

# THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The Montreal *True Witness* makes a strong plea for reform in our system of inspecting penitentiaries. It complains that French-Canadian prisoners and officers are hindered from presenting complaints to the inspector, because that official cannot speak French; also, that they have no opportunity of speaking privately to the inspector, because, instead of sitting in a private office of his own to receive communications, he sits in the office of the governor or warden, and those who wish to speak to him must meet him there. Again, it is asserted that the men appointed governors or wardens are too often men who have done their work, and propose to sit quietly in an easy chair for the rest of their days. These are serious charges, and our esteemed contemporary is not putting it too strong when it says that the situation demands the following reforms:

That (1) The present staff of two inspectors be increased to three, and that one of these three be a French Catholic speaking English as well as French. (2) That the method of individual inspection be abolished at once, and that the entire board of inspectors regularly visit each institution. (3) That the officers be given the opportunity, if necessary, to approach the board of inspectors alone in their private office, so that they may be perfectly free to express themselves without intimidation. (4) That in the choice of wardens the Government choose young, vigorous and active men whose sole aim in life will not be to spend its evening in repose, but who will have at heart the rights of its officers, the efficiency of the institution, and the moral uplifting and reformation of those therein confined.

King James the Second is one of whom it is not easy for a Catholic to write with fairness or patience when we remember the calamities which he brought upon us by a policy pursued in defiance of Papal advice and remonstrance. But, in justice, he was not the villain or fool of Macaulay's historical romance in which he is employed to set off the hero William. The London *Times* in reviewing a book of Mr. Julian Corbett, the well known naval writer, remarks concerning the third Dutch war: "It was one of the few wars in which England and France have been allied; and it is still perhaps an open question whether France was really loyal to her ally in the battles of Sole Bay and Texel, or whether the French admiral D'Estrees did not so fight in both as not seriously to risk his fleet, and thereby to prevent both actions being unmistakably decisive. It was also the war in which the Duke of York, afterwards James II. of unhappy memory, showed many high qualities, and at the battle of Sole Bay, at which he commanded in chief, rare fortitude and endurance, even though his tactical insight was not equal to that of his famous adversary De Ruyter." Mr. Tanner, another well known naval writer, shows that James issued new and improved "Fighting Instructions" in 1662 which were in force, except for one short period, down to the 19th century. Captain Mahan attributes the comparative inefficiency of the British navy in the first part of the 18th century to the abandonment of those rules after the Revolution. As Master of the Ordnance also James showed himself an intelligent administrator. The Duke of Wellington, the most competent of judges, who was himself head of the Ordnance Department,

said to Lord Stanhope: "James was a very weak fellow but he had great skill nevertheless as the head of a department. His arrangements at the Ordnance were excellent. When I was Master-General I brought it back very much to what he made it."

As an aid in the study of social questions we give this week in translation a paper recently read by a French Republican who is neither a Socialist nor a Christian, Leo Bourgeois. It is well to know all sides. He has still something of the Christian in him. It would have been literally impossible for an educated pagan of the time of Caesar to write of human rights and needs as Bourgeois writes. The difference between him and us is more a question of motives than of systems, more of ideals than of ideas. "The world owes me a living," says the tramp; and in the case of some tramps the world is rightly reluctant to acknowledge the debt; but what of the man who is unable to earn a living because he cannot get remunerative employment? This is the first question Bourgeois discusses. In his Encyclical on the subject Pope Leo taught that in relief of the suffering poor all human agencies should cooperate. "Justice demands that the interests of the poorer classes should be carefully watched over by the administration [of the State] so that they who contribute so largely to the advantage of the community may themselves share in the benefits they create—that being housed, clothed, and enabled to sustain life they may find their existence less hard and more endurable." But he also taught that in the work of relief of destitution "no human expedients will ever make up for the devotedness and self-sacrifice of Christian charity." If, however, he had been asked whether it is charity or justice that is most lacking in the modern industrial world, we think he would have answered, justice. The world of today is loath enough to admit the workman's right in justice to a living wage, sufficient to keep himself and family in frugal comfort. Let him get it if he can, they say; but also let him take what he can get. But the world is ready enough to admit the employer's right to something more than frugal comfort, generally a good deal more, even when the well-being of his employees is below normal. We agree so far with Bourgeois, that a deal of social education is really needed, not only by capitalists but also by the working men. Injustice is not confined to one side.

A despatch from London says that the Princess Henry of Battenberg,—known before her marriage as the Princess Beatrice,—is likely to become a Catholic, and that if she does the future of her three sons in England will be ruined and Parliament will be asked to stop her pension. And this is in the twentieth century, and in a land boasting of freedom of conscience. It is true that freedom of conscience is not permitted to the sovereign, but this, we are told, is for grave reasons of State. But no reasons of State can explain the determination to penalise the Battenberg family. The Princess Henry's sons are so far removed in the line of succession to the throne that their chances of ever reaching it are scarcely worth considering. The Prince of Wales is only forty-three himself, and he has five sons; the Duke of Connaught has a son twenty-five years old. The Princess Henry's three sons are of such an age,—twenty-two, twenty-one and seventeen, respectively, that there is no special reason for believing that they would become Catholics merely because their mother did so. Yet we are assured that whether they become Catholics or not their public career would be utterly blighted by her conversion. Such a threat can only proceed from a spirit which would repeal the Emancipation Act if it could have its way; the spirit to which Gladstone referred when he said that if that Act had not been passed in 1829, it could not be passed in 1889. This spirit is said to have been freshly aroused by the Eucharistic Congress, but we doubt very much

whether it needed any stimulant to revive it. It has shown itself in the educational battle of the past eight years, in the determination to make Catholics pay for Protestant schools, and use them, too, or be starved out of existence in school matters. It has shown itself in a virulent anti-Popery journalism, such as has disappeared on this side of the Atlantic, but continues to flourish in England. And the conclusion is forced upon us that the spirit of toleration, though it may have affected the minds of a good many Englishmen, has left untouched a great mass of people, who, under the direction of unscrupulous leaders, still regard the Pope as anti-Christ and believe it their duty to oppose him as such.

Once again we are reminded of how recently Catholics were permitted to enter the public service in England, by the London *Daily Telegraph's* remark that the late Sir James Mathew was only the third Catholic judge created in England since the passing of the Emancipation Act. This weighty journal, which is now beginning to be thought the ablest of the London daily papers, also says:

"The late Sir James Mathew was by common consent one of the most efficient judges on the Bench, though some of his contemporaries excelled him in intellectual power, and others in black letter law and dry-as-dust erudition. In several respects his career was a remarkable one. In the first place, no conceivable motive save professional merit can be suggested for his promotion. He was never in Parliament, or even a candidate; he never took silk, and never became Attorney-General's 'Devil,' an office which gives a sort of right to a seat on the Bench. In his early days at the Bar the profession of the Roman Catholic faith was still somewhat of a disability, as it continued to be in politics in Scotland or England until the passing of the last Reform Act. With the single exception of the late Mr. Justice Willes, he was the sole instance of a member of the Junior Bar being elevated to the Bench."

Sir James Mathew was born in Cork, in the year 1830, and enjoyed in his youth the privilege of intimacy with his uncle Theobald, the great Father Mathew, who spent his declining years in the house of Sir James's father. His progress at the Bar was slow at first; it was the famous Tichborne case which first made him known to the general public as one of the junior counsel for the criminal prosecution of the notorious Claimant. This was in 1874, and his practice grew rapidly from that day forward. In 1881 he was made a Judge of the Queen's Bench. He found that the business men of London had grown so impatient with "the law's delays" that they were considering the establishment of an Arbitration Court to deal with commercial affairs. Sir James recognized the justice of their complaints, and in order to relieve them he proposed that a Commercial Court should be set up. It was done, and its success in restoring the confidence of commercial men in the courts is regarded as Sir James Mathew's greatest achievement. "The late judge was beyond all doubt the originator of that court," says Mr. Justice Bray who now presides therein. "He had felt, what so many judges had felt and seen, viz., that for some reason or other commercial men were dissatisfied with the way in which their cases were either heard or dealt with. It therefore occurred to him that if a special court could be made with some simpler procedure there might be a chance of commercial men returning to the course they had adopted in the earlier days, and bringing their cases to the law courts, instead of having them decided by arbitration or abandoning them altogether. The Commercial Court was therefore instituted, and in order that his ideas might be carried out the late judge presided over it for some considerable time himself. Its success was immediate." Another thing for which Sir James Mathew was noted was his leaning towards mercy. Nearly twenty years ago, in addressing a Grand Jury at Liverpool, he said: "It cannot possibly be right that the public shall call upon the judges to sentence a man to seven or ten years' penal servitude for the protection of

small articles of property. Aversion from crime is a characteristic of Englishmen; but unfortunately they have also an aversion from the criminal. Englishmen care very little for the wounded person, and, whatever the sentence is, people consider he has got his deserts. It was in 1901 that Sir James Mathew was made Lord Justice of Appeal, and he held the position only five years when failing health compelled his retirement. A year later he was sorely afflicted on the death of his elder daughter, the wife of Mr. John Dillon, M. P. A younger daughter is a Carmelite nun. One who knew the late judge well, writes of him as follows in the London *Catholic Weekly*:

"Many an institution connected with the Church, of which he was a faithful son, will miss his unstinted but unobtrusive liberality. His friends will always remember his abounding kindness, his endless acts of generosity. The light touch, the winged phrase, the ready wit, the good sense diamond pointed, the rapier thrust which passed with lightning rapidity through a fallacy, the irony which froze up spurious sentiment—all knew that. What was not so well known was the warm heart, the wide sympathy, the fidelity to friends of the judge who had passed away. There was a strain of genius in the man and all he did. There was a strain, rarer still and unforgettable, of generosity and magnanimity, in all his relations of life. His was a figure by itself, a bright, vivid and genial nature, the memory of which his friends will treasure."

### BISHOP-ELECT MACDONALD.

To-day his Lordship Bishop-elect MacDonald of Victoria leaves Antigonish on his way to Rome, where he will be consecrated. As already stated, his Lordship is accompanied by the Rev. Colin Chisholm, P. P., Port Hood.

Dr. MacDonald's departure has been marked by very many expressions of affection and esteem. His parishioners at St. Andrews, whose parish it may be mentioned in passing, has given to the diocese of Antigonish its present venerable and beloved Bishop, Dr. Cameron, and will have had the third of its pastors raised to the Episcopate when Dr. MacDonald is consecrated, presented him with an address of congratulation and a most beautiful pectoral cross and chain of solid gold with appropriate jewels, and nearly one hundred dollars in cash. This address, with that of the clergy of the County of Pictou, presented at the banquet given to Dr. MacDonald, last Thursday, and those of Mount St. Bernard and St. Francis Xavier's College, will appear in THE CASKET of next week.

On Tuesday evening the local Council of the Knights of Columbus, of which the newly-appointed Bishop is a member, presented him with a beautiful crosier and an address, which we give elsewhere. Dr. MacDonald's reply was a most touching and impressive one. While he exonerated his fellow Knights from any intention to flatter, he nevertheless disclaimed the words of praise bestowed. The crosier, he said, was an appropriate gift from the Knights of Columbus, whose prototype was the first to plant the cross in America as his first act on landing. We have all to bear the cross in our daily lives; we are all called to make sacrifices; and in responding to the call to leave his native land, though the sacrifice was a great one, he was but yielding to the universal law of the Christian life which bade us take up our cross and follow Him who died thereon. He earnestly besought the prayers of his associates, and assured them of his never-failing remembrance in his heart and in his prayers.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon St. Ninian's Cathedral, in which Dr. MacDonald so often ministered, was filled to hear a parting address to his Lordship from the clergy and laity of the diocese. The Right Reverend Bishop Cameron occupied his episcopal throne and at one on the right was the Bishop-elect. The Very Reverend Dr. Thompson, V. G., read the exquisite address which appears in another column, presenting its recipient at the close thereof with a purse containing the handsome sum of three thousand dollars, the gift of the priests and people of the diocese. Dr. MacDonald then ascended the pulpit and in a voice of suppressed emotion thanked the Bishop, the priests and the people for their munificent gift, which, he said, placed him beyond all anxiety on the score of means. It had been the will of God to call him to go out from the home of his youth and manhood into a strange land, and his heart would indeed be one of stone if it did not feel the parting. And he did indeed feel it most keenly; so much so that nothing but the call of God could induce him to yield. But if even in the natural order it was true that absence made the heart grow fonder,

how much more was this the case with those ties of the soul which transcend time and space! The remembrance that he asked was a remembrance in their prayers, and he assured them that they should always be remembered in his. He closed with the touching words of Cardinal Newman's sermon on the parting of friends, which, he said, he made bold to employ:

"And, O my brethren, O kind and affectionate hearts, O loving friends, should you know any one whose lot it has been, by writing or by word of mouth, in some degree to help you; . . . if he . . . has made you feel that there was a higher life than this daily one, and a brighter than that you see; or encouraged you, or sobered you, or opened a way to the inquiring, or soothed the perplexed; if what he has said or done has ever made you take an interest in him, and feel well inclined towards him; remember such a one in time to come, though you hear him not, and pray for him, that in all things he may know God's will, and at all times he may be ready to fulfill it."

Last evening the teachers and pupils of Mount St. Bernard's held a reception in honour of the new Bishop of Victoria. It was one of those delightful events for which St. Bernard's has become famous. Choice music, exquisitely rendered, an admirably conceived and beautifully engrossed address, in verse, in the form of an acrostic, the initials forming the words "To the Right Reverend Alexander MacDonald, Bishop of Victoria," to which the recipient replied most happily and feelingly—all were worthy of the memorable occasion when the diocese of Antigonish gave its brilliant and beloved son to the diocese of Victoria on the opposite side of the broad continent.

The Bishop-elect goes to New York via Boston. He has had to yield to the importunities of friends in the latter city, where he is well known, to stop there en route to receive further expressions of congratulation and esteem. Dr. MacDonald is uncertain as to the length of time he can spend in the Eternal City. If possible he will defer his return thence till spring, in which case he will probably visit the Holy Land during the winter.

THE CASKET wishes him and his fellow-traveller, the beloved Father Chisholm, a safe voyage and a pleasant and spiritually profitable sojourn at the Capital of Christendom, and most heartily joins in the universal wish that the new Bishop of Victoria may wear the mitre for many, many years with the same fruitfulness and renown that have hitherto attended all his ever arduous labours for the one end he has always had in view—the greater glory of God.

### ST. ANDREWS.

An unusually large congregation was present at High Mass in St. Andrew's church on Sunday last, it being the last occasion on which Bishop-elect, Rev. Dr. MacDonald, was to officiate as parish priest. Many were from adjoining parishes. Immediately after Mass Rev. Dr. McPherson of the College, on behalf of the parishioners, read an address to the departing pastor in which he gave expression to feelings of sorrow and joy—sorrow at his being called away from them, joy at his being appointed to fill a high place in God's Church, an appointment that could not be made without the previous merit of unexampled services, eminent scholarship and unblemished virtue. The address was accompanied with an elegant Bishop's cross and chain and a generously filled purse—a slight token of the affection of the people of the parish. After accepting the address and gifts the Rev. Doctor ascended the pulpit, and, after reading the Gospel of the day, preached what is regarded as the most effective sermon ever listened to in that good old parish. He feelingly referred to the pain of parting from friends and said it was but one of the many inevitable results consequent upon the Fall of Man and which every family had to experience at one time or another. Though far separated by space, it was a consolation to know that they could be near in spirit. To what ever part of the world his duty called him, he hoped always to be near the Blessed Sacrament in the Altar and if his friends persevered in doing the same it was as true as a geometrical axiom that, though continents separate them, they could be near to one another. He trusted that the pain of their separation would be finally recompensed by their reunion in their home of bliss beyond the grave, where he hoped to meet every one of his listeners—all without one exception.

### ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY.

To the Right Rev. Alexander MacDonald, D. D., Bishop-Elect of Victoria:

MY LORD,—It is impossible for us, the clergy and people of the diocese of Antigonish to allow this occasion of your departure from our midst to pass without giving public and solemn expression to the sentiments of profound esteem which we entertain for you

Continued on page 4





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Rome's Second Spring.

There is a second spring every year in Rome, and it begins in the early days of November. It is not so much in the air, though the air is mild and balmy and full of soft languors; nor in the earth, though the earth becomes covered over again with young verdure—but rather in the new life that makes itself seen and felt in every corner of the Eternal City. The Romans who have spent their summer by the sea or on the mountains are again to be seen lounging or driving along the Corso or on the Pincio; the jocund tourist is on the wing among the ruins; there is a hubbub of parliamentary talk over the coffee cups in the Aragon and at Farraglia's, a flutter of scarlet in the crowded streets as the Queen or the Queen-Mother drive by, there are interminable processions of pilgrims in cabs or on foot on their way to the shrines and catacombs, the Piazza di Spagna echoes with all languages under the sun—except Italian, the hotels have flung their doors and persiane wide open.

But all that does not constitute the second annual spring in Rome. You see it rather in the return of the students to their colleges. They have been away for the last three months, and during the first ten days after their arrival here they are still invisible, for they are all occupied with the long retreat which precludes the year's work. Then on the Feast of All Saints (what an appropriate day!) you see them in all parts of the City, in groups or cameratas varying from ten to twenty. Hundreds of the faces you noted among them last year are absent now—absent in China, New York, Central Africa, throughout the English-speaking world, scattered over the pampas of South America, filling chairs of sacred learning in famous universities, leavening the whole world with the teachings and the spirit of Rome. But their places in the ranks have been filled up, and more than filled up by hundreds of others who are to-day wearing for the first time the dress of their college. There go the Germans in their cassock and soprano of vivid red (beloved of artists, who seem to be unable to paint a Roman fountain unless there is a German student gazing dreamily into its waters—a thing that German students never do in real life), the Armenians in blue, with flowing sleeves as is only fitting for Orientals, the Romans in royal Roman purple, others like the Poles, Americans, Belgians, Bohemians, with sashes of green, red, violet, yellow, orange; the Irish file out of their ancient church of St. Agatha of the Goths where the heart of O'Connell lies enshrined, the English pass by the doors of San Girolamo where St. Philip Neri used to stand and greet their predecessors with the salutation: *Salvete flores martyrum*; the Scots pass under the sign of their Patron St. Andrew on his cross; then there are the young students of the religious Orders and Congregations. There are over two thousand of them in all, from every part of the world, ascending step by step to the priesthood, when they shall be scattered to the four winds bearing with them the seeds of catholic faith. This is what makes Rome's second spring during these early days of November, and makes one cry out: *Ave Roma immortalis!*

The great majority of these students follow the courses of the three principal Universities; the Gregorian, the Apollinari and Propaganda. The Dominicans have their own "School of St. Thomas" frequented by the students of their own Order and by about a hundred others, secular and regular; in their international College of St. Anselmo on the Aventine, the Benedictines have a special course of study for several scores of young monks of the different Benedictine Congregations; the Franciscans have a new international college at St. Antony's in via Merulana; the American General Father Dominick Reuter has greatly enhanced the importance of the college for Minor Conventuals in San Teodoro; the Servites have established their own college of St. Alexis Falconieri; the Carmelites of the ancient observance have a house of studies in their new home of St. Albert in the Prati; the Augustinian students gather in the college of St. Monica under the shadow of the Vatican; the Irish Franciscans have their own college at St. Isidore's; the Capuchins at their last general Chapter decided on the erection of an international college of their order, and this has already been opened near the Santi Quattro on the Coelian. There are seven colleges for the different regions of Italy, for students from other countries there are the Colleges of Propaganda, French, German-Hungarian, Greek, Ruthenian, Scots, Irish, English, Seda, North American, South American, Belgian, Teutonic, Polish, Armenian, Bohemian, Spanish, Canadian, Maronite, Portuguese, and the way is being prepared for the foundation of a national college for Holland. Besides these a great many of the religious orders and Congregations have their colleges in the Eternal City, which is now more than even in the past the focus of sacred learning for the entire catholic world. —Rome.

A Jesuit on Social Reform.

"Catholics and Social Reform," was the subject of a powerful address given before the Knights of Columbus of Kansas City, Mo., by Rev. M. P. Dowling, the well known Jesuit father. It was devoted to a consideration of the social and economic evils of the day, and the remedies, with special reference to Socialism. Father Dowling does not believe that Socialism can be met by abuse. In picturing

many of the social and economic evils of the day, Socialists have the truth on their side.

"They have truth on their side, and they deserve consideration," he said. "These representations cannot be met by abuse or by making light of existing evils and wrongs. The social problem must be met on its merits, without regard to the personal character or the motives of those who stand for the new order."

"Indeed, a realization of the vital issues involved and a sympathetic study of the means of ameliorating the conditions of the toiler are imperative for us Catholics. The man who wishes to know his age and be a helpful factor must fathom the social problem; he must identify himself with social reform, if he hopes to reach the people. The trend of politics, which are daily becoming more economic in character, makes this plain; the present attitude of the two great political parties emphasizes it. It was attention to the signs of the times that made the Catholic party in Belgium and Germany so successful.

"And it must be so; for the primary, fundamental and decisive forces in the life of man are economic. Before everything else man must live.

"The central point of the whole social question is how to obtain what is necessary for proper feeding, clothing, housing, education, comfort and recreation. All the subjects and objects of reform merely illustrate this truth. Economic interests dominate law, education, literature, science, wars, revolutions, even morals and religion. One's economic status profoundly influences his notions concerning the morality of actions, activities and institutions. Though the principles of morality are eternal and unchangeable, their application is made differently by different economic classes, as is apparent in the case of trusts, trade unions, profits, wages, strikes, lockouts, sweat shops, child labor.

"It would be a fatal mistake, then, to underestimate the strength and permanence of the forces vitalizing the movement for social reform, or to consider the mighty and indignant cry that goes up for betterment as an indication of merely transient unrest. Agitation has come to stay with us because it is needed and because democracy has planted the seeds of discontent. Universal education makes the people know their power and desire more keenly the blessings possessed by others and of which they are deprived. Given democracy, universal education and manhood suffrage, consciousness of power and eager desire for the best things of life, and nothing but a sense of duty and right, fostered by religion, will set bounds to the craving for acquisition."

In discussing Socialism as a remedy, Father Dowling showed its fundamental fallacy. It would sweep away religious institutions, morality, the constitution of the family as the effects of the prevailing system. Continuing he said:

"Hence Socialism is not only a political and economic revolution, but an atheistic cataclysm. Its universe is confined to earth. It decrees that a man shall think only of this life. In it there is no room for God and there is no God in it. Those who possess much and who fear the socialistic propaganda on account of its destructive theory of division of assets, fail to notice that they are imbued with the same ideas of man's chief good which make the proletariate Socialists. A group of such men, all rich and therefore fearful of the rising tide of discontent, met recently in one of our large cities to canvass the situation and discuss what wealth should do to keep down Socialism. With that keen appreciation of the Church's conservative influence and with respect for her teachings on economic questions, they invited a prominent priest to be one of their number. Money was readily pledged in the campaign and war was being merrily waged against Socialistic ideas, when the priest interrupted them, to suggest that they were strangely inconsistent. 'You gentlemen,' he said, 'are all Socialists in germ yourselves. You believe that this world is the

only world worth living for, that the next world is very uncertain and unknowable; you hold, and follow out in practice, that man's happiness and success is measured by the amount of good things he possesses in this life. That is exactly the creed of the Socialist. Just what you have is what he wants, the good things of this life in abundance. You cannot blame him for taking the same view of man's end and destiny that you do, even if he follows your belief to its legitimate consequences. With your principles to guide you, you would, if poor, be what you condemn him for being, a Socialist. You are not Socialists now, because you already possess what he desires."—Catholic Citizen.

Oliver Cromwell and Charles I.

Communicated.

When Carlyle wrote the Life of Cromwell, he was frank enough to tell us why he admired Cromwell—because Cromwell was the incarnation of force and hated liberty. Since those days we have had a very different attempt to make Cromwell admirable—an attempt to represent him as the incarnation of the love of freedom. Even in the history planned by Lord Acton, who himself described Cromwell as the constant enemy of freedom, this attempt to pervert the fact has been made; and still more on this side of the Atlantic is the effort made. President Roosevelt has taken the trouble to write an admiring life of Cromwell. It is well, therefore, for us to turn back to the sane judgment of that genuine Liberal, Henry Hallam, that the opposition to King Charles I. was justified at first, but that the rebellion was not justified. The more the history of that period is studied, the more does it appear that the true Liberal was Falkland, not Hampden; still less Cromwell. There is a book which throws much light upon the government of Charles I.—viz. *The Early History of English Poor Relief* by Miss E. M. Leonard, of which the English Historical Review says that "by the insight afforded into the temper and aims of Charles and his advisers Miss Leonard may be said to have added a new chapter not less to the political than to the social history of England." Miss Leonard shows that "Charles I. and his advisers... infringers of individual liberties, were also, in intention at least, protectors of the poor. These eleven years (1629-40) are remarkable for a more continuous effort to enforce socialistic measures than has been made by the central government of any other great country." It must be understood that she uses the term 'Socialistic' in the sense of the Economic Liberals, the sense in which Mr. Morley calls the Factory Acts, and the Irish Land Acts, and a graduated Income-tax Socialism. It would seem then that the democracy of today is of opinion that it has been misgoverned or led astray for the last two centuries and a half by the Whig and Liberal parties and that salvation is to be found in returning to the principles of the 17th century Tories, who, as Gavan Duffy points out were nicknamed Tories (*Tories—Irish Rapparees*) "because of their sympathy for the Catholics of Ireland whom the Whigs were plundering and loading with penal laws." In those days and for a century after, says Macaulay, "the disposition of a Protestant to trample on the Catholic was proportioned to his zeal for liberty in the abstract." Miss Leonard's account of the protection of the poorer classes by the Crown in the time of Charles I. is also supported by Mr. George Unwin's *Industrial Organization in the 16th and 17th centuries*. He shows how the Crown supported the struggling outsider against the power of vested interests, how the small masters were aided against the capitalist and monopolist employer, and how the outbreak of the rebellion ruined the cause of the new incorporations of small masters and journeymen, who, however, left a spirit and tradition of organization among the journeymen that resulted in those continuous associations of wage-earners known as trade-unions.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 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. COHY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

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THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

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CHAPTER XI.

'What is all this about? What has happened?' She inquired in no kindly tone of voice.

'Why does no one answer?' continued the Queen with rising irritation.

Babington and I stood up in the boat to explain and excuse ourselves.

'Why there is Walsingham's nephew! In somewhat strange company, methinks. Or are the gentlemen perhaps not Papists after all, who were holding a pious conversation with the pretty birds in yonder cage?'

'Your Majesty seems to overrate my influence very much.—I should rather ask the members of your Court how it is that this young gentleman prefers his present companions to them.'

The Queen cast a sinister glance at the girl who had spoken with a dignified indifference of manner.

'That was very generous of you. Perhaps you would give me your beautiful golden apple, as you call it, if I were to ask you for it.'

Frith stood cap in hand; his curly hair tossed about his rosy, childish face, his honest blue eyes looking gravely but fearlessly at the Queen.

'My name is Frith Bellamy, and I live at Castle Woxindon, not very far from here, the other side of St. John's Wood.'

'You tell me that, in case I should pay you a visit,' said the Queen, laughing.

'Well said, youngster,' rejoined the Queen, who seemed to be favourably impressed by the child's speech.

'Yes, your Majesty, her name is Anne. I have another sister, who is called Mary.'

'And which is the favourite sister?' asked the Queen, toying with a massive gold chain that hung round her neck.

'I am very fond of both. When I want to romp, I like Anne best; when the time comes for learning my lessons and my prayers, I like Mary best.'

Elizabeth next inquired, who the gentlemen were in the boat.

'This one with the gray cloak and fine doublet is Mr. Babington; I like him very much; he drew ever so many soldiers and huntsmen for me on cardboard; Anne painted them, and I helped cut them out. That gentleman is Mr. Windsor; I have not known him long, but still I like him, for he has just given me a feast of cakes and wine, and these beautiful golden fruits, we have none like them in our garden.'

'By My troth, Sir Christopher Little should learn from this little lad how the Master of Ceremonies should present people to his Sovereign!'

Hatton laughed, and said that such plain speaking would be rather dangerous at Court, and was only fit for children and fools, who proverbially speak the truth.

formally presented. Thereupon he said a few words about our respective families, taking care to emphasize the fact, that we were two of the wealthy young Catholics whose names had been mentioned lately at Court.

The Queen had frowned on hearing this, and looked anything but graciously at Babington and me. Babington, always more prompt at action than myself, hastened to make a profound obeisance, and declared that apart from his religious belief, he was ready to place his life and all that he had, at the disposal of his rightful sovereign.

I was glad to see her address herself again to little Frith, who still stood there with his orange in one hand and his cap in the other.

'Accursed! given over to the devil!'

'Nobody ever said anything like that to me,' Frith replied. 'I pray for you every day, and I have often been told that I must be your Majesty's loyal subject when I grow up to be a man, and must fight for you in battle, as my ancestors did.'

'That was very generous of you. Perhaps you would give me your beautiful golden apple, as you call it, if I were to ask you for it.'

There was a momentary hesitation on Frith's part, and the Queen was opening her lips to make some sarcastic remark when the boy, quietly coming to a decision, rejoined: 'Right willingly. Here, catch it; it would be a pity if it fell into the river.'

So saying he threw the orange; it fell at the Queen's feet. 'I have another, would your Majesty like that too? If not, I will take it home for grandmother and sister, they can divide it between them.'

'You meant, this one too for them, which you have given to me, did you not?' inquired the Queen. 'You are a good boy, Frith Bellamy. We must consider presently how to reward you. But now tell us what went on here, before we came on the scene.'

'Nothing very much. Do you see the fourth window in the row under the eaves? There is a man looking out at us; that is my dear Uncle Robert; he is put in there because he went to mass. Anne and I wanted to ask him how he was, but the watchmen came down with their spikes and halberds, and a number of boats began to surround us, and the people called out that we were papists, as they always do, when they want to insult us. That was all; now may it please your Majesty to do us the great favour of letting my uncle go free. He did nothing wrong; and it is a wretched thing to be shut up in prison, as I found last night in Newgate.'

'What, you in Newgate? Were you placed under arrest? I must hear all about that,' exclaimed Elizabeth.

Then Frith told his tale, much as he told it to us, the Queen meanwhile sometimes laughing, sometimes chiding. When he had ended, she said: 'With regard to your uncle's release, we cannot decide the matter at once, but must take counsel with our advisers. As for your reward, however, we can tell you now what that is to be: You shall come to Court and be my Page of Honour. I myself will see to it that you are brought up a pious Christian and a faithful adherent of the Crown. I can discern in you valuable qualities of head and heart, and I do not want them spoiled by popish rubbish, or hidden away in some country house. You shall come with us immediately; climb up onto our barve.'

The boy looked frightened and clung to his sister; and I confess it sent a pang to my heart to think of the difficulties and hard struggles that lay before him, if he was to keep true to his faith. But there was no gain-saying the Queen's will. We could do nothing more than ask for a respite, and this we obtained, by representing to her Majesty that the child's father lay dead, and entreating that he might be permitted to return home, in order to attend the obsequies, and also that his outfit might be prepared. The Queen granted this at last, though somewhat ungraciously, and not until we had pledged our word that the boy should be sent to Court. Moreover she lay injunctions on St. Barbe to see that her commands were carried out.

Long before this conversation came to an end, the Queen's attendants, and the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, who were following on about a dozen gaily decorated boats, had arrived on the scene. They, like ourselves, experienced some trouble to keep from drifting further, and thus getting in front of the royal barge, which no one was allowed to do. A large concourse of spectators had assembled on the banks, eager to see the Queen and to hear what was going on. They waved their hats and cheered the Queen quite lustily; presently someone found out that we were papists, and cries of 'No Popery!' mingled with the shouts. Some voices cried 'Hurrah for our Virgin Queen!' others were so bold as to bid her marry, and give a Protestant heir to the throne.

Elizabeth had already evinced displeasure when this suggestion had been made to her by Parliament; to hear it from the lips of the populace aroused her anger, and she gave orders for the oarsmen to proceed. And while the royal barge moved on its stately course down the Thames, amid the peal of bells from the church steeples, and a salute from the Tower guns, we too turned, and rowed rapidly homewards, after Frith and Anne had waved a farewell greeting to their uncle.

Now that the gentle reader has become acquainted with St. Barbe, or as we now call him, Brother Anselm, we will let him take up the narrative, and relate in his own words the events of his life, and speak of his connection with his uncle, Secretary Walsingham, and with Lord Burghley's fair daughter Judith.

CHAPTER XII.

Brother Anselm appears in his early character of an ardent Puritan and a diplomatist of no mean powers.

I am now about to relate my history, such as it is, or rather the record of God's mercies towards me, unworthy as I am of His grace. I do this, not only because our Rev. Father Guardian has enjoined it upon me in virtue of holy obedience, but for my own humiliation on the one hand, and on the other for the praise and honour of the triune God; 'unto the praise of the glory of His grace' (Eph. 1, 6) to quote the words of St. Paul, who himself persecuted the people of God, until he was converted by the light from on high.

It will be well, more in explanation than in excuse of after events, to begin by saying a few words about my youth, which was by no means a happy one.

I was born in the year of grace 1559, the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on St. John Baptist's day; on the very day, observe, fixed by Parliament for the abrogation of the mass, 'the idolatrous' mass, as it was termed, throughout England; the adoption of the new liturgy or divine service as appointed by the Queen, being then made compulsory. I need not say whether that day was to be considered fortunate, or unfortunate, dies fastus or nefastus! My unhappy parents, on whose souls may God have mercy, had been schismatics under Henry VIII, reformed under Edward VI, Catholics under Mary; consequently under Elizabeth they conformed to the new regulations. In this respect they acted like the majority of the English nobles, and it is to be hoped that they did not fully know what they were doing. I was baptised according to the new ritual, for the pastor of my native place in Kent had chosen to conform, in order to escape the heavy fines or imprisonment which were the penalty of disobedience, and the name of Francis was given me. I rejoice to think that our holy Father of Assisi took me under his protection, although I was not named after him, but after my uncle, Sir Francis Walsingham, who had been a fellow student with my father at King's College, Cambridge, and married his sister, my aunt. My father had also married Walsingham's only sister, so the connection was twofold.

When I was about four years old, my parents were carried off, within a few days of one another, by an epidemic that visited our home in Kent. It is a great consolation to me to know that a faithful servant fetched one of the old priests to them on their death bed, for I have every reason to hope that they made their peace with God before quitting this life. My education was confided by my Uncle Walsingham, who was also my guardian, to a stern Calvinist, who early infused into my youthful mind a profound hatred of the Pope and of the Catholic Church. I heard the Holy Father designated as Antichrist, the Cardinals and Bishops as a brood of devils; while Priests were called ministers of Baal, and the Church of Rome herself was denominated the harlot of Babylon. I, too, in my ignorance, took these names upon my lips, for which may God forgive me! My teacher did not scruple to apply these and other yet more opprobrious epithets to Dr. Martin Luther, to Zwingle, to the Anglican bishops, to every one, in fact, whose tenets were not precisely those of the Genevan Apostle. But his fiercest invectives were reserved for the late Queen Mary, whom he called by the foulest names. During her reign some of his relatives or friends had perished at the stake on account of their obstinate adherence to the Calvinistic heresy. Thus he continued to fill my youthful imagination with darksome images, and my heart with antipathy and detestation towards everything Catholic, until I began to think the Christian religion was a religion not of love but of hatred. Another object of his special aversion was the Queen of Scots, on account of the stand she had made against John Knox and the Scottish Reformers; he rejoiced when she fell into Elizabeth's hands, and was by

her placed in captivity. That was in the summer of 1568; I yet remember the day when the tidings reached us in Kent, for in honour of the joyous event I had a whole holiday given me, a most unheard of privilege.

(To be continued.)

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BISHOP-ELECT MACDONALD.

(Continued from page 1)

personally, as well as of our gratification that one of our number should be raised to the sublime dignity of the Episcopate, tinged though our satisfaction may be with regret at the loss of so worthy a member of our community. We use no exaggerated language when we say that your elevation to the Episcopate is regarded by us as an honor for the very highest order, not only for the recipient of such a dignity, but also for the whole diocese; and an occasion of just and honest pride for the clergy and people who have so long claimed you as their own.

Words are indeed inadequate to fully describe the sublimity and holiness of the office conferred on those whom God has numbered among the rulers of His Church "Who are made princes over all the earth; who, taking rank with the apostles themselves, sit upon thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel." Earthly rulers, it is true, have also a sacred mission to fulfil, with serious problems to engage their attention, and solemn duties to perform; but the direct aim of their labors is the building up and perfecting of a worldly kingdom, all the projects on which they embark, all the labors which they undertake for the preservation of law and order, the fostering of industries, and what ever else conduces to the material comforts and prosperity of their people, honorable, useful, and excellent as they may be, have, nevertheless, for their direct scope one which of its very nature is worldly and restricted; whereas the Bishop ruling in a kingdom which is not of this world, though in this world, has to deal with and regulate matters in which even the angels of God are His humble ministers; His labors are expended upon the building up of a kingdom whose walls are of jasper and the gold of whose foundations is "adorned with all manner of precious stones." His aspirations are not limited to the things of this world; they break the bonds of the finite and seek their scope in nothing less than God Himself. How truly then has St. Chrysostom said that calling so exalted and holy "soars high above the dignity of Kings and Emperors."

You have been called by Him who is the pastor of the shepherds themselves to rule a part of the church which is daily increasing in magnitude and importance. It would be difficult to form a just estimate of the marvellous future which Providence has in store for this great country of Canada. So vast indeed are the possibilities opening up before us, that it has passed into a current saying that the nineteenth century was the century of the United States, but the 20th will be that of Canada. What is said of Canada's future is especially true of the West, whose material greatness bids fair to eclipse that of any other country on the face of the earth. In the very gateway of this glorious young country, through which have only now commenced to flow the first rippling waters of the mighty stream of traffic towards and from the Orient, the magnitude of which in the near future no one can measure, Providence has placed your lot. Can we doubt that in selecting you for the work of winning to the banner of Christ one of the fairest and greatest regions on the face of the earth He has chosen an apt general, and that He will furnish you with the weapons and clothe you in the armour needed for its perfect accomplishment?

We will not offend your modesty by relating here the qualities of head and heart which have gained for you the esteem of the highest as well as of the lowest. Moreover, your virtues are too well known to make any repetition of them necessary. What you will appreciate far more than laudatory periods is the assurance of all the priests and people of the diocese that you leave them, loaded with their blessings and good will. We ask you to accept this gift as an earnest of our sentiments of affection and esteem. We wish you then God speed in your setting out to that part of the vineyard to which the Master has called you, and feel assured that, no matter how many and great the difficulties you may encounter in sowing the precious seed, the harvest will be bountiful, so that, when your work is done, your place will be in the glorious band of those who return to their Father's house "carrying their sheaves with joyfulness."

ADDRESS OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

To the Right Reverend Alexander MacDonalld, D. D., Bishop-Elect of Victoria:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—The members of St. Ninian's Council, No. 1105, of the Knights of Columbus, who feel a just pride in the fact that you are one of their number, beg to offer your Lordship their warmest and most cordial congratulations upon your elevation to the Episcopate. They rejoice that your splendid services to the Church as priest, scholar, theologian, teacher, journalist and man of letters have been thus recognized, and that the Church in Canada is to have as one of her rulers, in a See which, already an important one, must needs be ere long one of greatly increased importance, a churchman so eminent for zeal, learning and virtue as your Lordship.

But our gratification is by no means unminged with regret, at the prospect of the loss to the Church in this diocese and in this portion of the Dominion, of one who has so long been an ornament and a tower of strength to the Catholic body; and of the loss to us all of the constant intercourse with a most valued member of our Council and a most dear and cherished friend. We shall indeed sadly miss you, whom we have so fully

learned to love and revere. And we well know that to yourself the parting with all the friends and associations of your past life must, humanly speaking, be a sore trial. We have known you too well to fancy for a moment that any love of honour or high station could reconcile you to this severance of so many earthly ties—this foretaste of death, as it were; or that aught but that strong sense of duty—that complete realization of the fact that the life of a priest is, if it be worthy of his calling, a life of sacrifice, a leaving of all things to follow Him, as in the case of those whom He first called by the shores of Galilee—could make you ready to renounce, at the call of the Holy See, so much to which nature fondly clings, and to go many thousands of miles away to devote yourself to arduous labours in a new and rugged portion of the Master's vineyard.

It were easy to make this brief address a eulogy, did we not know how distasteful to you that would be. Instead, therefore, of recounting the great things you have done for the cause of religion in the twenty-four years in which you have laboured in this diocese—things that are indeed too well known to need our telling—we would rather speak words of encouragement in the work to which your Lordship is now called. We sincerely hope that you may find in this Order a bond of union with the past and a powerful auxiliary in the great work which, if God spares you, we firmly believe your Lordship is destined to accomplish on the shores of the Pacific. If we read the signs of the times aright, the near future bids fair to be a period of much greater activity in religious work than the immediate past. This will, we believe, be but a return to older customs, interrupted for a time by special circumstances. In this work, we fondly hope that the Knights of Columbus will take a foremost part; and as a Prelate in the Order, we believe that not the least important of your Lordship's duties, or the least fruitful in results of your labours, will be the wise direction and control of this Order towards the accomplishment of the ends you may have in view. We believe that there is nothing which the Order more needs than a keen, united and purposeful interest in it by the authorities of the Church, bent upon seeing that it really accomplish the great objects which it has marked out for itself. We earnestly commend this work to your Lordship, fortunate as you are in being yourself a member of our Order; and at the same time we do most heartily commend you to the good offices and the Catholic zeal of our brother Knights among whom your path is henceforth to lie, as a Bishop whose single aim will be the glory of God and the good of souls.

In bidding your Lordship, then, a fond farewell and a hearty Godspeed in your new sphere, we beg your acceptance of this small gift, the symbol of that pastoral care and authority to which you have been called, trusting that it may be a life-long reminder of the many warm and dear friends whom you have left in the land of your birth, and especially of those associated with you in St. Ninian's Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Death of Father Mullins.

On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 18, the Rev. Blowers M. Mullins, pastor of St. Joseph's, North Sydney, administered the last sacraments to one of his parishioners who was dying of diphtheria. He was well aware of the special danger to which he exposed himself, subject as he had been to throat troubles from his boyhood; but he put aside the suggestion that he should send his curate, believing that the post of danger was the post of duty for a pastor. The following week he was confined to his room for a few days, apparently with a heavy cold. On Friday, November 27, it was manifest that the dread disease with which he had come in contact had fastened itself upon him, and at one o'clock on Saturday morning he was dead. All that medical skill could do to save him was done; tracheotomy was tried as a last resort; but God had willed that he should die a martyr to his priestly duty. He remained conscious to within half an hour of his death, asked for Extreme Unction himself before any one else thought it necessary, and, though suffering intensely, gave directions to those around him in a manner which indicated his clearness of mind and entire resignation to the divine will.

To Catholics, the idea of a priest coming to his death in the way of his duty is a familiar one, and occasions no surprise; yet the grandeur of the act of self-sacrifice is not the less keenly realized, though the mind is habituated to the thought. Father Mullins is a great loss to the diocese of Antigonish. He was only forty-six years of age, having been born at South Bar, at that time a part of the parish of Sydney, in the year 1862. His father, Patrick Mullins, was one of the most respected men in that section of the country. With the shining example of Father James Quinan before his eyes, he often spoke of how it affected him,—the clever youth determined to be a priest, and after passing creditably through the classes of St. Francis Xavier's College he went to the Grand Seminary, Quebec, to make his theological studies. He was ordained priest by Cardinal Taschereau in 1885, and returning home he was appointed to the parish of Ingonish where he remained for seven years. Then followed twelve and a half years in Mulgrave, and three and a half in North Sydney. Even in his college days he was noted as a fluent, forceful speaker, but from the same period his steps were dogged by chronic illness which prevented his unusual abilities from displaying them-

selves. When he was assigned to North Sydney it was thought that he had conquered his ancient enemy, but last winter it returned upon him in full force, and though he rallied bravely he was never the same man afterwards. His amiable disposition made him beloved by all his parishioners in the highest degree, and probably no pastor in the diocese had more and warmer friends among his brethren of the clergy.

In order to give him a public funeral, his body was enclosed in a metallic casket, and borne to St. Joseph's Cemetery on Saturday afternoon. Despite the short notice, and the universal dread of the disease, the procession was a large one. Five priests were present, the Very Rev. Dr. Thompson, V. G., Rev. D. M. McAdam and Rev. Michael Gillis, of Sydney, Rev. C. F. McKinnon, of Sydney Mines and Rev. John McLennan, assistant at North Sydney. Several of the town also attended. The burial service was read by Father McAdam, and the remains of Father Mullins were laid beside those of his predecessor, Dr. D. A. Chisholm.

The Rev. Michael Laffin of Tracadie, cousin and most intimate friend of the deceased, who arrived at North Sydney Saturday night, too late for the funeral, spoke of him at Mass on Sunday in a manner which moved the congregation deeply. At St. Mathew's Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. Jack said that in Father Mullins he had lost a warm personal friend with whom he had had more to do than with any other clergyman in the town, and not only had the parish of St. Joseph lost a worthy pastor, but the town of North Sydney an excellent citizen as well. Kindly references to the deceased were also made in the other Protestant pulpits.

On Monday a Solemn High Mass for the repose of Father Mullins, was sung with Father Laffin as celebrant, Father Michael Gillis as deacon, and Father McLennan as sub-deacon. The hall in which the congregation has its temporary quarters was draped in an exceedingly tasteful manner, which showed that loving hands had spared no pains in paying this last tribute to the beloved pastor.

To his devoted sister, Anne, who was his housekeeper, and nursed him in his last illness, and to his brother, Vincent, one of the most respected citizens of Sydney, THE CASKET offers its deepest sympathy.

Theatrical Affairs.

To the Editor of The Casket:—Sir,—The complaisance with which our newspapers treat the stage-manager has surely passed the bounds of endurance when a Catholic paper—not a mere so-called one, of which unfortunately there are too many, but one of whose standing we are justly proud—actually announces and commends a play not only portraying the life, but bearing the very name, of the notorious courtesan Nell Gwynn. That a Catholic theatrical manager should have his name coupled with such a production, in the way of receiving congratulations on its presentation, while deplorable indeed, is, by reason of sad experience, somewhat less startling. But, sir, there is surely something "rotten in the state of Denmark" when either of these is possible.

I cannot help thinking it a great pity that our Catholic organizations should have become theatre-owners. When good old John Ruskin said of the British public that if they could only be sure that a railroad to Hell was practicable, they would not only supply the capital for the undertaking but would legislate against church-building for fear of interfering with the dividends, he was no doubt indulging in his favourite figure of speech; but he was speaking with a knowledge of human nature, all the same. Once get a man's money invested in an enterprise, and you have made it hard for him to pass an unbiased judgment on that enterprise. There is the Catholic society with a theatre—something of a white elephant—on its hands. Interest and other expenses have to be met,—even supposing the love of dividends to be entirely absent. They will not, if they are managing the theatre themselves, put on a play which they know to be immoral. If they are handing it over to a lessee, they will probably (unless they think he is a man in whose case it is unnecessary) have some sort of stipulation that immoral performances are not to be given. But will they under these circumstances, with bills pressing upon them, exercise the same lynx-eyed care as to the nature of the plays and entertainments that they would if they were not financially interested? Will they have the same unbiased judgment as to what really is immoral in its tendency? And if they fail in these respects and some one raises a protest, will they echo that protest with the same uncertain sound as if the theatre belonged to some one else? It is hardly in human nature to do it; and there is a great deal of human nature in us all.

But we need not speculate in the matter; we know what the facts are. One of them is that "Nell Gwynn" is on the boards for presentation in a theatre in your town owned and managed by a Catholic society, built in part, as I understand, with the assistance of the Catholic community. And this is not an isolated fact. It is am correctly informed, there has been more or less comment on the character of certain performances given in that theatre in the past; and the punishment for the faintest murmur of protest is often most unpleasant.

I well know the difficulties which the situation presents. It is hard—it is well-nigh impossible—to know al-

(Continued on page 5)

DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited  
Westville, - Nova Scotia

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

One hundred lives were lost in a burning steamer at Valatta, Malta, on 25th November.

A gift by Mrs. Russell Sage of \$25,000 to the Red Cross Endowment Fund was announced at the annual meeting of the New York State Branch of the American Red Cross.

It is believed that the King contemplates offering Premier Asquith and former Prime Minister Balfour, the Order of Merit, which has hitherto been confined to men who have distinguished themselves in the navy, the army, in letters and in art science.

Dorando, the Italian runner, defeated John Hayes, the Irish-American winner of the Marathon race in England last Summer, in a 25 mile run at New York on 25th ult. Dorando and Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian runner, have been matched for 15 miles on the 15th inst.

On Nov. 28th, six men were suffocated to death in the village of Oakwood, a suburb of Detroit. They were working at the bottom of a 50 foot shaft which was being sunk for a salt mine. The canvas tube which supplied the men with air became clogged and the shaft filled with gas.

Theatrical Affairs.

(Continued from page 4)

ways what plays are decent and what are not. But that difficulty is surely no reason for doing nothing beyond putting a perfunctory question to a debased advance agent.

There is scarcely a greater need today than a bureau of information respecting dramatic productions.

A SCANDALISED CATHOLIC.

The foregoing refers to THE CASKET. That the writer has not a shadow of a reason for his unfair criticism of us can be readily demonstrated. THE CASKET'S only reference to the play in question consists wholly of the following: "On Friday evening 'Nell Gwynn' will be presented."

Surely these two lines are innocent of any words of commendation. If "faint praise damns" the complete omission here of commendation is, we think, calculated rather to kill than to help. But why, the question may be asked, does a Catholic paper need even to announce a visit of this kind? It is well to remember, what is self-evident, viz., that THE CASKET occupies a dual role — it is also the local newspaper for the County of Antigonish, hence many local matters are necessarily in its columns. As to the propriety of Catholic bodies having control of public places of amusement we are not directly concerned, yet the writer feels much can be said in favour of such control. He is somewhat conversant with theatrical arrangements in this Town. He knows that the Directors of the Public Hall are animated with a desire to protect the morals of the community, and that the visiting theatrical manager is forewarned that objectionable features will not be permitted. This exercise of power, consequent on the ownership of the Hall, does good. Plays objectionable when presented elsewhere are not so here. The objectionable features are cut out. Surely this right of censorship should not be cast away. — NEWS EDITOR, CASKET.]

Among the Advertisers.

Santa Claus' headquarters at C. J. McDonald's.

Every little girl wants a doll. You can get beauties at C. J. McDonald's.

New Christmas goods arriving daily at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Christmas novelty goods arriving this week at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

Hides up. Get highest prices from Thomas Somers.

10 lbs. best Canadian onions for 25c. A. Kirk & Co.

Leading home for ladies' dress goods. A. Kirk & Co.

Christmas goods now on display at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Get your winter's overcoat before our sale is over. A. Kirk & Co.

20 lbs. sugar for 95c. at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Get a suit of wool fleece underwear, only 75c. at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Wanted, general servant by Jan. 2nd. Apply to Mrs. C. E. Gregory, College Street.

1 car middlings, 1 car bran and chop feed, just received by O. B. Whidden & Son.

In another week we will open up our Xmas stock. Don't buy anywhere till you call on us.

Thomas J. Wallace, graduate optician, will return to Antigonish about January 1st. Watch for adv.

We have smoking jackets and dressing gowns in all sizes and prices. A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Just received, a large assortment of dressing gowns and smoking jackets. A. Kirk & Co.

Just received, a big assortment of silverware, suitable for Christmas presents. A. Kirk & Co.

Any one making a Christmas present, would do well by first calling at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

See our display of fancy Christmas goods in our silent salesman. A. Kirk & Co.

A strayed ram is on the premises of John A. Fraser, Purl Brook. Ear-mark at top of both ears. Owner can have same by paying expenses.

For sale, a young horse, 2 years old coming June, bashaw breed, black in colour, heavy for age. Apply to George Pitts, Pomquet.

Wanted, a good second-hand cooking stove, also a heater for hall or parlor. Address, "Stoves," care of CASKET.

Men's Arctic overcoats — imitation fur — wind and water-proof — special low price, \$14.50. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Strayed, from the premises of the subscriber, one yearling steer, color red, with white spots. R. McGillivray, Lakevale.

Away ahead this year with our big stock of grapes, nuts, figs, dates, oranges, confectionery, etc. Quality the best and prices lower than ever. Bonner's.

Christmas goods in great variety, also annuals Christmas Nos., calendars, Christmas cards and post-cards, toys, dolls and sleds, at Mrs. Harrington's Book and Fancy Goods Store.

\$6.75 will buy a heavy black freize overcoat, all sizes for men up to 44 breast measure, at our clothing department this week. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

They'll keep. Come early and get your Xmas supply of home-made cakes — all prices, 20c. up, also cookies and pies of all kinds. All home-made. Mrs. McNeil's, West end.

Farmers — we want hides and pay 7 1/2c. also tallow, country cheese, potatoes, geese, fowl, chickens, etc. You get your goods from us lower than any one else. It pays to deal at the farmers' exchange. Bonner's.

We imported more Xmas decorations than we need for ourselves, and we solicit orders for beautiful fans, bells, wreaths, etc. They will be on display in a week. Call and see them — the beauty and cheapness will astonish you. Bonner's.

You get for a quarter at Bonner's 10 lbs. good country apples, 4 full pound packages dates, 3 lbs. prunes, 3 lbs. onions, 2 boxes figs, 1 lb. size, 2 bottles pickles, 2 Worcestershire sauce, 2 tomato catsup, and many other bargains. Mince meat in packages, 10c.

Resolution of Condolence.

The League of the Cross of Whitney Pier has passed a resolution of condolence on the death of the beloved mother of Brother A. R. Mac Isaac.

A resolution of sympathy was tendered Joseph J. McEachern on the death of his beloved father, by St. Francis Xavier's Branch, C. M. B. A., Whitney Pier.

DIED

Consolated by the last rites of the Church, there passed to her reward on Nov. 28th, Mrs. PETER JONES of Desborough. The funeral was largely attended and the Church was suitably draped. R. I. P.

At St. Andrew's, on Nov. 17th, in the 78th year of his age, JAMES WILLS (Mason) formerly of South River. A High Mass of Requiem by Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald on the morning of the 19th inst., his remains were interred at South River cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

At New Frances, on Nov. 24th, ANNABEL, daughter of LAURENCE and ELLEN CAMERON, aged 6 years and 7 months. The large concourse that followed her remains to the cemetery at Heatherton showed the sympathy felt for her parents in the loss of their bright and pretty little girl.

On the 26th ult. death claimed a respected citizen of Copper Lake, Ont. in the demise of MR. JOHN T. SEARS. The deceased, who was in his 63rd year, is survived by a wife, two sons and four daughters. The burial was at the Catholic cemetery, Lechaer. The members of his family have the great sympathy of his many friends in their deep loss. R. I. P.

At East Bay, C. B., on Thursday evening, Nov. 26th, Mrs. MARY McISAAC, widow of the late RODRICK McISAAC, in the 84th year of her age. She enjoyed good health up to within four days of her death. Throughout her life she had been a most devout and loyal member of the Catholic Church. She passed away strengthened and consoled by the last rites of Holy Mother Church. She died a happy death the reward of a life of charity and deep religious piety. She was always of a kind and charitable disposition. Out of a family of nine, she survived — three sons and two daughters. She also leaves thirty-five grand children and two great grand children. The funeral took place at 10.30 on Sunday, Nov. 29th, to St. Mary's Church. Rev. Father McKenzie, P. P. celebrated High Mass and also read the burial service at the grave. The large concourse of people that attended the funeral testifies to the esteem in which she was held. May her soul rest in peace!

NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE Insurance Company. Lowest Rates. Consistent With Safety. AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Head Office: 146 BOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX. ARTHUR G. BAILLIE, Manager. STRONG - LIBERAL - PROMPT

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

The Best Xmas Store. Where you can get the very best quality in China Novelties, Old Greek Ware, Wedgwood, Leather Goods, and Novelies, Dolls and Toys, Books and Games, Christmas Decorations, Photo Frames and Albums, Writing Sets, Ribb Co. Glass, Old Scotch Ware, Japanese China, Limoges China, Royal Doulton China, Hand Painted China for use and ornament. The ever popular and good, Ebony Toilet Sets, Sterling Silver and Gold Plated Toilet Articles. In fact a larger stock than ever of real Christmas Goods at C. J. McDONALD'S BOOK AND FANCY GOODS STORE

Grocery Whirlwind

\$6,000 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, Kaseenes, Tea, Sugar, Beans, Soap, etc., and 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, 2 1/2 cts per lb for 25 lbs and upwards
Cream Tartar, bulk, 25c per lb
Soda (new brand) 4c each
Soda, bulk, 2 lbs for 25c
Essence Vanilla, 25c per bottle
Lemon 83
all kinds, 25c size, 10c
Sulphur, 5c per lb
Beef, Steak, 5 to 10c per lb
Roast, 7 to 8c per lb
Other cuts 4 to 6c per lb
Quarter, 5c per lb
Pepper, 6c per pkage; Ginger, 6c per pkage
Mustard, 4c per can
Good Twist Tobacco, 35c per lb
Good Chewing Tobacco, 35c per plug
Good Chewing Tobacco, 10c size, 4 for 25c
Ivy Tobacco, 3 for 25c
25c picture post cards including all Xmas lines, scenic and comic, all out to sale price
Oranges, 25c per dozen. Later on we will have good oranges at 12 to 15c per dozen. Watch our ad
35c bottles Currant, Rhubarb and Dandelion Wine — home made and for a home drink — simply delicious, by the bottle 35c, by the dozen, \$3.50
Candy — don't talk — we start with a good, clean mixture at 1 1/2c per lb, 3 lbs for 25c
Chocolates 25 to 40c per lb
Chocolates, fancy boxes, 10c to 25c
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, 75 in 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, 2 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
Custard Oil in bottles at 5c
Sewing Machine Oil, in bottles at 8c
Raisins, 4 lbs for 25c
Raisins, Val layers, 3 lb for 25c
Raisins, pkgs, 2 for 25c;
Currants, pkgs, 2 for 25c;
Currants, bulk, 5c
Biscuits, 25 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 80c
Canned peas, beans and corn, 3 for 25c
Tomatoes at 1c; Laundry soap, 6 for 25c
Toilet Soap, box of 3 cakes for 15c
25 and 20c boxes for 15c
Mirador's Liniment for 25c
50 dozen Wood Pipes, open and cased, all in the sale at 75 per cent discount

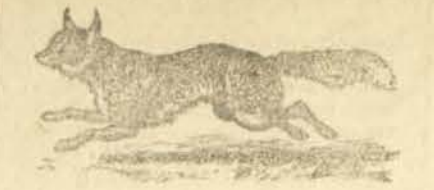
We could fill a list as big as the Bible with the variety of goods we offer you in this big sale, but our partial list is large enough to convince you that your dollar spent with us this fall will go further than \$1 in any other store. Our store is large. We await your call. If you come once you will 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 bill, enclose the cash and we do the rest. Goods promptly shipped. Farmers. Your butter, eggs, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Cheese, Beef, Potatoes, Etc. Take our goods at the low prices. Plain talk

T. J. BONNER ANTIGONISH N.S.

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 and enjoy your evening is assured to everybody.



F. H. RANDALL Buyer and direct shipper of Raw Furs and Skins of all Kinds. Highest Cash Prices Paid. Antigonish, Dec. 5th, 1908.

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted. C. B. Whidden & Son are paying cash as usual and pay as high as the highest. Also want 1000 Pelts. C. B. Whidden & Son.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.



Winter Fur Goods.

December days demand fur garments. No matter how pleasant the weather may be to-day, it's only a short jump to winter frosts and snow storms. If you're waiting for the holiday time take heed that stocks are getting smaller and the early comers always pick the best. This week our fur department is complete — the great variety shown — for men and women — and the unusually strong values now here, unite to make this section of our store of decided interest to all.

- Children's White Covey Sets of Collar and Muff, \$1.75, \$2.25
Ladies' Stoles of Brown Marmot and Mountain Bear, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.25 and \$4.75
Kolinsky Mink Stoles and Throw Overs, \$6.50, 7.75, 8.50, 10.50 and \$13.75
Marmot, Bear and Raccoon Muffs at \$6.00. Bear Muffs, \$2.50.
Women's Black Dogskin Coats, 28 to 33 inches long, \$28.75 to \$38.50
Russian Lamb Coats, Columbia Sable Collar, revers and cuffs, 24 inches long, \$70
No. 1 Raccoon Jackets, 28 inches long, \$47.50
Women's Fur Lined Black Kersey Cloth, lock squirrel lining, dyed coon collar and revers, 40 in. long, \$50, with muskrat lining, sable collar and revers, \$80
Women's Blue Kersey Cloth Coat, squirrel lining, mink collar and revers, 48 inches long, \$90.

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.

O'Brien's Fall Sale is now on

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

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

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

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

J. S. O'BRIEN, Antigonish



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



**\$300 to \$800.**

A young fellow earning \$70 per year, dropped his work and took a business course. His course including bookkeeping, etc. at \$50. He then placed him at a salary of \$500. The next year we offered him another position at \$600, and this year he received an increase of \$200, making \$800 per year.

Business men come to us for their trained assistants. If you had our training we could nominate you. May we send you our booklet?  
**The Maritime Business College**  
**Kaulbach & Schurman**  
Chartered Accountants,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**The Short Road**

A good situation is 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,**  
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**Inverness Railway & Coal Co**  
INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON  
Miners and shippers of the celebrated

**Inverness Imperial Coal**  
SCREENED  
RUN OF MINE  
SLACK  
First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

**COAL! COAL!**  
Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to  
**INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO**  
Inverness, C. B.  
M. PETRIE, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.  
JAMES KENNA, Local Agent



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


**FOR SALE.**

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

**Copper Mine,**  
Intally owned by William McDonald, brother of the Klondike King, containing 200 acres more or less. This is a rare chance to secure a first class farm at a low price.

For further particulars apply to  
**T. J. SEARS,**  
Lochaber

**Chalices, Ciboria, Vestments, Statuary Altars, Etc., Etc.**



Lowest Prices. Largest Stock  
Miscellaneous Goods a distinct specialty  
**W. E. BLAKE & SON**  
123 Church St., Toronto, Can.

**The Exploration of the North-West.**

Through the Mackenzie Basin. A narrative of the Athabasca and Peace River Treaty Expedition of 1899, by Charles Mair. Also, notes on the mammals and birds of Northern Canada. By Roderick MacFarlane. (Simpkin, Marshall.)

The romance of the trappers and Indians' life in the far North-West of Canada has been reinforced of late years by an active consciousness that the time is now at hand for the settlement and development of a large part of that area. Vast regions which were previously known to few white men but the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, suddenly gained a new importance ten years ago from their position on the land route to the Klondyke goldfields. Disputes and ill feeling arose between parties of travelling gold seekers and the Indian tribes; and the consequent necessity of placing the position of the Indian and half-bred inhabitants on a firm and definite basis was the chief cause which led to the despatch of the Athabasca and Peace River Treaty Expedition in the summer of 1899. In the present rather heterogeneous volume the story of this expedition is interestingly told by Mr. Mair, a Canadian of long experience in the North-West, who took part in it as English secretary of the Halfbred Scrip Commission, which supplemented the work of the Treaty Commission, presided over by the Hon. David Laird. To accompany this narrative, certain papers on Canadian Natural history have been culled from the archives of the Smithsonian Institution and republished here by Mr. MacFarlane, who has had exceptional opportunities of observation during more than forty years' experience as an official of the Hudson's Bay Company at many widely sundered posts on either side of the Arctic Circle. Though Mr. Mair's contribution is rather belated, and Mr. MacFarlane's has already secured a limited publicity, they form, between them, a welcome addition to the literature dealing with a part of Canada to which many eyes have lately been turning. Mr. MacFarlane's part of the book includes also a narrative of the Franklin Expedition, and the subsequent attempts to gain tidings of it, which not only follows his notes on birds with a singular promiscuity of arrangement, but had much better have been omitted altogether. The story of Franklin and his followers is an inherent part of the lore and traditions of the North-West; but it has no place in a study of the fauna of the region.

The circumstances of the treaty of 1899—not 1889, as is wrongly dated in one conspicuous passage—afford, as recounted by Mr. Mair, a good example of the fair and honourable spirit which has marked, to his lasting credit, the relations of the white man in Canada with the native races. Mr. Laird's speech to the assembled Indians at Lesser Slave Lake gives a plain and candid statement of the mutual obligations of the two peoples; and the Indians, for their part, appear to have acquiesced in it with little difficulty. In its main features, this "No. 8" treaty was framed on the lines of its predecessors concluded with the Indians of other districts; but as the result of past experience a clause was inserted by which each Indian could take, if he preferred it, a separate slice of freehold land, instead of being grouped, as under former treaties, with neighbors who might hinder his progress. Mr. Mair, who appears always to form his estimates, whether of the land or the people, in a fair and discriminating spirit, gives some striking and welcome testimony to the prosperous condition of the Athabasca Indian. "It was plain," he writes of the gathering at Lesser Slave Lake, "that these people had achieved, without any treaty at all, a stage of civilization distinctly in advance of many of our treaty Indians to the south after twenty-five years of education." It is to be hoped that the independence which they have achieved in their lives as hunters and fishermen will not be corrupted on the opening up of the Peace River region. The half-breed appears also still to retain the hardy qualities of his French-Canadian and Indian ancestry. In almost every case, however, the half-breeds preferred to take 'scrip' convertible into ready money, rather than certificates for land, which is perhaps not altogether a promising indication.

As to the probable economic resources of the Peace River region, it is clear that, even when railway communication is provided, the agricultural capacity of the land must be greatly inferior to that of Manitoba. Though to Mr. Mair's eye there appeared to be many promising prairie tracts, they are comparatively limited, and most of the land must be cleared with the axe, if it is ever to become wheat-growing. Mr. Mair compares it, therefore, with Ontario, and hopes that the Athabascan forest may become the nurse of an equally virile stock. Draining, as it does, towards the Arctic, the upper Mackenzie basin can hardly hope to rival British Columbia in forestry; but it is evidently rich in many minerals, and this form of wealth alone should ensure the future prosperity of the region, in days when the ancient fur trade has withdrawn towards the wilder North.

Mr. MacFarlane's systematic notes on the mammals and birds of the northern regions occupy two thirds of the volume and include a very large amount of useful and interesting material. The account of the mammals is based on experience chiefly gained in the far northern regions of the MacKenzie River, abutting on the Polar Sea; and it dates back more than forty years. The author's official position has enabled him to in-

corporate many of the records of the trade in pelts carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company through a long series of years; and the comparison of these lists both gives an insight into the fascinating operations of the fur trade, and helps to throw much light on the distribution and the vicissitudes of many of the fur-bearing species. As to the last remnants of the herds of wild Canadian bison, Mr. Mair describes how, when passing through the region of the 53rd parallel of latitude on the Peace River, he gathered from the remarks of the half-breeds that they still shoot down the herd of the woodland race or variety which lingers in that district, and is reported to have been diminished to about 250 head. It is much to be hoped that the Canadian authorities may take steps to give them not only nominal but effective protection before it is too late. Mr. MacFarlane states that up to 1885 a few bison were regularly killed by his native hunters for the food of the Company's post at Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabasca. He adds that bison skins were never included among the Company's exports. The section on birds appears to represent observations made by Mr. MacFarlane and a number of his colleagues over a wider area, including parts of British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The variety and abundance of the birds of those northern regions will probably surprise many readers. There are even two species of humming birds which nest, on the milder side of the Rockies, in the latitude of northern Russia. One particularly interesting feature of bird life on the fringe of civilization must be the gradual desertion by the different members of the swallow tribe of their nesting haunts on rocks and in trees for the dwellings of man. With us, the swallow has long built exclusively in cattle sheds and similar places, while the house-martin's colonies are but seldom found on cliffs. Of the three kindred species included by Mr. MacFarlane he describes the barn swallow as nesting only on buildings, while the cliff and tree swallows have colonized human dwellings when opportunity offers, without abandoning their old sites. Mr. MacFarlane is a little hard, by the way, on the ornithological collection in the Dominion Museum at Ottawa. It is far far from despicable in extent, considering the difficulty of embracing the country's vast and undeveloped areas. But Mr. MacFarlane's instincts of thoroughness perpetually impel him to point out that it possesses "but five," or four, or two specimens of such and such a bird or its eggs, and to barb the shaft with a scornful exclamation mark.—London Times.

**What Came of a School Ma'am Hearing a Sermon.**

(Church Extension Society Press Service.)

"Seven years have passed since I was inside a church," writes a woman from Olla, La. "The nearest church is forty-nine miles off. We are nine miles from the railroad, and we are too poor to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, so we stay at home.

"My family consists of my husband, myself and four children. Two years ago a little girl of sixteen years old died without the sacraments, because a priest could not be gotten here in time. There are few Catholics in the neighborhood, and most of those who have been such, are now fallen-aways. God speed the day when the comforts of religion will be brought to the churchless districts of our big country."

The foregoing letter is an evidence that the people living in the desert places have heard the glad tidings of the new movement, having for its purpose the providing of churches and priests for people situated as they are. It is wonderful how much can be done by humble men and women, who are animated by true Catholic zeal. About a year ago, the president of the Church Extension society received a letter from a man living out in the Dakotas. He wrote to tell him the old story. There was a little band of ought-to-be and used-to-be. They had no church. There were only a few of them. Some of the few already regarded themselves as fallen-aways. He wished to know if anything could be done in their behalf. The president wrote and told him that much could be done. He advised him to go out with a subscription list and see how much money could be raised. When the list had been completed, he instructed him to forward it to the society and he would take the matter up with the bishop.

The zealous correspondent did as he was told. He returned a subscription list calling for pledges amounting altogether to about nine hundred dollars. The president was absent at the time and did not take any action in the matter for almost a month. Before the end of the month, he received another letter. It was full of the deepest spiritual joy. The Chapel Car, in the course of its wanderings, had come to town. It had stirred Catholics and non-Catholics alike to a high degree of enthusiasm. One of the strange results of the visit was a new church already occupied and opened for divine service. They had bought the Methodist church at a cost of \$1300, and had it blessed and held the first service in it before the departure of the Chapel Car.

This is only one of many instances in which earnest individuals have started movements which ultimately lead to practical results.

One of the field secretaries, about two years ago, preached on "Church Extension" in an eastern city. A western school ma'am was visiting in the city at the time. She was present at the service and was evidently impressed with his story. She was then teaching at Julesburg, Colo., and she came to the rectory after Mass to tell the priest of the conditions which prevailed in that place. There was no

church; the priest came three or four times a year; a few turned out whenever he came; but the majority of Catholics seemed to have forgotten that they ever belonged to the Old Faith. She wanted to know if anything could be done and particularly if she, herself, could be of any assistance in changing conditions. The priest told her that she certainly could do something. He advised her to gather the Catholic children together and to teach them the catechism. He advised her to do another thing and that was to talk the building of a church to every Catholic whom she met. He sat down on the same day and wrote to good Bishop Matz and inquired who the priest was who attended Julesburg. At the same time he offered to interest the board of governors at their next meeting, provided the bishop concluded that the time was ripe.

The priest in charge of the place was a zealous hard-working missionary. Encouraged by the promise, he visited the town, called on the leading citizens and secured quite a creditable subscription list. About the same time, two young men in the east conceived the idea of building a little monument church. Their attention was called to conditions at Julesburg. The rest was easy. As a result of the combined efforts of all those interested, a beautiful little church stands in a prominent place in this thriving town. The pastor tells us that more than forty families have returned to the practice of their religion. The school ma'am is still there. She still has charge of the children in the Sunday school, and we presume it will be news to her that the present church is a direct result of her initial efforts in behalf of a little band of forlorn western children.



It's a man's duty to dress well

Also, it's his duty to dress well economically.

Logically, it's his duty to wear

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**PALACE CLOTHING CO.**



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Like all of Cowan's specialties, of superlative excellence. The name "Cowan" stamped on every bud.

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**Coughs, Colds, Croup, Etc.**

Best because it contains nothing injurious, goes at once at the seat of the trouble and removes it (then the cough stops). It is perfectly safe for the smallest child.

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It is highly important that underwear should fit perfectly and be nicely finished at the neck, as this is a point which is easily irritated. Hewson Underwear fits "snug up" at the neck. It is finished with a neat collarette of fine imported yarn which is very soft to the touch.

In fact, Hewson Underwear is the acme of comfort from the ankles up. Insist on Underwear bearing our oval trade mark next time.

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Also makers of Hewson Pure Wool Tweeds.



Good Night and Good Morning.

(Perhaps some of our readers will be pleasantly remembered of their school days by reading the following verses.) A fair little girl sat under a tree...

Social Education.

(By Leo Bourgeois.)

Among the problems of life there is one which among us agitates our consciences and at times saddens our hearts. It is the economic problem. It is on this point that social education is needed.

word, liberty. It is not enough that a law proclaims: men are free. It is the thing, not the name, that we seek.

Here we have no concern with political parties. We put aside of set purpose those resounding names which are used more as instruments of combat than as means of research and truth.

To each one according to his work, To each one according to his needs, and others of the same kind have more sound than sense. They have been at work for more than half a century without result.

Our New Judges.

"Last Tuesday evening," says Rome, of Oct. 21, "three young men armed each with a bundle of bigliette left the Vatican and parted company at the Bronze Doors for their various destinations.

Have you worn "Lustre Loom" Undershirts? They look like silk, but wear better.

Canon Law in the Institute of Paris, and for the last five years has also worked as Consultant on the Pontifical Commission for the Codification of Canon Law.

The name of Mgr Prior will be very familiar to the readers of Rome to which he has been the most valued of contributors since the beginning. His work: Is the Pope Independent?

Another appointment that will be received with much interest is that of Dom Lorenzo Janssens, O. S. B., Rector of the International Benedictine College of St. Anselm on the Aventine, to be Secretary of the Congregation of Religious.

"Under-Languaged Americans."

In a noteworthy editorial leader with the above-quoted title the New York Evening Post (Oct. 7) says: "The Tuberculosis Congress at Washington gave fresh occasion to foreigners to wonder at the almost entire lack of ambition on the part of Americans to understand their non-sensical language."

"Italians, Frenchmen, Russians, Germans, Dutchmen, Austrians, expect to have a speaking knowledge of two or three languages besides their native tongue; Americans do not.

to appear vivid and near, instead of lifeless and distant. Compare the ordinary American experience, where girls will spend two years over French irregular verbs without being able to speak two consecutive sentences, or a boy will 'take German' for five years and not know how to direct a German traveller from dock to railroad!"

"Upon this the Catholic Fortnightly Review makes the following terse comment: 'Another equally potent cause is Yankee conceit; and this, too, cannot be removed unless we raise our educational standards.'"

Secret Society Rituals.

Many Protestants are at one with the Catholic Church in its attitude toward oath-bound secret societies. It does not take an extraordinarily clear-eyed person to see what a menace secret societies may become not only to the Church but to the State also.

We recently chronicled a case in Trenton, N. J., where the Elks came into collision with the Catholic authorities about the performance of their ritual over the remains of a Catholic member.

This question of the union of the church and the lodge in the burial of the dead is exciting a great deal of attention in many quarters. I do not believe any Christian minister should minister in sacred things in union with any institution as worldly as the present lodges, and I do not believe it for some of the following reasons:—

The church is the only institution among men that can be said to be instituted by the Almighty and is not of the world. Its ministry are or should be men called of God to this work, so that they are constrained to leave all else to do the work of a minister.

The lodge is of the earth earthy, or of the world worldly and its ritual purely of the world.

The lodge is one of the forces that is depriving the church of its authority, attendance, finance and spirituality.

and should be opposed by the church. With their false moral codes and false religious systems they are undermining the church in the ways above-mentioned.

We can not but rejoice that there are non Catholics like this correspondent who see the viciousness, in this regard, of the secret societies. But no Protestant denomination can successfully resist their assumptions as can the Catholic Church.

How utterly absurd it is, anyway, for societies of this kind to waste their time and their energy in rituals! Why should they aspire to be religious sects? Why are they not satisfied to go about their business of benevolence and friendship, and let the religious life of their members alone?

So far as the Catholic Church is concerned, she will brook no interference in this matter.—Sacred Heart Review, Boston, Vol. 40, No. 9.

Beaver Flour advertisement featuring an image of a flour barrel and text: 'This is the barrel that means baking satisfaction. Whether it's Bread, Rolls or Biscuits—Cakes, Pies or Fancy Pastry—you can always depend on Beaver Flour for the best results every time.'

McClary's Raw Furs advertisement featuring an image of a woman at a hot-water range and text: 'What a "Pandora" Hot-Water Attachment Means to Me. "BELOW—You see how I just turn on the tap and instantly get hot water for my dishes, washing, scrubbing, preserving, etc.' "ABOVE—you see how the pipes are connected to the bath and basin—no waiting for a bath—no carrying hot water upstairs.' McClary's 21. D. G. KIRK, Local Agent. RAW FURS Trial Shipment Solicited.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cow Wanted
Mare for Sale—Chas Smith
Furs and Skins Wanted—F H Randall
Clothing Bargains—Chisholm, Sweet & Co
Christmas Goods—Miss C J McDonald
Cut Prices in Clothing—Palace Clo Co

LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDREN'S Photo Studio will be open until 4 p. m. Friday, 4th inst.

SCHOONER "Emma E. Whidden." Capt. D. McKinnon, arrived at St. John's, Nfld., from Halifax yesterday.

SCHOONER "Gladys E. Whidden." Capt. Poirier, will sail from Halifax for St. John's, Nfld., in a few days to load fish for Brazil.

JUDGE PATTERSON has filed his decision in the case Stewart vs. McGrath, tried here recently. Decision is in favor of plaintiff with costs.

DRAWING OF PRIZES.—We are asked to announce that the drawing of prizes in favor of Arichat convent is postponed until January 1st next.

STRAWBERRY BLOSSOMS are regarded as strong evidence of extreme mild weather. When picked at this season, they are regarded as curiosities. Last week Mr. W. G. Polson, Upper S. River, picked a healthy-looking specimen.

THE IRISH FUSILIER, a three-act comedy drama, will be presented at the Celtic Hall by local talent on Monday evening, December 7th. The proceeds of the entertainment are intended for the local Hospital. There will be several musical numbers on the programme also. Rehearsals have been going on for several weeks, and the talent feel that a good entertainment is assured.

THE COLLEGE STUDENTS finished a three-days' retreat this morning. Rev. Father MacCormic, C. S. S. R., of Boston, was the preacher. He is a forceful speaker. His addresses were well thought out, and must prove of much benefit to the students. Father MacCormic is a native of St. John, N. B. He is young man, and his Order likely reckons on many years of useful labour from him.

A SERIES of agricultural meetings under the auspices of the Farmers' Association will be held as follows: Linwood—December 7th, at 7 p. m. Bayfield—December 8th, at 7 p. m. St. Andrews—December 9th, at 7 p. m. Fraser's Mills—December 10, at 7 p. m. N. Lochaber—December 11, at 7 p. m. Antigonish—December 12, at 1 p. m. Fairmont—December 12th, at 7 p. m. The meetings will be addressed by C. M. McRae, of Ottawa, who is an expert on matters relating to Live Stock.

MR. C. M. HENRY has been appointed Passenger Representative for Antigonish for the Dominion Atlantic Railway lines, the popular "Land of Evangeline" route to Boston, and is equipped to supply passengers with through tickets reading from Truro. Present sailings of the steamers of this Company from Yarmouth are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Passengers leaving Antigonish on Tuesday and Friday are landed in Boston early Thursday or Saturday mornings.

EVERYONE may not be able to attend dancing school but everyone should attend the dance recital by Prof. Mme. D'Albert during Christmas week. The D'Alberts hold flattering criticism from the Canadian press for their fancy and classical dances, and the people of Antigonish should not miss this opportunity of seeing their rendition of the art fantastic. The D'Alberts will be assisted by a number of their pupils, and the dances will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, making the whole an entertainment of high order.—adv.

THE SEARCH FOR COAL in the County of Antigonish is prosecuted almost continually. Many miners and others are confident it exists here in commercial quantities, and are showing their faith in their belief by active prospecting. Last Saturday it was rumored that Mr. Alexander Bezanon, a determined prospector, had located a large and valuable seam at Ballentyne's Cove, Cape George. At this point there is bold water. The Cove affords considerable protection to shipping. These desirable conditions in connection with the reported find, caused all interested in the County to see visions of a coming business boom and consequent wealth to many. We regret to be disappointed, yet truth compels us to be so. The reported find is but a 11-inch seam of some soft coaly-like substance.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT ST. ANDREW'S.—The feast of St. Andrew was becomingly celebrated at St. Andrew's on Monday last. There were three Masses, the last being High and sung by the Bishop-elect, at which assisted a large congregation. A large proportion received Holy Communion. On Sunday afternoon and Monday morning the Rev. Dr. MacDonald was assisted in the confessional by Rev. Dr. McPherson of the College, and by Fathers Chisholm of Pomquet and Chisholm of St. Joseph's. It was fitting that the Rev. Dr. MacDonald's last Mass in the parish should be in honour of him to whom the Church is dedicated—the Patron Saint of Scotland. In the afternoon the Bishop-elect took his final leave of the parish and left for Antigonish en route for Rome.

RAGWORT.—The Co. of Pictou has had a ragwort-picking competition. Prizes have been awarded to school-children and others for the largest number of stocks of this weed gathered during the past season. The result of the contest has just been published, and the figures therein are conclusive evidence that much has been accomplished toward the eradication of this undesirable and harmful weed from several districts in Pictou County.

The competitors, however, are, apparently, only from a few places. The effort to destroy the weed was not general. The settlement of Glengarry alone has picked almost 900,000 stalks. Dan. H. McDonald, Bailey's Brook, is the highest single competitor, he having picked 145,000 stalks. Two others have collected 100,000 stalks. A movement in this direction in the County of Antigonish is certainly due. The people of Pictou County have claim on us in this respect. Their neighbors should not remain idle, when idleness is injurious to others beside themselves.

THE ENGINEER, W. S. Lea of Montreal, and lecturer on hydraulic subjects in McGill University, arrived, as was stated in our columns last week, on the 27th of Nov. Assisted by a Mr. McKeen from Pictou, and by some young men of the Engineering class of St. F. X. College, he has been at work a part of the time, running levels from the reservoirs to Clydesdale River, and a part of the time running levels from Main St. with a view to discovering a safe and suitable outlet either at the upper part of the harbor, or in the lower part of West River for a sewerage system for the town. Of the work from the reservoir there is no engineering difficulty whatever, apart from those inseparable from work over rough and hilly ground. He cannot make a report of even the feasibility of a sewerage system before the end of the week. The vigorous and earnest and scientific manner in which he has taken hold of the work entrusted to him shows that the town made no mistake in selecting him for the work in hand.

A STRANGER AND HE TOOK ME IN.—The New Glasgow Enterprise says: "We had a pleasant visit on Tuesday from an old friend, Mr. George Sutherland, of Thorburn, who came in to ask us to print the following acknowledgment of the great kindness of Rev. Father McIsaac. Mr. Sutherland started from home that morning to come to see a doctor in town for a severe stomach trouble he had. He missed the train and started to walk but only went a little piece when great pains in his stomach made him weak, and he sat down on a log to rest, feeling all gone and very sick, when, as he put it, King Edward's man came along. Mr. Sutherland hailed him and asked for a ride into town, but there was 'no room.' He then went on a little piece further when again he had to rest on a log. Along came Rev. Father McIsaac, the Catholic priest of The Vale. He stopped and asked him what was wrong, helped him into his wagon, drove carefully with him to town, took him to the doctor's and helped him in. . . . In his face I saw the kindness of the large heart of Calvary's Redeemer. He did me one of the greatest acts of kindness a servant of the Master could do this side of the Jordan." Mr. Sutherland concluded his public thanks with a fervent though characteristic prayer for Father McIsaac's temporal and spiritual welfare.

READINGS AND RECITALS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—The people of Antigonish will soon have a rare opportunity of renewing or enlarging their acquaintance with the greatest works of the greatest dramatist and poet that ever wrote in any language. We refer to the readings and recitals from the principal works of Shakespeare, which the celebrated elocutionist, Miss Williams of Boston is to give in Celtic Hall on Thursday next. Among the plays that Miss Williams interprets vocally are Hamlet; The Merchant of Venice; As You Like It; Much Ado About Nothing, etc. The professional career of Miss Williams extends over twelve years, in the course of which she has given her charming literary entertainments not only in the principal cities and towns of the United States, but also in some of the great cities of Great Britain, and everywhere the press notices have been not only favorable but very flattering. As an example, we quote the following from the Daily Herald of Manchester, England: "Miss Williams' interpretations are clear and scholarly. We have heard her deliver two of the plays without a note, and never listened to more even and picturesque renderings." Celtic Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 10.

A SERIES of monthly entertainments under the auspices of the C. M. B. A. are contemplated for the winter. The first event of the series took place Tuesday evening at the Celtic Hall, and was well attended. It was a Talk by Dr. MacEchen of the College on "How Canada is Governed." The Society is to be congratulated on the success attending its first entertainment. Its guests feel they were accorded a real treat. After pointing out that we are governed by a constitution, the lecturer showed that ours is modelled rather after the constitution of the United States, and not, as is popularly supposed, after Britain's. The British Parliament has absolute control of all legislation, excepting only the small powers it may delegate to municipal bodies. From its enactments there is no appeal to a court. It is absolute in its powers. Public opinion alone can render void its enactments. In the United States appeal can be taken from the legislation of the Federal Government at Washington to the Courts of the land, and such legislation is often found to be ultra vires. We in Canada have the same rights. Again, the power of making laws is not centralised in one body in the United States. The State Legislatures have control of many departments of government, hence we see the penalty for a certain crime in one State is twenty years in prison while in a neighboring State it is but three. In Canada, likewise, governmental authority is divided. The Provincial legislatures have large authority in regulating the affairs of the

country. The lecture was followed with rapt attention, and all present have as a consequence a greater knowledge of how Canada is governed. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by E. Lavin Girroir and seconded by Prof. MacDonald, and was unanimously carried. Mr. A. D. Chisholm was chairman. A pleasing feature of the evening was a short musical and literary programme. Miss Anna McKinnon presided at the piano. Mr. R. MacDonald, painter, gave two well-rendered solos, which were received with great applause. Mr. James MacDonald recited "Kelly's Dream" in good style, and in response to an encore sang a most amusing popular song.

MARRIAGE.—Mr. Edward Purcell and Miss Florence McDonald were married at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Cambridge, Mass., on Nov. 25, 1908, by Rev. Father Maguire. The bride was assisted by her sister May, and Mr. Angus McGillivray did the honors for the groom. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, No. 2 Blanche St., Cambridge, which was attended by a large number of friends of the young couple. An excellent supper was served and the very best of music provided for dancing, which was enjoyed by all present. The bride, who is a well known and popular young lady, is a daughter of Mr. Luchlin McDonald, of St. Joseph's, Antigonish County. The groom, who is well known in Antigonish, is now successfully carrying on the business of contractor and building. After their return from a honeymoon trip to New York Mr. and Mrs. Purcell will reside at No. 52 Taylor St., Waltham. They received many useful wedding gifts. Their numerous friends wish them a long and happy wedded life.

The marriage took place in Stella Maris Church, Inverness, on Nov. 17, of Allan D. MacEachen, Engineer, of Mabou Mines and Miss Francisca Anna MacKinnon of North Highlands, Cape Mabou. The bridesmaid was a sister, Miss Mary Ann, while the groom was supported by his cousin, Rod H. MacEachen. The happy couple drove to their future home at Mabou Mines, where the wedding party enjoyed a wedding repast. Their friends wish them many years of wedded life.

At Sacred Heart Church, Cambridge, on the morning of November 24th, at Nuptial Mass, celebrated by the Rev. F. J. Hughes, Miss Mary MacIsaac of Cambridge was married to Mr Austin Thayer of Brockton, Mass. The bride was assisted by her cousin, Miss Marie MacDonald, while Dr. John MacCormick did the honors for the groom. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. W. Scobey, 85 Thorndike St., where a wedding breakfast was partaken of.

On the morning of the 24th ult., the Catholic Church of Johnstown was the scene of a very pretty event, when the marriage of Miss Mary McPhee, organist in the Sacred Heart Church for the last eight years, and one of the most prominent young ladies in the community, and Mr. Alex. McKenzie of Red Island took place. A nuptial Mass was solemnized by Rev. W. A. McPherson, P. P. The bride was attended by Miss Annie McNeil, while the groom was supported by Mr. John Campbell of Sydney. After the ceremony the bridal party with many friends partook of a dinner. Good music enlivened the occasion. The parishioners presented the young bride with many gifts and wished the young couple God's blessing.

Every boy wants a dog or horse. C. J. McDonald has them from 5 cents to \$5.50.

We still have a few of those bargain overcoats for boys. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Personals.

Mr. William Mombourquette, agent for the Plant Line S. S. Co., at Charlottetown, P. E. I., was in Town over Sunday. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Bourke of the same city. They visited the Copper Lake Mining Co.

Alex. McDonald of Montreal, formerly of Fraser's Mills, Ant., is spending a month in the County.

WANTED

Good milk cows, lately calved. Write Box 429, Antigonish, stating age, breed, and quantity of milk given daily.

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of Allan McDonnell, South River Road, on

Saturday, Dec. 5, 1908, commencing at 10 a. m., the following:

3 Milk Cows; 1 12 year old Heifer; 2 Heifers with calf; 2 Yearling steers; 1 Colt, 3 years old, well trained; 3 pigs.

Farming implements, consisting of Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Sleds, Mowing Machines, Horse Rake.

Also that lot of 40 acres of land at Beech Hill, in good state of cultivation, with new barn and a quantity of Hay and Straw.

Also the barn at South River Road with contents.

TERMS: Ten months' credit with approved notes. ALLAN McDONNELL.

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