

THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-sixth Year

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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 Couper, 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 it is, — 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 by his Eminence to the Pope was

\$15,000. This means that the *P. W.*'s 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 half per cent., and we have often seen it ninety-nine per cent., often indeed, one hundred per cent.

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 Kingdom there were great tracts of land almost entirely inhabited by Papists; that the generality of the Popish natives were kept by their clergy in gross ignorance, and bred up in disaffection to the Government; that the creating of Protestant Charter schools in these places would be absolutely necessary 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 few 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 lofty 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 remedies; one or two had

been declared actually incurable, and 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 for 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 science 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.'"

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 oracularly 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 Messiah.

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 change, 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 reason. In Carl Schurz's recently

published memoirs he tells how Bismarck 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. "He had some scruples of conscience," Bismarck cynically remarked. "But having got him in," he added, "I had 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 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 home 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 planning 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 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 knelt 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 throughout Europe.

ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED.

One of the longest debates of the present session of the British House of

Commons, — a debate lasting from four o'clock in the afternoon till two o'clock in the morning, — dealt with the proposals made by the Government for relieving the unemployed, — proposals already noted in our news columns. They were attacked by Mr. Keir Hardie, who put the number of men unable to find employment at 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 calculation to be correct, he declared that the plans 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 nation'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 workmen 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 drift into the workhouse. That would probably be the worst 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 trade.

"If it is true that the unemployed always 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 idea of providing for the unemployed is economically socialistic. So far Mr. 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 corollary of the admission that the man who has done his utmost and falls 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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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 Proclamation 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 British rule. The embers of the 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 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 in 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 accusations to the contrary, it has been scrupulously 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 today.

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 Doora 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 owning 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 1,760,597 square miles, with a population of 294 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 rule; and these figures do not include either the tribal 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 a considerable extent under our influence.

The material development of India under the Crown has been equally impressive. When the Queen's Proclamation 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 railway 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 1 1/2 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 20 1/2 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 1/2 millions sterling, and the imports at 14 1/2 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 24 1/2 millions for net imports of treasure brings the aggregate total to the enormous sum of 233 1/2 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 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 1/2 millions sterling. Last year, allowing for the fall in exchange, the total was 71 millions,

and for the current year it is estimated at 73 1/2 millions; and these figures do not take 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 £391,000, the number of scholars comparatively small; last year there were 4 1/2 million males under instruction and 623,000 females, while the total expenditure was 3 1/2 millions sterling. Yet when it is considered that the last census revealed only 15 1/2 million literate persons in India, of whom less than a million were females, 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 indefinitely multiplied did space permit. In every department of the Administration 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 Councils their representatives can make their voices heard, even although there has been little real delegation of power. An elaborate system of local self-government has been devised, which is perhaps in excess of the requirements 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.

There is certainly room for a Life of James II. He has been misrepresented 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 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 impartial study. Then, granted

that the early period of the Restoration has been exploited 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 presentation, 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. Mr. Fea 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 however amiable in its humanity was so unfair to his supporters that sheer cowardice would not have been much worse. It is a tragic history, that of James, of a doomed man, of a king who, as his sagacious brother 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 better excuse.—London Times.

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PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE -TO- BOSTON And All Points in United States. WINTER SAILINGS In effect Dec. 8th, 1908. HALIFAX to BOSTON, Tuesdays 10 p. m. From Boston Saturdays Noon Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agents. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax. H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations. Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 3 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres more or less. Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is 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. DUTIES - (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years. (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement. (3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED.

(Continued from page 1)

ging shoulders at his neighbor's ill-luck 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 out."

This is worldly wisdom strongly tintured 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 between 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 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-ELECT MACDONALD.

In the brief summary of the events connected with the lamented departure of the Right Reverend Dr. MacDonald which we gave last week, several had to 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 appointment to the parish of St. Andrews in 1903. We give below the address and a synopsis of the reply of the Bishop-elect:

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

MY LORD,—We, the Rector, professors, and students of the University of St. Francis Xavier's, heartily 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 most worthy and illustrious sons. For nineteen years you were a guiding spirit within her walls. By precept and example you zealously strove to attune to virtue the character of her students, and to infuse into their minds 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 inemptis.

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 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 endowed. 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 well matured have won, and will con-

tinue to win, for you respect and admiration. The distinguished personal merit which has raised you to the plenitude of sacerdotal 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 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 your memory and that you will not forget us when you approach God's altar.

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

REPLY.
To this address, Dr. MacDonald replied at length. He feelingly thanked the students and members of the Faculty for their kind remembrance 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 Hamlet:

"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 raw."

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 7)

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 therein.

For fifteen years Mass had been celebrated monthly in the little school house, and while the people worshipped 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 the most dangerous portion of the Nova Scotian coast,—for while coast-wise 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 put on diagonal—or as the women remark, "cut on the bias." The ceilings and capitals are of pressed steel, the sanctuary in native hard-

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 arranged as to heat both church and basement.

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 Canto 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 creditable indeed. Father Robitaille of Port Felix, the preacher of the occasion, arrived in the afternoon, and at Benediction delivered a solid and impressive 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 villages.

The steamer Soo City, the wreckage of which is reported as having been 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.

Out in Kansas City there was serious trouble on Tuesday with some religious 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 guarantee against penury in old age, and detailing its investment feature, has been sent out for distribution by Post-masters 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 decrease 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 diseases which is responsible for about 40 per cent. of the premature deaths. The report notes that the Indians generally are becoming more self-reliant, and the expenditure for destitution which amounted to \$182,700 ten years ago has decreased to \$143,000.

The excitement caused by the recent disturbances in St. Pierre, Mig., 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 unpleasantness. 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 following 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 official publications and often contains gross misstatements and exaggerations. The public are cautioned against relying upon the statements of persons styling themselves, 'unclaimed money agents,' at home or abroad, and professing to be able to recover money in Chancery on payment of fees or percentage."

DRUMMOND COAL

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

Christmas Gifts

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 jackets. We have a large assortment of ties, knitted mufflers, silk and linen handkerchiefs, gloves in mocha and kid, shirts, braces, etc.

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

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

General News.

Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, have contracted to build 1000 box cars for the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Dominion Coal Company's output for November was 244,304 tons and the shipments 203,558 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, N. B.

Industry, that of gathering, pressing 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 originators.

General Ismail Mahir Pasha, a former aid-de-camp of the Sultan of Turkey 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 way.

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 evidence, 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 disastrous defeat in the by-election 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 candidate.

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 proclaimed.

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 & McDonald, railway contractors operating on the G. T. P. at Baher Brook, Madawaska, 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 Bonner's.

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, regular price \$3.50 now \$3, at Haley's market.

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

Boys—we have 40 dozen hockey sticks, good ones at low prices. Bonner's.

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 Bonner's.

Farmers—we have 100 pairs harrigans at bargain prices. Don't buy 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 Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

Best buckwheat flour at Bonner's.

Eagle hockey boots are the very best made, \$3.50. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Ladies' cloth gaiters, all sizes, 60c., 75c. and \$1.25. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

A large and varied assortment of newest designs in cut glass and silverware 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 office.

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 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 dalsartian method of physical development. Rate for juvenile class will be fixed when probable number attending is ascertained.

Resolution of Condolence.

Branch 297, C. M. B. A., Lourdes, on Nov. 4th, unanimously passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Frank, beloved brother of the worthy brother member, Joseph G. Galant.



To the Children OF Antigonish County

I called at Bonner's Monday night and left the supplies for this county, consisting of Toys of all kinds, sleighs, sleds, socklines 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 put 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

Waisins, Curra ts, Peels, Essences, Nuts, Dates, Figs, oranges, Grapes, Lemons Fancy Biscuit.

GANDY—The most excellent line you ever saw of Fancy Chocolates, in boxes, from 10c to \$2.00. Bulk mixtures, from 10c to 50c per lb.

Presents for grown-ups consisting of Shaving Plugs, fancy Plugs, fancy cups and saucers, Salad Bowls, etc.

Jardineers, etc., etc., a thousand and one things 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. This means that you can get your stuff lower from us than any other store—keep the copies of the Casket with our prices or ask us for a list.

We want Butter 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.

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 Goods at

C. J. McDONALD'S BOOK AND FANCY GOODS STORE

Advertisement for Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s. Features a Santa Claus illustration and lists various holiday goods like Christmas furs, oriental rugs, warm slippers, and gifts for men and boys. The store is located at West End Warehouse, Antigonish.

DIED

At the Landline, Antigonish, on Dec. 6th CATHERINE Mc WILLYRAY, 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 80 years. Fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, he passed to his eternal reward. He is mourned by three sons and five daughters all of whom reside in Massachusetts. May he rest in peace.

At Westville, on Nov. 30th, HUGH CAMPBELL 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 peacefully away. He was a kind and affectionate boy. A large number of relatives and friends followed the remains to the cemetery. Sorrowing parents, two sisters and six brothers mourn his early death. May he rest in peace!

NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE Insurance Company. Lowest Rates. Consistent With Safety. AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Head Office: 166 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX. ARTHUR C. PALLETT, Manager. STRONG - LIBERAL - PROMPT

EXTRA! EXTRA! at Evening, Dec. 5th.

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 10c

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 OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1867. B. E. WALKER, President. ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager. Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, - 5,000,000. Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England. COUNTRY BUSINESS. Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. BANKING BY MAIL. Accounts may be opened by mail, and monies deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

O'Brien's Fall Sale is now on. Our price list will be issued in a few days when it will be seen that our prices are as usual below all competitors. As an instance we offer Men's Overcoats at \$3.50; Men's Pants, 90c; Men's all-wool Suits, Tweed, single or double-breasted, regular price, \$9.00 for \$6.75. Men's all-wool fleece-lined Underwear, 38c. Men's all-wool Sweaters, 65 cents. Men's grey socks, regular price 25c., for 12c. Don't forget to get our price list as our Fall Sale includes all departments. GENTS' FURNISHINGS, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, ETC. J. S. O'BRIEN, Antigonish

F. H. RANDALL. Buyer and direct shipper of Raw Furs and Skins of all Kinds. Highest Cash Prices Paid. Antigonish, Dec. 5th, 1938.

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

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



\$300 to \$800.

A young fellow earning \$30 per year dropped his work and took our business course. He course including books, cost him \$24.50. We then placed him at a salary of \$500. The next year we offered him another position at \$600, and this year he received an increase of \$200, making \$800 per year.

Business men come to us for their trained assistants. If you had our training we could nominate you. May we send you our booklet?

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

The Short Road

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

Book-keeping or Stenography at
THE EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE

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

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Inverness Railway & Coal Co
INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON
Miners and shippers of the celebrated

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SCREENED
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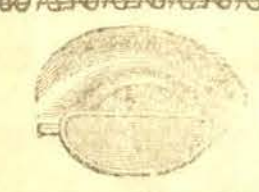
First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!

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

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

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



FOR SALE.

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

Copper Mine.

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

For further particulars apply to
T. J. SEARS,
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British Capital Needed in Canada.

The four western provinces—namely, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan still offer wonderful opportunities for men of enterprise and capital—opportunities 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 11 1/2 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 increasing 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, 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 that the present Imperial connection is altogether too inadequate and unbusinesslike. It does not stimulate confidence or breed a sense of security. 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 catastrophe destroying thousands in South America was of less interest to the readers of the *Fiaro* 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 news-editor is striving always to discover the greatest common denominator of his special public. In the saffron journals any scandal 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 displayed."

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. I 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 excluded 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 same rule was applied to the advertising columns, and from them was excluded all that, in any shape or form, might be offensive to good morals."

Forty-nine Head on Fifty-six Acres.

(John McLennan in *Rural New Yorker*)
I now maintain a herd of 43 pure-bred Holstein cattle and six horses 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 generally manage to get two, and sometimes three, crops for selling purposes. All animals are fed in the stable the year round, with outdoor exercise every day, and all manure is drawn 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 following:

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 honoured 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 wonderful career has been vouchsafed to this venerable seat of Christian culture. We find her sons in every walk of life. Whether we read the story of the first American Cardinal, 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 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.

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 flourishing 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 centennial 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 many laymen, and the aspirants to the sacred ministry frequent the same classes as the boys 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 by-product of the French Revolution, and our 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, 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 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 MCSWEENEY, Sec.
Mount Saint Mary's Maryland, U. S. A., October 23.

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