CASKET. THE

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-sixth Year

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

There is no point of Catholic doctrine which Protestants misunderstand more completely than the Infallibility of the Pope. But there is a group of Church of England ministers in London who are bent on understanding it, namely, the "Deanery Society for Sacred Study," at Christ Church, Poplar, before whom the Rev. Charles Coupe, S. J., lately delivered a course of lectures on this subject, extending over several weeks.

The funeral of the Rev. H. F. O'Reilly, for forty years pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, Shenandoah. Pennsylvania, was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. Twenty-five collieries in that region, employing more than 16,000 men and boys, closed down to enable the workmen to attend the funeral. In the town of Shenandoah all business was suspended, and the public schools were closed. Full thirty thousand persons paid tribute to the dead priest's memory. He had been a lifelong peacemaker in disputes between capital and labor.

Catholic Ireland has done wonders in the field of foreign missions, and it seems that Protestant Ireland has something of the same spirit of sacrifice. The Bishop of North Queensland, Australia, speaking at a meeting of the Church Society, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, said: "I spoke at Oxford the other day, and asked for men to help me in our great work. Eight of the finest young graduates volunteered to go back with me. Then I searched for a leader, and went to that home of missionaries, Ireland. I sent a telegram to the Rev. E. H. Crozier, vicar of St. George's, Dublin, asking him if he would give up his rich living, worth £500 a year net, and come and be the leader of my band of recruits in the bush at £50 a year. The answer I received was, 'Yes, the Lord being my help."

The Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, and the Queen of Holland, sent congratulatory messages to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee: King Edward sent none. Doubtless he feared to offend his good friend and quasi-ally, the atheistic French Republic, and did not wish to evoke another letter from the Protestant Alliance so soon after the Eucharistic Congress. But although we say "he," we do not really attribute this shameful cowardice to the King personally. In these matters he is guided by his constitutional advisers, and at present his chief adviser is Mr. Asquith, who showed himself the humble servant of the anti-Popery party at the time of the Congress, and is doing so again in his new Education Bill. Such a man as that is likely to be found in alliance with "Turk, Jew or heathen, any one but a Papist."

In its issue of October 24, the Presbyterian Witness published,without comment, but such items need no comment in its columns, - the following editorial note:

"Cardinal Gibbons carried a gift of \$200,000 to the Pope, on his last visit to Rome."

We knew that this statement was far from the truth, but being curious to know just how far, we inquired of the Cardinal's secretary. That gentleman informs us that the gift carried

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statement contained one part truth to about thirteen parts falsehood. We will not say that this is a fair sample of the way in which it systematically bears false witness against anything and everything Catholic. As a matter of fact, we believe the percentage of falsehood is sometimes higher than in the present case. Two hundred to fifteen is ninety-two and a hall per cent., and we have often seen it ninety-nine per cent., often indeed, one hundred per

The Witness putting the word "wafer" in a quoted passage and then attributing it to the priest who wrote the passage recalls a like exploit on a much larger scale. During some generations prior to 1753 it was impossible for Irish Catholics to obtain an education either at home or abroad, as far as public law could make it impossible. Then in 1753 a system of Protestant schools was established, in which Catholics were invited to barter their faith for a modicum of learning. They were called Charter Schools from the Parliamentary charter which authorized them to expend public money, averaging four hundred thousand dollars per year, besides many large private bequests, in the work of making Ireland Protestant. One clause of the Charter recites:

"That in many parts of this Kingalmost entirely inhabited by Papists; that the generality of the Popish natives were kept by their clergy in gross ignorance, and bred up in dis-affection to the Government; that the creating of Protestant Charter schools in these places would be absolutely ecessary for their conversion and civilisation.

First creating ignorance and then attributing it to the priests, - how characteristic of a spirit that now survives only in small minds!

Our esteemed contemporary, La Verite, is too severe on what it considers the lack of Christianity in Mr. Taft. Though a professed Unitarian, he does not disbelieve in the divinity of Christ any more than the majority of his non-Catholic fellow-countrymen. He believes in Christ as the greatest and holiest of men, a man sent from God to teach mankind for all time, by word and example. He honors and reverences Christ as Catholics do a great saint. And, outside of a few old-fashioned Protestants, and a law High - Church Anglicans, we do not believe any non-Catholic nowadays does more. But there is a vast distance between this and the virulent hatred of Christianity shown by the French or Italian infidel. Among the Latin races it seems that a man must be either an earnest believer in Christianity, or a violent enemy of it. But in the Anglo Saxon race it is possible to find men who have very little Christianity, in profession or practice, yet recognize the immense value of its lefty ideals and moral teaching to the world. Mr. Taft, we are quite sure, will never show any hostility to religion, rather will he promote its interests as far as it seems to him in accordance with his position to do so. He has shown splendid courage already in proposing to deal directly with the Pope in the matter of the Philippine church property. He has quietly but firmly rebuked on more than one occasion those who sought to belittle the Church's work in those islands. Christianity has nothing to fear from the presence of such a man in the White House.

The Rev. Robert Hugh Benson has been to Lourdes, and has written the impressions which that visit made upon him for the Ave Maria. Of a morning spent in the Verification Bureau, he writes as follows:

It was an amazing morning. Here I sat for nearly three hours, seeing with my own eyes persons of all ages and both sexes, suffering from every variety of disease, present themselves before sixty and seventy doctors, saying that they had been cured miraculously by the Mother of God. Various periods had elapsed since their cures, —a day, two or three months, one year, eight years, nine years. These persons had been operated upon, treated, subjected to agonizing lengths; one or two had by his Eminence to the Pope was agonizing remedies; one or two had reason. In Carl Schurz's recently present session of the British House of

then, either in an instant, or during the lapse of two or three days, or two or three months, had been restored to health by prayer and the application of a little water in no way remarkable

or physical qualities.
"What do the doctors say to this? Some confess frankly that it is miraculous in the literal sense of the term, and join with the patients in praising Mary and her Divine Son. Some say nothing; some are content to say that clence at its present stage can not account for it all, but that in a few years, no doubt, . . . and the rest of it. I did not hear any one say that 'He casteth out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils;' but that is accounted for by the fact that those who might wish to say it do not believe in Beelzebub."

Father Benson then points out that our Lord's miracles did not absolutely compel those who witnessed them to believe in Him, for some of these witnesses kept on asking Him for a sign from heaven. There is always something for faith to do; if people will believe, He will help their unbelief. But, as Father Benson says:

"There is no arguing with people who say that, since there is nothing but Nature, no process can be other than natural. There is no sign, even from heaven, that could break down the intellectual prejudice of such people. It they saw Jesus Christ Himself in glory, they could always say that 'at present science can not account for the phenomenon if a luminous body apparently seated upon a throne, but no doubt it will do so in the course of time." o in the course of time."

The late Professor Huxley would not even go this far. Finding himself once in the vicinity of Lourdes, he bought some literature on the subject of the apparitions and cures, and, having read it, declared oracularty that the girl Bernadette had been a victim of hallucination, and that ended the matter for him. He never went to Lourdes to make a rigid scientific investigation of the facts as seen there. In other words he did not face the matter squarely, with that open mind and freedom from prejudice which he and his disciples affirm to be the first requisite for a scientist. Such intellectual prejudice is in no way more respectable than the moral prejudice of those who refuse to examine the cures at Lourdes, because if they found them genuine, they would have to acknowledge the Catholic Church to be the Church of God. This is the attitude of the Pharisees who shut their eyes to the miracles of our Saviour because they proved Him to be the Messias.

On December 2, 1848, the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, feeling himself unable to cope with the difficulties of that stormy time, resigned his throne in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. On Dec. 2, 1908, the same Francis Joseph abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Ferdinand. These sixty years have been years of political unrest and charge, and Francis Joseph must have been a man of consummate ability to retain not only his throne, but the respect and affection of the great mass of his subjects during that long period. When he became Emperor, there was revolution on either side of him. Hungary was in open revolt, demanding separation from the Empire. On the other hand the German Confederation, of which Austria at that time formed a part, and Francis Joseph was nominally the head, had forces within it which were trying to change its form from monarchical to republican. The revolt in Hungary was stamped out with the utmost severity, and the constitution which Ferdinand had granted to Austria was abolished.

No European sovereign ruled with a heavier hand than Francis Joseph. But this could not continue. Napoleon III., partly in pursuance of the traditional French policy of weakening Austria, and partly reminded by the Orsini bomb that he was a Carbonaro, sworn to favor Italian revolution, brought on the war of 1859, which took Lombardy from Francis Joseph and gave it to the new Kingdom of Italy. In 1866, Bismarck deliberately brought about war with Austria, with the Schleswig-Holstein affair as a pretext, but the desire to win the leadership of the German Confederation for Prussia as his real

\$15,000. This means that the P.W.'s been declared actually incurable, and published memoirs he tells how Bis- Commons,-a debate lasting from four marck said to him years afterwards, that he had some difficulty in getting "the old gentleman,"—that is, his royal master, King William of Prussia,-to go to war with Austria. proposals already noted in our news ' He had some scruples of conscience," Bismarck cynically remarked. "But having got him in," he added, "I had men unable to find employment at hard work to get him out again." His fighting spirit was up, and he wanted to crush Austria utterly. Bismarck did not think this would be good policy. He wanted to leave Austria strong enough to be a useful buffer-state between Russia and the | tion to be correct, he declared that the new German Empire which he was now building with Prussia at its head. From that time forward Austrian foreign policy, it is believed by many, has been dictated from Berlin. In bome affairs Francis Joseph became less and less of an absolute ruler as years went by, until it could be said that no King in Europe was more of a constitutional sovereign. In 1855 he aroused all the anti-Catholic feeling in the empire by the privileges which he gave to the Church in the Concordat of that date. Of late, he has given his official assent, though certainly not his approval, to several pieces of legislation which invaded the domain of the Church's most sacred rights. By thus yielding in a measure to an anti-clerical majority In Parliament he doubtless postponed the day when the anti-clericals of Austria, like those of France, will try to blot out the very name of Christianity. Through his ability to speak the dozen or more languages which prevent the various parts of his empire from being welded into a harmonious whole, he has kept them bound together by a common loyalty to himself personally. This loyalty was strengthened by sympathy for his heavy domestic afflictions, chief among which were the tragic suicide of his only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and the wanton assassination of his wife, the Empress Elizabeth. But the aged Emperor finds himself now too feeble to govern, and he resigns the reins of power to younger hands. He was only nineteen when he began to reign, - with an iron hand as we have said. His successor is forty-five, and is said to be in favor of repressive measures, too; but 1908 is not 1848. Even in the midst of the diamond jubilee festivities last week, it was thought necessary to proclaim martial law in the capital of Bohemia, whose people,now better known as Czechs,-have taken the lead among the Slav races of the empire in demanding some sort of political autonomy. When the Berlin Congress of 1878 was plan-

> them to her Empire, and for a time it looked as though a general war might follow. This also, rightly or wrongly, is attributed to Francis Ferdinand. already ruling even before the formal abdication of his uncle. One of the consequences of the war with Prussia in 1866 was that Austria was obliged to surrender Venetia to Italy, but Italy is not satisfied yet, and the press despatches of last week say that from one end of the peninsula to the other the people are crying that Trieste belongs to Italy. This would deprive Austria of the only seaport she has, and make her a purely inland nation. There is Fiume, indeed, but this belongs to Hungary, and Hungary is almost an independent kingdom already. Such are the circumstances under which the octogenarian emperor lays down his sceptre. As he melt in the Hofburg Church on Wednesday last, surrounded by fifty-five members of his family, he might well join in the *Te Deum* that was being sung in deepest gratitude to God for his having been permitted to hold a heterogeneous people together so long, keeping them from internecine strife, and thereby promoting peace

ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED.

throughout Europe.

ning how to deprive Russia of the

fruits of her conquest of Turkey, it

gave to Austria the right to occupy

and administer the affairs of the

Turkish provinces of Bosnia and

Herzegovina. A few weeks ago,

Austria startled Europe by annexing

One of the longest debates of the

o'clock in the afternoon till two o'clock in the morning,-dealt with the proposals made by the Government for relieving the unemployed,columns. They were attacked by Mr. Keir Hardie, who put the number of two millions and a quarter, and, reckoning that each unemployed man had two persons dependent on him, concluded that the number of persons needing relief was six and three-quarter millions. Assuming this calculaplans announced by Premier Asquith were altogether inadequate. On the other hand, Mr. John Burns, the Labour Party's representative in the Cabinet, asserted that Mr. Hardie's figures were altogether too large. There was nothing decided by the debate, for the Government's proposals were purely administrative, and it was not asking the House to consent to them.

The only purpose which such a debate could serve was to set men thinking on the subject, if they have not thought of it before, or set them thinking correctly if they have been thinking wrong. It is the same purpose which we hope to serve in calling the attention of our readers to the matter. The problem of unemployment has not yet become an acute one in Canada, though there were cases in some of our cities last winter. But we shall have to deal with it sooner or later, and the sooner we begin to think correctly on the subject, the better it will be for us. When we find a journal like the Spectator. which represents what ought to be the best public opinion in England, declaring that the proper thing for those who are out of employment is to go to the poorhouse and asserting most emphatically that "to admit that minimum rates of wages can be fixed and maintained by law is to admit the whole case of the Socialists," we see how much educational work needs to be done in order to make the men who influence the direction of the pation's affairs see the question in its true light.

The Saturday Review's editorials are very much more satisfactory. It does not, as the Spectator does, exclaim that making special provision for unemployed workingmen in any other fashion except under the Poor Law, will ruin the country. It merely finds fault with Mr. Burns for not telling the House of Commons what proportion of those needing relief are honest employed and what proportion are sufferers by their own fault. And it continues:

"He should make up his mind on that question, as fundamental, and frame his policy accordingly. We do not at all mean that for those who in whole or in part have brought distress upon themselves nothing need be done, that they should be left to wrift into be the wort economy, as it would certainly be the worst Christianity. But it is quite certain that what is wanted for them is something very different from what is wanted for the good worker who is the victim of bad

"If it is true that the unemployed dways consist of these two classes, we do not see that any progress can be expected until the necessity of specific and different treatment for each is recognized and acted on. It will no doubt mean a new departure, and a big one; it will be "socialism!" of course; but the whole ida of providing for the unemployed is economically socialistic. So far M. Cox is right. We cannot stop where we are. We have called in the State, and the State will insist that the man who will not make his due contribution to the common weal by working and making the best of his abilities, and then comes to the State for help, shall be put under State compulsion. If he will not look after himself and collapses, the State must look after him. Certainly, but the State will do it in her own way. The State looks after criminals and will look after him. This is the co-relative of the admission that the man who has done his utmost and tails through no fault of his own has an absolute claim on the State. The one satisfactory thing about all this sad business is that we get steadily to a clearer recognition of the duty of the whole nation to concern itself with the personal misfortunes of its citizens. Almost defunct is the economist who thinks the whole duty of man to his neighbor (and rival) consists in shrug-

Continued on page 4



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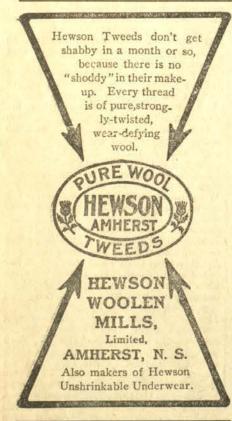
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India Under the British Crown,

Saturday, Oct. 31. Fifty years ago yesterday, the famous Proclamation of Queen Victoria, transferring the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, was read in all the great cities of India; and today Lord Minto will read at Jodhpur a new Proclama-tion from the first Emperor who has ever exercised undivided control over the whole Indian peninsula. The Queen's Proclamation was issued at a momentous period in the history of The embers of the Great Revolt were still smouldering, Great Revolt were still smouldering, and Michel's troopers were still chasing Tantia Topi amid the wilds of Central India. The angry passions that had blazed forth upon both sides were still visible. Great Britain had subdued the rising, but she had to face the task of constructing a new administration out of the fragments of the old. Into this arena of fierce encounters, and of tragic memories which still were fresh and poignant, came the message of the Queen, breathing a spirit of humanity and forgiveness and peace. "Write it." wrote her Majesty to Lord Derby, "remembering that it is a female Savereign who speaks to more than Sovereign who speaks to more than 100,000,000 of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them after a bloody civil war. . . . Such a document should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious feeling, pointing out the privileges which the Indians will receive being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and the prosperity following in the train of civilization." In that spirit the Proclamation was written: in that spirit, despite many accusotions to the contrary, it has has been scrupu-lously observed. The British in India have no reason to fear the verdict of posterity upon the half-century that has elapsed since the control of the Company was replaced by that of the Government of India as we know it

The changes which have been wrought in the Indian Empire during the last 50 years are very great. The accessions of territory represent an enormous area, Upper Burma, Baluchistan, and the Dooars have passed under our control. Our political frontier has been extended to the borders of Afghanistan and the high Pamirs on the one hand, and to the upper waters of the Mekong on the other. Our flag has been carried alike to the Roof of the World and to the heart of Indo-China. Exact statistics of the area and population ewning our sway in 1858 are lacking. No accurate estimates were made until 1872, but in that year the area of the Indian Empire was calculated at 1,450,744 square miles, with a population of 239 millions. Today it is estimated at 1,766,597 square miles, with a population of 2941 millions. That is about one-fifth of the population of the whole world. It is not always realized that two-fifths of this vast territory is still under native miles and tory is still under native rule; and hese figures do not include either the ribal territory between our administrative frontier and the Durand line on the north-west, which is under our political control, or the countries of Afghanistan and Nepal, which are to considerable extent under our in-

The material development of India under the Crown has been equally impressive. When the Queen's Pro lamation was read, John Bright said in Parliament that there were more "travelable" roads in a single English county than in the whole of India The Grand Trunk Road only reached to Benares, and had hardly any bridges. Three little stretches of rail-way were thrust inland from Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, but their total length was scarcely 300 miles. Last April there were 30,287 miles of railway open and nearly 2,000 miles under construction, while probably nearly 200,000 miles of roads were being maintained. When the Company was resisting the advent of the Crown in 1858, the Court of Directors boasted that their irrigation works irrigated 1½ million acres; today the major and minor irrigation works irrigate nearly 23 million acres. This is exclusive of private irrigation works, which probably irrigate another 26½ million acres. The total irrigated area of British India, including both State and private works, is now close upon 50 million acres even in a dry year. The foreign trade of the country has grown by leaps and bounds. In the last year of the Company the exports of India were valued at 39\mu millions technique and the imports that it is of India were valued at 394 millions sterling, and the imports at 144 millions. During the year which ended last March the exports were estimated at 118 millions sterling, and the imports at 91 millions, while the addition of 244 millions for net imports of treasure brings the aggregate total to the enormous sum of 2334 millions sterling. There was only one jute factory in Bengal in 1858, and the Bombay cotton mill industry was still in its infancy. Today the forests of chimneys in the island of Bombay and on the banks of the Hugli attest the extraordinary mouth of the little and extraordinary growth of the jute and cotton trades. All over India the process of industrial development is at work, and 700,000 persons are now in regular employment in Indian factories. Much of the capital on which these industries are based is Indian.

It would be easy to pour forth streams of figures in proof of the progress of India under the Crown. Take, for instance, the question of revenue. In the year before the Mutiny broke out the total revenue, at the then rate of exchange, was 33‡ millions sterling. Last year, allowing for the fall in exchange, the total was 71 millions,

When buying your next black or blue was suit see that goods are stanped "Briny Upeep Serge" every three yards on the suit see that good back back.

and for the current year it is estimated that the early period of the at 731 millions; and these figures do not ake into account the large growth in expenditure in local areas. Land revenue represented half the total receipts in the former period, but now it only constitutes nine twenty-fifths of the total. Take, again, the question of education. In 1858 the expenditure was £394,000, the number of scholars comparatively small; last year there were 47 million males under instruction and 623,000 females, while the total expenditure was 33 millions sterling. Yet when it is considered that the last census revealed only 154 million literate persons in India, of whom less than a million were fe-males, it must be held that a completely successful educational policy is still far to seek. Only in one respect do the available statistics show a decline since 1858. When the Crown took over the control of India there were 93,000 English and 213,000 native troops. Today, in spite of great increases of territory, the strength is 76,000 English and 149,000 native troops, excluding the Volunteers and the Imperial Service forces. If, as is sometimes said, our rule rests upon bayonets, they are neither very numerous nor very visible. It is not, however, the purpose of

this article to deal solely with the moral and material development of India under the Crown. The few facts quoted are merely introduced by way of illustration. They might be inof illustration. They might be in-definitely multiplied did space permit. In every department of the Adminstration a remarkable advance has been witnessed. The codification of the civil and criminal laws, which has done so much to improve the administration of justice, was one of the first great tasks undertaken by the new Executive. The conservation of the forests of India, a matter of the utmost importance to the well being of large masses of the rural population, was only begun systematically after the Company ceased to exist. The wonderful system of famine prevention and relief, which has just successfully undergone a most severe test in the United Provinces, is entirely the creation of Crown control. The general rise in the standard of living and comfort during the last 50 years has been most marked. The evidence on the point is overwhelming, though too detailed and too technical to be reproduced here. Large measures intended to give the people a considerable share in the management of their own affairs have from time to time been passed. In the Imperial and provincial Legislative Councilstheir representatives can make their voices heard, even although there has been little real delegation of power. An elaborate system of local selfgovernment has been devised, which is perhaps in excess of the require-ments of the country. There are now 750 municipalities, with an annual income of about six millions sterling, controlling the local affairs of nearly 17 million people. There are also 1,087 district and local boards, with an annual revenue of over three millions. But the almost entirely rural character of the bulk of the population of India, which necessarily restricts local self government, is never adequately realized in this country. In all India there are only 31 towns with a population of over 100,000, as against 85 such towns in England and Wales alone. The typical unit of population in India remains, and must always remain, a cluster of dwellings around a well and a tree or two.-London Times.

James II and His Wives.

of James II. He has been misrepre- unfair to his supporters that sheet sented by popular Whig historians, although the general idea of him is not so remote from the truth as that of his son, the Old Chevalier—so king who, as his sagacious brother strangely and wantonly maligned by Thackeray in "Esmond." His character, which shows such striking contrasts (to the superficial view, at least,) is worth a careful and im-

been exploit-Restoration has ed to weariness, that one is rather tired of the stories about lights - o' - love in Grammont, and that even Pepys has been quoted much too often, there is abundant material, not so exploited, for the social history of the later years and for the sordid and pitiful (however necessary or inevitable) drama of the Revolution.

The room is not occupied by Mr.

Allan Fea. His book James II. and His Wives, with 40 illustrations (Methuen, 12s. 6d. net), is a piece of book-making. That is not to say that it has no right to exist or is not a readable compilation. It is not bad book-making; the author has read widely in his subject, and in the interesting Memoirs of Lord Ailesbury he has tapped a source not at all widely known. But his own contribution is almost negligible: his book lacks the broad view, to say nothing of the original view, the insight, the vivid presentment, the qualities, in fine, any one of which raises book-making to a substantive contribution to history or literature. It is neither a good narrative of events nor a serious study of character. It is a great pity that an excellent opportunity should have been lost. seems to have the knowledge, and, with a more carefully - considered plan, more original thought devoted to his material, and, we must add, greater pains in his writing, which is sometimes extremely clumsy, might have written a study of James both valuable and durable, instead of an agreeably gossiping volume. His title suggests a social rather than political study, though it is impossible to separate the two in the case of kings, and we do not complain that he has not done so. As a social study, however, it is rather sketchy. We learn nothing fresh of Anne Hyde or Mary of Modena, the wives of the title. Even what is known is not fully reproduced. The unpleasant circumstances of the first marriage, the plot to ruin Anne's reputation, for example, are rather slurred over -naturally, if Mr. Fea was writing for the school-room, but in that case his choice of subject was a mistake. On the other hand, the virtues of Mary of Modena, one of the most lovable women of her time, her fine fortitude and genuine piety, receive something less than fair prominence. The apparent riddle of James' character, the contrast between the brave and dashing young man and the hopelessly timid and hesitating elderly man, does not get an entirely satisfactory solution, though Mr. Fea seems to suggest, we think with truth, that a shrinking from killing his ex-subjects, whom he believed loyal to him at heart, accounted largely for his timidity at the Boyne. It was a fatuous quality in a general, to be sure, and how-There is certainly room for a Life ever amiable in its humanity was so cowardice would not have been much worse. It is a tragic history, that of James, of a doomed man, of a remarked, was sure to be "sent on his travels again." But this is not the place to write an essay on it and we wait for the Life which shall be a

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

DUTTES — (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.

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

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior



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

After I had left this tutor, whose name charity forbids me to mention, and in whose heart I pray the seed of grace may be sown in return for the evil he implanted in mine, I was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where my father and uncle had been. Whilst there I did not hear the same vehem-ent abuse of the Catholic Church though I heard little said in her favour. The ideas, however, which my tutor had led me to form of the Anglican Establishment and the bishops appointed by Elizabeth, were greatly modified and altered. I considered it to be a Christian and true church, although for myself I still clung to what appeared to me a purer and better creed than that of the Puritans, who were so called because Puritans, who were so called because they had purged away all the errors of Popery. I passed through the usual course of classical study without distinguishing myself in any way, and was then placed by my uncle with a barrister in the Temple to study civil law. Somewhat later I was sent to Paris, more perhaps with a view of learning the French language, than for the sake of attending the lectures on jurisprudence at the University. Whilst I was there my uncle obtained for me the post of secretary to the for me the post of secretary to the English Ambassador, one which he himself had formerly filled, and I began to tread the smooth and slippery paths of diplomacy.

I cannot say that my residence in Paris tended to give me a better opinion of the Catholic Church. Henry III, who was then upon the throne, was a slave to his passions; his mother, the famous Catherine de Medici, did not do her religion much credit, and the Court imitated the royal example only too faithfully. To this was added the fierce hatred against the Huguenots, which was intensified by the war and by the mass-acre of St. Bartholomew. I used to attend a Calvinistic conventicle, where the forcible language employed by the preachers recalled the utterance of my tutor in early days. We had orders from Elizabeth through Lord Burghely, to foment by every means Burghely, to foment by every means in our power the religious strife in France, as well as the insurrection in the Netherlands, since England had nothing to fear, while they lasted, from the two great Catholic powers of which she stood in dread. I was then initiated into not a few intrigues and underland the street in the underhand practices. Only on the day when all secrets are revealed, will it be made known to what expedients the politician will resort for the purpose of attaining the end he has in view. And yet the very persons who acted in this manner, re-proached the Jesuits with taking it as their principle, that the end justifles

the means! When the Duke d'Alencon, one of the King's brothers, was in treaty for Elizabeth's hand, and travelled to Linzbeth's hand, and traveled to London with a grand retinue, I was chosen to accompany him. The Duke was twenty-four years old, the Queen twice his age; and I confess I blushed for my Sovereig; when I saw her behaving like a young maiden towards her youthful suitor. But my Uncle Walkingham avalained to me that the Walsingham explained to me that the marriage of the Queen to a French prince was expedient as the only means of counteracting the power of Spain, which was increased by an alliance with Portugal. I was present at the banquet which the Lord Treasurer gave at Burghley House on the 30th of April 1581, in honour of the distinguished guest.

That day was a memorable one for me, because I then for the first time saw Judith Cecil, Lord Burghley's daughter, who later on, in the Providence of God was to exercise a most beneficial influence over me. My uncle directed my attention to this rich heiress. My fortune, he told me, was not equal to my birth, and he would not have much to bequeath to me, as he had not amassed wealth in the service of his sovereign. His col-league Burghley, on the contrary, had been enriched by the acquisition of large estates on the confiscation of the church property. Of course the number of aspirants for the hand of his daughter was not small, but that must not deter me from attempting to win the prize, as he saw no reason why I should not be successful. In fact my grave and sedate manner might per-chance prove an attraction to the girl, whose own demeanour was quite and reserved. Nothing moreover would give him greater satisfaction than the

match.

Walsingham's wish was tantamount to a command for me. But when once I had seen the lovely maiden, I needed no urging on his part to induce me to approach her. During my presence in London I often had occasion to go to Lord Burghley's house on official business, and thus the opportunity was afforded me of seeing his daughter at a time when she was not surrounded with a crowd of admirers. Our conversation generally turned upon serious topics, often questions of religious and philosophical nature were discussed by us. Her clear intelligence detected the inconsistency nature were discussed by us. Her clear intelligence detected the inconsistency involved in Calvin's terrible doctrine of predestination; she was the first to point it out to me. In vain did I seek to find a flaw in her reasoning; the doctrine of free will, which she expounded to me, appeared far more just and right; but how astonished I was, when, at a subsequent period, I discovered that the arguments she used were in accordance with the teachings of the Catholic Church which I held in such horror! It was after my return to Paris that I found this out, and I immediately wrote to Judith Cecil, informing her that her views on the subject of predestination were those held by the Papists, and

warning her, lest she should be ensured by them to her eternal destruction. This was not the only theological love letter I addressed to which Walsingham's other spies restriction. This was not the only theological love letter I addressed to would render us.

Which Walsingham's other spies restricted, we should have every reason to be content with the service he would render us.

Bulgaria, to acknowledge the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, to declare that Crete belongs to Greece, perhaps to her, and her answers to them were such as would have taxed a cleverer hand than mine to refute.

In the mean time we were not idle at the embassy. Through the reports of spies it had become known to us that the Duke of Guise was planning an invasion of England, in view of liberating Mary Stuart, to whom he was related, placing her upon the throne of England which belonged to her by right, and re-establishing the Catholic religion by force of arms. In imagination I saw the fires of Smithfield re-kindled, of which I had been told in my childhood, and I knew that the victims and the right had been to be successful. the victims would be taken from those whom I counted my best friends, We therefore made every exertion to avert the catastrophe. I was despatched in all baste to London. In consequence of the information I gave, Francis Throgmorton's house was searched, and in it the whole plan of the invasion was discovered. After that the Queen received me very graciously, and Lord Burghley distinguished me with so many marks of his favour, that I was generally regarded as his future son-in law, the more so, because his daughter made no secret of her liking for me. This, together with the conviction that I had been the means of unmasking traitors to their country, prevented me from grieving, as I should otherwise have done over the bloodshed that followed the discovery of the plot. Unfortunately, a considerable number of indocent priests were sacrificed on that occasion, whose blood may God not lay to my charge.

The Spanish ambassador, Don Bernardino de Mendoza was also implicated in the plot; he was compelled to leave London at once. The King of Spain appointed him to the post of ambassador in Paris, and it was ambassador in Faris, and it was natural to suppose that he would lose no opportunity of revenging himself on Elizabeth and Burghley for his abrupt and ignominious dismissal. My uncle gave me instructions to watch Mendoza narrowly, and sent over some of his most experienced spies to work under my orders. Before long we got wind of a new design, of which, as it appeared, the King of Spain was this time the originator. This was hardly time the originator. This was hardly to be wondered at, for Elizabeth had sent forces under the command of Leicester to aid the insurgents in the Netherlands, and the English fleet under Sir Francis Drake was laying waste the coast of Galicia and the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. But we were unable to learn anything further about this design, until the wretched apostate Gifford came to our help. About this man a few words must now be said, which will lead up to the subject of Babington's conspiracy.
Gilbert Gifford belonged to one of
the best families in Staffordshire.

For the sake of the Catholic faith, his father had been reduced from opulence to penury, and had spent long years in prison. In order to secure a Catholic education for his son, a lad of remarkable talent, he sent him across the Channel, at the risk of incurring a severe penalty, to the seminary founded at Douay by Dr. Allen. The fact that the boy early evinced, besides considerable mental gifts, an unruly disposition, a frivolous character, and an utter in-difference to religion, may have de-termined the father to confide his training to Catholic priests. He was removed by the hand of death before he had the sorrow of seeing how vain had been all his care on behalf of his had been all his care on behalf of his son. In the class room Gilbert easily distanced his fellow pupils; and when the seminary was removed from Douay to Rheims, he was appointed Professor of Philosophy, although only twenty years of are His law serious enterprise. During his soonly twenty years of age. His lec-tures were admirable, but his morals left so much to be desired that after left so much to be desired that after repeated admonitions and chastisements, his superiors threatened him with expulsion from the seminary. Thereupon he ran away, taking with him a sum of money which the Duke of Guise had given him as a benefaction to the seminary. In Paris, whether he betook himself, the misappropriated money was quickly squandered in riotous living. Like the Prodical, he began to be in want: the Prodigal, he began to be in want; but he did not, like the Prodigal, return in contrition to his father saying: I have sinned before Heaven and before thee. On the contrary, the unhappy young man took another step on the downward road; he gave up his religion, and plunged into the

abyss of unbelief.
Such were the circumstances in which Gifford found himself, when I accidentally made his acquaintance about the new year 1586. We had met in a tavern, and hearing who I was, he had requested the host to introduce him to me, as a fellow-countryman of good family. As he was well, almost elegantly dressed, and knew very well how to behave, I invited him to sit down at my table, near to a warm fire. At first our conversation was on general topics, the state of England, the last news from the Low Countries; but presently, after casting more than once a cautious glance around him, to ascertain whether there was any one who understood English near enough to overhear us, he drew his seat closer, and said he wanted to say a word to me in confidence. He than offered his services to me as a spy. No one he asserted, could be found better able to serve England in this capacity than was, he had requested the host to

I declared myself willing, at least to test his ability to serve us, and gave him a few sovereigns in advance. It agreed between us, that we should meet at the same place a week hence, for it would have been impru-dent in the highest degree for him to be seen at the English embassy, since that would awaken the suspicions of Mary Stuart's party. We then parted. I cannot say how distasteful to me was intercourse with such traitors. It was, however, unavoidable, for the statesmanship of these days consisted to a great extent in the employment of these men, contemptemployment of these men. contemptible as they were in every respect. My uncle Walsingham himself expended enormous sums out of his private purse on these vile spies. There were more than a hundred in his pay, and the most valuable, although the most despicable of these were apostates and even fallen priests. The knowledge of this led me to form a very low opinion of the Popish clergy; I did not remember the old saving: corrunting member the old saying: corruptio optimi pessima; the higher the state, the more terrible the fall from it.

To make a long story short, Gifford showed himself to be a practised deceiver, for in a brief peroid he wormed himself into the confidence of wormed hinself into the confidence of the Archbishop of Glasgow and of Thomas Morgan. The latter had been a primary factor in the first scheme for liberating the Queen of Scots, and Elizabeth would gladly have sent him to the gallows. But he slipped through her Majesty's fingers and escaped to Paris; Elizabeth sent the Order of the Garter to Henry III in order to Garter to Henry III., in order to to the first to the first to induce him to surrender the conspira-tor to her, and the king, not daring to comply with her demand, yet desirous to show himself her friend, consigned him to the Bastille. This did not prevent him from taking part in all the intrigues set on foot in behalf of Mary Stuart, for the French policy at that time, was to play a double game. Gifford shrewdly guessed that Morgan was the chief concocter of the new plot, and so artfully did he dissemble and deceive him, that he was soon in possession of that he was soon in possession of important facts. His method was to act the part of a zealous Catholic, and feign an enthusiastic attachment to the Queen of Scots. He even devised a cratty plan whereby letters could be conveyed to her without the knowledge of her jailer. As the partisms of the royal captive desired above all things to find some means of carrying things to find some means of carrying on a secret correspondence with her, Gifford appeared to Morgan in the light of an anxiliary sent by Heaven. He furnished him with letters of recommendation to Chateaupeuf, the French ambassador in London, who had hitherto refused to comply with the request that he would convey letters to the Queen of Scots. Mendoza was in like manner deceived; he too trusted the hypoerite, who simulated the utmost devotion to the Catholic cause, and whom the more cautions Morgan had already taken into his confidence.

Thus by the beginning of March Gifford was able to give me the particulars of two plots to effect the realease of the Queen of Scots, which were already being carried out to some extent. Of these one was the work of a certain Mr. Babington, who had gathered around him a few young Catholic noblemen with whose cooperation he hoped to set the Queen free by some coup de main. This same Babington had been in Paris in journ in Paris Babington had spent more time on the amusements of the carnival than preparations for a political action, although he had been in communication with the Duke of Guise.—The other project was of far greater moment; Philip II. was at last preparing in earnest for a descent upon England. The Prince of Parma was appointed leader of the expedition, and the arrangements were now being concluded; Mary Stuart's hand was promised to the Prince, and in order to concert operations with the captive Princess, her friends were desirous to make use of the method of

communicating with her, which Gifford had suggested.

This information appeared to me so trustworthy and so important, that I trustworthy and so important, that I forthwith despatched a special messenger to carry it in cipher to my uncle Walsingham. By the same messenger he sent me back word, to come to London, without my departure being known, if possible, and to bring Gifford with me. This I did in the commemcement of April.

(To be continued.)

The Situation in the Balkan States.

One does need to be a profound dip-lomatist to foresee that the Balkan trouble will have a pacific solution. Sometime in 1909 the Powers that made the Treaty of Berlin will meet together to ratify the sovereignty of



Black Watch The Big Black Plug.

decree the absolute independance of Montenegro, to decide what "compensation" is to be allotted to the great Powers which have not so far made anything out of the trouble, and finally to devise means for keeping together for some time longer, all that is to be left of the Empire of Turkey in Europe. It is impossible to be enthusiastic about this future meeting of European diplomatists—they will form just such another body as the Powers sent to the Hague last year, with strict instruc-tions to do as little as possible. The Powers of Europe have long since for-gotten that they are the heirs of the Crusades, of the heroes of Lepanto, he liberators of Buda and Vienna. Had they remembered that Turkey would have been driven back a cen-tury ago into Asia, whence it came to bring barbarism and desolation into bring barbarism and desolation into Christian Africa, Spain, the Greek Archipelago, Illyria, Thrace, the Hellespont, Sicily, Otranto, up to the very walls of Vienna until it was routed by John Sobieski. To day these same heirs of the Crusades are endeavouring to keep the successor of Mahomet II and Soliman on his tottering throne—it is owing to their jealousies that Jerusalem and all the scenes sanctified by our Redemption, evangelised by by our Redemption, evangelised by the Apostles, civilised first by Greco-Roman culture and then by Catholicism, are still in the hands of the Mohametans. England, which pro-fesses to be so mightily indignant at the action of Bulgaria and Austria, has practically done the same thing with Egypt, which the Saltan claims as his territory, and France, also throbbing with righteous wrath, is in calm possession of Tunis, another slice of Turkish territory. The result of the coming Congress ought to be the complete liberation of the Balkans from the Turkish yoke. But that happy event, which would be the dawn of a better day for catholicism in the Orient, will not be the result of

Forty years ago there was a fair prospect that the great mass of Bulgarians would have passed from schism garians would have passed from schism to the Catholic Church, but that was frustrated by the intrigues and pres-sure to "Orthodox" Russia, and the chances of the conversion of a whole people became further diminished ten years ago when the new "Czar the Bulgarians pawned his soul and his honour to Russia by handling over his infant son Boris to the schismatic Greek Church. Over a thousand years before, in 864, Boris, the first great King of the Bulgarians, was con-verted to christianity, and under his successor Simon (892 927) the nation grew extremely powerful. Assailed by the Serbs and Turks in the XIV century Bulgaria was dismembered, and in 1396 it fell entirely under Turkish dominion, under the stress of persecution a great number of Bulgarians became Mohammedans. Towards the close of the XVIII century the nationalist spirit began to grow in strength. At the same time a marked movement in favour of cath olicism began to set in, until 1870 when an imperial firman made of the Bulgarian church an independent religious communion under an independent Exarch, and since then nationality and "Orthodoxy" have been inseparably interwined in the minds of the people.-Rome.

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ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED. (Continued from page 1)

ging shoulders at his neighbor's illluck and congratulating himself on his own better fortune. We are not content to sit on the shore and sing "suave mari" as we watch our friends struggling out of the deep. We now step down and give them a hand, taking our chance of their pulling us in instead of our pulling them

This is worldly wisdom strongly tinetured with Christianity. The Spectator's proposals are worldly wisdom without any such tincture; and the wisdom itself we are now calling into question. But in spite of the Saturday's optimistic opinion, we believe that the Spectator, in this case as in the case of the religious persecution in France, and the question of Modernism, represents a very much larger and more influential section of the British public than that which is represented by the Saturday Review. This section of the public insists that the question of unemployment must be dealt with in a business-like way, and criticises Mr. Asquith's proposals because they are not business-like. On the contrary, the Saturday says:

"Mr. Asquith's programme shows no novel treatment, no special ingenuity, no marked breadth of conception. But it is an honest attempt and on a scale large enough to be called serious. Mr. Asquith practically admits the doctrine of the right to work, for he deliberately proposes that money shall be paid out of taxes to compensate local authorities for loss they incur in providing work for the unemployed. Loss is expected; it is looked in the face, and provided for; the measure being the difference be-tween the market value of labour and the value to the locality of the labour of the unemployed. This loss is practically certain; with the best machinery it will not be possible always to find amongst, the unample of the desired amongst. find amongst the unemployed men trained and naturally suitable for the particular work available. Also, most of the men will have deteriorated as workers under the stress of unemployment. We must therefore question Mr. Asquith's description of his proposals as a matter of business. Were it a strict matter of business, we do not see how the nation could accept the plan at all. This is not to say it will be false national economy to do so. The inevitable loss in money or money value will be more than made up by moral and physical gain. It is worth while paying a good deal to save large numbers among the unemployed from the demoralisation and decay that threaten them. This cannot be done by mere money aid or any other relief; it can only be done by putting men on to work required by the community and paid for at regular rates. How this work is to be found we need not on this occasion stop to inquire, for the municipalities have submitted the work they are going to put in hand, and the Prime Minister has told the House what the Government is going to do by way of direct employment. For the present, at any rate, work has been found, whether enough or of the right sort only experience can show. The great thing now is to see that the allocation of work is on the best lines."

BISHOP-ELE F MACDONALD.

In the brief summary of the events connected with the lamented depar-ture of the Right Reverend Dr. Mac-Donald which we gave last week, be passed over with bare mention. Not the least important was the address and presentation by the Professors and students of St. Francis Xavier's College, of the faculty of which Dr. MacDonald was a most distinguished member from his return from Rome in 1884 until his Andrews in 1903. We give below the address and a synopsis of the reply of the Bishop-elect:

To the Right Rev. Alexander Mac-Donald, D. D., Bishop elect of Victoria:

MY LORD, -We, the Rector, professors, and students of the University of St. Francis X wiers, heartly join in the chorus of congratulations that have been showered upon you since your promotion to the See of Victoria, B. C. We feel that we ought to strike a special note in that chorus, for we proudly claim you as our own. Your Alma Mater naturally rejoices to see you stand so prominently among her thost worthy and illustrious sons. For nineteen years you were a guiding spirit within her walls. By precept and example you z-alously strove to attune to virtue the character of her students, and to infuse into their winds a portion of that deep and solid learning for which you are so justly famed. We indeed owe you a debt of gratitude that we cannot discharge, for the best we can offer is a feeble expression of our joy at your elevation. Gratia pro rebus merito debetur

We view, however, your departure to a distant country with feelings of pain as well as pleasure. We grieve to see you leave us, but we rejoice that the Holy See has seen fit to place under your charge a larger portion of under your charge a larger portion of the Lord's vineyard. Your wider sphere of action will entail, it is true, new cares and responsibilities, but they will only serve to bring out more and more the fine qualities of mind and heart with which you are an-dowed. That you are well qualified to be "the salt of the earth" your past record amply proves. The priestly virtues which are so conspicuous in your character and which you have so record amply proves. The priestly virtues which are so conspicuous in your character and which you have so well matured have won, and will constitute the sanctuary in native hard-

tinue to win, for you respect and admiration. The distinguished personal merit which has raised you to the plentitude of sacredotal dignity and office has made your name revered far beyond the confines of Canada. In the West, therefore, it is known already. On the shores of the Pacific they know that a true shepherd is coming to them, a shepherd before whom the mustering forces of Rationalism shall recede in dismay. Of that confidence the learned works that you have published already furnished an ample guarantee; they place in striking evidence the manly vigour, the profound loyalty, and the splendid ability you can display against those who would dim the lustre of our dear and venerable Church.

My Lord, our attachment to you is not to be measured by the material gift we here present. As an expression of our sentiments it is quite inadequate. Confident, however, of a gracious appreciation, we offer you the pontificalia which accompany this the pontineana which accompany this address. They serve as a souvenir of our enduring affection, respect, and admiration. They represent, too, our sincere and heartfelt prayer that Heaven's choicest blessings may always be upon you in ever-increasing bounty. We dare hope also, in view of our relations with you in the past, that we shall find an abiding place in that we shall find an abiding place in your memory and that you will not forget us when you approach God's

"Tho' lost to sight to mem'ry dear Thou ever will remain."

To this address, Dr. MacDonald replied at length. He feelingly thanked the students and members of the Faculty for their kind remem-brance of him. Then he reverted to the past, and described his relations with the College. He had been associated with it, he said, during the greater part of his conscious life. No other man, he believed, lectured so long in the institution as he. The memory of other days cast a halo around the scenes of his youth and early manhood. The old glebe and the old college were still dear to him, for he saw fostered within their walls the spirit of study and devotion to higher things. A look at them now, and at the use to which they are put, recalled to his mind those words of

"Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away;
O, that that earth, which kept the world in
awe.
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's
flaw."

Thus all things earthly perish. Man himself is a creature, half beast, half angel. In the one part is rooted a striving for lower things, in the other a longing for the things of the spirit. Today, in the world at large, the tendency is downward; the mere beast in man is glorified. Young men, guard against that spirit. Let the spirit of Christ breathe in the new institution as it did in the old. It is the spirit that ought to differentiate a Catholic college. In conclusion, he earnestly besought his hearers to pray for him that God would give him the grace to carry out well the mission assigned to him, "for the night cometh, when no one can work."

(Continued on page

St. Agnes' Church, Dover, Guy, Opened.

On Sunday, November 29th, the little settlement of Dover, where land the great Atlantic cables, was supremely happy, and pardonably proud. The day that the good people of the place had longed for, but scarcely hoped to see, had come there own little church was completed and the Holy Sacrifice was offered

For fifteen years Mass had been celebrated monthly in the little school house, and while the people wor-shipped reverently there, they always felt that some building, however humble, should be set apart for the sole worship of God. This seemed but an idle hope for a people whose only resources lay in the fisheries of he most dangerous portion of the Nova Scotian coast, -for while coastwise shipping gives justly dreaded White Point a wide berth, the hardy Dover fisherman must daily make it his departure and his landfall. In spite, however, of these difficulties, and of a succession of hard years, they went bravely to work, and with the sympathy and generous assistance of their neighbors of all classes and creeds the work was accomplished; and with that same generous assistance they hope in a short time to pay off the remaining debt.

The task, under the circumstances, was a difficult one and involved much hard work and many sacrifices; but now they are happy and they have given to God an abiding place in their midst; they have raised above their homes the emblem of salvation, and

beneath its shadow they feel secure. The church is beautifully situated, overlooking the bay, and in full view of every home in the settlement,visible even to men on the fishing grounds, and this fact is more than a sentimental consideration, for the fisherman returning with the rising gale settles to his task with renewed courage, when in beyond the cruel rocks and angry breakers that he must negotiate, rises the little spire holding aloft its golden emblem of

hope and its promise of safety.

The church is well and substantially built. This goes without saying when those who know the man are told that Thomas O'Neil, who superintended the work, had a free hand to build to his own satisfaction. The interior walls are done in narrow sheathing

wood, and the general effect is certainly neat and beautiful. The building is doubly valuable because of its full size, well-lighted basement, which will be put to practical use. The warm air heating system is so ar-ranged as to heat both church and

On account of the lateness of the season when the work was completed, it was thought wise to postpone the blessing until next summer, when the solemn dedication to divine service under the patronage of St. Agnes will take place. Although no solemn ceremony was announced for the opening, the first Mass drew from the neighboring parishes a crowd that taxed the building to its limit. The Canso choir rendered the Mass, but at Benediction in the afternoon the new Dover choir made its initial bow to the public and the singing was cred-itable indeed. Father Robitaille of Port Felix, the preacher of the occa-sion, arrived in the afternoon, and at Benediction delivered a solid and im-pressive sermon in French, to a most appreciative audience.

Thus the work goes on. Another church has been opened. Another little work for the greater honor and glory of God has been accomplished, and another community has tried to satisfy, according to its means, the obligation of giving to God what is His due; and in this happy land of ours such is the spirit of the people. it is given cheerfully because the heart of the people is good. The people of Dover are proud of

their church, and prouder now of their home settlement because of its presence there. Visitor.

A delegation of civil servants interviewed the City Treasury Board of St. John, N. B., and said they had definitely decided to appeal the case of Abbot vs. the city of St. John to the privy council to determine whether or not municipalities can tax civil servants' income. The cost of the appeal will be about \$4,000 and government employes all over Canada will contribute.

Seventeen persons perished in a furious storm which has lashed the Newfoundland coast for forty-eight hours on the 2nd and 3rd inst. In all ten fishing vessels have gone ashore, most of them breaking into fragments on the rocks. The victims of the gale were members of the crews of three of these crafts. The fishermen were all residents of Newfoundland fishing

The steamer Soo City, the wreckage of which is reported as having been found near Cape Ray, Newfoundland, found near Cape Ray, Newfoundland, was bound from ports in the great lakes to New York, and was last reported at Ogdensburg on November 11. The Soo City was of 438 net tons, 171 feet long, 33 feet beam. She sailed from Chicago. She was officered by Captain J. G. Dillon, of New York, and carried a crew of 14 men. She left Chicago on November 5. left Chicago on November 5.

Out in Kansas City there was serious troutle on Tuesday with some re-ligious fanatics. John Sharpe, known as "Adam God," a street preacher, and a woman claiming to be his wife, became furious at some interference of the police at their meetings, and immediately commenced to shoot at the officers. One policeman was instantly killed, and a couple of others were shot. Sharp was fatally injured and a child in charge of the woman had its face shot away.

The Government of Canada is now prepared to actively begin business as issuers of Old Age Annuities. The final order-in-Council approving the actuarial rates adopted has been passed. Literature explaining the advantages of the system as a guarantailing its investment feature, has been sent out for distribution by Postmasters throughout the Country, and applications for annuities received from intending purchasers will be promptly dealt with.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs shows that during the fiscal year ending March last, the Indians in Canada number 110,205, a decrerse of 140 as compared with an increase of 189 in 1906 07. The falling off in the Indian population last year is attributed principally to the ravages of deseases which is re-sponsible for about 40 per cent. of the premature deaths. The report notes that the Indians generally are becoming more self-reliant, and the expendi-ture for destitution which amounted to \$182, 700 ten years ago has de-creased to \$143,000.

The excitement caused by the recent disturbances in St. Pierre. Miq., over the question of parochial schools, has entirely subsided for the present at least. Governor Didelot, who arrived there from France on the cruiser Admiral Aube, has experienced no un-pleasantness. It is expected that the cruiser will remain there until the school question is finally settled and a supply of coal for her use is on its way from North Sydney. The schools which the government attempted to close are still open. It is believed that the island will remain calm until the decision of the French government in the school matter has been received.

The British paymaster-general has issued the f llowing warning, which should be carefully read by the many persons in this country whose heads are full of dreams about fortunes in the old country: "The list of next of kin, heirs to unclaimed money, etc., issued by various persons are not offi-cial publications and often contains gross misstatements and exagger-ations. The public are cautioned against relying upon the statements of persons styling themselves, 'un-claimed money agents' at home or claimed money agents, at home or abroad, and professing to be able to recover money in Chancery on payment

DRUMMOND GOAL

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

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Christmas Gifts

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Furs for Children

Children's imitation bear skin coats, lined throughout with flannelette. Sizes from one to eight years.

Infant's eiderdown jackets, kimona styles, finished with fancy stitching, colors grey, blue, red and white.

Holiday Gloves

Our collection of gloves, destined for holiday gifts is this year more imposing than ever before and affords to buyers the widest possible choice and a good range of prices.

Ladies' Slippers

In mocha, wool lined and nicely trimmed with fur; would make a nice present for your sweetheart, wife or mother.

Furs for Ladies



We are the sole agents for the celebrated Moose Head brand furs. Ladies' fur lined coats with rat lining and sable collar. Ladies' persian lamb jackets with mink trimming. Also stoles in all kinds and styles of furs.

The Annex

What Shall I Give?

Some of the most satisfactory gifts to give and that will be appreciated by the men are smoking jackets, dressing gowns, coat sweaters, fancy vests and cardigan jickets. We have a large assortment of ties, knitted mufflers, silk and linen handkerchiefs, gloves in mochaand kid, shirts. braces, etc.

Don't put off your Christmas buying. Come early and select the best patterns.

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A. KIRK & CO. Antigonish, N.

四河南部 保护 中华

The Dominion Coal Company's output for November was 244,304 tons and the shipments 293,558 tons.

Liberty of the press was granted recently by the Turkish government, and in all probability the restrictions against books will be abolished.

It is announced that Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock has been offered, and has accepted the position of postmaster-general in Mr. Taft's cabinet. This is the first cabinet position filled.

Judge Wells of Dorchester, N. B., sentenced Robert Haamey, mail carrier, who pleaded guilty of robbery of the mails, to three years in the penitentiary.

A free rural mail delivery is being installed between St. John, N. B., and Loch Lomond, N. B., and may be extended to St. Martins. Two routes have been opened in Carleton county,

Industry, that of gathering press-ing and shipping seaweed has been started at North Shore Wallace, and promises to be an important factor in that section. The "Rest East" Mattress Co., of Arkansas are the origin-

General Ismail Mahir Pasha, a former aid-de-camp of the Sultan of Torkey who investigated the revolutionary movement in the army last May, and who was considered to have been a spy of the old regime, was assassinated on Thursday.

Murdock MacDonald was fatally injured at the rod mill of the steel plant on Friday. Immediately after the accident the unfortunate man was taken to the hospital, but died on the

Mayor Kelly of North Sydney has been charged with selling liquor. His trial is now on. A man in the Mayor's service has, according to the evider ce, repeatedly taken liquor from the Customs for delivery to steamers.

The November report of Glace Bay Hospital is as follows: Number of patients Nov. 1st, 80; Patients admitted during month 70; daily average 80.9; lowest treated in one day 76; highest treated in one day 86; operations 40; deaths 3.

The Liberals in England suffered another disasterous defeat in the byeelection for a member of the House of Commons. Captain Prettyman, Conservative, running in one of the Middlesex divisions, was victorious over A. P. Dence, the Liberal candi-

President Nord Alexis of Hayti has been deposed and is now safe on board the French training ship Duguay Trouin, and Port au Prince is in the hands of the Revolutionists. General Antoine Simon, the leader of the insurgents, is marching up the peninsula with an Army of 5,000 and a new President, General Legitime, has been

The British authorities have been informed by cable that Canada has taken the greatest possible precautions to prevent the foot and mouth diseases, which has broken out in the United States, from gaining a foothold in Canada. An embargo was last week placed on live stock and hides from the affected States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland. Special guards have been stationed at all railways and highways, crossing the international boundary to enforce this prohibition.

Personals

Mr. William Chisholm, M. P., went to Ottawa on Saturday.

The Rev. W. M. Smallman will preach in the Baptist Church, Antigonish, on Sunday evening next.

Messrs, Alexander McDonald and Daniel McDonald, of Kennedy & Mc-Denald, railway contractors operating on the G. T. P. at Baher Brook, Mada-waska, N. B., arrived at their homes in Antigonish on Monday evening, and will remain for a couple of months.

Among the Advertisers.

Don't buy toys, etc., till you see

See our 10, 15, 20 and 25c. counters. Bonner's.

Cider for your mince meat, sweet and nice, at Bonner's.

Found, in town, a sum of money. Apply at Casket office. Get your Xmas and New Year cards

at Bonner's, immense stock 200 pairs rabbits wanted at once by

C. B. Whidden & Son.

1000 bushels good oats wanted by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Choice No. 1 salt herring, regxlar price \$3.50 now \$3, at Haley's market.

Buy your Xmas bakery goods at Bonner's. You save money by so

Boys- we have 40 dozen hockey sticks, good ones at low prices. Bon-

Wanted, a horse, age between 5 and 10, fair roadster, quiet and sound. Address K. P. O., Box 98, Antigonish. Cranberries, celery, parsnips, beets and oysters, wholesale and retail, at

Farmers—we have 100 pairs larri-ans at bargain prices. Don't buy

gans at bargain prices. I without calling at Bonner's. Our Christmas counters will prove of keen interest to all-little prices for

little things. Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Christmas gifts-useful and beautiful-largest stock and lowest prices at Chisholin, Sweet & Co.'s.

Best buckweat flour at Bonner's. Eagle hockey boots are the very best made, \$3.50. Chisholm, Sweet

Ladies' cloth gaiters, all sizes, 60c,, 75, 90 and \$1,25. Chisholm, Sweet & Ca

A large and varied assortment of newest designs in cut glass and silver-ware suitable for Xmas gifts, at A. Kirk & Co.'s.

Lost, on Tuesday, a valuable brooch, either on College, Main or Church street. Finder please leave at Casket

Strayed from the premises of William Whalen, Fairmont, two white ewes and one black ewe, right ears marked, left ears split. Any information leading to their recovery thenk ation leading to their recovery thankfully received by owner.

Watch Haley's market for your Xmas supplies of raisins, currants, peels, nuts, figs, dates, fruits and confectionery. Large quantities arriving daily and the prices are down fine. No stale stock to work off-all fresh.

Beginning Dec. 15th, the dancing class will meet on Tuesday evenings. Private instruction from 2 p. m. to 4 and following morning. Juvenile class at 4. Instruction will be given the juvenile class in society and fancy dancing and in the delsartian method of physical development. Rate for juvenile class will be fixed when probable number attending is ascertained. able number attending is ascertained.

Resolution of Condolence.

Branch 297. C. M. B. A., Lourdes, on Nov. th, unanimously passed a resolution of con-lolence on the death of Frank, beloved brother of the worthy brother member, Joseph G.



To the Children

Antigonish County

I called at Bouner's Morday night and left the supriles for this county, consisting of Tops of all kinds, sleighs, sleds, stock imas Toy Candy, etc., everything required for the children of this county—tell your mothers what you want, and have them put your name on it at Bonner's and I will call around and get it and come down the chimney and but it in your stocking XMAS NIGHT. Be good boys and girls till I come back or I will not call at your house at all on Xmas night. Bye bye till Xmas night, Your old friend, Santa Claus.

P. S. Mr. Bonner told me to tell your parents that his stock is immense this year in all holiday house supplies consisting of

Vaisins, Curra ts, Peels, Essences, Nuts, Dates, Figs, tranges, Grapes, Lemons Fancy Biscuit.

CANDY—The most excelent line you ever saw of Fancy thocola es, in boxes, from 10c to \$2 00. Bulk mixtures, from 10c to 50c per 1b

Presents for grown ups consisting of Shaving flugs, fancy flugs, fancy ups and saucers, Salad Bowls, etc.

Jardineers, etc., etc., a thousand and ene hings too numerous to mention. You can't judge without seeing.

PRICES—you saw our prices in the last few Caskets We are going to continue them. his means that you can get your stuff lower from us than any other store— keen the copies of the Casket with our prices or ask us for a list.

We want Butte- and Eggs at 25c. Hides at 7 and one half to 8c Tallow at 6c Country Cheese and all Farm produce at the Highest Prices.

> Xmas Cards galore all Kinds and prices.

The run is now on to the

Big Grocery and Farmers' Exchange Bonner's Grocery.

Goods at

The Best Xmas Store

Where you can get the very best quality in China Novelties, Old Greek Ware, Wedgewood, Leather Goods, and Novelties, Dolls and Toys, Books and

Games, Christmas Decorations, Photo Frames and

Albums, Writing Sets, Rich Cut 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

McDONALD'S

BOOK AND FANCY GOODS STORE

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'y

ALL INTEREST IS FOCUSED ON CHRISTMAS

Do Your Holiday Shopping Early, at our Store

A MARVELLOUS change has been effected in this store within the past week. A complete, new Christmas department has sprung up over night. Holiday stocks have expanded, pushing aside staple merchandise. Preparations to facilitate early shopping have been going on for weeks as prudent people avoid the crowds of the last few days - preferring the quiet leisure which earlier buying permits. Later our assortment will be no greater-only smaller. Give yourself a chance to select fitting presents for all whom you remember by shopping now.

Gifts for a Man or Boy

A cane, umbrella, a dress suit case, a pair hockey shoes, a sweater coat, a muffler, a pair of suspenders in presentation box. a pair of Romeo slippers, a pair of gloves, a silk handkerchief, a necktie, a fur cap, a pair of cuff buttons, an overcoat or suit.



Xmas Novelties

On the Xmas tables many inexpensive novel. ties can be picked uo, such as Art Chinaware, Bric a brac for the mantel, Brushes, Combs Pocket Books, Chatelaines, Belts, Photograph Frames, Thimbles, Fine Stationery, Tollet Cases, Alarm and Ormoin Clocks, Perfumes, Christmas Cards, Cuff Boxes, Handkerchief

Christmas Furs.

Who is there that does not appreciate a gift that has the merits of usefulness and durability rather than a trifle that is soon cestroyed or forgotten. Handsome neck pieces for women at \$2.75, \$3.5°, \$4.75, \$7.5°, up to \$25. Fur and fur lined coats \$28 to 90.

Let it be a Piece of Furniture

Something beautiful, of course; somesomething beautiful, of course; something useful, if consistent; something that will outlive the day and the season; something that wot only the recipient, but the entire family may enjoy. A bookcase, a library table, a music cabluet, an oak rocker, a desk, a hall seas or mirror, a card table, a rattan chair, a conch, a dining table, or some other piece of ornamental and useful furniture

Oriental Rugs

Oriental Hugs, make regal Xmas gifts. Beautiful productions of the Orient are here, also domestic rugs—all fine specimens of the weaver's art. Prices from \$1.10 to \$20.

Warm Slippers.

We're ready for the heliday demand with a great variety of warm shoes and slippers—also patent opera slippers and hockey shoes—they're acceptable any time, but doubly so as an Xmas present. Prices 19c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 9Cc, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75 and \$3.50,

Handkerehiefs, 3c to \$1.00

The holiday handkerchief hurry has begin, but our counters are well prepared for it Prices and varieties to suit everyone's needs, from the lnex pensive ones at 30 to the initialed silk at \$100. See the fancy, hemstitched exceldas for men at 150 — they're the newe t.

West End Warehouse, Antigonish

At the Landing, Antigonish, on Dec. 6th CATHERINE MC -ILLIVRAY, aged 85 years. She leaves 5 brothers May her soul rest in peace

At St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish, on Sunday, 6th inst, after a lingering illness, PATRICK DELANEY, of North Grant, Ant., aged 0 years Fortilled by the last rites of Holy Church, he passed to his eternal reward. He smourned by three sons and five daughters all of whom reside in Massachusetts, May he rest n neace.

At Westville, on Nov. 30th. HUGH CAMPHELL.
STEWART, aged 20 years and 4 months, son of
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stewart of Westville
Fortified by the last rites of Holy Mother
Church he passed peace ully away. He was a
kind and affectionate boy. A large number of
relat ves and friends followed the remains to
the cemetery. Sorrowing parents, two sisters
and six brothers mourn his early death. May
he rost in peace.

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EXTRA! at. Evening, Dec. 5th.

-At the-

CELTIC HALL

Not only will you see the funny, entertaining and latest

Moving Pictures but you will hear the render of

Popular Music of the day.

10c ADMISSION

Everyone, no matter who he or she may be should hear and see an entertainment once a week, takes the blues away. Come this Saturday night hall is comfortable and warm. Well ventilated All come, get seats.

THE CANADIAN BANK COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

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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 doublebreasted, 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



F. H. RANDALL

Buyer and direct shipper of

Raw Furs and Skins of all Kinds. Highest Cash Prices Paid. Antigonish, Dec. 5th, 19'8

Beeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

C. B. Whidden & Son are paying eash as usual and pay as high as the highest: : : : : Also want

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son.



\$300 to \$800.

making \$800 peryear, making \$800 peryear, makes men come to us for their traines tants. If you had our training we could make you. May we send you our booklet

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

****** Road

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

Book-keeping or Stenography at THE EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Apply at the EMPIRE BUSINESS COL LEGE nearest you for full information,

O. L. HORNE, **EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Truro, N. S.,

INVERNESS. CAPE BRETON

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 salling vessels. Apply t INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

Inverness, C. B. M. PETRIE, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.

JAMES KENNA, Local Agen



Copper Mine,

lately owned by William McDonald, brother of the Klondike King, contoning 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



CHRISTMAS CRIBS

IN GREAT VARIETY Altar decorations for Christmas, Write for our special catalogues.

W. E. BLAKE & SON. 123 Church Street, Toronto, Canada. | played."

British Capital Needed in Canada,

The four western provincesnamely, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Sasketchewan still offer wonderful opportunities for men of enterprise and eapitalopportunities which have only increased with the influx of capital and population that have taken place during the past few years. While there are about ten million acres under cultivation, there are still available for settlement over 500,-000,000 acres, at least a quarter of which is suitable for farm purposes.

What this land can produce was clearly demonstrated last year, when the wheat crop alone realized about 111 million pounds sterling, while to handle this year's crop there have been imported from Eastern Canada some 3000 extra hands, and the crop will probably realise about 14 million pounds sterling. This great wheat - growing industry is chiefly confined to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although Alberta is rapidly inceasing her acreage under cultivation. These three provinces also sold horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, cheese, butter, fruit, etc., to the value of millions of pounds sterling last year. This is, without doubt, a land of

opportunity, and in common with Australia, New Zealand, and other portions of the Empire, offers remarkable openings for the investment of capital and enterprise. A large proportion of the capital used in these industries comes from the United States, and it is an astounding fact that year after year the money of foreign nations is being used to an increasing extent to develop colonial industries, and that British capital is every year being invested to a large extent in foreign securities. Here we have a phenomena, which it is difficult to account for. According to our Income-tax returns, British investments in foreign countries actually increased in 1906 by a sum of over a hundred and twenty million pounds sterling.

What is the power that is driving British capital away from British lands? This is a matter which demands very serious investigation, and is altogether too complex to discuss in a short article of this kind; but one reason is so plain to those who have travelled through different parts of the Empire, and discussed conditions with Colonial statesmen, and in is that the present Imperial connection is altogether too inadequate and unbusinesslike. It does not stimulate confidence or breed a sense of scenrity. There is no mutual co-operation; the interest of the Imperial Government in the development of the Colonies is passive and not active in character. We have no Empire policy; we do not encourage emigration and settlement in the self-governing, nor even in the forty odd Crown Colonies which we govern from Downing - street Capital will not follow a policy of drift, and so these great self-governing countries are hampered in their development for lack of people and money, when both are plentiful in the Mother-country.

As a Canadian expressed himself in these pages a few weeks ago: "We need the money, and if English capital is not forthcoming, then we must take our goods to the readiest market. Herein lies the danger of our attitude towards Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.—Ben H. Morgan, in London Standard.

What is News?

The editor of Scribner's Magazine in his "Point of View" department for October, discusses the news question. He says that the importance of the fact chronicled is apparently not the chief test of news, nor is the proximity of the actors although the cynical Villesessant was wont to declare that a volcanic eatastrophe destroying thousands in South America was of less interest to the readers of the Fi are than the running over of a prima donna's dog on the Boulevard des Italiens. "When all is said," opines Scribner's, 'news must be described as that which the public wants to read about: and as every newspaper has a public of its own, every newseditor is striving always to discover the greatest common denominator of his special public. In the saffron journals any s andal or murder is news of prime interest. In papers of superior virtue - true blue, so to speak - scandals and murders are not really news; they are mere occurrences to be recorded as a matter of course, but not to be dis-

We are brought to a consideration of the matter by reading in the "Recollections" of George W. Childs, founder of the famous Public Ledger of Philadelphia, the prescription for news of that renowned editor Says Mr. Childs:

I worked hard to make the paper a success; for several years I seldom left the editorial rooms before midnight, averaging from twelve to fourteen hours a day at the office. 1 strove to elevate its tone, and I think I succeeded. If asked what I mean by this, perhaps I had better quote the friendly words of the late Rev. Dr. Prime: "Mr. Childs ex cluded from the paper all details of disgusting crime; all reports of such vice as may not be with propriety read aloud in the family, that poison the minds of young men, inflame the passions and corrupt the heart; all scandal and slang, and that whole class of news which constitutes the staple of many daily papers. The tme rule was applied to the advertising columns, and from them was excluded all that, in any shape or form, might be offensive to good

Forty-nine Head on Fifty-six Acres.

John McLennan in Rural New Yorker) I now maintain a herd of 43 purebred Holstein cattle and six borses on 56 acres, and purchased not one dollar's worth of feed except a small amount of balanced rations used to feed some of the cows while being officially tested for milk and butter fat, Next year I propose to increase my herd to 50, and expect to rise plenty to feed all. The only products sold from the farm are milk, stock and potatoes; of the latter I have usually from 300 to 500 bushels to sell, and I have sold \$2,300 worth of pure-bred stock since October 1st, 1907. My milk brings me about \$100 per month, besides feeding whole milk to every calf born for at least six months. Of course the system of farming eliminates all pasturage and requires two, and sometimes three, crops from the land each season. The alfalfa, of course, produces three crops, and we generaly manage to get two, and sometimes three, crops for soiling purposes. All animals are fed in the stable the year round, with outdoor xercise every day, and all manure is frawn and spread upon the land every day, and it may readily be imagined that the land is rapidly increasing in fertility.

A Grand Old College.

Our friend, Dr. Edward McSweeney, has written the Tablet a letter on the centenary of Mount St. Mary's, Maryland, from which we quote the follow-

We have just finished the celebration of our first centenary, and everybody says we have reason to rejoice at the result.

Besides Archbishop Falconio, the Delegate Apostolic, and Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, the Archbishop of New York, and seven other bishops with many other prelates and several hundred priests and lay gentlemen bonoured us with their presence, broke bread with us and slept under our roof. The Cardinal sang the Mass of thanksgiving on October 14th and congratulated this venerable institution on the fraternal spirit which, without episcopal constraint, for it belongs to no diocese and we are all volunteers, has kept the clerical members of its faculty united during all these years, and is the secret of the marvellous success it has achieved.

After the Mass and sermon a letter from the Pope was read and the Delegate intoned the Apostolic Blessing. The letter written by command of Pius X. runs as follows :

A wenderful career has been vouch-safed to this venerable seat of Chris-tian culture. We find her sons in every walk of life. Whether we read the story of the first American Car-dinal, whether we turn to the blessed labours of Archbishops and Bishops who acclaim Mount St. Mary's, Alma Mater; whether we follow the devoted priests who have left these hallowed walls, and who with fearless step have waits, and who with learless step have carried the cross into almost every diocese of the United States; or whether, in fine, we look to her sons of the laity in every profession, and of every degree, who bear the stamp of true manhood, on every side men rise and call the college blessed.

and call the college blessed.

Truly then is the life-history of Mount St. Mary's an honour to our Holy Church and a glory to our country. Truly is it a joy and a consolation to the paternal heart of our Supreme Pontiff, Pius X., in his days of sorrow, to look upon this flourish-ing product of Catholic life, which breathes love and devotion to the See of Peter, as the very watchword of its

existence.

The following day the Apostolic Delegate chanted a Solemn Mass of Requiem for deceased benefactors. professors, and students. Academic exercises with an address and a cen-tennial ode as well as an entertainment by the undergraduates took place in the evening, followed the day after by a banquet. The celebration closed with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at the ancient grotto on the mountain behind the college, a function most beautiful and impressive, the forest aisle being made as brilliant as the Shekinah, with lanterns, electric and lime lights.

There are nine priests in the faculty of our college besides as many laymen, and the aspirants to the sacred ministry frequent the same classes as the buys destined for other careers, until

the time of graduation, when each takes up his respective studies. The college is, by a happy coincidence, the same age as your Ushaw, whose centennial rejoicings the past summer found a cordial echo in our hearts; for, like Ushaw, Oscott and other English colleges, we also are a hyproduct of the French Render, and the best of the product of the French Render, and the best of the product of the French Render, and the best of the product of the pr ur history, method of teaching, discipline, &c., are very similar. Like Ushaw and Oscott, we, too, number a Cardinal amongst our alumni, and in addition have given to the Church in

this Republic five archbishops, twentythis republic live archidishops, twenty-five bishops, over five hundred priests, and thousands of laymen of every other calling and profession. Our boys in their "College Monthly" have already extended their greetings to noble Ushaw, and we repeat them noble Ushaw, and we repeat them here: To Ushaw, and Oscott, and Sedgley Park, and St. Edmund's, and Maynooth, and all our sister colleges in Great Britain and Ireland: Ad Multos Annos! EDWARD MCSWEENY, Sec. Mount Saint Mary's Maryland, U. S.

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BISHOP-ELECT MACDONALD.

(Continued from page 4)

ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY OF PICTOU

To the Right Rev. Alexander Mac-Donald, D. D., Bishop-elect of Victoria:

My LORD,—We, the priests and the Catholic laity of Pictou County, take advantage of this opportunity so kindly and graciously afforded us by His Grace, Archbishop MacDonald, to congratulate you on your elevation by the Holy See to the Episcopacy of Victoria, B. C., and to show in a small Victoria, B. C., and to show in a small measure our esteem and admiration of you as a man and a priest of God, and our appreciation of the valuable services which you have rendered the cause of our holy religion during the past number of years. Feelings of joy and regret commingle on this occasion: of joy, because we realize that this great honor and dignity is conferred on one who is well worthy of it, one whom we all regarded with respect and admiration; of regret, because of this very honor and dignity, you are to be separated from us by the breadth of a continent, and that our native diocese is about to lose its most distinguished ecclesiastic.

It is beyond our power on this occasion to ennumerate in detail the lasting benefits which you by voice and pen have done for the cause of Catholicism in our midst. Suffice it to say that your vast knowledge of philosophy, theology, history and literature, your unswerving attachment to, and uncompromising defense, of the doctrines of Holy Mother Church, have made you admired and esteemed, not only among us who know you personally, but also among many the world over who have read and appreciated your scholarly works. We always felt we had in our midst a doughty and fearless champion of our holy faith, one who was ever ready to combat heresy and error, under whatever guise they might appear, or from whatever source they might emanate. As a journalist, author, and profes-sor in our Alma Mater you shed lustre

on the cause of religion and Christian education. Your ripe scholarship, your philosophical acumen, and brilliant literary style enabled you to cope successfully with those advanced thinkers and writers of the day who are endeavouring to set aside as mythical some of the most sacred traditions and teachings of the church. traditions and teachings of the church; your pen dissected and laid bare their

errors and sophistries.

And again, the humility, piety and charity of your priestly life endeared you to all who had the good fortune of a personal acquaintance irrespective of class or creed. Little wonder then that these eminent qualities of head and heart have been fittingly recognized by the Holy See in elevating you to the important bishopric of Victoria. We all feel sure that this new and exalted dignity will afford you a greater opportunity of shedding lustre on God's Church, and of labouring in God's vineyard on a larger and broader. God's vineyard on a larger and broader sphere. And while we regret your departure from the East, we fully realize that the Holy See always wisely provides for the good of souls and the welfare of religion in its world wide domain, and that the good work to which the good work the good which the good work the good wor work to which you have given your life so unsparingly in the East will prosper and grow apace by the blessing of God in the far-distant diocese of the West.

We beg to assure you here this evening that among your friends, none are more highly pleased at the honor conferred on you, none feel more keenly your departure, none will think of you more kindly, and none will follow ur future work with more interes than the priests and Catholics of Picton County.

In conclusion, Right Reverend Bishop-Elect, on this the eve of your departure from your native diocese by the shores of "mournful and misty Atlantic," we extend to you our heartfelt wishes for your future welfare and happiness on the golden shores of the Pacific, and although we may be separated from you by great distances, we hope to be always united by the memories of those days when you laboured so zealously in our midst, and above all by the spiritual bond of mutual prayer.

Please accept the accompanying testimonial as a slight recognition of the esteem and respect in which you are held by the priests and Catholics of Pictou County

RODERICK McDonald, P. P.,
Westville.
W. B. MacDonald, P. P. Lourdes.
M. Coady, P. P., Pictou.
J. D. McLeod, P. P., New Glasgow.
J. W. MacIsaac, P. P. Thorburn. Pictou, N. S., November 26th, 1908.

SU. ANDREW'S ADDRESS. To the Right Rev. Alexander Mac-Donald, D. D., Bishop-elect of Victoria.

My Lord, -On the eve of your departure from our midst, we wish first of all to thank you with all our hearts for your labours among us. To say nothing of your assiduous duties las parish priest, your very example and earnestness in the service of God will be a lasting inspiration for us to persevere in doing good.

We also with just as heartly to

Persevere in doing good.

We also wish just as heartily to congratulate you on your elevation to the Episcopate. Your many eminent qualities have made you known all over the English-speaking world, and we were proud of the distinction of haring the wight one so well having as our parish priest one so well and favourably known in the great world of learning, one who has al-ways been such a staunch and success-ful champion of the truth.

As your parishioners we have also learned to appreciate other qualities in you — those private virtues and through the intimate intercourse of priest and people — virtues and Celtic character. "They went forth wasn't in.

graces which have made you respected to the war, but they always fell.' This

and loved by us all,

We knew that your talents fitted
you for a higher place in God's church than that which you have so admir-ably filled here, and although we may have had premonitions that you would not be left with us, still the tidings of your elevation to the See of Victoria

ame to us almost as a shock.
In the command of the Holy Father, however, we recognize the voice of the Holy Ghost calling you to rule the Church of God in a distant part of the country. Such being the case we will try manfully to bear the pain of parting with you

ing with you.

On your journey to Rome we wish you God-speed. At the tomb of St. Peter you will receive new inspiration; at the shrines of the martyrs you will gather new strength; and from the living words of the Vicar of Christ himself, you will receive courage to bear the burden of the Episcopate. Rest assured that the best wishes

and prayers of your parishioners will always accompany you.

Slan libh an latha 'chi 's nach fhaie! As a token of our love and esteem we beg you to accept this purse and the pictoral cross and chain. On behalf of St. Andrew's parish,

JOHN McIsaac. Donald J. McDonald. ALEX. CHISHOLM. JOHN D. FRASER. REV. HUGH McPherson, D. D. St. Andrews, N. S., Nov. 30, 1908.

The American Civil War. (From Brownson's American Republic) It rarely happens that in any controversy, individual or national, the real issue is distinctly presented, or the precise question in debate clearly and distinctly understood by either party. Slavery was only incidentally involved in the late war. . . . The war was in reality, on the part of the nation, as much a war against the Socialism of the Abolitionist as against the individualism of the slaveholder. The socialistic democracy (abolitionists) was enlisted by the government, not to strengthen itself at home (for that it did not do and could not do since the national instinct was even more opposed to it than to the personal democracy [i. e. slave-holding]); but under its antislavery aspect, to soften the hostility of foreign powers and ward off foreign invention. The populations of Europe, especially of France and of England, were decidedly anti-slavery; and if the war appeared to them a war not solely for the unity of the United States and the integrity of the domain, as it really was, (in which they took and could take no interest) but a war for the abolition of slavery, they would not allow their governments to intervene. This was the only consideration that weighed with Mr. Lincoln, as he himself assured the author, and induced him to issue his emancipation proclamation, and Europe rejoices in our victory over the rebellion only so far as it has liberated the slaves, and honors the late President only as the supposed liberator of the slave, not as the preserver of the unity and integrity of this nation. This is natural enough abroad, and proves the wisdom of the anti-slavery policy of the government; yet it is not as the emancipator of two or three millions of slaves that the American patriot cherishes the memory of Abraham Lincoln, but as the Saviour of the American State. His anti-slavery policy served this end, and therefore was wise, but he adopted it with the greatest possible reluctance. There were greater issues in the late war than negro slavery or negro freedom. That was only an incidental issue, as the really great men of the confederacy felt, who to save their cause were willing themselves to free and arm their own negroes. fact alone proves that they had, or believed that they had a far more imbelieved that they had a far more important cause than the preservation of negro slavery. They fought for personal democracy, under the form of State sovereignty, against the social democracy [of the abolitionist], for personal freedom and independence against socialistic or humanitarian despotism; and, so far, their cause was as good as that against which they took up arms. . . The socialistic democracy [abolitionists] claims the victory which has been won, as if it had been socialism that fired the hearts of the brave men led by Mac-Clellan, Grant, and Sherman. . . Democracy a la Rousseau (sic) has received a terrible defeat throughout the world, though as yet it is far from being aware of it. . . The Secessionists only acted, at the very worst, on principles which the nation had uniformally avowed and pronounced sacred; the people of the U. S. have held from the first 'the right of ininsurrection,' and have given their moral support to every insurrection in the Old or New World; and for them to treat with severity any portion of the Southern secessionists would be portant cause than the preservation of

the Old or New World; and for them to treat with severity any portion of the Southern secessionists would be regarded, and justly, by the civilized world as little less than infamous. The state organizations and whole state authorities rebelled; and this made the rebellion territorial not personal, and left the Unionists residing in rebel territory traitors in the eyes of their respective states. Their political status was simply that of the old Loyalists or adherents of the British Empire in the American war for independence [secession.]"

Some Notes on Gaelic Poetry. Some of our readers may remem-

ber a striking passage in Mr. J. S. Smart's critical study, "James Macpherson, an Episode in Literature," wherein the writer makes demur to

line of Ossian stands on Matthew Arnold's first page. What could manifest more aptly the recognition by the Celts themselves of their adverse fortunes, the slipping of the world from their grasp? So Arnold suggests. But it is possible to interpret otherwise the character of the northern Scots. So far as anything in history can be spoken of with certitude, we may declare that the words . They went forth to the war, but they always fell,' were not repeated by dejected bards in the army that followed Donald of the Isles to Har law; that they were not muttered in the camp of Montrose; that they were not thought of by the elansmen who hewed the Covenanters to pieces with the broadsword, and charged at Killieerankie."

"The impetuous Highland temper," continues Mr. Smart, " is more truly revealed in that poem of Alexander Macdonald's in which the Gaelie bard, contemporary with Macpherson, and himself a soldier, has celebrated the Lion which floated on the banner of his clan:

If violence should assall thee.
From strangers' bounds and acak thy hurt;
If formen should draw near thee,
With Ill will, and stife, and start;
Many an Islay hit then,
With a strong, smooth blade in it,
Beneath thy sliken stream would gleam,
To fight for the and succour thee.
This are men who would not bend
In showers that plece the body through,
Nor yet be slow to rise and go
Where heads were lack'd and forry grew;
When, over all the tunnit spread.
That might put spirit in the dead
To rise to gallant deeds of war."

It is true, indeed as Mr. Smoot

It is true, indeed, as Mr. Smart goes on to admit, that there was at least one episode in Highland history calculated to have this depressing effect on the spirits-to wit, the disaster of Culloden and the dark days that followed, days through which Macpherson himself had passed in early boyhood. But most Highland readers, at any rate, will readily recognise the justice of Mr. Smart's own reading of the impetuous Highland temper, and the aptness of his appeal to the words of Macdonald's "Moladh an Leoghain," which he cites in the spirited version of Pattison's Gaelic Bards."

It is of interest to recall this passage at the present moment; for the truth of this estimate of the Highland temper, and of Macdonald as its fittest interpreter, finds a remarkable confirmation in the hitherto unpublished poems of the gallant Jacobite bard, which, as the reader is aware, are appearing in the pages of our contemporary, The Celtic Review. It will be enough to note here that the stirring Gaelic poems printed, for the first time, in the July number of the aforesaid review, were written by the bard after the dark day of Culloden, at which fight he had himself been present, and that far from showing any signs of a despondent spirit, he confidently ealls the clansmen to renew the fight, and encourages them by recalling their repeated victories over the Saxon and the stranger. If we might sum up his version of Highland history in one line, it should rather be, " We went forth to the war, and they always fell." For such, in effect is the purport of such lines as these:

Och! 's iomadh blar an airmhinn-sa A graisg ud a bhi fann.

And the bard takes care by citing some of these many battles to show that his boast is not without warrant This cheerful picture of the past has its counterpart in the confident prediction "Bidh gach buaidh le Clanna Gaidheal."

So far as the Stuart cause itself is concerned, these spirited poems may seem to have a merely historical interest. For, as we all know, the appeal for a fresh rising of the Clans was made in vain: and to have effect now the resuscitated songs must surely be like the pipes in the "Moladh an Leoghain,"

A chuiridh anam anns na mairbb. But it must be remembered that the real cause was not that of the King alone, it was King and Country. And who shall say that in so far as they were fighting for this larger cause the efforts of men like Mac-Donald were all in vain? Assuredly, his songs have done much to keep alive the old national spirit and the olden tongue of Alba, and it was with something of the poet's prophetic vision that he called his book "Eiseirigh na Seann Canain Alban-naich." For, happily, the prediction finds fulfilment in the Gaelic Revival of to-day .- W. H. K. in Tablet.

Office Boy-Please, sir, a gentleman

called when you was out.

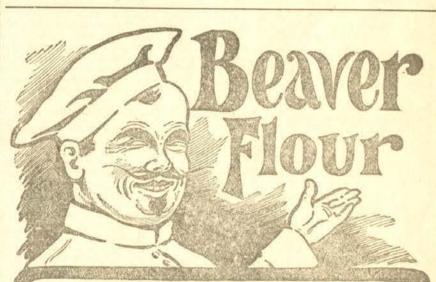
Editor—What did he want?

Office Boy—'e said 'e had come to give you a thrashing.

Editor—Did he? What did you tell him? Office Boy—I said I was sorry you

RANGE The Recipe "Ladies, here's my recipe for Apple Custard Pie:-'Two eggs, four or five apples, grated, a little nutmeg; sweetened to taste; one-half pint of new milk or cream; pour into pastry'-then The Oven "'PANDORA' OF COURSE." Result "Four-pies-that-don't-last-long." Four pies and pans of bread can be baked in a "Pandora" oven at one time.

D. G. KIRK, Local Agent



Oh, oui! Le voici! My bread flour and my pastry flour! all in de one!

When I want de mos white bread - jes like de snow-I use de flour BEAVER.

When I would to pleas' M'sieur wit de pie dat in de mouth melts, I make it of de same flour BEAVER.

When Madame say, "Victor, make for me your mos best Cake for pretty ladies who come to my tea," I use de same Flour BEAVER an bake up de dainty dish dat Madame love to eat.

Oh oui! Victor is de bos' chef when he has de flour BEAVER.



Dat is de bestest of all. Jes' you try him. Den you see.

Dealers, write for prices on all kinds of Feeds, Corrse Grains and Cereals. T. H. TAYLOR CO. Limited, Chatham, Cn.



Xmas Bargains—T J Bonner, page 5
Eutertalnment—Celtic Hall, page 8
Moving Pictures—Celtic Hall page 5
Xmas Gifts—t Kirk & Co, page 4
Bargains in Furs, etc.—Chishom, Sweet & to, page 5
Farm for cate—J A Wall, page 8
Cold Weather Goods—D G Kirk, page 8
Larriage Maker Wanted—D B Hattle, pge 8
Poor Rates—F H MacPhie, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE STORES of the Town will be open every week evening on and after 15th inst., until the New Year.

COMMUNICATIONS signed "Straw-berry Blossom," "Catholicus," and "Scandalised Catholic" crowded out.

F. X. COLLEGE gratefully acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars to the Fund of Celtic Literature by the Rt. Rev. 2. Mac-Donald, Bishop of Victoria, B. C.

THE GOOD SISTERS Of St. Martha wish to express their deep thanks to Rt. Rev. Dr. MacDonald, who generously made a present of his horse to the instlution.

THE RESIDENTIAL property on St. Mary's street, Town, and the lot of land on Victoria Street, both belonging to the Ronan estate, were pur-chased last week by Mr. Arthur

JOHN ALEXANDER McDonald alias McIonis, a stranger, was arrested last week in Town charged with stealing a purse and coat. At the preliminary hearing he elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act, and his case will be heard to-morrow.

HANDSOME CALENDARS have been received from Mr. James Donahoe, proprietor of the well-known architectural sheet metal works at Halifax, and from Mr. D. J. McIsaac, Port Hood, agent for Edison phonographs, pianos, organs, etc.

THE FISHERMEN of the County are commencing to discuss the advisability of forming a Fisherman's Union.
The fishermen of Digty and Yarmouth are already organized. Naturally these Unions have proved beneficial to the property as the ficial to the members, as they are able to have a say in fixing the price of

THERE IS a possibility of a cold storage building being erected in Antigonish. The New England Dressed Meat & Wool Company are finding the present mode of placing our lambs on the Boston market very unsatisfactory, and a suggestion to kill here and place in cold storage is being made to the Company.

CLERICAL CHANGES, -Rev. Fr. Fiset of Cheticamp is, we regrat to state, seriously ill, and Fr. Broussard of Guysboro has been appointed assistant to him. Rev. William Kiely of Louisburg is given charge of North Sydney parish, and Rev. J. J. Walsh will succeed Fr. Kiely at Louisburg. Rev. R. H. MacDougall of Dominion No. 4 will become paster at Christmas Island, and Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, P. P., Christmas Island, goes to Dominion

No. 4.

AT THE LAST regular meeting of the local Branch of the C. M. B. A., the following officers were elected for the year 1909: President, Dan. D. MacDonald; Ist Vice-President, Dan T. McGillivray; 2nd Vice-President, Dongald McGillivray; Rec. Sec., A. McGillivray; Assistant Rec. Sec., J. J. Bowie; Fin. Sec.y. Dan. A. MacDonald; Treasurer, Duncan D. Chisholm; Marshal, Alfred Carroll; Guard, M. Hanrahan; Trustees, Dan. D. MacDonald, Dan. A. MacDonald, Rev. J. H. Nicholson, Dan. T. McGillivray, J. J. Bowie,

THE REV. FATHER Gagnon, Rector St. Mary's Church, Duluth, inn., on the 24th ult. celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Gagnon is well known and favorably remembered in this Town, having been a member of the staff of St. F. X. College for a couple of years. made many friends here, who will be pleased to learn that the exercises and presentation in honor of the event were of such a nature as to show Father Gagnon enjoys wide popularity in Duluth and the great respect of his fellow clergymen. We wish him further celebrations of this anniver-

E. G. MILLIDGE, Resident MR. Engineer, Antigonish, has made the following report respecting the chan-nel of St. Mary's River, Guy.: "A channel 80 feet wide on the bottom, with a least depth of 13 feet at low water springs, has been dredged the past season from the public wharf on the west side of the river, N. 43 degree E., to Hattie's wharf at the south end of the town of Sherbrooke, on the east bank of the river. The end of a point above the Scotia Milling Company's wharf on the east bank has been removed. The channel above Birch point is yet to be dredged to 13 feet at low water springs. At present there is an available channel or 10 feet draft up to the town of Sherbrooke.'

THE YOUNG DRAMATIC Company will appear at the Cettic Hall on Friday evening in "Thorns and Orange Blossoms," and on Saturday afternoon the comedy "Wanted, a Wife" will be given. The Fredericton Gleaner says of this Company: "One of the most successful engagements in of the most successful engagements in the history of the Opera House ter-minated last evening. Miss Marjie Adams and her husband, Mr. H. Wilmot Young, are among the best leading people that have visited Fredericton in repertoire and their supporting company are above the average. In specialty work Mr. average, In specialty work Mr. Young has shown good judgment in surrounding his acting company with clever people, and above all, clean in every ac; and word."

SAD DEATH. - William Carrigan

of Ohio, Ant., died on Sunday last as the result of a kick from a horse. The kick was received a week previous from a young, unshod animal. The injury was on the leg, but at first did not appear to be of such a nature as to make Mr. Carrigan feel uneasy, and he continued at his duties of farming. A few days later the wound became painful, the leg swollen and discolored. A doctor was then consulted. Tetanus was found to have set in. The trouble was so far advanced that the physician was not able to prevent its progress. It was soon impossible to give any food, the body became rigid, and his sufferings were relieved by death. Deceased leaves a wife and five small children. He was an industrious man. His family have the sympathy of the community in their severe trial. R. I. P.

MR. LEA, C. E., who has been for some time now engaged on making a sewerage survey for the Town, and a survey in connection with our reservoir at Clydesdale, returned to Mont-real last Saturday, as pressing busi-ness required his presence in the City on Monday. Mr. McKeen, surveyor, with his assistants, is still at work taking the levels and measurements of our streets, Mr. Lea stated before leaving that he could not make any definite statement regarding the feasibility and cost of a sewerage system for the town, until he has all the data at hand, and has profiles of all the main pipe lines constructed. voir at Clydesdale, returned to Montall the main pipe lines constructed. He is of opinion, however, that no insuperable difficulty need be antici-pated in getting a thoroughly efficient ystem of sewerage provided for the town. As a great deal of drafting has to be done it will be some time before he can make a complete report of his

THREE PRESS criticisms picked at random of Madame D'Albert (nee Miss Maud Lee) who with her husband and pupils give a dance recital in Celtic Hall on Tuesday evening, December 29th: "Scotch dancing became the poetry of motion in the wondrous exposition by Miss Maudie Lee, Each number was loudly applauded and encores became the order of the evening."—Montreal Witness. All the party joined in the chorus and danced. It was a bright, lively scene. Miss Maud Lee's dancing was characteristic of Dutchland, and was, in spite of the heavy wooden shoes (which seemed too heavy for her small feet) very well danced. She received a well deserved encore at the marriage dramas. Windsor Hall." — Montreal Star. "Two interpolated solo dances by Miss Mandie Lee were surprisingly One was a serpentine dance, the other an Andalusian dance, In both the agility and grace of the little artist roused the spectators to enthusiasm and she was twice re-called and received a handsome bouquet."—Hamilton Press.

THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT by local performers on Tuesday evening was largely attended, notwithstand-ing the weather was extremely bad, The drama presented was rather sentimental; it does not afford much opportunity for emotional acting nor has it many amusing situations or lines, hough described as a comedy drama by the publisher. In fact it has not a single role calling for a elever comedian. The presentation was a good amateur effort. Some of the roles were enacted in a manner indicating good histrionic ability, and all the performers spoke their lines clearly and with entire freedom from that ranting so often called emotional acting. The manager displayed excellent judgment apparently in assigning the parts. Failure to remember the words was at times noticeable. The costumes were hand-some, the settings and other stage appointments were improved, and all aided in effective presentation. Mr. Sedley Crowe and Mr. Adolph Bernasconi gave a few vocal numbers between the acts, which were most s a new feature in our social affairs. On this evening an orchestra, consist-ing of Miss Anna McKinnon, pianist, leader; Rev. Dr. MacPherson, 1st violin; Mr. Nicholson, 2nd violin; Mr. Pickup, 'cello, and Messrs. Taylor and Turnbull, cornets, contributed to the success of the entertainment. Only a few opportunities for practice were given, yet the renderings were characterized by precision.

Stub proof lumbermen's rubbers, \$1.90 a pair at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s. See Santa Claus' letter about toys left at Bonner's.

The latest in ladies' neckwear and ruching. Just opened at A. Kirk

HALL CELTIC

A ntigonish -ONE NIGHT-

Friday, Dec. 11th H. Wilmot Young Marjie Adams Co.

Presenting

Thorns and Orange Blossoms One Maince SAT at 2:30

WANTED A WIFE

High class Specialties.

Mr. and Mrs. Ctark. Mounts. Operation Travesty: McVay and Seabright, Porte-in Sketch Billy Condin. In Fe-timenia. Knight and Seaton, Parodists, and Baby Marguerite Popular Prices. No Performance Saturday Night.

AT THE REGULAR meeting of the North Sydney Town Council on Friday last, as reported in the Sydney Record, Coun. Vooght said that before the council adjourned he thought it proper he should make a few re-marks in connection with the death of the late Rev. Father Mullins, Not only had the parish of St. Joseph's sustained a great loss, but the town of North Sydney had lost an excellent citizen. He would therefore move the following resolution: "Whereas, not only the members of this council, but the citizens of the town generally, irrespective of creed, were greatly shocked and deeply grieved by the sudden death of the Rev. B M. Mullins, pastor of St. Joseph's parish, in this town, on Nov. 28 h, ult.; and whereas, the circumstances attending such death were so distressing, and his funeral, of necessity so hurriedly held that the members of council were unable suitably to show their high esteem of the deceased's many excelesteem of the deceased's many excel-lent qualities as a public-spirited citizen, a brilliant ecclesiastic and model Christian. Be it therefore resolved, that this expression of sincere regret of the members of this council be recorded in the minutes of this meeting and that their sympathy be extended to the relatives of the deceased reverend gentlemen as well as to his late parishioners of St. Joseph's congregation through the local newspapers." Coun, Rudderham seconded the resolution and briefly referred to the high estimation held of the late reverend clergyman. Mayor Kelly said the town Kelly said the town had lost an excellent citizen. His death had been a shock to him as he had lost a warm friend in the death of Father Mullins. He advised the clerk that a copy of the resolution be sent to the relatives of the departed clergyman and a copy to the press.

THE CASKET.

HYMENEAL.—A very happy event took place at Dauphin, Man., on Nov. 25th, it being the occasion of the marriage of Miss Catherine Fraser and Mr. Robert M. Honsinger of Durban, Man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Lanzon. The bride was attended by Miss Cassie Connolly of Guysboro Intervale as bridesmaid, while Mr. A. C. McKinnon of Antigonish did the honors for the groom. The latter is a member of the firm of Zinger & Honsinger of Durban, Man., in which town Miss Fraser had been engaged in teaching school for the past two years, and where both she and Mr. Honsinger are held in high esteem. Immediately after the Nuptial Mass, the bridal party re-paired to the residence of Mr. L. E! Lauzon, where a dainty luncheon was partaken of. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome set of furs and to the bridesmaid a gold cross. The happy couple left by morning train for Winnipeg, where they will spend the honeymoon, after which they will take up their residence in Durban. The bride was a former resident of this Town and a school teacher in several of our rural communities. A young lady of pleasing disposition and of the most exemplary conduct, she commanded the esteem and respect of all with whom she came in contact. Her numerous friends in the County of Antigonish will be pleased to learn of her happy marriage and THE CASKET joins them in wishing her and her husband God's choicest blessings.

St. Joseph's Church, St. Joseph's, St. Joseph's Church, St. Joseph's, Ant., was the scene of a pretty wedding ceremony on Monday, 23rd ult., when Mr. Thomas Grant of Antigonish Harbor led to the altar Miss Rachael Carrigan of Ohio. Miss Mary Mac-Gillivray of Ohio was bridesmaid, and Mr. Thomas Carrigan, brother of the bride, was groomsman. After a Nuptial Mass, sung by the Rev. J. C. Chisholm, the bappy couple drove to Chisholm, the happy couple drove to the home of the bride's parents, where the welding party partook of a sumptuous repast, after which they left on a short wedding trip to Halifax. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable, testifying to the esteem in which the young couple are held in the community. many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. Grant bon voyage through life.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE,

The subscriber will receive offers in lwrting up to the 2nd January, 1999, for the purchase of the well known farm property at Greendale, in this County, owned in her iteritime by the late Mr. Annie Chisholm (widow of the late Donald Chisholm) This farm, which contains about 10 acres of good land, having a southern exposure, is about two miles from the village of Georgevile. It is about har worded and there is a good dwelling, well finished. Clear tiple will be given.

J. A. WALL.

J. A. WALL. Antigonish, 9th Dec., 1908

COUNTY AND POOR RATES

Collectors will please make payment to me f all available amounts, on or before the 2nd ast, a on that date funds will be required to meet Bank obligations

F. H MACPHIE, Municipal Treasurer. Antigonish, N S., Dec. 10th 1938,

CARRIAGE-MAKER WANTED

The undersigned wants a carriage maker. For further information apply to P B HAT. TIE, P.O Box 151, Duncan, B itish Columbia.

FOR SALE

A WOOD LOT,

entaining 110 acres Situated near Beaver Meadow Apply to CATHERINE MCADAM,

Wanted

A young cow, must be a good milker. State age and price Address P. O. Box 476, Sydney, C. B.

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Cut Prices on Storm Cents. Cut Prices on Reefers. Cut Prices on Men's Suits. Cut Prices on Boys' Suits. Cut Prices on Pants.

Cut Prices on Hats and Caps. Cut Prices on Top Shirts. Cut Prices on Underwear. Cut Prices on Mits and Gloves. Cut Prices on Boots and Shoes. Cut Prices on Larrigans. Cut Prices on Rubbers.

CUT PRICES

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We are positively offering great and unusual bargains, and have given you fair warning to purchase your winter outfit at challenge prices. Look for the red and black banner of all clothing events.

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