quite well, having often met him at various places of amusement. Babington seemed to be intimately acquainted with him; they greeted one another in the friendliest manner. I was introduced, and Pooley expressed himself as greatly delighted. He asked in what way he could be of service to us; when he heard that we desired an interview with the Secretary of State, he said: 'There are about a dozen petitioners already waiting in the ante-chamber, and some of them are influential persons. Besides, there is a meeting of the Privy Council at Lord Burghley's at 11 o'clock. But we must manage it somehow. I will take you into the private ante room and announce your names to the Lord Secretary of State; one must let one's friends see that one is willing to be of use to them, and that one has got a little influence at headquarters.'

Thereupon he conducted us through an office, in which a dozen clerks were busy writing, into a small cabinet, drew two arm-chairs up to a table on which lay writing materials, and requested us to write on a sheet of paper our petition for an audience, together with both our names. This he carried in to Walsingham before the ink was dry, and speedily returned with the tidings that the minister would be most happy to receive us in a few minutes' time.

We were, in fact, scarcely kept waiting at all, before we were ushered into Walsingham's presence. I was quite taken by surprise at the friendly manner in which he received us. He wore a simple black robe, without any other ornament than a gold chain with a likeness of the Queen. As he stood by the door bowing politely, he slightly raised the black velvet cap from his head, which was quite grey and nearly bald at the top, taking our measure meanwhile with a rapid searching glance. Then he came forward smiling, and shook our hands heartily in both of his.

'It gives me great pleasure to make your acquaintance, noble sirs,' he said. Then addressing me, he continued: 'So you are the famous Babington, whose skill in all knightly sports is the talk of London, so that his renown has even reached the Queen's ears. Only the other day she asked me, how it was that the young gentleman had never made his appearance at Court?'

I of course excused myself, and presented my companion, as the Babington of whom he had heard. 'How foolish of me,' he exclaimed, 'I might have known it, from the elegance and costliness of his attire! I beg pardon a thousand times! I find myself getting more stupid every day, and I really must beg her Majesty to transfer the burden and responsibility of my office to younger and more able shoulders. Here we have a typical young courtier before us! You have travelled sir, if I mistake not, you have been in Paris? Ah, I thought as much. There is nothing like the Court of Catharine of Medicis to give a man style and polish. Our nobles here are good enough in their way, capital officers, bold sea-captains, but at Court as uncut and awkward

as can be. And this then is Mr. Windsor, who studied at Padua with such brilliant success, and whose poetic talent has already won for him a wreath of laurels. Do not blush, sir, I only repeat what I have heard. God knows, I never have time to take a book of poetry in my hand much less to realize the aspirations of my youth, when as Horace says:

Quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseres, Sublimi feriam sidera vertice! (But if you count me among the lyric poets, With my lofty head I shall smite the stars.)

Ha, ha, one has to knock one's pate against something very different to the stars when one gets older. Please to step into my poor study, gentlemen.

Thus saying, Walsingham led us into his private room, and it will readily be understood that we were highly delighted at meeting with a reception so utterly unlike what we had expected. The compliments paid to my companion greatly increased his sense of importance, and I will not deny that the incense offered at my shrine made me see everything through a rose-coloured haze. Not until some months later did I perceive that his intention was to throw dust in our eyes, so as to draw us simpletons more easily into his net.

Walsingham begged us to set down in his room, and seated himself at a table which was covered with documents and papers of all kinds. He continued for several minutes to speak of the pleasure our visit gave him. It came out that Babington's father and he had been fellow students at King's College, Cambridge; they had known each other very well, he said, but Babington had been by far the better scholar of the two. It was a pity, he continued, that he had never been able to reconcile himself to the new political situation. 'And that seems to be the case with you two young gentlemen, is it not so? You still cannot make up your minds to attend divine worship as established by her Majesty? What a pity! I am really very sorry for it. You are shutting yourselves off from every position of influence. It appears to me most impolitic and unnecessary.'

'It does involve the greatest sacrifices on our part,' I remarked, 'sacrifices which we certainly should not make, were they not imposed on us by our conscience.'

'Alas, my young friend, that is your mistake. If her Majesty required us to do anything unchristian, I should not wonder at your opposition; but this is only a question of degree, of different forms of one common christianity, a matter upon which every ruler has the right to decide, as is now generally acknowledged. Look at Germany, there the maxim has long been accepted: *Cuius regio ejus et religio*. Who rules the state, must its creed dictate. You know the old saying: 'When you are at Rome, do as the Romans do. Well, then, when you are in England, do as the English do. We are Englishmen, not Romans, therefore our christianity should be that of England, not of Rome. It would be delightful, if we were all of one faith. But for that to be the case you Catholics would have to give in on the one hand, and the Puritans and Independents on the other, and meet in the *via media* laid down by her Majesty. *Medium tenere beat!* Here I am wasting your time with my chatter; not that I want any disputation, but only to let you see how matters appear from my point of view as an English statesman. And now, my good sirs, what can I do for you?'

Babington then told him, not without a little embarrassment, at first, how we six fellow-students had formed a kind of a club for manly sports, and had taken a room at St. Giles for our *symposia*, and how on the evening before, old Clayton had made out a long story, giving us no rest until we promised to see the Secretary of State himself on the subject, for as much as in these troublous times, any misapprehensions might lead to serious consequences.

Whilst Babington was speaking, Walsingham stroked his white beard, rubbed his long, aquiline nose, and smiled to himself. Then he laughed outright and said: 'Old Clayton's advice was not particularly wise, if we are to believe the French proverb, *qui se accuse, succuss*. And, really, I should feel inclined to take the matter up in earnest, if I did not know with whom I have to deal. Whatever should make you take up the idea that I should fancy you were conspirators? Is that what you were afraid of? Ha, ha, ha! They are rather different looking to you! Sinister countenance, sneaking manner, silent as the grave; that is what conspirators are. Not high-spirited young fellows like you, overflowing with mirth and gaiety. I sent the agent who brought me the information about his business. What has become of the paper? Here it is, in the waste-paper basket, and with Latin lines that he considered as particularly incriminating: *Hi mihi sunt comites, quos ipsa pericula junquant*.

Of course that only refers to dangers encountered in boating, riding, and so on. And in gambling too? No? Well, I am heartily glad that you are no dice-players. You must not be angry with the informer, because he misunderstood the lines—the offspring of your poetic talent, Mr. Windsor. He is new at his work, and we know that a young hound often mistakes the track of the deer for the slot of the wolf.'

It must be confessed that these words were a great relief to both of us, as Babington showed very plainly. We both thanked Walsingham for the good opinion he had of us, and assured him that her Majesty had no more loyal subjects than ourselves. I then added, the great kindness he showed

me gave me courage to venture upon another matter before him. In a few brief but forcible sentences, I told him what had occurred at Woxindon, concluding with these words: 'I leave it to your judgment to decide whether such behaviour on Topcliffe's part, especially the arrest of a young lady not yet of age, and a boy ten years old, in the very room their father lay dead, is calculated to make her Majesty's government more beloved. May I therefore request that you will give orders that both children should be immediately set at liberty.'

My story seemed to make quite an impression on Walsingham. He shook me by the hand, and thanked me for the good service I had done to the government. Then he rang and inquired whether Topcliffe was in the ante chamber, and on hearing that he was, desired him to be shown in directly.

Topcliffe on entering, looked not a little astonished to see Babington and me there. Walsingham spoke to him instantly, and pretty sharply too. 'I must say you have done us great credit, by taking into custody a young lady and an innocent child! Who ever bade you do that? Show me the warrant I gave you, and let us see whether there is a syllable in it about either of your prisoners.'

Topcliffe stammered out in excuse, that he had taken them into custody because it was evident that they both knew the hiding place of the Jesuit, and he thought that a night spent in Newgate would unloose their tongues.

'And then you imagined you would go and seize the priest,' Walsingham answered in a scornful tone. 'Really, Mr. Topcliffe, such stupidity is inconceivable! Do you think that the man would wait at Woxindon for you? He is long ago over the hills and far away. Instead of patiently laying in wait for him on the spot, you come in triumph to London with two children, proclaiming your own folly, engaging me and bringing her Majesty's government into contempt! You ought to be ashamed of yourself. The best post for you will soon be one of the torturers in the Tower.'

Topcliffe's countenance fell, while he listened to this tirade on the Secretary's part. Then he said: 'I beg your worship not to be hard on me, and to remember how many mass-priests I have brought to the gallows. And I should have succeeded this time, for I had laid my snares devilish well, if I had not been tricked so basely. I believe these two gentlemen here, more particularly Mr. Windsor, who pretends to be a physician, had no small share in deceiving me, and therefore I humbly beg that they may be arrested forthwith.'

'You incorrigible blockhead!' exclaimed Walsingham. 'Begone and bring the two Bellamys here to me at once. I will myself release them from custody, and do my utmost to compensate them for the fright they have received.'

Topcliffe immediately retired, while Walsingham, turning to us, said in his excuse that the fellow had his good points, and was a useful servant of her Majesty in the prosecution of the Jesuits and secular priests sent by the Pope into our country, and who were the cause of all the severity which the Queen, who was the most merciful of rulers, had of late years exercised towards Catholics. (I bethought myself of the hundreds who were put to death, and of the terrible penalties inflicted by law, long before Persons and Campion, who were the first Jesuits who came over, landed on our shores. But of course I kept these thoughts to myself.) 'It would be greatly to the interest of you Catholics,' continued Walsingham, 'not to assist and harbour as you do these emissaries of the Pope, whom our gracious Queen cannot but regard as her deadly enemy, since the publication of the Bull of deposition, that most foolish act on the part of the usually wise Curia. The coming of these men is naturally a cause of great irritation to her Majesty, the more so because of the extreme indulgence which she has shown for some years past, by commuting the sentence of death, passed on some hundred Jesuits and seminary-priests, into that of perpetual exile.'

Much might have been said in answer to these assertions of Walsingham's which he uttered in a grave, sententious manner. Moving his head slowly from side to side, he shook his finger at me, and said: 'Yes my good Windsor, there may be some truth in what that villain Topcliffe declared, that you had a hand in helping the Jesuit Edmund, of whom we are in search, to escape. Believe me, it is with the best intentions that I warn you to abstain from meddling in such matters for the future, or else you may meet with rougher handling than you will find agreeable. For the nonce, however, we will wink at your doings, in order not to spoil the pleasure of our first interview.'

(To be continued.)

An Exemplary Catholic.

In the late Sir Henry Moore Jackson Governor of Trinidad, the *Catholic News*, of Port-of-Spain, finds much that recalls St. Louis of France. Commenting on Sir Henry's daily life, our contemporary says: 'Every morning at dawn he betook himself to the Church, and, as he assisted at Mass, placed his undertakings for the day under the protection of his Saviour; and each afternoon he refreshed his spirit after the fatigues of the day in the presence of our Blessed Lord. His also was St. Louis' cheerful gaiety; with him, as with his great exemplar, "the inward peace of his mind, and the joy with which his soul overflowed from the presence of the Holy Ghost, enhanced the natural liveliness and cheerfulness of his dispos-

modesty, combined with the same dignity of bearing. He was, indeed, the perfect man even to the lesser details of life and conduct. Who that was ever brought into relations with him was not charmed with the grace and courtesy of his bearing? His clear utterance, his graceful style of language, his dainty handwriting, even the soldierly neatness and quiet elegance of his dress, emphasize the likeness to the sainted monarch, as pictured for us in Joinville's vivid pages, "sitting in the woods with his back to an oak, wearing his camlet coat, with his hair well combed, and his hat with white peacock feathers on his head, hearing the petitions of those who, nowise hindered by ushers and other folks, came to have justice done them."

The son of an Anglican bishop, the late Governor early became a convert to the true Faith, and throughout his career showed himself always and everywhere an exemplary Catholic. R. I. P. — *Ave Maria*.

Have You a Friend? Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles. The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years." Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Ayer's SARSAPARILLA PILLS. HAIR VIGOR. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

Fall.. Announcement

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

Wall Paper Many prefer to do their paper hanging in the Fall. I have recently bought 5000 rolls of high class wall paper at considerably less than half its former price. Call and see for yourself the large variety of beautiful designs and the dead snags I offer. Provide for your future wants by buying your wall paper now and save at least 50 per cent.

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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, pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour, A. McGillivray, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 24th day of October, 1908, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor, or into Court. All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above named defendants or any of them (and of all persons claiming by, through, or under them, or any of them, since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein) of, to, in, upon or out of the following lots, piece of land, namely: First, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

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, 1888; and on the West by lands of Angus McDonald and Mrs. John McLean, formerly lands of Angus and John McDonald, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less. Secondly, all the west ern half of 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 "F. A." 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 "F. A." 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. LUNGAN 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 CASKET,
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTONIOSH
 BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED,
 4, DONOVAN STREET, HALIFAX.
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 12.
OFFICIAL.
 Pastors of parishes who have not yet forwarded their contributions for the Propagation of the Faith are requested to do so on or before Dec. 15th, 1908, and it is to be hoped that this year's contribution will be as creditable to the Diocese as those of the past have been.
 JOHN CAMERON,
 Bishop of Antigonish.

BRIBERY.
 "An elector may say that as a rule there is very little to choose between the candidates for some public position or office, and that even if there were a difference in their moral character or capacity to serve the public, it is difficult for the ordinary voter to detect it. Why should he not make a little money by promising a vote for the candidate who is ready to pay the highest price?"

It may be that in this hypothesis no injustice is done by taking a bribe and that there is no obligation incurred of making restitution. Still the action is immoral and rightly forbidden by law. A person who has a vote in the appointment to offices or in the election of a representative is under a serious responsibility to use his power to the best of his ability. If he takes a bribe he renders himself practically incapable of exercising a discriminating judgment. He is bound to do all that he can to make sure that the person for whom he votes is worthy of the post; but if he takes a bribe, this blinds him, blunts his judgment, and makes him incapable of doing his duty. Besides, in questions of this kind, we must look at the general result of the action whose moral quality we are studying; the general result of the willingness of voters to sell their vote for money is that power and office are put in the hands of that portion of the moneyed class which is least worthy and most selfish."—The Catholic Encyclopaedia art. "Bribery."

This places in clear relief the immorality of bribery. But it does not go to the root of the matter, nor does it furnish the true answer put in the former paragraph. "Why should he not make a little money by promising a vote to the candidate who is ready to pay the highest price?" That answer is (1) because a vote is not a salable thing, not a marketable commodity, and (2) because it is not his to sell. And first, the suffrage or right to vote does not belong to the class of things that may be brought into the market to be sold and bought, but is and ought to be, like honour and virtue, strictly unpurchasable. For the suffrage is the right to exercise one's judgment in the choice of one out of two or more candidates for an office, and the eternal law of right requires that such judgment shall not be swayed unduly to this side nor to that by purely personal and selfish motives. Now it is of the very nature of a bribe thus unduly to sway the judgment, and therefore the sale of one's judgment, i. e. of the suffrage, is against the law of nature, and, under the law of nature itself, invalid. In the second place, one cannot validly sell what is not one's own to sell. But the right to vote is not one's own to sell. It is not a property right, but a privilege bestowed upon the individual as a sacred trust to be conscientiously discharged in the best interests of society. To sell one's vote is thus to sell what has been given one in trust for the common good and what is therefore no more one's own to sell than is any other thing committed to one in trust.

The sale of that which is not salable and which is not one's own to sell confers no valid title to the price received, which cannot therefore be kept, and yet is not to be given back to the person from whom it was got, but spent for the benefit of society or distributed in alms. "There is another sort [of ill-gotten goods], writes St. Thomas, "which the party who has gotten it cannot keep, and yet it is not due to him of whom he has gotten it; because against justice he received it, and against justice the other gave it; as in the case of simony, in which both the giver and receiver act against the justice of the divine law. Hence restitution should not be made to the giver, but the amount

should be distributed in alms. And the same in like cases in which both the giving and the receiving are against the law"—2a, 2ae, q. 71, a. 4. That the sale of a vote is one of the "like cases" which St. Thomas would have us solve in the same way is beyond question. There is the strictest kind of parity between the sale of the suffrage and the sale of something spiritual, say, a sacrament, in which simony consists. For the suffrage is in itself a priceless entity, like the sacrament, and is but given in trust to the individual to be used for the good of civil society, just as the Sacrament is committed to a given individual to be administered freely for the good of religious society. The taking of a bribe is an injustice to society, and the bribe is forfeit to society by the law of nature which dictates that man shall not live for himself alone, and shall not pervert to his private use and benefit what has been bestowed upon him solely with a view to the common good. This subject is dealt with at length in *Questions of the Day*, Vol. II., pp. 95-118 and 218-223.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.
 (Continued from page 2)
 of Mantua, he took the initiative towards holding the first Italian Congress to deal with social questions. Both in Mantua and later on in Venice he advocated and encouraged the formation of co-operative and mutual loan societies. The system of rural banks established by his initiative in the diocese of Venice has been pronounced by a French economist a model of its kind. The Cardinal Patriarch of Venice was equally alive to the value and the power of the press. Especially did he desire to see Catholic papers non-partisan in politics, and he is regarded as the founder of a journal of that class in Venice.

It may be that Cardinal Sarto's great devotion to social questions led men who had given themselves up more exclusively to theological and scientific studies to underestimate his knowledge of their favorite pursuits. From certain quarters, at any rate, came the statement that the Pope elected on August 4, 1903, was a good pious man who would give the Church a rest after the strenuous pontificate of Leo XIII. The event has been far other than predicted. Pius X.'s relations with the Third French Republic have been little if any less trying than those of Pius VI. with the First Republic. And a Pope who had never been trained in diplomacy or statesmanship, a Pope whose only policy was "to restore all things in Christ" finds himself today supported by the united French episcopate with a loyalty such as was never given to the Holy See before, and this when he calls upon them to endure every hardship rather than make concessions to the Government which he believes would involve a sacrifice of principles which must not be violated.

And in the intellectual arena Pius X. has met the insidious attacks which so-called scientific theology has been delivering against the Church by issuing his Encyclical on Modernism. Attempts to belittle this important document have been made, of course, but thoughtful men the world over have gradually come to regard this humble Pope as the foremost champion of the great Christian verities.

Pius X. has sat in Peter's chair for only five years, yet the great things he has accomplished or at least initiated must be briefly summarised: The abolition of the Austrian and Spanish veto on Papal elections; the reform of sacred music; the codification of Canon Law; the unification of marriage laws; the reform of seminaries, reducing their number, and lengthening their course of studies; the impetus given to Biblical studies; the revision of the Vulgate.

Heartily, then, should the Catholic world rejoice in this golden jubilee of our Holy Father's priesthood, and fervently should we pray: "May the Lord preserve him, and give him life, and make him blessed upon earth, and deliver him not up to the will of his enemies."

Correspondence.
 To the Editor of *The Casket*:
 DEAR SIR,—Thanks to your publication of those little notices of Father Pacific's *Micmac Messenger*, whose paragon he calls myself, has secured some assistance. For the benefit of those who cannot read the notice on the backs of the cards they received, will you kindly print its ditto in English?
 In 1906 his Lordship, our venerated Bishop, *post alia* wrote as follows:

commending the Father for bringing out a Micmac catechism: "The members of the Micmac tribe, whose loyalty to the Catholic Church in this diocese has ever continued to be simply heroic since the time when their venerable apostle, the Abbe Maillard, lived and laboured among them, command the admiration and love of all true Catholics, and their gratitude to yourself for all you have done and are doing in their behalf." The little paper still cries for help. Any amount will be thankfully received by the Editor at Restigouche or by me at Glendole, C. E.
 DONALD McPHERSON, P. P.

News has reached Tokio, Japan, of the loss of the steamer *Taish*, which was sunk during a storm off Etorio Island. One hundred and fifty persons were drowned.

Victorien Sardou died at Paris, Sunday, from pulmonary congestion. He was the dean of French dramatists and a member of the French Academy. He was France's foremost dramatist.

Judge Cassels, the Civil Service Commissioner, has renewed his examination into doings of affairs in the civil service of Canada. At Quebec an examination into the Marine Department has unearthed much grafting by officials, particularly by a Mr. Gregory. Evidence shows that this individual has been receiving large amounts from contractors and others who are doing business with the Department of Marine.

A terrible fire tragedy occurred at Swan River, a small village on the Canadian Northern Railway in the Northern part of Manitoba, in which seven people lost their lives. On the 6th inst., Mrs. Edward Carey, her five children and Miss Gillespie, a school teacher of Swan River, who was stopping over night with the Carey family perished in a fire which destroyed the home. Carey was badly burned and cannot recover.

The elections in Newfoundland have resulted in a tie—Mr. Bond and Mr. Morris each having eighteen. It is impossible to tell what will be the next step. Mr. Bond may elect a speaker from the ranks of the Opposition, in which case he would have 1 of a majority, a number too small to conduct government business. It is likely another appeal will be made to the country. Stirling political times are therefore ahead for the electorate of Newfoundland. A campaign keener than ever before will be waged as a consequence of the uncertainty that prevails, and an already bitter election will be surpassed in that respect by that which is to come.

Emperor William of Germany is receiving severe judgment from members of the German Reichstag, who are talking right out in parliament in a most frank and accusing manner. The speeches are so full of criticism of the Emperor's conduct and talk, particularly in regard to an interview published in the *London Telegraph* on Oct. 28, wherein he claimed credit for planning the defeat of the Boers in the late war, as to cause universal astonishment. On Tuesday Chancellor Von Buelow made an address lasting fifteen minutes, but he lacked his usual spirit and a person high in his confidence is authority for the statement that he had told the Emperor that neither himself nor his successors could remain in office unless His Majesty were more reserved. Prince Von Buelow spoke solemnly and without making use of any dramatic effect. The House received his explanation in icy silence instead of giving it that cordial applause which as a general thing follows the Chancellor's fine parliamentary declarations. The Conservatives, representing largely the landed nobility, were almost as relentless as the Socialists, the Radicals and the National Liberals, and Tuesday's proceedings are regarded by the extreme Liberals as the beginning of a long contest between the Crown and Parliament, that may end in Germany having a Ministry responsible to Parliament and not to the Crown alone.

Prime Minister Asquith was the principal speaker at the Guildhall banquet Monday night, which marked the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, and brought to a fitting close the celebration of the King's 67th birthday. After congratulating Turkey on the success of the most amazing revolution in the annals of history, he declared that, subject to the important principle that international treaties could not be altered except by the consent of all the signatories, the British government had no prejudice against, or preference in favor of any particular settlement. One of the happiest results of the Anglo-Russian convention, he said, was that both countries had been able to approach the Near Eastern question from the same viewpoint. "Just a year ago the German Emperor, while on a visit to England, emphatically declared himself animated by a desire for friendship with Great Britain and the maintenance of the peace of Europe. It was that spirit," said Mr. Asquith, "that guided all the negotiations between the two countries concerning the present difficulties, and if, as I believe the other powers are animated by a similar spirit, the clouds that are now darkening Europe will soon disperse without a storm." Both the Premier and Reginald McKenna, first Lord of the Admiralty, dealt with the question of national defence, especially with reference to the navy, in almost similar words, and hinted that the cost of the navy was not likely to diminish, but rather increase, since having attained supremacy the government was firmly determined to maintain it.

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 INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited
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 Have now in
 The Most Complete,
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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.

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

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 In black, white, navy, brown and cardinal.

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 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.

Fire in Pembroke, Ont., on Wednesday of last week did damage of \$20,000.

The storm of week before last did much damage to fishing boats at East Bay, C. B.

It is rumored that the general election will be held in Alberta about the middle of December.

On Thursday last, fire in the Cook building, 47 Upper Water Street, Halifax, did damage of \$20,000.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is sufficiently recovered from his indisposition of the past two weeks to again resume work at his office.

Captain Roberts of the schooner "Lorna Doone" was swept overboard from his schooner, last week, off Cape Sable, and drowned.

It has been said that following the successful manoeuvres of the American navy, the British Government is planning to send a fleet of warships around the world.

The provincial legislature of Alberta will be dissolved within the next few days and an election will be held in Alberta, Dec. 15. Premier Rutherford has at present 23 members of a possible 25.

The Ottawa assessment department has assessed the salaries of all the cabinet ministers, from the Premier down. Sir Richard Cartwright has given formal notice of appeal to test the validity of the law.

The Eastern Trust Company, receivers of the Boston Richardson Mining Co., Guysboro, have, as the result of the operation of the mine for the month of October, received a trick of gold weighing 570 ounces.

President Elliott of Harvard University has tendered his resignation. It is to take effect May 19, 1909. The resignation has been accepted by the Board of Overseers. Dr. Elliott has been President of Harvard over thirty years.

A daring but absolutely unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday evening by a Bengali to assassinate Sir Andrew Henderson, Leith Fraser, the lieutenant governor of Bengal India. This is the fourth effort on the governor's life since 1903.

W. McKenzie King, M. P., the newly elected representative of North Waterloo in the Commons, will be Canada's representative at the International Quinquennial Conference in Pekin next January on the suppression of the opium traffic.

The transfer of the Drummond iron ore properties at Londonderry, N. S., to Bathurst to a wealthy English syndicate, headed by Sir James Heath, has been consummated and very shortly the blast furnaces at Londonderry will be put in operation to test the quality of the Bathurst ores.

Seven laborers were instantly killed on Tuesday of last week, on the line of the Transcontinental Railway, eighteen miles north of Dryden, Ont., being buried under tons of rock which was flung upon them by a premature discharge of large quantities of dynamite. Four others were terribly maimed or injured in the same accident. The dead are Italians.

Laborists have decided to withdraw their support from Premier Deakin of Australia, and to aim at either the ministerial benches or direct opposition. Premier Deakin will probably fight them. The indications point to a fusion of the Readites, Deakinites and Opposition in a "corner" against the Laborists.

That President Roosevelt may be the successor of Senator Platt, of New York, in the Senate, is considered by many in Washington as not improbable. Those who regard this as probable, declare they have assurances from the President himself that he would not be entirely averse to accepting the Senatorial Office after the end of his term on the 4th of March.

Half a ton of dynamite stored on a scow belonging to the Montreal Harbor Commission exploded Sunday afternoon. Not a pane of glass was left intact in the buildings on Commissioners street, while buildings a third of a mile from the water front suffered more or less. The explosion was caused by a fire the watchman built and left burning while he went home for his dinner. The loss from broken glass amounted to at least \$50,000.

Among the Advertisers.

Another week of bargains in boy's overcoats at Chisholm, Sweet & Co's.

Shropshire ram lambs for sale. Apply to Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook.

Wanted, two boarders for the winter, ladies or gentlemen. Apply at Casket Office.

First-class dinners at Mrs. McNeil's, West End, only 20 cents, also lunches at 10 and 15 cents.

Men's sweater coats, navy and white, college colors, \$2.90 each at Chisholm, Sweet & Co's.

Young men's oil grain, godyear welted hockey boots \$3.00 and 3.50 at Chisholm, Sweet & Co's.

Women's heavy tweed and frieze skirts marked down to half price this week at Chisholm, Sweet & Co's.

Our price on overcoats and winter clothing will meet the closest competition. Let us show you our values. Chisholm, Sweet & Co's.

Just arrived and for sale a lot of No. 1 winter apples, including the following well-known varieties: Baldwins, greenings, bishop pippins and northern spies.—Thomas Brothers.

Personals.

Mr. Angus Chisholm, St. Ninian St., Antigonish, went to Boston last week.

Very Rev. Dr. Thompson, V. G., P. P., Glace Bay, was in Town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Donahoe of Halifax spent Thanksgiving Day at Antigonish.

Mrs. W. H. Segrove of Newton, Mass., returned home on Tuesday after spending several months at South River, Ant.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKinnon of Newport, R. I., returned home last week after spending several months in Antigonish.

Miss Munro, daughter of the Rev. James Munro, formerly of Antigonish, now of Alberta, has been appointed to the staff of the public schools of Edmonton.

Miss Mary E. A. McDonald, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Bessie Melsaac of Providence, R. I., who spent the summer in Antigonish County, left town on the 2nd of Nov. for Amherst, to visit Mrs. Wm. Delahunt for a few days before returning to Boston.

Acknowledgments.

- Rev W W McKinnon, Rossland, \$3 00
Daniel McEachern, Somerville, 1 50
Mrs Lydia Chisholm, St Peter's, 1 00
Sisters C N D, Port Hood, 1 50
Mary McDonald, Everett, 1 50
John A McDonald, Port Hood, 1 00
Mrs F L Thompson, Somerville, 2 50
Hugh McNeil, Glace Bay, 2 00
Alex H McPherson, McPherson's P O, 1 00
Postmaster, Morvan, 1 00
Angus A McDonald, Pleasant Valley, 1 00
Angus McDonald, Archy, Fairmont, 1 00
H D Cameron, Vernal, 1 00
David N Girzior, Big Tracadie, 1 00
A D McIsaac, Giant's Lake, 1 00
A McGillivray, Antigonish, 2 00
John W Chisholm, Ashdale, 1 00
Flo McIntosh, Fitchburg, 1 50
Angus McGillivray, Parrsboro, 1 00
Edward Fuxwell, Port Muirgrave, 1 00
A P Barry, Providence, 2 00
James McLellan, St Rose, 1 00
Mrs Duncan Chisholm, Antigonish, 1 00
A A McGillivray, North Cambridge, 2 00
James McNeil, Brook Village, 2 00
Rev W J Looely, Springhill, 1 00

FOR SALE

A flock of 33 head of good sheep. For further information apply to A. MCGILLIVRAY, Box 125, Antigonish

HIGHEST PRICES

To get the highest prices in Town go to

McGillivray & McDonald

Opposite Post Office.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

where they pay the highest prices for

HIDES, WOOL and WOOL SKINS.

Also headquarters for all kinds of

Raw Furs.

Remember the place, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Forced Sale

By Order of the Court, commencing Saturday, Nov. 14th

At the Old Queen Hotel Bldg., Main St., Ant.

\$7,500 worth of brand new

FALL CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

into the hands of a Receiver is offered at Public Sale for what it will bring. Everything must go without reserve, without any restriction whatever, to be sold without regard to original cost or former selling price. You should not miss this sale. It means many dollars saved to you. Act at once. Get your fall outfit NOW, just in the heart of the season, at your own price. Come and you will get bargains never before heard of in Antigonish.

REMEMBER THE BIG PUBLIC SALE STARTS SATURDAY, NOV. 14th. BE ON HAND EARLY.

Greatest Fall Clothing Sale ever attended in Antigonish

Look for the Big White Sign.

OLD QUEEN HOTEL

Main street, Antigonish, N. S.

DIED

At Boston, Mass., November 6th, after a short illness, HIRSH McDONALD, son of Robert McDonald (More) Upper North Grant (Scott's Bridge). He leaves two daughters, three sons and a wife to mourn the loss of a kind father and husband. R. I. P.

On Nov 2nd, at the home of his parents, 223 South Main St., Natick, Mass., DONALD RAY MOND, beloved child of John F and Mary Braman, aged two months and two days. Mrs. Braman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. McGillivray, of College St., Antigonish.

At Seaside, Inverness County, Oct 30th, 1908, JEROME McEACHERN, son of the late ALEXANDER McEACHERN, aged 11 years, 2 months and 19 days. The deceased was a good and obedient son. He leaves a sorrowing mother, three brothers and a sister to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

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

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairing.

On Monday next, 15th inst., I will open a shop for the

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery

at the corner of Main and Acadia Streets, West End, opposite K. Sweet & Co.

B. A. PRATT, Jeweller.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

Noon on 18th Dec., 1908,

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

Cross Roads Ohio and James River Station

from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Cross Roads Ohio, James River Station, Ohio, St. Joseph's, Addington Forks, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Halifax.

Post Office Department, Mail Contract Branch, Ottawa, 3rd Nov., 1908.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

A Timely Mark-down of Boys' 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 Values for \$2.75

Heavy dark-grey frieze 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 Values for \$3.95

Youth's overcoats of dark frieze and cheviot, 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 Values 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.

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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.

O'Brien's Fall Sale is now on

Our price list will be issued in a few days when it will be seen that our prices are as usual below all competitors.

As an instance we offer Men's Overcoats at \$3.50; Men's Pants, 90c; Men's all-wool Suits, Tweed, single or double-breasted, regular price, \$9.00 for \$6.75.

Men's all-wool fleece-lined Underwear, 38c. Men's all-wool Sweaters, 65 cents. Men's grey socks, regular price 25c., for 12c. Don't forget to get our price list as our Fall Sale includes all departments.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, ETC.

J. S. O'BRIEN, Antigonish

THE MEN WHO KNOW
THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF
TOWERS' FISH BRAND SLICKERS, SUITS AND HATS
are the men who have put them to the hardest tests in the roughest weather.
Get the original Towers Fish Brand made since 1836
CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING
TOWERS CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.



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.
His father frequently visits our school and tells us how well his boy is doing and says he feels grateful to the "Maritime" for such good training. We had a good boy to begin with, but we have done equally as well for hundreds of others.
How about you? May we send our booklet?

The Maritime Business College
Kaulbach & Schurman
Chartered Accountants,
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Short Road

is a good situation in probably what you are trying to find. The quickest method of finding it is by taking a course in

Book-keeping or Stenography at
THE EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Apply at the EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE nearest you for full information, or write

O. L. HORNE,
EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE
Truro, N. S.,

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INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON
Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal
SCREENED
RUN OF MINE
SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!

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

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO
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M. PETRIE, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.
JAMES KENNA, Local Agent

If your eyesight is defective consult
H. W. CAMERON
—OPTICIAN—
100 Barrington St., Corner Duke
Halifax, N. S.



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



Lowest Prices. Largest Stock

Mission Goods a distinct specialty

W. E. BLAKE & SON
123 Church St., Toronto, Can.

The Future of Labour in Australia.

A London Times' correspondent writes:
The genuine moderation of the Australian Labour leaders differentiates them strongly from the protagonists of the Labour Party in Britain. Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have both shown an inability to appreciate the Australian attitude which gives an almost comical irrelevance to some of their criticisms. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, for instance, was moved by the Australian tariff to declare—I quote the cabled summary of his words—that "the Australian Labour party was making a profound mistake in concentrating its attention upon nominal wages, instead of getting hold of the means of production, like the land, and starting tobacco and iron works, which would prevent poverty and accelerate the development of Australia." It would be difficult to imagine a criticism showing greater ignorance of Australian conditions. Mr. Watson's reply was brief. He pointed out, in the first place, that Labour was not in power, and continued:—

"Before we can get sufficient strength to nationalize monopolies some little time must elapse, and even if that were done most industries would remain in private hands. Being practical men, and not mere theorists, we ask that, in attempting to build up industries in Australia, methods should be adopted which will ensure some direct consideration for the worker. This course may not result in ideal conditions, but at least it will mark a considerable advance."

The answer covers Mr. Keir Hardie's more recent statement that in Australia "private ownership of land and private enterprise in the production of necessities are doomed." It would be pleasant to hear him discussing that eventually with, let us say, a small dairy farmer or any up-country labourer who has put his savings into a piece of land—a class whose support is at present a powerful element in the Labour vote.

The characteristic, however, which differentiates most markedly the Australian Labour movement from the British Labour one is its inherent nationalism. The British party is international and cosmopolitan. It seems to fear the sentiment of racial pride and solidarity, which is one of the strongest traits in the English temperament. Its weakness on national defence and its devotion to free trade are evidences of this attitude, which make it totally unlike the movement in the Colonies. The reason is not far to seek. The Socialism of the British party is a gospel which originated in a study, and has to create its atmosphere in the streets. The Socialism of the Australian party springs, on the contrary, from an atmosphere already existent in the streets, which had been gradually evolved by the circumstances of Australian life. Its basis in popular sentiment was ready-made; its creed was simply the practical outcome of that sentiment when brought to bear upon the immediate disabilities of the working man. It is therefore, in itself, a product of Australian nationalism limited to the horizon of a class. This vital difference of character and origin has been till now a source of strength, but it will not remain so indefinitely. So far as Labour has represented a reaction of the national temperament against the non-morality, the lack of social conscience, which marked the whole course of Australian politics in the latter half of the last century, it has held an unassailable position as the champion of national against individual interests. But its work in that direction is largely done. The social conscience is aroused, and individualism on the old model has had its day. The sentiment of nationalism meanwhile is taking broader form, and coming into antagonism with Labour's limitations as the creed of only one class. Whatever changes occur in Federal politics in the immediate future, a central party is certain to be ultimately formed, which will combine the many good elements of the Labour creed with a truer perspective of national interest. The political Labour party will then depend upon one power alone, the solidarity and strong class consciousness of the workingman.

Two courses are open to it. On the one hand, if may blend its forces with the party of the centre, which, under Mr. Deakin or Mr. Deakin's heirs, will ultimately rally to the leading principle of Australian nationalism; for whether in alliance with Labour or with anti-Socialism, a central Nationalist party is the only power that seems likely to arise with sufficient strength to place a Ministry upon the Treasury bench and keep it there. To such a party, which cannot fail to embrace the broader and more moderate of Labour's aims, the ablest of Labour's general staff must in many ways be strongly drawn. Experience of affairs in the widening orbit of Federal government has already brought them to a standpoint on many questions—that of immigration, for instance, or defence—much in advance of their own rank and file. So far as practical politics are concerned, Mr. Deakin and Mr. Watson have been for several years almost at one. But other considerations are strong, and almost certainly will prevail. In the first place, the leaders no doubt feel that to coalesce with a central party would condemn their own to loss of concentration and divided aims. In the second place, their class loyalty is strong, and they look askance at power not based upon the worker's vote alone. In the third place, they do not choose for themselves. Leaders are answerable to the caucus, the caucus to the congress, the congress to the whole rank and file. With each successive reference ideas grow nar-

power and the horizon contracts, and neither coalition nor compromise is ever likely to be favoured in the jealous atmosphere of the trades-unions. The Labour party, then, is almost certain to take the second course and fight an independent fight for its own hand. In doing so it will retain the strength that marks the man with one idea, but also it will sacrifice the wide-spread sympathy which followed its earlier career in politics and accounts for part at least of its success. On the narrower basis of working-class sentiment, framing its policy upon the immediate dictates of working-class opinion, and limiting its Socialism to such amelioration as seems attainable from day to day in working-class life, it will retain a steady influence upon the trend of Federal politics; but its main function will be to hold a watch-brief in the interests of its class, and it is never likely to develop independent power enough to grasp and keep the reins of government.

Death of Heroic Irish Nun.

From the Irish Catholic Dublin.

We regret to announce the death of Mother Mary Aloysius Doyle, which took place on Sunday, October 4, at the Convent of Mercy, Gort.
She was the last of the sixteen Irish nuns who went to the Crimea to assist Miss Florence Nightingale in nursing the wounded soldiers. The subject is one so full of Irish and historic interest that a narrative of her heroic career is worth repeating.
The deceased nun had reached the venerable age of 83, and the latter part of her sweet and saintly life was spent in doing good quietly and unostentatiously in the west of Ireland. She was a lady of great zeal and resource, and she embodied in book form her memories of the great war and her labor amongst the stricken troops.

She had numerous friends all over Ireland, and indeed all over the world. She was the foundress of the convents of Gort and Kinvara, in Galway, and Ennistymon, in County Clare.
Sister Mary Aloysius belonged to a highly respected family of old Kildare, County Kildare. A younger sister of hers, Mother Xavier, is a member of the same community in Gort, two of her nieces being also in the same convent.

In her battle book are given the names of the other nuns who volunteered for nursing service in the Crimea from 1854 to 1856, under the guidance of Mother Frances Bridgeman and Rev. W. Ronan, S. J. The list is worth giving. It is as follows:

- Sister M. Agnes Whitty, Baggot street; died 14th October, 1876.
- Sister M. Elizabeth Hersey, Baggot street; died in Brisbane, 17th February, 1911.
- Mother Frances Bridgeman, Kinsale; died 11th February, 1888.
- Sister Mary Clare, Kinsale; died 28th May, 1871.
- Mother M. Joseph Lynch, Kinsale; died in America 19th May, 1898.
- Sister M. Elizabeth Butler, Liverpool; died in the Crimea 23rd February, 1856.
- Sister Winifred Spry, Liverpool; died in the Crimea 20th October, 1855.
- Sister M. Magdalen Atcock, Liverpool; died 25th March, 1887.
- Sister M. Paula Rice, Cork; died 25th June, 1837.
- Sister M. Aloysius Hurly, Cork; died 7th February, 1872.
- Rev. Mother M. Joseph Croke, Charleville, died 7th November, 1888.
- Sister M. Clare Laler, Charleville; died 29th December, 1858.
- Sister M. Bernard Dixon, Chelsea Convent of Mercy; died 10th May in New Zealand.
- Sister M. Stanislaus Heyron, Carlow; died 18th April, 1887.

It was not until the War Office authorities saw how useful the French nuns were in the Constantinople hospitals that they appealed for volunteers. The vicar general of Dublin in the absence of the Archbishop, applied to the convent in Carlow, and the response was a ready one, despite the horrors of the war put before them, of hospitals filled with dead and dying, of trenches filled with stark and stiffening corpses, bad food, little medicine and no assistance.

It was a matter of comment that while volunteers came from France and Ireland, there were practically very few from England. The Irish contingent started from London on December 2, 1854, being seen off by Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Manning, and from Marseilles they sailed on the Egyptian with troops and had a bad time in the old sailing ship in the Mediterranean.

On arriving at Santari early in January they were amazed to find they were not wanted, as the War Office had made no preparations, but the French Sisters of Charity welcomed them until room was found for them. In the midst of all the horrors above described, and the gaunt spectre of a fierce epidemic of cholera, the noble band labored on, ministering diligently to the wounded.

At Balacava droves of rats infested the wards at night, and so bold had they grown that they would not even move out of the way of the nun nurses. One night one of the Sisters found a rat licking her forehead.

Here one of the nuns died and was buried in the hills, Miss Nightingale attending the funeral and joining in the prayers. Another also died and was honored by the entire army. For two years Mother Aloysius worked heroically at the seat of war, and many were the poor soldiers she consoled and encouraged for their passage to eternity.

Sister Mary Aloysius in 1897 was presented by Queen Victoria with the decoration of the Red Cross, and asked to go to Windsor to receive it. But in a very beautiful letter she excused herself in not being able, at her age, to make the journey. The deceased lady was charitable to a fault.

The tolling of the convent bell on Saturday announced the death which was expected for some days, and at

the town was shrouded in a gloom of mourning.

Catholic Boston's Centenary.

The centenary of the creation of the Boston diocese, calls attention to the growth of the Catholic Church in New England since that memorable April day in 1808, when Pius VII. raised Baltimore to the rank of a Metropolitan See at the same time creating the diocese of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Bardstow. When Bishop Cheverus was appointed to the See of Boston, Catholics formed but a small percentage of the population residing within the territory over which the new bishop was to exercise spiritual jurisdiction. A congregation numbering not more than one hundred had been worshipping in a church built on the site of what is now 18 School street. Later on in 1799 the Church of the Holy Cross, which was subsequently the Cathedral, was erected. It was solemnly dedicated by Bishop Carroll on September 29, 1803.

On All Saints' Day, 1810, the first bishop of Boston was solemnly consecrated in Baltimore. At the time of his consecration Bishop Cheverus, who was born in 1768, was in the full vigor of manhood, being just forty-two years old. With the characteristic zeal and energy for which he was noted during the thirteen years he was at the head of the See of Boston, the new bishop set himself to the work of building places of worship for the widely scattered Catholics throughout New England. New churches were built at South Boston, Salem and New Bedford in Massachusetts; at Damariscotta and Whitefield, Maine; and a few years later in Claremont, New Hampshire. Such were the feeble beginnings of the Church in New England in the early years of the

down which was to produce so great a harvest before the advent of the twentieth century.

A hundred years ago the Catholic population of New England was small indeed. Today it is estimated that the Catholics in the six New England States number 1,340,000 or more than one-third of what was the total population of the United States when it first took its place in the family of nations. Within the territory over which Bishop Cheverus' spiritual jurisdiction extended there are now one Archdiocese and seven dioceses. Within the limits of the present Archdiocese of Boston there were only 720 Catholics in 1808; today, it is estimated that there are 850,000 Catholics living within the same area. Churches, colleges, schools, hospitals, and various charitable institutions are the outward evidences of Catholic activity and generosity during the last hundred years.

The sacrifices, the sons and daughters of the Church have made in all this upbuilding are most impressive. They tell the story of the vivifying faith that animated countless Catholics who out of their scanty means were ever ready to contribute to the furtherance of the cause of the religion that was so precious to them. The Catholics of New England have good reason to be proud of the glorious work performed by their fathers and mothers in those far off years when the Church was slowly but surely gaining a foothold in the land of the Puritans. It was a long, continued battle against insensate prejudices which paralyzed reason when it was a question of the Catholic Church. But the sturdy forebears of the Catholics celebrated recently the founding of the diocese of Boston, never once swerved in their

Continued on page 7

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Find the dealer who handles
"Progress Brand" Clothing
—keep the "Progress Brand" label firmly in mind—and you have the knowledge of where and what to buy, that is a power to save dollars and bring lasting satisfaction.



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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, goes at once at the seat of the trouble and removes it (then the cough stops). It is perfectly safe for the smallest child

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

Hewson PURE WOOL Tweeds
Other fabrics come into vogue and go out again, but "good" Tweed is always in demand.



It is an acknowledged fact that there is nothing to equal the excellent, substantial, pure wool Tweed for all round service. Next to no end of wear. Professional and business men may prove how "good" is Hewson Tweed by insisting on it for their next suit. Elbows don't wear "glossy" and the bottoms of the trouser legs withstand the ruff and scruff in a truly surprising manner. Greatest value for your money in Hewson Tweeds.

HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, Limited, AMHERST, N. S.
Also Makers of Hewson Unshrinkable Underwear.

Archbishop Christie, of Portland, Oregon, in the course of a recent sermon spoke as follows:

The Church is the bulwark of morality, and morality as we have pointed out is the true foundation of social happiness. The fiction that men can be made virtuous and just apart from religious influence and religious truth, hardly calls for refutation. Laws to be effective in directing the activities of men must be recognized as coming from a competent lawgiver. The qualifications of a competent lawgiver are these, that he be able adequately to punish and reward according to the deserts of his subjects. Take from the ten commandments their true legislator and the sanctions He has established to procure their observance and you make these grand canons of decent living mere forms of speech, as futile as childish prattle. The church gives moral law a force and meaning by proclaiming the rights and power of Him from whom the moral law proceeds. She builds effectively because she builds on God. She instructs man as to the supreme importance of his days on earth and she bids him remember that on no far distant day he will have to give an account of every thought, word and deed that occupied his earthly pilgrimage.

It is easy to perceive the value of the church in the light of her constant teaching. She clothes every hour of life with a sacred responsibility, and she promises eternal happiness for a life of faithful service. It is the Catholic church which makes the lowliest life well worth living. She it is who can speak with strikingunction to the weak and heavily burdened—she it is who anoints with the oil of gladness the heart of the poor and sorrowing. Her message is a message of joy and hope, and there is a substance and reality to it all for she speaks with the authority and there is stamped on her every lesson the seal of everlasting truth.

One of the most serious concerns of the nation at the present day is the decay of honesty and integrity among the officeholders of the country. It has been made evident by innumerable investigations that many a man elected to administer the affairs of an important post has entered upon his duties bent on no higher purpose than that of getting out of it all he could regardless of justice or common decency. It seems that with us the accumulation of wealth has meant the decay of men. The mad passion for wealth has benumbed our moral instincts and the quality of our citizenship has suffered the inevitable deterioration.

Such conditions call for an effective remedy and it is to the Catholic Church we must turn. To those outside the church who have acquired their information from unreliable and unfriendly sources the mention of the confession will hardly suggest to their minds a desirable and satisfactory solution. But the fact remains that the confessional is more potent in the promotion of justice than any other power at the command of the Christian religion. For observe well the retaining of ill-gotten gains and the practice of confession are essential and necessarily incompatible. A good confession in the case of a dishonest man means the serious obligation of restitution and the forgiving power of the church is exercised in no man's behalf who would claim as his own that which belongs to another. The confessional battles for social justice and the citizen who makes confession a frequent duty in his yearly life will be found faithful and honest in the administration of a public trust.

The Catholic Church is the mainstay of and the inspiration of enlightened, conscientious citizenship. The church inculcates true love of country—true patriotism. No one will contend that the Catholics of these United States have been found wanting to the cause of the republic at critical periods of our nation's life, or that they have ever espoused principles subversive of democratic institutions. Indeed the Catholic Church thrives and flourishes in the genial atmosphere of free America as a bay tree beside the running waters. Her divine constitution makes her the church of the people in the most exceeding meaning of the term. For there is no trust which she is wont to confide to human keeping—which may not be merited and possessed by the humblest of her children if he be a man of intrinsic worth. The first pope was a fisherman of Galilee and today the son of an obscure artisan sits on the throne of the fisherman. How harmoniously therefore does the spirit of Catholicity mingle with our cherished spirit of equality and freedom. Her spiritual chieftains have been chosen from the ranks of the peasantry and a rail-splitter has been honored by the highest office of our nation.

The Church of Christ flourishes in the midst of conditions which a democracy has thrown about her. She rejoices in her freedom from those humiliating and entangling alliances which render her very soul and thwart her in her efforts to leaven humanity with the saving gospel of the Saviour, Christ. The concern of the Catholic church, my brethren, is not this or that form of civil government—she has known them all and has survived them all—but with her the pearl of priceless value is that all the people should enjoy the blessings of a just and devoted government, and that the established authority be sustained by the loyalty and service of enlightened and conscientious citizens.

Such, my brethren, are the principles which the church inculcates in regard to the individual, to the home and to society in general. But these principles, good in themselves, would be fruitless unless they are instilled into the hearts and minds of the people. Hence it is that the church maintains her own system of educa-

tion. And there is today no portion of the church's work which we can view with greater satisfaction than her splendid achievement in the cause of Christian education. Though her attitude on this vital question had for many years but few supporters outside the Catholic fold, we are rejoiced today to witness the triumph of those principles which the church has championed with unwavering firmness. The truth is that some of the best non-Catholic educators in our country have come to admit the necessity of religious training in the education of the young. They have found by long and costly experience that high-principled manhood and womanhood cannot be built up on the dry husks of secular training. Mental training has its place in the sphere of life, but it also has its limitations. The arts and sciences may inform and perfect the mind, but they are impotent in restraining passion and leading the heart of man to the love of duty and virtue.

The Catholic Church is able to give good citizens to the country because she instills into the fruitful soil of childhood the good seed of Christian truth. She does not suffer her children to grow to manhood without definite principles of right believing and right living, fostering in the meanwhile the futile fancy that in some mysterious way they will develop into what they ought to be! No! she teaches her men and women to love and serve God in the days of their youth. She molds their character while their souls are yet plastic and yielding; and then when the formative period of life is past, the fruit of her labors will be a man symmetrically formed, possessed of an enlightened conscience to maintain him in the path of acquired virtue, and a well trained mind, fitting him for the duties and responsibilities of life.

Education in Early America.

It was a graduate of Harvard, Charles F. Lummis, who some twenty years ago, accidentally bumping into some original documents, wrote a new and true story of the Spanish Pioneers. The traditional horrors of the lives of such men as Pizarro, on whose supposed cruelty, like on that of General Weyler in Cuba, so much virtuous indignation was expended through centuries of Anglican spectacles was by him relegated to the category of lives of Jack the Giant Killer and Blue Beard. Mr. Lummis prefaced his interesting volume by saying it would not be his fault if other American boys were stuffed with such poor excuse for history as he had been taught of the early history of America.

Mr. Lummis was, and is a Protestant, but he gladly gave credit, much credit to the Catholic Church as the great civilizer of the world:

It is a Professor of Yale now, Professor Edward Gaylord Bourne, in the history chair of Yale University, furnishes a valuable contribution to the great change that is being made in the history of Education in this country. Professor Hart of Harvard, is editing *The American Nation*, an historical series in twenty seven volumes, and Professor Bourne of Yale wrote the volume on Spain in America for a valuable addition to serious Spanish-American history and presents a strong contrast between Spanish-America and English-America with regard to education and culture, showing as it does that the countries settled by Catholic Spain had in the sixteenth century the educational fervor that made English-America so proud in the nineteenth century.

The indefatigable Dr. J. J. Walsh, Dean of Manhattan College Medical Department, gives us in a recent number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* a synopsis of Professor Bourne's work, dwelling specially on Mexico's noble share in the history of education. Says Professor Bourne:

"Not all the institutions of learning founded in Mexico in the sixteenth century can be enumerated here, but it is not too much to say that in number, range of studies and standard of attainments by the officers, they surpassed anything existing in English-America until the nineteenth century. Mexican scholars made distinguished achievements in some branches of science, particularly medicine and surgery, but pre-eminently linguistics, history and anthropology. Dictionaries and grammars of the native languages and histories of the Mexican institutions are an imposing proof of their scholarly devotion and intellectual activity."

And again:
"Early in the eighteenth century the Lima University (Lima, Peru) counted nearly two thousand students and numbered about one hundred and eighty doctors (in its faculty) in theology, civil and canon law, medicine and the arts."

And a great deal more to the same effect, all of which is grist to Dr.

Walsh's mill. He has a passion for true history and derives great satisfaction in the way the Catholic Church's energy in the cause of human uplift shines like diamonds in a hidden mine whenever original documents are brought to light.

"The University of Mexico," says Dr. Walsh, was organized in 1553. It is rather amusing to have the Century Dictionary, under the word Harvard University, speak of that institution as the oldest and largest institution of learning in America.

"Not only was Harvard behind the Mexican University by a hundred years in point of time but it took it another hundred years to get more than a hundred or so of a roll call with eight or ten graduates yearly, while the Universities of Mexico and Lima counted their students by the thousands and their graduates by the hundreds. And Harvard's backwardness is easily traceable to bigotry and sectarianism.

"The most interesting product of Spanish-American education, however," says Dr. Walsh, still drawing from Professor Bourne, "the one that shows that it stood for a higher civilization than ours, remains to be spoken of. It consists of their treatment of the Indians. From the very beginning the literature of Spanish America did justice to the Indian. Spanish scientists were interested in his folklore, in his medicine, in his arts and crafts, in his ethnology and anthropology. Books on all these subjects were published and now constitute a precious fund of knowledge with regard to the Aborigines that would have been lost only for the devotion of Spanish-American scholars. Whereas wherever the English went the Aborigines disappeared before them. The South American Indian was civilized and remains the basis of the South American peoples."

This story of the contrast of the treatment of the Indian at the North and South is probably the best evidence of the depth of culture that the magnificent education of the Spaniards accomplished for this continent.

Alone it would stand as the highest possible proof of the interest of the Church and of the Spanish Government in the happiness and uplift of both natives and colonists. It marks, too, the contrast between the progress of art and science before and after the reformation. Professor Bourne has given us a good bit of history and Dr. Walsh has done his duty as a Catholic historian in calling attention thus to its special value in the true history of education. — *New York Freeman*.

Catholic Boston's Centenary.

(Continued from page 6)

loyalty to Mother Church. Year in and year out they proved by deeds their unshakable loyalty to the Church. It was they who at such personal sacrifice laid the foundations of the work their children took up and continued until it attained the magnificent proportions that challenge the admiration of their fellow Catholics in every part of the country.

A great army of Catholic laymen, members of the Holy Name Society, marching through the streets of Boston Sunday was demonstration that Boston Catholics of two generations ago never thought would take place in the Metropolis of New England. Its significance will consist in its attestation of the vitality of the Church which a hundred years ago seemed so feeble to the non-Catholics of Boston. The faith that has called forth this demonstration has shown no signs of abatement during the hundred years which have elapsed since Bishop Cheever took charge of the diocese of Boston. Therein consists the real meaning of this great Catholic Centenary. Archbishop O'Connell in referring to it in an open letter to the clergy of his Archdiocese has well said: "The object of this celebration of the 100th anniversary of the diocese is to be spiritual rather than a display of our mere material growth during the past century. It is to be the occasion of the re-awakening and the rejuvenating of the faith of the people of Boston: an opportunity to thank God for the bountiful gifts he has bestowed on priests and people of this diocese during the first 100 years of its existence, and to beg of Him to continue to guide us in the accomplishment of His divine will."

The Archdiocese of Boston is the third to celebrate this year its centenary. The Archdioceses of New York and Philadelphia have already had their centennial celebrations. In the three Archdioceses the Catholic Church has prospered in a marvellous manner. One is tempted to speculate as to the nature and the extent of the spiritual conquests the Church will have made in all three of the Archdioceses when they come to celebrate the second centennial of their existence. Great indeed will these conquests be if the next one hundred years witness anything like the marvellous progress the Church has made during the century just closed. — *New York Freeman's Journal*.

PANDORA

RANGE

The Recipe "Ladies, here's my recipe for Apple Custard Pie:-

'Two eggs, four or five apples, grated, a little nutmeg; sweetened to taste; one-half pint of new milk or cream; pour into pastry'—then



The Oven

"'PANDORA' OF COURSE."

The Result

"Four—pies—that—don't—last—long." Four pies and pans of bread can be baked in a "Pandora" oven at one time.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

D. G. KIRK, Local Agent



Manitoba wheat contains more food value than any other. It makes the most nutritious Bread and Biscuits. But it contains so much Gluten (Nourishment) that the dough won't rise properly, and the bread is both heavy and gray.

Ontario wheat does not give as nutritious bread as Manitoba wheat. But what it lacks in food properties, it equals by the tasty lightness of its Biscuits, Cake and Pastry. For Pastry, alone, Ontario flour is better than any other flour made of a single variety of wheat.

That is the reason, too, why Manitoba wheat flour does not yield good pastry. But there is no need to go to the expense of buying two flours.

Beaver Flour

is both a bread flour and a pastry flour. It is a blend of { Ontario Fall Wheat } and { Manitoba Spring Wheat } It contains just the right proportion of each to make the most nutritious Bread—the whitest Bread—and the lightest, most delicious Pastry of all kinds.

Beaver Flour also yields MORE Bread, etc., to the barrel, than any other.

No matter what other flour you are using, you are not getting the best results because you are not using the best flour

Order a trial sack of Beaver Flour. The first baking will prove its quality.

At your Grocer's.

Dealers—write for prices on all kinds of Feeds, Coarse Grains and Cereals. T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont.



Cowan's

Milk Chocolate Stick, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. are truly delicious.

For sale by all dealers from Coast to Coast.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

Furs Wanted—Chas G Whidden, page 8
 Horse for Sale—Stephen McDonald, page 8
 Teacher Wanted—Lucien Decoste, page 8
 Farm for Sale—John McDonald, page 8
 For Sale—Catherine McAdam, page 8
 Mail Contract—G C Anderson, page 8
 Auction—Allan Grant, page 8
 Maritime Winter Fair—page 8
 Clothing Sale—Old Queen Hotel, page 8
 Challenge Sale—Palace Clo Co, page 8
 Horses, etc. For Sale—L. McMILLAN, page 8
 Jewellery Repairing—B A Pratt, page 8
 Sheep for Sale—A MacGillivray, page 8
 Hides, etc.—McGillivray & McDonald, page 8
 Fall Sale—John S. O'Brien, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

A FULL meeting of the Knights of Columbus is requested at 7.30 this evening.

REV. A. R. McDONALD, P. P., Georgeville, has been appointed to succeed Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald, V. G., as pastor of St. Andrews.

WE ARE pleased to announce that the Rev. Father McAdam is steadily improving. The progress is slow, but his physician is confident of an ultimate recovery.

THE PORK shipments to Halifax from Antigonish on Wednesday, 4th inst., and on Wednesday, 11th inst., totalled respectively 10,630 pounds and 9,210 pounds.

THE FARM at the Harbor Road, Antigonish, owned by the late John J. Bigley, and advertised for sale in THE CASSETT recently, has been sold to Mr. John Graham of Mulgrave. The consideration was \$1750.

WEDDING BELLS. — At Mount St. Mary's Church, Bailey's Brook, on Monday, 8th inst., Rev. Dr. McNeil, P. P., united in marriage Miss Margaret MacGillivray, of Dunmaglass and Mr. Daniel McPherson of Lotford, Pictou Co. The attendants were Mr. Luke Savage of Lourdes and Miss MacGillivray. The happy couple, after a wedding repast at the bride's home, left for their future home at Lourdes, and were followed by the best wishes of many friends for a happy life.

THE MARITIME WINTER FAIR will open in Amherst Monday, November 30th. The management are using every means of making this fair the success that it deserves. Additional prizes have been added in the dairy classes, and the entries in this department will be far in advance of previous years. The Railway have again granted exceptionally low rates, and all persons interested in agriculture and live stock should not fail to attend. Expert judges and lecturers have been secured and a programme of interest will be given each evening beginning at 8 o'clock. A lodging bureau will be opened and all may feel assured of finding suitable quarters. Entries close November 12th.

THE YEAR 1908, since its commencement, has been remarkable for the fine weather that has prevailed. Last winter was comparatively mild and even pleasant, outdoor amusement being possible throughout. Summer set in early and was exceptionally fine. Even up to the present we are enjoying summer temperature to an unusual degree with an almost total absence of rains. The Queen's birthday this year (held May 25th) was as warm and bright as an early July day. All who enjoyed an outing on that day remember with pleasure how delightful the weather was. The Indians promise us a continuance of this fine weather. They hope for an open winter, claiming that the absence this year of wild nuts and other signs are good indications on which to build their hopes.

COUNTY COURT.—His Honour Judge Patterson, of District No. 5, presided at the November sittings of the County Court here, owing to Judge Macgillivray's absence in Cape Breton County. Upon the opening of Court, Mr. Gregory, K. C., on behalf of the local Bar, welcomed his Honour to the County and congratulated him upon his election to the Bench. The Judge made a very felicitous reply. The case of Stewart vs. McGrath, for damages for assault, the parties being from Wine Harbour, was tried and decision reserved—Griffin for plaintiff, Gregory, K. C., for defendant. The several actions against the executor of the estate of the late Rev. Joseph Chisholm were untried, as a settlement is very probable in each case—Griffin for the several plaintiffs, D. McLennan for the defendant. The Court adjourned yesterday shortly after opening.

THE RECOUNT asked for and granted in the North Riding, Cape Breton Co., election, is not to take place, Judge Macgillivray having filed a lengthy written decision on Tuesday setting aside the order for the recount. Saturday last was fixed as the date on which the recount would commence. Since the law has been invoked by the Liberals, and on a technicality the above decision was given. It will be remembered that the successful candidate had but seventeen of a majority and that there were 54 spoiled and rejected ballots. Following is a summary of the grounds on which the order for the recount was revoked: "An insufficiency of material on which to base the affidavits had been taken before a barrister of the Supreme Court rather than a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, and the further fact that some changes had been made in the affidavits and not properly intimated on the margin. These with various quotations and interpretation of the Election Act constituted the grounds for the revoking of his order granting the recount." It is expected further legal means will be employed to secure a recount.

FOOT-BALL.—On Monday the Collegians of Antigonish were fighting for victory on two gridirons—at Antigonish and at Glace Bay. On the

college ground the intermediates of the college vanquished the visitors from New Glasgow, the score being 13-0. At Glace Bay the struggle was more keen and less decisive, no score being made by either side. The home team in the latter game were on the defensive almost all the time, and evidently were satisfied if they could prevent the Collegians from making a score. Last evening the Collegians left for Halifax to try their mettle with representatives of Dalhousie College. The latter team is playing great ball this season, having beaten all comers, in several instances by large scores. It is therefore too much to expect that Antigonish will win, particularly as the present members of the team have had as yet no real try-out and are lacking the benefit of severe practice.

FOR SALE

One Horse, suitable for carriage or work on farm.
 Three Milch Cows, two farrow, one to calve early in February.
 One Wagon and Robe and set of Harness, sold low for cash.
 Riding Sleigh
 Apply to L. McMILLAN, St. Andrews.

Auction Sale.

To be sold at public auction, at the premises of the subscriber, on
Mon., 16th inst., commencing at 10 a. m., the following:
 1 Mare, 10 years old, 1200, good general purpose
 3 Cows, in Calve; 5 Yearlings; 2 Calves;
 10 Head of Sheep; 2 Pigs; 1 Riding Wagon;
 1 Riding Sleigh; 1 Set Bob Sleds; 1 Sulky Rake;
 1 Cart Truck and Box; 2 Sets Harness;
 1 Barrow (new); 1 Plough, nearly new;
 20 Tons Hay; 5 Tons Mixed Feed;
 100 Bushels Potatoes. Also other articles too numerous to mention.
 TERMS: Ten months' credit with approved notes on all sums over \$5, under that amount cash.
 JOHN A. McDonald, Brown's Mountain.

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the subscriber, on
Monday, the 23d of November, commencing at 10 a. m.
 5 Milch Cows, 1 Fat Cow,
 3 Steers 1 1/2 Years;
 1 Heifer, 1 1/2 Years old, 5 Calves;
 1 Horse, 15 years old;
 10 Head Sheep;
 100 Bushels Oats (seed);
 15 Bushels Wheat.
 TERMS OF SALE: 12 months' credit with notes and approved security on any amount over \$5; under \$5 cash.
 ALLAN GRANT, Fraser's Grant, Nov. 10th, 1908.

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.

Horse for Sale.

A horse, five years old, dark grey, good worker and fair roadster.
 STEPHEN McDONALD, Monks Head.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted at once, a grade C or D teacher for Cape Jack School Section, Harbor au Bouche, Ant. Co. Apply to LUCIEN DECOSTE, Harbor au Bouche, Nov. 10th, 1908.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he resides, consisting of 151 acres. It cuts about 25 tons hay annually. It is well watered and wooded, hard and soft timber, a large quantity of which is the finest of hemlock. There is a new five line house, three barns and an outhouse on the place. School, post and telephone offices convenient.
 JOHN McDONELL, Dunmore, Ant. Co. Nov. 11th, 1908.

FOR SALE.

A WOOD LOT, containing 110 acres. Situated near Beaver Meadow. Apply to CATHERINE McDAM, Glen Alpine.

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.

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 Pig, 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.
 ANNIE CAMERON, Administratrix of Christina Fraser, Fraser's Mills, P. O., 4th November, 1908.

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.

Card of Thanks.

To the Electors of Antigonish County: GENTLEMEN:—The general elections are now over. We are in a better position than when we were in the thick of the fight to discuss the nature and effects of the contest, and reach proper conclusions. On looking back over the path I have pursued and into the treatment I have received at the hands of the electorate, I feel that I am justified in making the following observations: From the moment of my nomination, I endeavoured to and did conduct a fair and honorable canvass. In every district of the County I made the same appeal, and asked for support on the same identical grounds, and of this I challenge contradiction. In my private canvass I said nothing that I would be afraid or ashamed to say publicly. The relations between my opponent and myself were most cordial, and my criticism of him was of his political record alone. That the political record of a public man is a proper subject for criticism, no one will for a moment deny.

For the people of this County I have only words of sincere thanks for the splendid support they gave me, and gratitude for the excessive kindness which I everywhere received. The meetings which I addressed were all well attended and Liberals vied with Conservatives in giving me a generous welcome and excellent hearing. In my private canvass I was everywhere most hospitably received and kindly treated. Those who intended voting against me as well as my supporters, were always ready and willing to receive me into their homes and extend to me that good old hospitality for which Antigonish County is famous.

Although I have been defeated, I have received such encouragement as justifies me in continuing to advocate even more earnestly the principles for which I have fought in this election, and I have good reason to believe that the present result is not final, but that they will ultimately triumph. It is a great satisfaction to me to know that the gains I have made since my last appeal to you for support, have not been confined to any one section of the County, but have been general and in almost every poll.

I have no fault to find with any man as to how he voted or on which side he used his influence. Each has the keeping of his own political conscience, and each has the privilege of voting and working for or against a Candidate, as he thinks right. To Liberals and Conservatives who voted for me, I owe a debt of gratitude and no words can express my appreciation of the splendid and effective work done by all those who laboured actively for my election. That they used none but legitimate means to win, and did all in their power to carry out the letter and spirit of the election law, cannot be gainsaid.

The officers and members of the Liberal-Conservative Association did their duty to a man; and that they have been able, in the face of the influence of two Governments, to accomplish so much is indeed remarkable. Faithfully yours,
 E. LAVIN GIRROIR
 Antigonish, November 9th., 1908.

FURS.

The undersigned buys marketable Furs of all kinds at highest prices.
 CHAS. G. WHIDDEN, of C. B. Whidden & Son.

The Eighth Maritime Winter Fair

—Will open at—
Amherst
 Nov. 30th to Dec. 3d, '08

The greatest Educational event of the Maritime Provinces along Agricultural lines. Excellent programme of lectures nightly

Low rates on all Railway Lines
 Entries close Nov. 12th.

NOTICE

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

Challenge Sale

1-4 OFF THE MARKED PRICE

Our entire stock of Up-to-date Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Boots, Shoes, etc., at prices that will astonish you. One-fourth, 1-4 off the marked price, and some lots half price. Mostly all this season's purchase, not old, shop worn, moth eaten goods. Let's get our heads together and not be misled by windy announcements. We want to warn you in strict confidence TO KEEP BOTH EYES OPEN. We are going to do things. We are going to hold a challenge sale, and we challenge the whole clothing fraternity to offer better clothing, hats, toggery, or boots and shoes at lower prices. We are going to forget about the cost of our stock for one month, and let nothing prevent our making this challenge sale "a hummer." But keep your price in your purse until you see what we are offering. Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Rain Coats, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Sweaters, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., one-fourth off our regular retail price. Ain't this offer a messenger of comfort for the winter. Compare before buying elsewhere. Your money back if you want it.

THIS SALE FOR CASH ONLY

Palace Clo. Co.

FURNACES, STOVES and TINWARE

D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium

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

FURNACES

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

ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING DONE BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

Estimates furnished on Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating.

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

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH N. S.

IT'S A STRONG TEMPTATION

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

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

N. K. CUNNINGHAM