

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Fifty-sixth Year

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No. 47.

## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Cardinal Gibbons' home-coming was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. He is probably the best-loved and most respected man in the United States.

Bishop Latulippe, of the newly created Vicariate of Temiscaming, will be consecrated in the Cathedral at Pembroke, on November 20, by Archbishop Dubamel of Ottawa, whose suffragan he then becomes.

When Archbishop Dentenwill was elected Superior-General of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the Pope accepted his resignation of the see of Vancouver, saying that it was easier to find a good bishop than a good superior-general. The new General will reside in Rome.

We have overlooked for some time a clipping sent to us by a subscriber concerning the statement of Dr. MacArthur, pastor of Calgary Baptist Church, New York, that St. Patrick was a Baptist. The best way to rap that statement on the head, every time it bobs up, is to say with Father Lambert: "Then he made a bad job of the Irish."

Boston's leading daily paper, the *Herald*,—let not our Democratic friends in Boston take offence, for this is merely our personal opinion and has nothing to do with politics,—has dropped the comic supplement in its Sunday edition. This gives some reason to hope that by the end of the century it may be dropped all around, and people may come to wonder why they ever thought such a vulgar monstrosity funny.

A conference of trades union delegates has passed a resolution approving of the scheme of co-partnership proposed by Sir Christopher Furness to the workmen in his two shipyards at Hartlepool. The resolution recommends that the local branches of the unions concerned should try the scheme for twelve months as an experiment. This is Sir Christopher's own idea, and he believes that at the end of twelve months there will be a unanimous vote for its continuance.

We thank the editor of the *Catholic Citizen* for his indiscretion, if such it be, in publishing the following editorial paragraph:

"At the risk of offending our friend, Mr. P. E. C. Lally of Denison, Ia., we must allude to the contents of a private letter which he addressed to us this week, enclosing three subscriptions to this paper to be sent one son at Harvard University (Law Department), and another son at Creighton University, and a daughter at St. Joseph's Academy, Dubuque. If all Catholic parents were equally alive to the importance of keeping their sons and daughters interested in Catholic matters and in Catholic view points, the future of the Church in this country would be assured."

Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, the English author, and Mr. J. N. Brodhead, the special correspondent in France of the *Sacred Heart Review*, have told us that the French Government keeps its grip on the people, by giving some office or another, great or small,—and Frenchmen are so frugal in their habits that scarcely any salary is too small to live on,—to a member or a relative of almost every family in the country. Mr. Bodley once put the number of officials directly in the pay of the State at 800,000. Edward Drumont, in a recent number of the

*Libre Parole*, gives the exact figures. On Jan. 1, 1906, they were 703,590; on Jan. 1, 1907, 870,589; on Jan. 1, 1908, 913,192. And he sees no reason why the number should not exceed the million by Jan. 1, 1909. And this with a decreasing population.

The *Catholic Citizen*, after giving two glaring instances of what no one will deny to be bribery, adds the following:

"Now J. Pensonby Smug employs a hundred men in a hat factory. The factory is running on half time. Night before election, Smug assembles his hundred men and promises them in case his Presidential candidate is elected, full work and ten per cent. increase in wages. All the gravamen of the offence of bribery is here. The statute should be amplified to cover such cases. Public policy demands it. It is an insidious form of bribery, not only because it perpetuates the selfish political power of the trusts, but because it corrupts well-meaning citizens. The laboring man who would indignantly reject a \$5 or \$10 bribe for his vote, is here influenced by his means of subsistence. He thinks of the hard winter close at hand, his coal bill, his three or four children needing warmer clothing—the chance to work and adequate pay for his work are very apt to be persuasive."

The gang of roughs who last April stabbed two of the students of the Scots College, Rome, were tried last month and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a year and a half to six years. A lawyer for the defence tried to prejudice the jury by declaring that the prosecution was the work of the British Ambassador. We have no doubt it was, and the sentence also. Italian ecclesiastical students are not any safer than they were before, as the result of this trial. A Government which asserts its proprietorship over church edifices by allowing the municipality of Rome to use their exterior walls as bill-boards for advertising lewd plays would scarcely stop short of declaring the Catholic priesthood suppressed by law, if it did not fear the bad opinion of other nations.

The *Lancet* has an interesting little note on longevity in Donegal. Donegal has taken up a conspicuous position in the relative number of its inhabitants who have presented claims under the Old Age Pension Act. At the end of September, 1200 forms of applications had already been obtained from the Donegal head office and sub-offices, and some of these had possessed the legal age qualification more than thirty years ago. Three of the applicants are 111, 106, and 108 years old respectively, and of one of them, Bryan O'Donnell, of Tower, Parish of Inver, it has been stated that he has always used the Irish language only, having never uttered a sentence of English during the whole of his life!

The *Irish Catholic*, of Dublin, publishes the following statistics of the Irish Government after three and a half years of Liberal administration: "supported by Irish votes:" Lord Lieutenant, Scotch Presbyterian; Lord Chancellor, Episcopalian Protestant; Chief Secretary, English Baptist; Attorney General, Episcopalian Protestant; Assistant Secretary, Irish Presbyterian; Minister of Agriculture, Scotch Presbyterian. Dealing with these facts in *Truth*, Mr. Labouchere says: "As a general principle, I would not have religious convictions considered in appointments to Government offices, but it is obvious that a Government the principal offices in which are filled by Protestants of one denomination or another can hardly be in accordance with the ideas and sentiments of a Catholic country."

The question of theatre-going may not be a very live one with most of our readers; nevertheless parents should always try to inform themselves as to the nature of the performances which they allow their children to attend, or—as far as that goes—which they attend themselves. A well-known company, whose performances hitherto have been, so far as we are aware, unobjectionable, had in its repertoire during the last visit to Nova Scotia a play concerning which the New York dramatic critics disagreed as to whether it was too immoral to be produced.

Still later, another company advertised that one of its actresses would wear a style of gown, about which society people as well as dramatic critics debated as to whether it was decent for a woman to wear. The mere fact that there was a discussion on these points, should be enough to keep any Catholic, who is worthy of the name, away from such performances.

If the Catholics who are doing brilliant work in the secular press were grouped in a Catholic paper or two, what splendid papers we should have! We do not blame them at all, for they must earn their living, and the Catholic press is so poorly supported that it does not provide a living for a group containing men like Valentine Chirol and Michael MacDonagh, of the *London Times*, Arthur a Beckett and Bernard Partridge of *Punch*, and the recently deceased Bernard Bussy, dean of the House of Commons Press Gallery. Mr. Bussy retired from the Gallery only a few months ago, and at the dinner given him on that occasion, Mr. Arthur Balfour expressed the hope that he would publish his reminiscences. He had been forty years reporting the Parliamentary debates, chiefly for the *Glasgow Herald*, but he also contributed to the *Standard* and many other journals. Mr. Bussy was a brilliant talker with a very wide range of information, and a man of spotless life. For many years he was an active member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Another copy of the vile Socialistic sheet from Kansas has been sent to us, with an urgent appeal that we should answer the attacks on the Catholic Church with which it is now chiefly filled. The whole space of THE CASKET for several issues, inside and outside pages together, would be insufficient for the purpose. We can only say that every charge which this unscrupulous journal makes against the Church is either a lie, or ninety-nine parts lie to one part truth. The conclusions drawn from garbled extracts of evidence given before the Philippine Commission are best answered by the fact that Mr. Taft, who presided over the Commission and heard the whole story, has since then repeatedly expressed his admiration for the work done by the Church in the Philippines and for the men who did it. The Catholics of this country know the worth of their priests and bishops, and they may rest assured that priests and bishops are very much the same the world over. They should shut their ears to the character-assassins from Kansas, just as they would to the man who asked them to believe slanders concerning the mother that bore them.

We lately referred to the appointment of Mr. William Campbell to the Scottish Bench as being the first Catholic appointment since the Reformation. He has taken the title of Lord Skerrington, so the *Glasgow Observer* informs us, from an estate which has been owned by his family ever since the days of Bruce. We are amazed, however, to find the *Westminster Gazette*, one of the leading organs of the Government, expressing its great satisfaction that no anti-Catholic disturbance was made in Court on the occasion of his installation, and declaring that this proves "that Roman Catholics are enjoying, as they ought, the fruits of Catholic emancipation." Indeed! With the most sacred of our beliefs, which is also the belief of two-thirds of Christianity, publicly stigmatized by the sovereign as idolatrous; with laws still remaining on the statute-book, which would shut us out of public life altogether, if they were enforced; we are asked to rejoice because a Catholic lawyer has taken his seat on the Scottish Bench without being hooted or jeered at. An invitation to be thankful for small mercies, surely.

This has been a year of great religious parades. New York had a procession of 60,000 men on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the

diocese. St. Louis had 50,000 men in line a few weeks ago at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Cathedral. Boston's centennial, which ended on All Saints' Day, saw 600,000 people in the streets to watch the march of the Holy Name Societies, 40,000 in number. Such demonstrations are soul-inspiring and admirable in every way. But as to processions of the Blessed Sacrament, we believe that on except very rare occasions, they had better remain within the church edifice. The last one we witnessed out doors, we heard a good deal of chatting in certain portions of the ranks, not irreverent at all, because done thoughtlessly, but sadly out of keeping with the occasion. We have seen photographs of the Benediction given by Cardinal Vanutelli from the balcony of Westminster Cathedral. In the foreground a body of mounted police, with helmets on, are looking up at him with respectful curiosity. We should not mind the helmets, if hands were raised to salute, but they were not. Another considerable number, standing underneath the balcony, are evidently unaware of what is going on above their heads, for there is nothing reverential in their posture. Such things as these make us doubt the propriety of outside processions unless the same degree of reverence for the Blessed Eucharist can be secured out-doors as in the church.

The *Presbyterian Witness* took advantage of the printer's error which made us say that Protestant Englishmen did not presume to act as judges in their own case when they beheaded Charles I. and deposed James II. That error, of course, destroyed our argument entirely. For we were contrasting the conduct of Protestants who follow the principle of private judgment to such an extent, that they claim the divine sanction for every resolution they choose to get up, with the conduct of Catholics who are a notorious failure as revolutionists because they do not feel justified in throwing off an oath of allegiance without first submitting the case to an impartial tribunal which they regard as the Supreme Court in matters of faith and morals. The result is, that while the case is being heard, the hour for successful revolution passes by, or tyranny grows less intolerable, or, finally, they are told that the case is not one to justify rebellion. As to the sneer at the Pope's infallibility, because Pius V. mistakenly believed that the great bulk of the English nation regarded Elizabeth as a usurper and a tyrant, and were desirous of deposing her and putting the lawful Queen upon the throne, the editor of the *P. W.* knows well enough that the practical infallibility of the Privy Council in declaring what is and what is not the law, does not preclude the judges from being deceived by false witnesses. He could draw the same distinction for the Pope's case if he chose, and his not doing so is an evidence of bad faith.

The strongest argument made in favor of what are called undenominational schools is that those who have sat side by side in them are not likely in after life to be hostile to one other in religious matters. This may happen in one of two ways, either by one party accepting the religious ideas of the other, or by both parties arriving at a state of indifference to religion. Neither of these is a desirable condition. Religious bigotry is far preferable to indifference in religious matters. And for the Catholic no loss can be compared with the loss of his faith. For these reasons the argument which the friends of undenominational schools consider the strongest in their favor, has always, to our mind, been the strongest argument against them. There is another phase of the question, however, which never occurred to us before until Father Sydney Smith, S. J., set it forth in the *Month*. The idea contained in the first sentence of the following quotation has long been a conviction of ours, but we never thought of applying it to the school question. There is no more justification for national schools which children of all religions must attend than

for a national church on the same lines. Both would make for national unity, if all the people were in agreement about them. Otherwise it will be as Father Smith says: "People who can be warm friends as neighbors can become bitter enemies through living together in the same household. It is the same with schools. If our children are to be driven in herds into schools of the secularist type, there is no help for it, we must be irreconcilable enemies; for parents will never be reconciled to seeing their children's eyes blinded to the light of heaven any more than to the light of earth. If the several types may exist side by side, as they do now, we can engage in friendly competition and co-operation, and often take counsel together for the improvement of our method in details."

We have received the following communication from one whose name would lend additional weight to his words if we were at liberty to publish it. We are glad to receive such an endorsement of the course which we have tried to steer through the perilous waters which both Socialists and anti-Socialists are navigating:

I have been reading some pamphlets by Catholic writers on that vast Spanish castle called Socialism. They argue that Socialism is inherently anti-Catholic, and I believe it is; but one of the arguments much used by them to prove this does not seem to me conclusive. Father Ashton states it thus:


"If everywhere we find Socialism advocated by those who are professedly our enemies, if constantly we find Catholicity attacked by Socialists, if all or nearly all the Catholic writers who have dealt with the subject are opposed to Socialism, there can be little doubt as to what ought to be our attitude."

This is not consistent with some other things. For instance, why are the Catholics of France so feeble in opposing the dominant enemies of Christianity? There is practical agreement as to one main cause. They folded their arms and dreamed of a restored monarchy while the nation was forming for itself a republic, because they feared and hated the new form of government. They argued that the republic in their case was first conceived by infidels, advocated by infidels, put into effective execution by infidels, and was therefore inherently infidel. Pope Leo XIII. did not accept this argument. He strove long and in vain to induce them to rally to the Republic. If, then, the said argument is vicious in the case of political democracy, may it not be unsound in the case of social democracy? The Church is suffering in France, because, among other reasons, Catholics refused to see or accept what was acceptable in the political scheme of French infidels, which suggests that we should perhaps look very carefully to see what there is of good in the scheme of Socialist infidels, despite their infidel professions and arguments. Certainly their faith in the potency of change in man's surroundings and organization is a pitch of credulity that makes them a sorry sort of infidel. Evil in society as in the individual proceeds from man's heart and must be attacked at its source. Unrestrained greed and selfishness and depravity will produce their evil fruit in any conceivable form of social life. But equally certain is it that the evils of industrial life to-day are terribly real, and it is not by arguments but by practical efforts to remedy those evils that the dominance of infidel Socialism can be averted.

H. S. Holt of Montreal has been elected to succeed the late Thomas E. Kenny as President of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament respecting the sale of patent medicines will come into force on the first of April. After that date any preparation which contains chlorite, aconite, ergot, strychnine or any other of a Unnumerous list of deadly drugs will have to be approved of by the experts of the department of inland revenue or will have to bear a printed statement on the outside of each package that there is a deadly drug within the preparation and the name of the drug.

The German Emperor has bowed to the indignation his talk on international topics has aroused, and agrees to leave such subjects to the constitutional and responsible rulers of the Empire. His interview with the Chancellor of the Empire, who plainly placed before him the extent of the dissatisfaction against him, is said to have been quite friendly. The people are now over the suspense prevailing in expectation of the result of the interview.



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Most Blessed Father.—It has pleased God's goodness to prolong your priesthood beyond the term of fifty years, and the happy event has filled the Catholic world with rejoicing. You behold here, gathered around You, pilgrims from England, men and women of every rank and condition in life, who are come to pour out at Your feet their earnest prayers for your welfare. They felt that they would have been nothing short of untrue to themselves if, at a time when multitudes from all parts of the world were flocking to greet You, they had not rendered to You the like mark of that deep reverence and affection in which they all profess to hold you. For you cannot be unaware, as we on our part can never forget, how our realm first received its gospel message straight from Peter's See, and "throughout a thousand years was distinguished for its especial devotion to the Holy Roman Church." And this our country's long maintained loyalty to your predecessors, which, like a mighty tree had grown with the march of the seasons, did not shrink up and die when the winter of error overspread our land, but forthwith blossomed out into the rarest flowers of martyrdom. And this our peculiar glory, belonging of right to our Church, that whereas other nations justly pride themselves on their martyrs, our Church led the way in bringing forth that class of heroes who lay down their lives for the sacred Princeship of Peter.

No unworthy sons, as we hope and pray, of such illustrious sires, filled too with the like faith, we draw nigh to the steps of Your Throne, calling, moreover, to mind (as do the rest of the lambs and sheep committed to Your trust) all that You have wisely and manfully accomplished in the discharge of Your duty as Teacher and Ruler of the people of God. We witnessed the stand You made against such as, both by chicanery and by open wrong, would have compassed the Church's destruction; and our hearts rejoiced. We heard Your authoritative condemnation of a new-fangled and sham religion, by which Catholic and Divine faith would have been swept away; and at once we rejected such a system with horror. With due reverence we gave heed to You when You championed Holy Writ, and took measures for its further elucidation. With joy we beheld Your efforts to advance sacred learning in Seminaries. Nor may we omit to mention how, seeing that the restoration of our hierarchy some sixty years ago had brought forth such happy results among us, You have at length brought our system of government into line with the customary regimen of the Church.

You have in us, Most Blessed Father, whatsoever a father longs to possess in his children, namely, reverence combined with love; and you enjoy both in their highest degree. You enjoy what every father has a particular right to expect from his children, namely, that whilst he himself guards the home at his peril, they who are within should aid him by every means in their power, by obeying his commands, by joining in his struggles, by sharing in his sufferings. We beseech you not to doubt but that this our ardent affection for Your person will continue during that long course of years, which is the object both of our earnest wishes and of our devout prayers to God. There lives in us still some spark of the fire which our fathers have handed down to us; there breathes yet within us some of the warmth bequeathed to us by a former age. Still, that these our assurances may not prove to have been but an idle boast, that we may neither flag under fatigue, nor faint for want of heat, and so fail in what we have set our hand to for God's cause and that of His Church, we most humbly beg of You, both for ourselves and for all who are dear to us, Your Apostolic Benediction.

**Madame Albani.**

The heartiest of good wishes will be universally accorded to that inimitable "Queen of Song," Madame Albani, whose fifty-sixth birthday occurs on Sunday next. It is difficult to realise that more than a quarter of a century has sped its course since the distinguished prima donna made her first appearance in London, at the Royal Italian Opera, in "La Sonnambula," when the remarkable compass and sweetness of her beautiful voice enthralled her audience, and at once placed her *prima inter pares*, amongst the world's most famous singers, and the triumphs achieved at the outset of her career have followed her uninterceptedly throughout her later life. The daughter of the late Joseph Lejeunesse, a musician of considerable skill, Mme. Albani was born near Montreal, of Catholic parents, and received her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in that city. Even as a child the good nuns were struck with astonishment at the brilliant musical attainments of their gifted pupil, which seemed to foreshadow the success of future years. Her father devoted much attention to the training of the young Marie, and in 1834 removed to Albany in the State of New York, where she sang in the Cathedral, to which large crowds were attracted by the fame of her wonderful singing. She afterwards came to Europe and studied under the most eminent *maestros* in Italy and Paris, and after a while came to London, with the result already mentioned. Since then Mme. Albani (who adopted her musical pseudonym from the city of Albany) has sang in every capital in Europe, as well as in America, Australia, Canada, and South Africa. Her course has been one of continuous success, and she has been signally honoured by nearly

every European Sovereign, and has been the recipient of many distinctions—both English and Continental. For some years previous to her death the late Queen Victoria honoured the distinguished cantatrice by her friendship, and more than once placed at her disposal one of the Royal residences near Balmoral. Amongst Mme. Albani's most highly-valued possessions is the fine picture containing the portraits of the whole of the Royal Family, which was presented to her by Her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee, accompanied by her autograph. Mme. Albani, who is acknowledged to be the first oratorio singer in England, has always manifested her readiness to devote her extraordinary gifts, whenever available, to the cause of Catholic charities, of which she is a generous supporter, and to the welfare of suffering humanity in general. She has been married for many years to Mr. Ernest Gye, the eminent *impresario*.

**A Word About the Knights of Columbus.**

In view of the fact that renewed efforts are now being made to draw Catholic young men into the Young Men's Christian Association, active opposition to, or an unfriendly attitude toward, the Knights of Columbus strikes us as being especially regrettable. There are so many societies which it is forbidden to join and so few Catholic associations to take their place, while the advantages of being a member of some large social organization are so numerous, and in a worldly sense so important, it would seem wiser to encourage a body of Catholics like the Knights of Columbus than to discountenance them. The fear is expressed that in proportion as they increase in numbers they will decline in virtue, and finally rebel against ecclesiastical authority; that the Order will some day become a tool of politicians, and so on.

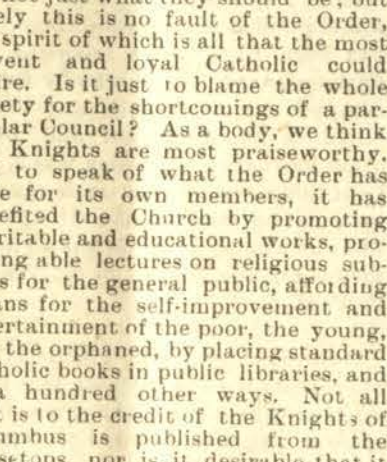
It may be quite true that, in certain places, the Knights of Columbus are not just what they should be; but surely this is no fault of the Order, the spirit of which is all that the most fervent and loyal Catholic could desire. Is it just to blame the whole society for the shortcomings of a particular Council? As a body, we think the Knights are most praiseworthy. Not to speak of what the Order has done for its own members, it has benefited the Church by promoting charitable and educational works, providing able lectures on religious subjects for the general public, affording means for the self-improvement and entertainment of the poor, the young, and the orphaned, by placing standard Catholic books in public libraries, and in a hundred other ways. Not all that is to the credit of the Knights of Columbus is published from the housetops, nor is it desirable that it should be.

There is, of course, a danger in the rapid spread of this organization; it does not arise, however, from the mere increase of membership. There can not be too many Catholic men willing to identify themselves with the Catholic body; and the oftener these band together the better. Our one fear for the Knights of Columbus is lest their standard for membership be lowered. If, for the preservation of autonomy, they decline to amalgamate with other Catholic societies, this is unquestionably their right. We feel certain that any attempt to make the Order a political factor would be vigorously opposed by the Knights themselves, not all of whom, by any means, belong to one party of voters. If when a very worthy member of the Order is a candidate for some civil office which he is especially well qualified to fill, and his associates, regardless of political platforms, work for his election, they are to be praised rather than blamed for such action.

But the most unreasonable objection to the Knights, to our mind, is that their fruits are not commensurate with their numbers and their opportunities. As we have said, many of the most praiseworthy actions of the Order are hidden, and all the better so. A generous offering to an orphan asylum or some local charity need not be cackled all over the country. That one or many have profited by an opportunity for doing good, ought to be taken as a matter of course once in a while. To say that the Knights of Columbus have not fulfilled expectations is to provoke retort. Of what body of men anywhere can it be as severated that they are doing all that they might, or as well as could be expected?

Until the Order comes to be radically different from what it is, there is no reason to fear that it will ever seriously conflict with ecclesiastical authority prudently exercised. Of one thing, however, we may rest assured. Undeserved censure of, or unwarranted opposition to, organizations like the Knights of Columbus will have the inevitable effect of driving many of our young men into societies that are forbidden.—*The Ave Maria*.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.  
Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

**DRUGS.**

Our line is complete in

Drugs and Patents Medicines, Pills. All kinds Ointments, Soaps, Perfumes, sponges, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco.

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

**FOSTER BROS.' Syrup Hyphosphites.**

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. Mail Orders promptly filled.

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

**Foster Bros.**  
Druggists, Antigonish.

**PLANT LINE.**

**DIRECT ROUTE**  
—TO—  
**BOSTON**

And All Points in United States.

**SAILINGS**

In effect Oct. 3rd, 1908.  
**HALIFAX to BOSTON.**  
Saturdays midnight.  
Hawkesbury to Boston Fridays 9 p. m.  
From Boston: Tuesdays  
Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agents.  
For all information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax, and Hawkesbury.

**H. L. CHIPMAN,**  
Manager

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations.**

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

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

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

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

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

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



ESTABLISHED, 1854

# THE CASSETT,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTI-GONISH BY THE CASSETT PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Subscriptions Payable in Advance

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

## THE CRAVING FOR AMUSEMENT.

We were much impressed by an article which we read a short time ago, in or from a leading Protestant paper of Boston, which dealt with the causes of lower moral standards. When the writer said that irresponsibility and the love of pleasure mark the lives of the great majority of people to-day, he was, we presume, speaking of city people. Things are not at that pass yet in country districts and small towns; but the glamor of cities attracts from the small towns; the glitter of small towns attracts from the country, and the lesson remains for all. And, while this is not an exhaustive statement of the causes of lower moral standards than our fathers knew and held, yet it goes very near to be exact, and contains only too much truth. It does seem as though the passion being amused is one of the crying evils of our times. Not that we cry down proper amusement in proper quantity; but when young men want to be amused every evening of their lives, they can only achieve that purpose by a sacrifice of principle. In time, the craze for amusement and comfort brings on a sense of irresponsibility. From the beginning of life in communities, the men who lay snug and were perfectly comfortable were never those who felt responsibility any more than it is the man who is reposing in a luxurious cabin of a ship who feels the responsibility, and not the man at the wheel or on the lookout. Responsibility is a bother. Give a man all the pleasure he is willing to receive, and he will quickly find himself getting impatient at a responsibility, and loath to be reminded of it. Amusement and comfort are coming to be too much valued by our young men and young women, generally. They are not capable of doing the deeds their fathers did, because they have softened their courage by petting themselves. And worse consequences than this often ensue. It is very common now, and is, unfortunately, growing more common, for people to live beyond their means; and this is due, in no small part, to the growing fondness for amusement. Nor does it make matters better, in this respect, for people to acquire large means. Many of those who live beyond their means, have very large means. Their ability to spend outstrips their ability to acquire. And to turn to the classes who have sufficient money or property to make them independent of regular work, we cannot take up a newspaper without seeing that the demon of pleasure and amusement still pursues them, and involves them in all manner of folly and worse than folly. It seems to us true that irresponsibility of ideas and sentiment follows upon a too great indulgence in amusement; and the logical consequence of contemning strenuous and wholesome labour and of exaggerating the value of "a good time," as it is called, is, in most cases, a weakening of Christian principles, and the adoption of an easy attitude of mind towards duties and obligations. To this, we think, is largely to be ascribed the often accepted and frequently stated theory that we are moved by forces beyond our control, and are not responsible for our deeds. And so men come to tolerate all kinds of outrageous and indecent conduct in others, and to excuse it in themselves. An easy indifference to all such disagreeable things as we conceive the duties and obligations of religion to be, comes quite naturally to us after we have for a time glorified pleasure in our own minds and looked upon it as the chief object of existence. This feeling is more common than many of our readers may suppose.

A keen critic of life and men said that men differed greatly in their ambitions. Some men aspired to have a coronet on the head; some only to have a fashionable hat; some to have high office; others merely to own a fast horse; some men satisfied their ambition by having power over a large

number of their fellowmen; others by merely having an opportunity to strut and loaf in idleness. So it is with pleasure. Men differ greatly in the quality of pleasure they crave for; but to give too large a place to the idea is as dangerous to one as to another. The young man who is not content to stay in a good position in one place, because he has no opportunity to play billiards or drink beer in the evening; the young girl who must move on to another place because she is not having "a good time"—they are in the grip of the same wrong idea which sends the millionaire careering over the country at fifty miles an hour in an automobile, the vain pursuit of the fleeting phantom of pleasure. The young man working in a mine who values an increase of pay solely because he may have more to spend for transient amusement in his hours off duty, is as surely on the wrong track as the man who spends half a million on the cabins of a yacht. It is a question of amount merely—the wrong idea is the same in each case.

Life is real, life is earnest; and the grave is not its goal.

### TESTS OF ENDURANCE.

Leading journals on both sides of the Atlantic have made sarcastic comments on the contest of endurance entered into by the candidates for the Presidency. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft thought it necessary to talk almost continuously, making twenty and thirty speeches a day, or rather day and night. The New York Evening Post affirmed that Mr. Taft carried with him a "doctor to administer stimulants and spray his throat, a earned judge to give the statistics a wearied brain and tongue must attempt to memorise and repeat, and there are doubtless rubbers and sponge holders as well." Immediately after our own elections Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to confine himself to the house for a couple of weeks, and Mr. Borden has to go to a southern climate to recuperate. The newspaper comments seem to blame these men for their extraordinary exertions. In our opinion, it is the people who are to blame. At the time of the South African War a keen observer, writing in Blackwood's Magazine, suggested that the frantic demonstrations of joy on the receipt of good news were symptoms of national hysteria. Nothing of the kind had occurred in past times, when battles of far more importance to England were won. The extravagant degree of interest displayed by the spectators at baseball and football matches is another symptom. The doctors of New York, noting the number of deaths from heart disease during the week when the final games for the baseball championship were being played, attributed it to this excitement. The late elections, both in Canada and the States, give rise to a similar remark. The man who dropped dead in the act of cheering a favorite speaker is an extreme case, of course. Not so the altogether abnormal demand for "stump orators" to deliver addresses every night in towns and villages where, in former years, the candidates and their friends spoke once or twice during the whole course of a campaign. It was not because Taft and Bryan, Laurier and Borden, wanted to make a record for speech-making, but because the people demanded that some one should talk to them every day and at almost every hour of the day. The spirit which led to such exhibitions as needed the new word "mafficking" to describe them, the spirit which rejoices in Marathon races and gathers crowds at the most dangerous points of an automobile race-track in the hope of seeing a fatal collision, the spirit which gives the largest receipts to those football matches where surgeons and ambulances are always in requisition, the spirit which demands that the innocent gymnastics of the circus shall now be invariably accompanied by "a leap to death" or something very much like it,—this is the spirit which is turning our election contests into gladiatorial combats.

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Cassette:

Dear Sir,—I wish to say a word in praise of the athletes who represent St. Francis Xavier's College. St. F. X. as well as the town of Antigonish may well be proud of the students who behave so manfully, when at home and in other towns trying their skill against that of other athletes.

When the St. F. X. boys visit a town to play hockey, or foot-ball or any other game, they as a body behave like gentlemen, and you never hear of them dishonouring their College by getting intoxicated or acting disorderly in any way.

When the St. F. X. athletes are victorious we always see them come home sober, and when they chance to meet with a defeat they also come home sober.

These boys reflect credit on themselves, as well as on those by whom they are trained at St. F. X.

I remain, yours truly,

OBSERVER

The Provincial Exhibition next year will open on September 25 and will close on October 3rd.

Last week, Tom Longboat easily defeated three of Kingston's fleetest runners in a five mile relay race in the Princess Rink at Kingston, Ont., doing the five miles in twenty-six minutes.

Dominion Officer Archibald, of the Department of Justice Ottawa, is inspecting the parole system and expects to visit St. John, Halifax, Sydney and Charlottetown before returning to Ottawa.

Sir Horace Plunkett, formerly of the agricultural department of Ireland, will visit the United States next week on an invitation to confer with the committee on country life appointed by President Roosevelt.

Monthly returns in Edmonton, Alta., show homestead entries of 495 in October. The customs revenue was \$19,002.37, and the building permits totalled \$101,827, all showing an increase over last year.

E. T. Galt, of Montreal, on practically retiring from the active administration for the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, has donated \$30,000 to the extension of the Galt hospital at Lethbridge, Alta., on the condition that the city donates a like sum.

Four men including the county sheriff were killed at Okmulgee, Okla., Sunday afternoon and a score of others were injured in a fight between white and negro citizens. The trouble was precipitated by an attempt to arrest two negroes. More than 200 shots were exchanged and the militia were ordered out.

The British battleship Invincible, the latest addition to the British navy, in a trial on Friday under seven-tenths of her power, attained a speed of 25 knots an hour. It is expected that the new vessel, when working under full power, will reach a speed of 30 knots, a world's record.

By-elections for the New Brunswick Provincial Legislature will be held in Carleton and Northumberland Counties on Dec. 1. The vacancies were caused by the representatives resigning to become candidates in the Federal elections. Both met with defeat, but will not again offer.

The greatest mining disaster in many years in Germany occurred on Tuesday last, at Radder mine, near Hamm, Westphalia. There was a heavy explosion in the mine, and almost immediately the mine took fire. Of the 380 miners working underground at the time only six persons were uninjured. 30 were taken out badly injured and 34 were brought out of the pit. The remaining 302 have been given up for lost.

The Victor Wood Works, of Amherst, made a shipment of skewers to London, England, recently, numbering three million. This is the second shipment they have made to this place. They sent a shipment of handles to Newfoundland last week and find a good demand for this line of goods. The company are now open to buy hardware for handles, in fact, have contracted for some already and expect to push the turning business this winter.

St. Pierre, Miquelon, is agitated. The populace are opposed to the laws recently enacted by the French Government prohibiting religious instruction in the public schools. Two teachers were fined \$200 each on Monday for violating the law in this respect, and the schools were ordered to be closed. Immediately the people became inflamed. They assembled on the streets and violently denounced the French Government. Securing an American flag, the crowd placed it at its head and marched to Government house. A noisy demonstration was here made. The thirty police were unable to do anything. The people made demands for religious teaching of the Administrator of the Colony, who promised to lay the matter before the authorities at Paris.

The morality department of the civic government of Toronto has begun prosecution of several dealers in pictorial post cards. They are charged with selling indecent cards, and some have been fined. The post card business has reached such large proportions that it seems much overdone, even when there is no objection to the character of the cards. It is to be feared, though, that in many places cards of the indecent kind are on sale, and the evil done no one can estimate. The authorities in every city and town would do well to make careful and frequent examination as to the kinds of cards that are on sale. There are many ways of breeding immorality; the indecent picture card is not the least dangerous.

Judge Cassels is continuing his investigation into the affairs of the Marine Department. His inquiry into the organization and management of the Quebec agency of the department has elicited evidence which as reported in the daily papers seem to indicate the practice of systematic graft on the part of a number of men in the employ of that branch of the civil service. It is stated that as a result of the investigation so far no less than 23 permanent officials have been suspended by the Minister of Marine and are likely to be dismissed from the Government service. These men have yet to be heard in their own defence and no sweeping condemnation should be pronounced on them at present, but present appearances would appear to indicate strongly that in the Marine Department at Quebec, the Court of Enquiry has struck a condition of things which calls loudly for the Government's operations.

# DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited  
Westville, - Nova Scotia

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

## ..GREAT.. DISCOUNT ...SALE...

### NOW

IS THE TIME to buy your winter's outfit. Everything new and up-to-date. Nothing old or shop worn.

25 per cent off

Men's, Youth's and Boy's Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Reefers, Sheep Skin Lined Coats, Shirts, Underwear, Sweaters Hats, Caps, Etc.

### Don't

MISS this chance.

BUY a dollar's worth till you see our values.

FORGET the place, A. Kirk & Co.'s new Clothing Store.

This sale will last for one month. Call and see us. It means money to you.

### Groceries

In our grocery department we will sell you a 100-lb. bag of granulated sugar for \$4.75. Valencia layer raisins at 7 1/2 lb. 2 lbs. Onions for 5c. The above discounts and prices are for cash and country produce. Goods charged will be at regular prices.

A. KIRK & CO.  
Antigonish, N. S.

General News.

Dalhousie football team defeated the army team 63 to 3.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, Liberal, has been elected President of Cuba.

The Emperor of China died on Saturday, and the Dowager Empress died on Sunday.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Magill, of Pine Hill College, may be the next President of Dalhousie University.

Premier Laurier was recently unwell. On the advice of his physician he will spend a fortnight in the South.

United States immigration during October shows an increase from the same month last year of 63 per cent.

Six Dalhousie students were arrested on Tuesday evening for disorderly conduct on the streets of Halifax.

United States Postmaster General Meyer announces that the postal deficit for the year ended June 30, 1908, amounted to \$15,910,279.

E. S. Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been made a Baronet, and Hugh Graham, chief owner of the *Montreal Star*, a Knight.

Duncan Finlayson, late member of parliament for Richmond county, C. B., has been appointed county judge for Cape Breton in place of D. D. McKenzie, elected to parliament.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company has received an order from the government of New South Wales, Australia, for about 18,000 tons of steel rails to be delivered next year.

The United States federal government has begun seven suits against the American Sugar Co. to recover \$3,624,121 for forfeitures and back duties on imports of sugar since 1901.

On Nov. 10th, eleven men are known to have lost their lives in the collision of two Union Pacific freight trains at Borie, Wyo., and in the fire which broke out in the wreckage.

The police have broken up a "get-rich-quick" mine fake, worked by Geo. W. Emanuel & Co., in New York. It is said they had received remittances amounting to \$500,000.

The first sod was turned in Cobourg, Ont., recently, in the construction of the steel rolling mills plant. Several hundred citizens assembled, including the town Council and board of trade.

Major-General Sir Percy Lake will remain in Canada for another term as Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia. He has been Chief of Staff in Canada since 1905.

The C. P. R. is said to be contemplating purchasing and operating some coal acres in Cape Breton. Mr. Charles Fergie, lately superintendent of the Dominion Coal Company's mines, is now looking over several coal properties in the interest of the C. P. R.

San Francisco had a sensation on last Friday greater than any since the great earthquake. Attorney Francis J. Heney, who has been prosecuting Reuf and others charged with corruption in civic affairs, was shot in the head while in Court by Morris Haas, a Jewish saloon-keeper. Haas was a jurymen in the case and Heney had shown he was an ex-convict and therefore unfit to act. For this exposure Haas said he committed the crime. Heney may live. The bullet is in his head, but the surgeons hope to extract it. Haas committed suicide in jail two days after his attempted murder, shooting himself through the head. Heney has vigorously pursued all charged with graft and other immoral practices and has been successful in placing several in jail. His course and those of his sympathizers has been a striking refutation of the accusations made by George Kennan, the noted Siberian traveller and writer, who, in an article in a leading American magazine, accused Catholics of sympathy with the corruptionists.

The Pope celebrated on Monday the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. He sang Pontifical Mass at St. Peter's. It was the most imposing ceremony witnessed in Rome since the coronation of the Pontiff. There were present not less than 70,000 of the faithful, who had come to Rome from all parts of the world. Following out the democratic ideas of the Holy Father, tribunes had been created only for his sisters, the members of the royal family, the diplomatic corps and the special missions sent by the heads of states. The rest of the people were admitted by ticket. The basilica was radiant inside with thousands of electric lights and candles. The papal procession was most magnificent and brought together a large variety of handsome and rich court costumes. There were 34 cardinals and 300 bishops in the procession. Canada was represented by Mgr. Beuchesi, Archbishop of Montreal. The Pope celebrated Mass at the high altar, standing above the shrine of St. Peter. At the conclusion of the Mass he imparted his solemn benediction to the vast congregation.

Personals.

Senator Miller of Arichat is seriously ill.

Miss Louise Macdonald, of West Street, Antigonish, left on Monday for Glace Bay, to train for a nurse at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mr. David Levangie, of Harbour Boucher, returned home last week from Portland, Maine, after an absence of three years.

Mr. William Chisholm, M. P., Antigonish, has been confined to the house for the past two weeks. He first suffered from quinsy which was followed by an attack of bronchitis. He is now recovering and will be around in the course of a few days.

Among the Advertisers.

Read Bonner's sale list.

The big grocery sale is now on at Bonner's.

Tracadie oysters, wholesale and retail, at Bonner's.

Forty good meat barrels from 40 cents to \$1, at Bonner's.

Everyone is talking of Bonner's prices, knocks anything ever heard of here.

Wanted—a servant girl for general housework. No washing. Address Girl care of the CASKET.

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

Students whose studies necessitate good vision, should read Mr. Wallace's advertisement.

The newest invention in eye-glass mountings, "Handy/Sure On" makes eye-glasses "Handy and sure-on."

Piles of goods—enormous assortment. We don't talk discounts. We give plain prices. Bonner's.

If you don't receive THE CASKET and have heard of our prices, drop a card for our price list, mailed free.

Stocked—Filled to overflowing with all kinds of choice groceries. New fruits, peels etc. Haley's Market.

Your produce good as cash at the highest market prices at the place to market everything. Haley's Market.

50 half barrels herring, quality guaranteed. Regular price, \$3.50, now \$3.00. Make room. Haley's Market.

Just arrived, 1000 (one thousand) pipes—15 cts. to \$5.00. Get one quick. They are good ones.—Haley's Market.

Railway customers make out your list of grocery wants from Bonner's prices—enclose the cash. We guarantee satisfaction.

It means dollars saved to you to read Bonner's adv.—six thousand dollars' worth of the best fresh groceries at prices unheard of before.

Our fur department is ready to supply your cold weather requirements. Good, dependable furs at right prices. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Men's all-wool Hewson Bannockburn suits, good variety of patterns, double sewn seams, perfect tailoring, \$12 at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s

Canned goods of all kinds. No stale goods. Prices always right down fine and getting finer, to make room. Call before buying your fall supplies. At Haley's Market.

DIED

At Dorchester, Mass., on the 23rd of Oct., COLIN CHISHOLM, formerly of North River, Antigonish, N. S. He leaves a sorrowful widow, two sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. He was buried on Tuesday, Oct. 27th, after High Mass of Requiem at St. Margaret's Church, R. I. E.

At Fraser's Grant, on the 14th Inst, after a lingering illness of one year, ELLEN, wife of ALLAN GRANT and daughter of the late Alexander Chisholm (Mor), Antigonish Harbor, in the 70th year of her age. The deceased was of a very estimable character, charitable in word and deed. Her death is a distinct loss to the community and to her wide circle of friends. She was buried at Heatherton after Mass last Sunday. May her soul rest in peace.

All who require proper glasses should read Mr. Wallace's adv. on page 8.

Choice hams, picked onions and beans at rock bottom prices. Haley's Market.

Acknowledgments.

- Henry Langly, Barra Glen, \$1.00
- Myies D Kiley, Roxbury, 1.50
- John Kiley, Somerville, 1.50
- D McLennan, barrister, Port Hood, 1.00
- Mrs W H Segrove, Newton, .50
- D J McDonald, Harbor Road, 1.00
- R W McGillivray, Balley's Brook, 1.00
- Howard Williams, L W River, 1.00
- Sec K O C, Ottawa, 5.00
- Angus McDougall, Antigonish, 2.00
- Alex A McDonald, Brown's Mountain, 1.50
- Angus D McFarlane, Portland, 1.00
- Patrick Walsh, Erinville, 1.00
- John D McMillan, Emporium, 1.00
- Rev Alex McDonald, Sheld B, 1.50
- Leo McKinnon, Revelst ka, 2.00
- Colin Chisholm, Linwood, 1.00
- Dan Grant, Beaver Meadow, 1.00
- Dan McLellan, Cloverville, 1.00
- Donald McPhee, McPherson's P O, 1.00
- Rev J J Walsh, St John, 1.00
- Donald McDonald, St John, 1.00
- John C McIntosh, Dunmore, 1.00
- Arch A Chisholm, Ashdale, 1.00
- Mrs P McNeil, Gillis Point East, 3.00
- H G Chisholm, Edmonston, 1.00
- Urban Mombourquette, Lower L Ardouie, 1.00
- Rev R T Hawkes, Barils & Bridge, 2.00
- Mrs John Sage, Halifax, .50

CELTIC HALL

2 Nights, starting

Thursday, Nov. 26,

H. Wilmot Young  
Martie Adams Co.

—Opening in—

THORNS and Orange Blossoms

Friday, Nov. 27,  
NELL GWYNNE.

6 Big Specialties @  
Seats on sale Thursday

FOR SALE

A flock of 30 head of good sheep. For further information apply to  
A. MACGILLIVRAY,  
Box 125, Antigonish

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

**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.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Remarkable Bargains

There's no need of patronizing bankrupt or forced sales when you can buy dependable and reasonable goods at a reliable store — where your money will be refunded if required — at discounts ranging from one-third to one-half.

35 to 50 per cent. Discount

Boys' Overcoats, \$ 6.75 values, now \$3.95.
“ “ “ 5.00 “ “ 2.95.
Ladies' Skirts, 6.00 “ “ 3.00.
“ “ “ 4.25 “ “ 2.13.
Ladies' Jackets, 10.00 “ “ 5.00.
“ “ “ 8.50 “ “ 4.25.
“ “ “ 5.50 “ “ 2.75.
Ladies' Corsets, 1.00 “ “ .50.
“ “ “ 1.50 “ “ .75.
“ “ “ 2.00 “ “ 1.00.

24-in. Shirting Ginghams and Flannelettes, regular 8c. values reduced to 5c. yard.

Children's Corset Waists, sizes to fit 2 to 7 years, the regular 50c. kind, now 25c.

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

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

**COUNTRY BUSINESS** Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. Sales notes will be cashed or taken for collection.

**BANKING BY MAIL** Accounts may be opened by mail, and monies deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

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 fleeced-lined Underwear, 35c. 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 MAN WHO SWEARS BY THE FISH BRAND SLICKER**



Is the man who has tried to get the same service out of some other make

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**

Clean - Light - Durable  
Guaranteed Waterproof  
and Sold Everywhere

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG  
FREE FOR THE ASKING

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

**A Story About Girls**

A few years ago a young girl gave up teaching and took up our Short-hand Course. To-day, she draws a salary of \$800 per year, almost seven times as much as she obtained as a teacher and her work is not so trying. Her course, including books, cost \$48. What do you think of her investment? For years past, the training and placing of young people has been our specialty. Get our souvenir booklet for a post card.

**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.

**Inverness Railway & Coal Co**  
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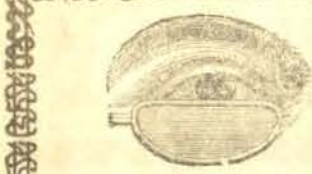
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In a paper read at the recent Eucharistic Congress in London by Right Rev. Dr. Keating, Bishop of Northampton, the priest's life in England during the Anti-Catholic penal codes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when it was by law death for a priest to be found in the land is thus described:

"When a priest, educated at Douai or Rome, landed in England, he passed at once from a highly organized ecclesiastical system to chaos. Bishops, parishes, sources of income—all were gone. For the first hundred years of persecution only the merest makeshift of Church government existed for the secular clergy, and for maintenance they were wholly dependent upon the nobility and country gentry, already growing impoverished by the constant payment of fines for recusancy (refusing to abjure 'popery'). The laity, however, did their duty well. Lists were kept of families willing to support one or more priests. There the missionaries lived in disguise sometimes as guests, sometimes as tutors sometimes even as servants. Yet so little did their hosts forget their priestly character, that in several instances we find priests unwillingly betrayed by the extraordinary reverence shown them.

"For safety, as well as for meeting the demands of their missionary work, they moved about from house to house. Their traveling and their sick-calls were usually done by night. Faithful guides were always to be had. George Gilbert gathered a band of young Catholic gentlemen for this very purpose; and similar work was done by the Ven. Ralph Milner, the laboring man, whose touching story is one of the gems of our martyrology. Later on, as the years of persecution lengthened, reducing noble houses to ruin, or wearing out the patience of the weaker brethren, or driving them into exile for conscience' sake, humber shelters and sometimes the strangest had to be sought, known only to the faithful few. Thus B. Nicholas Postgate had his loft chapel at Egton Bridge; and at Holywell both secular and Jesuit priests turned innkeeper, and the poor Catholics of those parts new that they could obtain refreshment of soul as well as of body at the 'Star' and the 'Cross Keys.' Quite early the device was adopted, which continued almost to modern days, of hanging out sheets on the hedges as a sign to the initiated that Mass would be celebrated at a certain rendezvous."

It is not quite certain that the body known as the Protestant Alliance in England would not revive those infamous penal laws to day if they had the power to do it.

**Revision of the Vulgate.**

By Abbot Gasquet.

At a meeting of the Bibliographical Society, held on Monday at the society's rooms, Hanover Square, a paper on "The Revision of the Vulgate Latin Text of the Bible" was read by the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, President of the Commission of Revision.

Abbot Gasquet said that the work of preparing a critical revision of the Latin Vulgate, which a little more than a year ago Pope Pius X. determined upon, was offered to the Benedictine Order, and was accepted at an international meeting of the Superiors held in Rome in May of last year. A few months later he was chosen as the first president of the Commission of Revision, and in the autumn of last year had to go to Rome to organize the work. From the outset he received from the Pope personally the strictest charge that the revision should be conducted upon the most approved scientific methods of modern times, and that no expense should be spared which was necessary to secure thoroughness. The origin of the ancient Latin text of the Bible was obscure. Before the time of St. Jerome the text known as the "Itala" was the most important of the Latin translations of the sacred Scriptures. When Pope St. Damasus gave St. Jerome the task of revising the Latin New Testament, there was a terrible confusion of rival Latin versions. The task undertaken by St. Jerome in the last quarter of the fourth century was the production of as perfect a text in Latin as was possible by all the care and learning he could give to the matter. The result of his labours was the production of the Vulgate or received text of the Latin version. In the course of time revisions or partial revisions of the Vulgate were attempted by individuals or corporate bodies. The results, however, were not happy; and in the thirteenth century the state of the text of the Latin Vulgate could only be described as chaotic. Errors of words and readings had flowed into the sacred volume in an almost continuous stream. It was not necessary to speak of the various attempts at correction of the Latin text before the time of the Council of Trent. The Vulgate had been approved by long use in the Church, but the action of the Council declared that

Pope undertook to examine and remove errors which in process of time had found their way into the text. All that was included in the word "authentic" was the declaration that the text was substantially identical with the original. The work of revision lasted for over forty years, from 1546 to 1593, and the members consulted for the purpose the best known manuscripts and had collations of others made in all parts of Europe. In spite of the care which had been bestowed upon the preparation of this edition, it had from the first been recognised that some day or other a revision of the Clementine text would have to be undertaken. Generations and centuries had passed by without the realisation of this expectation. Although the thanks of the authorities and marks of their approval had been given to Padre Vercellone and others for their work in preparing for a future full revision of the Clementine text, no official action had been taken by the Pope or by his authority in regard to revision until little more than a year ago. At present they were in the stage of preparation only. Still, something had been done, and much depended, as in most other things, on the money question. What they had been charged, as a Commission, to do was to recover as far as possible the actual text of St. Jerome's translation of the Latin Bible. They had nothing to do with the question as to how far that represented the Hebrew or the Greek. That was a second step in the matter of revision, but it must obviously be a long time before such a step could be taken. At the end of the month he was leaving for Rome to continue the work.—*London Catholic Weekly.*

**The Ideal for Canada.**

We quote elsewhere a passage from Mr. Emerson Hough's remarkable story, "The Sowing," which gives food for much thought. "It is Canada's opportunity," he says, "to show that the United States does not show—a reverence for law and justice." The opportunity has been fulfilled—to some extent. A few years ago the writer of these lines passed straight from one of the American to one of the Canadian mining towns of the West. In the American settlement the talk was all of claims jumped, shooting affrays, and other acts of lawlessness; there had been ten murders within the past few months. In the Canadian town, though it swarmed with American "toughs" and all the miscellaneous riff raff of a mining country, there had been no murders, no robberies, no claim-jumpings, a pistol was not to be seen in the place, and the streets at night, with their open saloons, were not a whit more dangerous than the Strand. "When I came here first," said a bar-tender, "from the other side, I found that Victoria, Queen and Empress, did mean something." There were about half a dozen policemen in the town; but then, as everybody knew, behind them was the whole force of the Dominion of Canada, and indeed the whole force of the British Empire, to see that law was respected and justice done. The homicide beyond the border had a very fair chance indeed of getting off scot-free; whereas in British Columbia it was pretty certain that he would be lodged in goal, brought before a magistrate, and tried for his life. All this is infinitely to the credit of Canada, and one is glad to know that it is acknowledged by an American writer of Mr. Emerson Hough's competence. But there is still another example of reverence for law which Canada should give her Southern neighbours. The politics of Washington, and of many of the State Legislatures, are not, to put it mildly, a pattern of purity and probity. The reign of "graft" is by no means over. Canada, with all its British sentiment and sympathy, is very near the United States in some other respects besides that of locality. The political influence is specially strong, and there is a certain danger that the tone and temper of American public life may be viewed with too much indulgence in the Dominion. The home tradition in this matter, at any rate, is worth cherishing. We may be rather stupid, confused, indolent in our insular public life; but on the whole we are honest. Corruption and "boodle" are so much things of the remote past that we have almost lost the memory of them. We can hardly conceive the existence of a member of Parliament or a Minister who would use his position to fill his pockets or help his friends to fill theirs. The recent revelation of the American Presidential campaign cannot be imagined as the sequel or the preliminary to an English general election. They should be equally fantastic in Canada. There are plenty of admirable things in the United States for the people of the Dominion to imitate; but for their ideals of public life and their code of administrative honour they cannot be better than follow the model of the Old Country. Their politicians may easily be more progressive, more open-minded, more full of vigorous initiative than those of Great Britain; they should assuredly be no whit less jealous of the national integrity, and of that real "reverence for law," which regards public work as a public trust, not as a means of profit.—*Standard of Empire.*

**Margaret Haley, Reformer.**

Margaret Haley is a Chicago school teacher of Irish descent, who has become one of the strongest political influences in that city, the second largest city in the United States. Fifteen years ago a Chicago politician threatened to deprive her of her job if her father didn't "fall in

line" at election. This aroused her fighting spirit something which the politicians have ever since regretted. Miss Haley first came into public view prominently, when she made a campaign against the Harper Bill, a bill introduced in the Illinois legislature, providing for the centralization of authority in the public school system in the hands of the superintendent. Miss Haley organized the school teachers to fight the bill. She got up petitions, she addressed meetings, and finally she secured the co-operation of the Federation of Labor. Later she took the whole Teachers Federation into the Chicago Federation of Labor and made the Chicago Teachers Federation into a trade union. Her work was a success, and the bill was beaten.

About this time, salaries of the Chicago school teachers were cut, as there were not sufficient funds on hand to pay them. Miss Haley discovered that the Chicago public service corporation were not paying a sufficient amount of taxes and she went after the corporations. She first brought the matter before the State Board of Equalization, but they "refused to act." Her next move was to sue for a writ of mandamus before the Supreme court to compel the state board to tax the public service corporations. The

court agreed with her and the publicly utility corporations of Chicago, were compelled to pay \$250,000 additional taxes to the city of Chicago.—*Catholic Citizen.*

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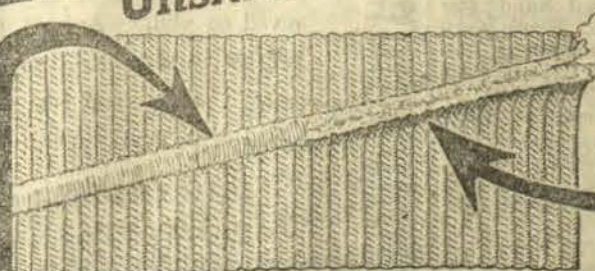
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Retreats for Workingmen.

(From the Spectator.)

The house is Early Victorian of the stodgiest variety. As you climb the long, wooded drive from the lodge, the stone porch is fairly terrific with its pillars and carving and general suggestion of expensive weight. One can almost reconstruct the original owner, surely a prosperous merchant, complacently substantial, and lavish of entertainment. His dining-room seats fifty guests, and his ball-room, with its alabaster fireplace and unabashed ceiling, must have made his heart expand. We cannot imagine "defiance in his eye," for he had feathered his nest unthwarted; but "pride in his port" may be assumed from the loving attention manifested in the construction of the cellars. He had an eye for a site. His grounds slope down southward to a river, and command a valley which is still beautiful, though Manchester be but ten miles distant. The garden is delightful; orchards and rosaries, stone summer-houses and wooded walks, all so secluded and elusive as to make an acre seem fifty. With what eye, we wonder, would he view the present purpose of the house? Every week it is visited by a score or more of workingmen, who spend three or four days of welcome change from mill and factory, delighting in the fresh air and the garden, and taking a discreet holiday of a most unconventional kind, known to the initiated as a "retreat." Workmen predominate, but men from every class of society may be found there. The spirit of camaraderie is incredible. That these men enjoy themselves cannot be doubted. Yet they spend much of the time in prayer and silence. The cellars are empty, and the ballroom is a chapel where some eighteen discourses on the deepest things of life are given to willing ears within four days (Thursday nights to Monday mornings.) It seems at first blush to recall Sydney Smith's idea of supreme torture,—"being preached to death by wild curates." Yet, I repeat, the men enjoy it. They pay for their keep, and will travel over half England to be present. For some it is the only holiday of the year; but it is declared to be "worth a week at Blackpool."

"Eighteen sermons and much silence and prayer! Yet these are British workmen. One might imagine a steady crescendo of boredom, culminating in flight about the third morning. The contrary is the case. The first morning may perhaps show a certain restlessness, a slight irritation at the forcing of the old life into new channels. But on the second day all goes smoothly. On the third the men have so completely settled down to the semi-monastic life that it becomes almost difficult to get them to go when the fourth morning arrives. One may be sure of seeing them there the following year. The truth is, of course, that the three days which seem spent in mere listening, and which, in comparison with the Blackpool trip, appear so devoid of interest, are really crammed with activities beyond all previous experience. The eighteen sermons are, in fact, not sermons at all. They are what is technically known as "points." The men themselves do the real work; the preacher performs the functions of a drill-sergeant. His talk is not at random, but follows the code of that discerning soldier, Ignatius of Loyola, who can take a man's soul and fashion it to self-command, enterprise, ardour, with supreme insight and sureness of touch. His book of the "Spiritual Exercises" yields little or nothing to the casual reader. It must be lived rather than read; and if the working man can be induced to live it for three days, he will face life in quite a new spirit. "The Exercises of St. Ignatius," says Mrs. Craigie in "Robert Orange," "exhort us to hope, action, courage. They make one a citizen of both worlds. . . . I defy any man to go through the Exercises with his whole heart and ever whine again."

In the case of such a vital experience as a retreat, no description of the mere order of the day can give any notion of the inner forces at work. Let us turn rather to results. It is only lately that the work has been introduced into this country on any considerable scale; but it has long been known abroad. In Belgium there are six houses, specially built for the purpose of these retreats. Each is visited by batches of forty or fifty men nearly every week. Nearly ten thousand men, mostly workmen, make retreats in these houses in the course of a single year. In Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Holland the work is growing rapidly. The effects are amazing. The men find a new worth in life; they gain indefinitely in a sense of duty, in contentment, in unselfish devotion to a common cause. They work henceforth for social improvement on sound lines, instead of fighting for their own hand. Their human relationships take on a new meaning precisely because they have been given an ideal in the light of which they have set their souls in order. Here, then, would seem to be an institution which at last gives the working man what he needs. Technical institutes and clubs, lectures and cheap literature, all these, excellent in their way, have made but a surface impression. Truth to tell, they have not been as "educative" as some of us had hoped. They do not necessarily make a man at one with himself, for they do not satisfy his deepest needs. There has been too much tendency to regard them as substitutes for a more intimate appeal.—for character-building and the providing of an ideal which shall give strength as well as light. Such an ideal is provided and worked into a man's whole being in a retreat. These three days are spent in mere intellectualism. Nor

are they wasted in mere sentimentalism. The appeal is to the whole man, and the guidance is practical. Some will object that citizenship is not to be fostered by a system which centres about a future existence. In answer we point to these retreats, of which the social effects, though a by-product, are so striking. Had those effects been aimed at directly they might not have been secured. It is the paradox of pleasure over again. These retreats are not only for workmen, but for all classes of the population. Get master and man together in a retreat, and the social question is halfway towards solution. Three houses of retreat for women already exist in England in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. Poor working girls have found how they may spend a Bank Holiday and the two previous days in a way which brings them strength to face the next twelve months with courage.

As we take a last look at our Early Victorian mansion at Marple we cannot help thinking that the original owner might have welcomed the use to which his house is being put. We imagine him (wholly from the appearance of the house itself) as a shrewd, successful, hospitable Englishman, with a belief in solid facts and a genuine interest in his country's welfare. Such a one would reflect that a rabid form of Socialism is threatening the country, that pleasure-hunting has become a national scourge, and that virility and a sense of duty are of more importance than any increase in material comfort. And he might come to see with Ignatius of Loyola that the way to make the world a better place is to get a few men imbued with high ideals and let them radiate those ideals among those with whom they live. Christianity may reach working men from pulpit and platform, but it stands a better chance of reaching them through those of their fellows to whom its message has come home.

[This account of a "retreat" for Roman Catholic laymen will, we hope, suggest the organisation of similar opportunities for Protestant working men to repossess their souls. There is nothing whatever in the doctrines of the Reformation to forbid such a work. On the contrary, the cultivation of man's better nature through contemplation and prayer is essentially Protestant. One can imagine Bunyan, Baxter, and John Wesley blessing such godly exercises. To give men tired in the struggle of life an interval, however short, for facing the great problems which are a noble achievement.—Ed. Spectator.]

Rome, the Catholic Capital.

(As seen by the Hon. William Jennings Bryan.)

The dominant feature of Rome is the religious feature, and it is fitting that it should be so, for here the soil was stained with the blood of those who first hearkened to the voice of the Nazarene—here a cruel Nero lighted his garden with human torches, little thinking that the religion of those whom he burned would in time illumine the earth.

The fact that the city is the capital of the Catholic world is apparent everywhere. All interest is centered in the Vatican and St. Peter's. The civil government of Italy extends to the nation's borders, but the papal authority of Rome reaches to the foremost corner of the earth. I was anxious to see the man upon whom such vast responsibility rests, and whose words so profoundly influence millions of the human race. Lord Denbigh of England had given me a letter of introduction to Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, and armed with this I visited the Vatican. Cardinal Merry del Val is an exceedingly interesting man. He was born of Spanish parents, but one of his grandparents was English, and he is connected by ties of blood with several families of the English nobility. He was educated in England, and speaks that language fluently and without accent, as he does French, German, Italian and Spanish. His linguistic accomplishments are almost as great as those of the famous Cardinal Mezzofanti. Cardinal del Val is an unusually young man to occupy such an important post—he is not yet forty. He impresses one as a man of rare ability and he possess extraordinary versatility and a diplomatic training that will make him eminently useful to His Holiness. The papal secretary of state is a tall, slender, distinguished looking man. His intellectual face is thin and oval; his eyes are large, dark and brilliant, showing his Spanish birth. He received us in his private apartments at the Vatican. They are among the most interesting of the 1200 rooms in that great building, and were once occupied by that famous Pope who was a Borgia. The ceilings and walls down to the floor are painted magnificently, the decoration having been done by the hand of a master artist of Borgia's reign. For centuries the suite now occupied by Cardinal Merry del Val had been part of the Vatican library. The beautiful walls were once hidden by a coat of rude whitewash, but the paintings were discovered not long ago and restored once more to view.

Before visiting the Vatican, I called upon Monsignor Kennedy, the rector of the American College. Monsignor Kennedy is a learned and exceedingly agreeable American, and under his efficient management the number of students in the college has been doubled within a few years. He enabled me to meet Pope Pius' Maestro di Camera. By the good offices of Cardinal del Val and the Maestro di Camera, it was arranged that I should have a private audience with the Holy Father the following day. Monsignor Kennedy acting as interpreter.

Pope Pius received us in his private room adjoining the public audience chamber, where distinguished Catholics from all over the world were collected and ready to be presented and receive the papal blessing.

The private audience room is a rather small apartment, simply but beautifully furnished and decorated. A throne bearing the papal crown occupied one side of the room. His Holiness greeted us very courteously and cordially. He wore a long white cassock, with a girdle at the waist; the fisherman's ring was on his finger and he wore a small, closely-fitting skull cap of white. I had the opportunity to study his face. It was a round, strong face, full of kindness and benevolence, but there was not lacking indications that its possessor had a purpose and will of his own. The face is ruddy, and the nose rather long—it is straight and not arched. His eyes are large, blue and friendly. The scant hair visible below the skull-cap is white. In stature, the Holy Father is about five feet nine or ten inches, and his figure is sturdy, but not too heavy. His step is light, and gives an impression of strength and good health.

His Holiness has already gained a reputation as a democratic pontiff and enjoys a large and growing popularity with the people. He is an orator, and often on Sunday goes into one of the many courtyards of the Vatican and preaches to the crowds that gather quite informally. His gestures are said to be graceful and his voice melodious. His manner is earnest and his thoughts are expressed in clear and emphatic language. There is a feeling in Rome that Pius X. is going to be known in history as a reformer—not as a reformer of doctrine, but as one who would popularize the church's doctrine with a view to increasing the heartiness and zeal of the masses in the application of religious truth to everyday life.

I assured His Holiness that I appreciated the opportunity that was his to give impetus to the moral forces of the world, to which he replied: "I hope my efforts in that direction will be of such as to merit commendation." Answering my statement that I called to present the good will of my Catholic friends as well as to pay my respects, His Holiness asked me to carry his benediction back to them.

If I may venture an opinion upon such brief observation, it is that heart characteristics will dominate the present pontiff's course. He is not so renowned a scholar and diplomat as was his predecessor, nor is he so skilled in statecraft, but he is a verile, energetic, practical, religious teacher, charitable, abounding in good works and full of brotherly love. I am confident that he will play an important part in the world-wide conflict between man and mammon.

The world has made and is making great progress in education and in industry. The percentage of illiteracy is everywhere steadily decreasing. The standards of art and taste are rising, and the forces of nature are being harnessed to do the work of man. Steam, madly escaping from its prison walls, turns myriad wheels and drags our commerce over land and sea, while electricity, more fleet of foot than Mercury, has become the message-bearer of millions. Even the waves of the air are now obedient to the command of man and intelligence is flashed across the ocean without the aid of wires. With this dominion over nature, man has been able to advance his physical well being as well as to enlarge his mental horizon, but has the moral development of the people kept pace with material prosperity? The growing antagonism between capital and labor, the lack of sympathy often manifest between those of the same race and even of the same religion, when things incomes quite unequal—these things seem to indicate that the heart has lagged behind the head and purse. The restoration of the equilibrium and the infusing of a feeling of brotherhood that will establish justice and good will must be the aim of those who are sincerely interested in the progress of

the race. This is pre-eminently the work of our religious teachers, although it is a work in which the laity as well as the clergy must take part.

After meeting Pius X., the late beloved patriarch of Venice, I feel assured that he is peculiarly fitted to lead his portion of the Christian Church in this great endeavor.—From "The World and Its Ways," by William J. Bryan.

Cardinal Gibbons's Home Coming.

Baltimore made a wonderful demonstration of regard and love for Cardinal Gibbons on His Eminence's return home from England. The whole city, without distinction of creed or politics, appeared en fete, and the city authorities unanimously voted that all city work should cease at noon. The Mayor of Baltimore and the Governor of Maryland, and Mr. C. J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General of the U. S. A., took a prominent part in the welcome extended to the Cardinal. In welcoming him at the railway station the Governor said: "It must be a source of gratification to you that you are held in such esteem by the people of this Commonwealth, and, indeed, their great regard for you is as creditable to them and as creditable to the State as it must be gratifying to you."

Not the least notable event of the welcome was the presentation of a loving cup by a hundred prominent non-Catholic citizens, amongst them a Jewish rabbi and a Spiritualist. The Cardinal was greatly touched by this presentation and by the speeches made in connection with it. One of the speakers spoke thus: "While not of your faith, and differing from your creed, as do most of the gentlemen here, yet as children of God we are here to attest to the great esteem in which you are held by all Baltimoreans, and to welcome you home. Your nobleness of character, your generosity of heart, the purity of your life, and your lofty ideals of citizenship entitle you to the esteem of all citizens of Baltimore."

A Companion of Florence Nightingale

The name of Magdalen Taylor is honorably known as the companion of Florence Nightingale in the horrors of the Crimean winter, and still more widely as the author of that wonderfully graphic picture of the days of persecution called "Tyborne." But for a hundred who have read "Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses," or for a thousand who have read "Tyborne," probably some twenty could be found who knew that Magdalen Taylor founded a flourishing Religious Congregation.

The daughter of a Lincolnshire clergyman, she was born some ten years before Newman's conversion. Her mind was so richly gifted and her natural energy so abundant, that people were accustomed to say that she would one day achieve something great, that she would make her mark. Her first public act was to volunteer to join Miss Nightingale's nurses in the Crimea, a position which brought her into immediate and happy contact with Catholic nuns. The result of her introduction to Catholic truth apparse

clearly in the book she wrote on "Eastern Hospitals." She was not long in acting upon the conviction which came to her, and she was shortly afterwards received into the Church. She herself has left it on record that "it was the dying Irish soldiers who first gave her the Faith as she wrote from their dictation letters to their wives and mothers."

What she heard from these brave men coloured the rest of her life, and supplied it with new aims, for it opened her eyes to the amount of suffering among the poor in our large towns, and fired her with a wish to help them.

About this time, too, she became acquainted with that great soul, the saintly Lady Georgiana Fullerton, and with her help she resolved to found a Congregation the aim of which was "to serve the poor and at the same time to labour for the support of its own works after the fashion of Nazareth, and be content to bear the reproach of those who even now misunderstand Nazareth and its treasures."

Her great support in founding and carrying on the Institute was the celebrated Jesuit Father Dignam, from whom she also imbibed a deep devotion to the Sacred Heart and a great zeal for the Apostleship of Prayer as a means of spreading that devotion.

The result of Miss Taylor's conferences with Lady Georgiana and three other ladies was the foundation of the Poor Servants of the Mother of God. "Of the five who knelt before the statue of Our Lady in a little room one afternoon in London, and besought Our Lady to be the Mother, Mistress, and Superior of the Institute which they desired to bring into being, not one remains." But their works follow them, for many houses have been established, the one at Roehampton being the mother house. As I have already said, the Convent at Streatham was one of the works founded by Mother Magdalen Taylor. It was the nursery of the present flourishing mission, and though it is now somewhat overshadowed by the beautiful church, a memorial of its service remains, for he wooden Altar on the Epistle side, noticeable for its fine carvings, was that on which Mass used to be said before the church was built.—London Catholic Weekly.

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.

Cowan's Nut Milk Chocolate. A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In 1/4 and 1/2 pound cakes. THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

PANDORA RANGE. "We Want Them!" "The biscuits which please us must be brown and crisp and firm and dainty, with a well-raised, evenly-baked crust." "Mother says such buns require a steel oven, scientifically constructed, uniformly heated, perfectly ventilated—'PANDORA' OVEN EXACTLY." When you see a "Pandora" Range the sale is made. McClary's. London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary. D. GRANT KIRK -- Local Agent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Moving Pictures—Celtic Hall
Entertainment—Celtic Hall
Discount Sale—A Kirk & Co
Clothing Bargains—Chisholm, Sweet & Co
Hides Wanted—Haley's Market
Eye Specialty—Mr Thos Wallace
Lamb Wanted—Mr Halley
Grocery Bargains—T J Bonner
Flour and Feed—D G Kirk

LOCAL ITEMS.

MISS SADIE Fogarty, of Hazel Hill, Guysboro, picked a strawberry blossom on the 11th inst.

THE FOOT BALLISTS of St. F. College were decisively defeated at Halifax on last Thursday by the Dalhousie College boys, the score being 27-3.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE has been appealed to in the matter of the recount in the North Cape Breton and Victoria election, and has fixed on Friday, 20th inst., to hear argument whether a recount must be held.

THE CHILDREN of St. Ninian Street School will hold an entertainment and bean supper at the Celtic Hall on next Tuesday evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to repairs and improvements on their school building.

WE UNDERSTAND T. J. Sears has paid the farmers of Lochaber and vicinity forty-five hundred dollars for cattle within the last two months, and still wants any parties with three and four year old steers for sale to immediately notify him.

THE WELL KNOWN farm of Donald Fraser, near James River Station, has been purchased by Mr. John Lewis McDonald, son of Mr. Alex. L. McDonald, of Middleton, Lochaber, who recently returned home from the United States.

REV. D. M. MACADAM, P. P., of Sydney, spent Sunday in Antigonish, having arrived the previous evening from New York. He left for home on Monday. Fr. MacAdam has been abroad for medical treatment for throat trouble. We are happy to be able to announce that he returns almost wholly free from his complaint.

LOCAL TALENT will present the interesting three-act drama "Captain Letterblair Litton" at the Celtic Hall early in December. Rehearsing is now going on. The several parts appear to be well taken, indicating a successful entertainment. It is expected the drama will be presented twice, on the first occasion for the benefit of the local hospital and some few weeks later for the benefit of the Convent building fund.

THE BLESSING of the bell of St. John's Church, New Aberdeen, C. B., took place on Sunday afternoon. Very Rev. Dr. Thompson officiated. He was assisted by Father Fraser, parish priest. The bell was dedicated to the late Rev. Finlay Chisholm, who was for many years pastor of the parish of Glace Bay. Dr. Thompson gave a fine discourse explaining the ceremony of the blessing of bells. A large number of parishioners and others were in attendance.

GOING TO ROME. — Bishop-elect MacDonald will leave here for Rome a fortnight from today. He will be accompanied by the Rev. Colin Chisholm, P. P., of Port Hood, his old pastor, who has been induced to take a little vacation after forty years of unbroken work in the sacred ministry. They will cross from New York to Naples, probably on the S. S. "Cetric," of the White Star Line, which sails on Dec. 10.

THE POOLS in the several rivers in and about Town appear to be filled with salmon just now. In one pool at McAmis's bridge forty salmon were counted one day last week. We do not think this is unusual, the waters being very low this season, the salmon are more noticeable. It is interesting to watch them play and jump. We are informed evidences of some salmon being taken from the river were clearly traceable along the river banks. To destroy salmon at this period is illegal. One destroyed now, when the salmon are spawning, means the destruction of many.

A SCHOOL of deportment and dancing will be opened in the Celtic Hall this winter, to be conducted along the lines of Frank H. Norman's famous school in Montreal. Prof. D'Albert, the instructor in charge, was head instructor with Mr. Norman for two years, leaving him to come to Nova Scotia. Classes will be held in the afternoon and evening. The evening classes will be for the townspeople and the afternoon classes for the students and school children who cannot attend in the evening and for which a special rate is being arranged of \$2.50 for the term.—adv.

MOTHER ST. MAURICE, the aged and well-remembered and well-beloved former Superior of Mt. St. Bernard Convent, Antigonish, is paying her old care a visit. Her wide circle of friends in Nova Scotia will be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding her eighty years, she is still smart. Mother St. Maurice presided over Mt. St. Bernard for nearly eleven years, during which time it made much progress. She left Antigonish ten years ago to enter St. Ann's Academy, Montreal, and continued there until recently, when she went to reside at the Mother House of the Order of the Congregation de Notre Dame. She intends to spend the winter at Stella Maris Convent, Picton, and is accompanied here by Mother St. Lucilla, Superior at Picton. The late Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, was a cousin of Mother St. Maurice.

PROPOSED NEW HOTEL. — James Broadfoot, proprietor of the Queen Hotel, Antigonish, yesterday purchased the building lot on College

Street, Antigonish, adjoining the Post Office grounds. Mr. Broadfoot proposes to erect a modern hotel, the need for which in this Town is generally conceded. The hotel business of late years has improved all over Canada. finer buildings with well-appointed rooms, modern heating arrangements, baths, etc., have been provided. The lack of such a hotel in Antigonish has, it is generally felt, tended to restrict tourist trade and has had also the effect of making the commercial traveller hasten his departure from the Town, few remaining over Sunday. The new site is centrally situated, and is on somewhat elevated ground, a desirable feature in the business portion of the Town, which is so low that cellars are flooded by the waters of the rivers at times of freshet. A driveway from the Main street, near the Celtic Hall, is arranged for, and will add to the convenience of the site. Mr. Broadfoot expects with economic management, and with the aid of his lately acquired farm which will be run in conjunction with the new venture, to give the Town a first-class hotel service.

THE YOUNG - ADAMS DRAMATIC COMPANY intends to visit Antigonish on the 20th inst. We are informed that this Company is one of the best dramatic Companies travelling the Maritime Provinces. They are now playing at G. Bay and crowded houses are greeting them. Two performances will be given here. On Thursday evening a dramatization of Bertha M. Clay's famous novel, "Thorns and Orange Blossoms," will be presented, and on Friday evening "Nell Gwynne." From the Glace Bay Gazette's report the following is taken: "In the opening play last night of their engagement at King's Theatre the Young-Adams Company made an instantaneous hit. The play was the dramatization of Bertha M. Clay's famous novel, "Thorns and Orange Blossoms. It was staged and acted in a manner that left little to be desired. This is the first visit of this excellent company to Glace Bay and it is to be hoped that they will receive good patronage so as to ensure their being regular visitors. It is safe to say that during the past year Manager MacAdam has brought no better company to town and the whole performance was up to a high dramatic standard. The specialties between the acts were very good and proved quite enjoyable features of the performance."

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, 11 1/2 years; 1 Heifer, 1 1/2 year old, 5 Calves; 1 Horse, 15 years old; 10 Head Sheep; 100 Bushels Oats (seed); 15 Bushels Wheat; 1 good set of Oxcart Wheels;

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.

SATURDAY NIGHT and every Saturday evening at the CELTIC HALL Comfortable and warm.

See the funny, entertaining and latest

Moving Pictures

Hear the

Popular Music

Mothers bring your children. Many of these pictures are of educational value.

10c ADMISSION 10c

Stay as long as you like. Doors open at 7.30. An enjoyable evening is assured to everybody.

HIDES

WANTED - 1000 Hides, and 5000 Sheep and Lamb Pelts at HIGHEST CASH + + PRICES

We want the goods and will pay the price.

S. Arscott & Co.

AGENCY HALEY'S MARK'T



Mr. Thos. J. Wallace will be at the

Old Queen Hotel, Antigonish From Nov. 23 to Nov. 30

Is Your Vision Correct?

Grocery Whirlwind

\$5,000 worth of fresh, new stock, all this year's, to be put on the market for the Eastern people.

We are going to make a complete change in our business from the strenuous life of the credit system to cash. To do so we intend to clean out our complete stock of Groceries, etc., at prices never before heard of in this country. Our object is to make room for many lines not now carried and completely change our store arrangement. We have decided that

Everything goes at Storm Prices

Most of our stock for fall has arrived, consisting of Canned Goods, Raisins, Currants, Peels, Essences, Tea, Sugar, Beans, Soap, etc., a general house supplies, and our prices will strike the house wife at once as the lowest ever heard of here. This great low sale will continue as long as the stock lasts and staples will be kept up till the end. A glance below will convince you that you can get your winter supplies this year at BONNER'S lower than ever before. Prices talk. We guarantee our goods. We want to see everybody at the big grocery while the sale lasts

Partial Price List of the Big Sale:

- Tea, 5 lbs for \$1
Granulated sugar, 20 lbs for \$1 or \$4.75 per 100 lbs
Beans, 3 1/2 c per lb for 25 lbs and upwards
Cream Tartar, bulk, 2c per lb
Soda (cow brand) 4c each
Soda, bulk, 8 lbs for 25c
Essence Vanilla, 8c per bottle
" Lemon 8c
" all kinds, 25c size, 15c
" 5c size, 30c
Sulphur, 5c per lb
Beef, Steak, 8 to 10 per lb
" Roast, 7 to 9c per lb
" Other cuts 4 to 6c per lb
" Quarter, 5c per lb
Pepper, 9c per pkge; Ginger, 6c per pkge
Mustard, 8c per can
Good Twist Tobacco, 30c per lb
Good Chewng Tobacco, (cut, 4c per plug
Good Chewng Tobacco, 10c size, 4 for 25c
Ivy Tobacco, 3 for 25c
25,000 picture post cards including all Xmas lines, scenic and comic, all out to sale per dozen, 20c per dozen. Later on we will have good oranges at 12 to 15c per dozen. Watch our ad
360 bottles Currant, Rhubarb and Dandelion Wine - home made and for a home drink - simply delie out, by the bottle 35c, by the dozen, \$3.50
Candy - don't talk - we start with a good, clean mixture at 1c per lb, 3 lbs for 25c
Chocolate, 2 1/2 to 40c per lb
Cocoanuts, fancy boxes, 10c to \$1
Fruit cake, plain cake and Sultana cake at 25c per lb
Our famous Loaf Bread at 7c
New Onions, 7 lbs for 25c
New Onions, 7 1/2 lb bags at 3c per lb
Cigars, all 10c lines, 4 for 25c; Tennyson, Chamberlain, etc.
We have 375 boxes cigars at 25 per cent discount off regular prices
English pickles, 20c per bottle
Canadian Pickles, for 25c
English Sauces, 2 for 25c
Vaseline, 25c size at 10c per bottle
2 immense cases Xmas Toys just received - enough for the whole country. Mothers! remember these are all in the sale.
Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, 25c, per lb
Castor Oil in bottles at 8c
Sewing Machine Oil, in bottles at 8c
Raisins, 4 lbs for 25c
Raisins, Val layers, 3 lbs for 25c
Raisins, pkgs, 2 for 25c
Raisins, pkgs, 3 for 25c; Currants, bulk, 8c
Currants, pkgs, 3 for 25c
Biscuits, 2 varieties, too numerous to mention at 10c to 20c per lb, now 25 per cent discount
Sea biscuit, hard, soft and pilot biscuit, 3 lbs for 25c
Coarse Salt by the bag, at 50c
Canned peas, beans and corn, 3 for 25c
Tomatoes at 10c; Laundry soap, 6 for 25c
Tolter Soap, boxes of 3 cakes for 10c
20 and 25c boxes for 15c
Mirard's Lijment for 20c
35 dozen Wood Pipes, open and cased, all in the sale at 75 per cent discount

We could fill a list as big as the Bible with the variety of goods we offer you in this big sale, but our present list is large enough to convince you that your dollar spent with us this fall will go further than \$2 in any other store.

Our store is large. We await your call. If you come once you will come often while this sale lasts.

To Railway Customers.

A mail order to us will insure you as good service as if personally here. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Write your list, enclose the cash and we do the rest. Goods promptly shipped.

Farmers.

Your Fetter, Eggs, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Cheese, Beef, Potatoes, Etc. Take our goods at the 1 w prices. Plain talk.

T. J. BONNER ANTIGONISH N. S.

NOTICE.

Knowing that there must be a good number of large fat lambs still in the hands of farmers of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, Mr. Haley, the American representative of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co., is anxious to make another shipment of choice stock to Boston before leaving this County, and hereby notifies the public that he will on

Monday, Nov. 23d, or if unfine, first fine day following.

pay 4c. per lb. for all lambs, ewes and wethers. 80 lbs and over, 3 1/2 cts. on 70 to 80 lbs, and 3c per lb. for lighter weights.

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, Sec'y to trustees. Harbor au Bouche, Nov. 10th, 1908.

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 sse "a hammer." 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.

OATS, FLOUR and FEED

We have just received

ONE CAR P. E. I. BLACK OATS

ONE CAR P. E. I. WHITE OATS

ONE CAR GOLD COIN FLOUR

Also a large stock of

OATMEAL, ROLLED OATS,

CORNMEAL, BRAN, MIDDINGS

Prices Right

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