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Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, September 15, 1910.

Nc. 37

THE CASKET.

THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. se subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid, abscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

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JOB PRINTING. Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department Facilities for all Descriptions of John Printing are A.1.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

In spite of tremendous competition, and in spite of the invasion of her own some markets by American capital and American goods, Great Britain makes a showing in her trade returns that is astonishing, even for her. Exports for July were £46,609,000, an an increase of £3,748,000, while for the same period in 1909, of £40,000 000.

A New York paper publishes the

following : "Among the recent weddings broad was that of Sir Philip Grey Egerton and Lady Clarke, wdo was liverced from her husband, Sir Rupert Haverlock Clarke. Sie Philip's first wife was Miss May Cuyler of Morristown, N. J. She is now Mrs. Hichard McCreery. The first Mrs. Richard McCreery was Miss Kip, the granddaughter of Peter Lorillard. She is now Mrs. Happy Coventy. the is now Mrs. Henry Coventry.

Your children and my children,' aid an American to his wife, are lighting with our children? This is he sort of thing that some people would like to see facilitated and increased in Canada.

While a thoughtless and prejudiced public press is hailing the suggestion that the Church may lose her power a Spain, Extension quotes the fellowing statement from an ex-

governor of the Philippine Islands: "If I had millions, I would not derote my fortune to the causes that seem to appeal to the millionaires of day. I would devote enough of it to the rehabilitation of the Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands to scure her strength among the people. I would do this, not for the sake of the Catholic Church, of which I am not a member, nor for the sake of any church, but I would do it for the sake of stability and good government in ur colonial possessions."

The Catholic Messenger quotes from book recently published in London, entitled "Converts to Rome," some figures which we had not previously Church in Great Britain and Ireland in recent years. Our contemporary

It includes the names of no less than 572 of the Church of England clergy. 23 of the Episcopal Church of Scot-land, 12 of the Episcopalian Church of freland, and 12 Nonconformist ministers. During the same time 20 peers and 53 peeresses have been received. and 432 'members of the nobility,' with 42 baronets and 21 knights. The army has contributed 300 officers and the navy 64. Of university gradua es, priests, 100 of them becoming Jesuits.

The Montreal Daily Witness says, in reference to the declining birth-

rate of the Anglo-Saxon race: "The phenomenom in question is not the result of Protestantism, except n so far as Protestantism is associa ted with exhausting enterprise and self-indulgent prosperity, which are not conditions that promote early marriage and large families. All the same It is true that our civilization

took a turn in this matter.' Many writers have said and many sputs it writers are saying, that from the inception of Protestantism date the great developments in the world's work and all material prosperity. We dispute that; but the Wilness probably accepts it; and if it does accept it, it cannot place the good of those developments and of that prosperity to the credit of its religious system, and decline to charge it with the evil results. We do not, herein, charge that system with anything. We are testing the reasoning employed by certain writers.

Are the Jesuits of some use in the world, after all? Rev. Richard Bell. S. J., head of the department of Physics at Santa Clara College, New York, has invented a machine that produces continuous oscillation in the wireless telephone, which has heretocause the vibrations could not be made continuous or permanent. The Catholic Citizen informs us that

Father Bell discovered the wireless telegraph at the same time as Marconi, both working on the theory set forth in 1888 by the German Scientist, Henrick Hertz. Since then, Father Bell has been studying and experimenting in electric waves, particularly in reference to the wireless telephone. He was the first to use the michrophone detector, a discovery which was discussed at length at the time in The Scientific American and other publications. He was then professor of physics in St. Ignatius College, San Francisco. But, the Jesuits are not in science for the money there is in it. Other men form the companies, and

draw the profits.

A rumor made its appearance in the press despatches the other day that the seat of the Papacy might be transferred to Montreal, where the Pope would in future reside. We have long since ceased to expect accuracy or sense from the news despatches; but to those who are faithful to the news agencies, they might show some mercy. What must have been the the first seven months of 1910 expor's feelings of the Presbyterian Witness totalled £306,507,000, an increase over and the Maritime Baptist, when they saw that despatch. Is it not bad enough to have Cardinals and Archbishops, and Bishops, to say nothing of priests, meeting, and speaking, and praying together, and preaching and expounding, in Montreal, without proposing to bring the Pope himself over to complete the political and religious enslavement of our fair country.

> There is a group of people in almost every parish, which is always scriously shocked when the pastors appeal for money. It's all wrong, they tell you. money. It's all wrong, they tell you, this thing of mixing money and religion in the sermon. One goes to church to pray and to hear the word of God expounded, and not to be harassed by harangues for revenue. To hear them talk, and you can hear them always and everywhere, the priest is too anxious for money, too indifferent to souls, and an apparently inexhaustible supply of similar silly

ompaints. Have you ever studied these people carefully? If so, you have certainly discovered their shallow piety and deep hypocrisy. If you have participated in the work of collecting at the Masses, for otherwise, you know they have to be dynamited to get a nickel. You recognize them eventually as the great "hold-outs," the prize "tight-wads" of the parish. You realize that their chronic cry against the pastor is m-rely to protect their purses from the common demand of religion. - Church Progress.

We know the class to which our contemporary refers. They are met with everywhere. It would be ideal if the Church could save souls without any cost in money; if pastors need not eat that they might live; if the lasting when once placed upon a glebe house. But, as the world is, these without asking. And, as priests are obliged to ask for it, it is necessary for them to ask for it in the only place in which they can meet the people, and that is, in the church.

The Sacred Heart Review, speaking upon the question of the selection of schools for Catholic girls, quotes from bridge 346, Durham 24, and Trinity
College (Dublin) 63. No less than 612
of these converts became Catholic
Agnes College, Mount Washington Maryland; and the reverend gentleman's remarks are so much in line with our recent article on the selection of colleges for boys, that we quote

> The greatest centres of education for women throughout this land are sending forth graduates imbued with contempt for the old-time structure of contempt for the old-time structure of belief, and with an avowed purpose to down and asperse all ideas which c me from supernatural sources. Consequently, as one girl graduate sputs it: "If a girl comes to college with be lef in any special religion she is soon reduced to the doubting stage." The next step in the working of the student's mind is a blind endeavor to find cut for herself just what truth is about life and death, and in too many cases she finds herself in such a laby-rinth of opinions and creeds that the result is absolute confusion or a

settled agnosticism. The courses in many girl's colleges give us a psychology without a soul, a science which excludes a Creator, and an ethics which is based on the unstable will and inclination of the munitude. This shows the tendency of modern education as it is given to-day in the prominent universities and codeges for women.

Mr. Churchill, the British Home Secretary, proposes the following reforms in the administration of justice

to criminals :-Extended application of the probation of offenders act. A period of grace for payment of

Quartely concerts or lectures in jail. Abolition of police supervision (ticket of leave) after the remission of

prisoner's sentence Encouragement and organization of prisoners' aid societies.

Prisoners' aid societies.

An assignment of \$37,500 has been obtained from the chancellor of the exchequer for the development and strengthening of the methods by which prisoners on release from penal servitude are to have a fair chance of taking their place in the ordinary walks of industry.

An exchange informs us that Mr. Churchill was started on this programme by witnessing the production of a play entitled "Justice," in which the terrible results of solitary confinement are portrayed. It is said that he at once began inquiries luto the system of prison discipline, and was astonished to find that some methods. apparently sanctioned by custom, though not by law, were in use, which he thought should be dealt with. Already, some parts of the system have been altered.

We do not wish to enter into a full discussion of the rather broad questions raised by our correspondent, 'Lex," in our last issue. The objections he takes to the principle of a prohibitory law do not convince us. The question of the possibility of enforcement is, it seems to us, the only one on which opponents of prohibition can make a reasonab'e argument. We do not see any good end to be served by discussion of the principle of a law, once it be enacted, unless by such discussion it is meant to agi ate for i's repeal; and we think that such an agitation would not be best served by arguing that the law is, on principle, unjust. Prohibition is not a new idea in Canada. The Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) is prohibition in principle; and, in law, there is surely not much in a name. We do not agree that such laws are unjust. One of the first and most common duties of citizenship is to give up personal liberty for the good of society in general. Our natural liberty is curtailed on every hand in the artificial conditions under which we live; and a sufficient answer to our complaints is that the public weal demands it. We take it that the state might justly prohibit the use of shoes and ha's if it were possible for conditions to arise in which the welfare of the majority, or even of a considerable minority, de manded it. Only a few people, comparatively, occupy seats in a railway train at any given time; yet, the whole community lies under the most stringent restrictions of natural weather and the wind never warped liberty, that those few people may be or wore a church; if paint were ever- safe. Hundreds of other ins ances might be cited. On the other hand, it is not necessary that laws should be things cost money; and as human strictly just, in order that a duty to nature is, money is not, to be had obey and to enforce them should arise. That Christian principles should prevail in the making of laws, goes without saying; but if a law be made by proper authority, we hope it will not be said that there is no duty to obey it because individual judgment disapproves of it. Our correspondent probably would not go so far; but we fear his letter is one that is open to serious misconstruction; and therefore we have thought it well to comment upon it.

TWO LITTLE BOYS IN YELLOW.

At Sydney Mines, in Cape Breton County, there is published a little paper called The Sydney Mines Globe. It is quite plain that it has no idea of it has no glimmering of an idea as to why it exists. If it has any readers, it has, so far, made no sufficient excuse for having sought them. It is whom was lately "printer's devil" in Breton weekly and seems to have graduated from that position, without any intermediate process, into an owner and proprietor and editor.

This absurd little paper, edited by boys, and ignorant boys at that, has been serving up to the people of Sydney Mines, or such of them as may be foolish enough to read it, the foul re-Jesuits' Oath."

There is nothing that we can do to graph about a pienic or a police court trial without violating half a dozen divide the powers of a despot amongst rules of grammer may have a good a number of rulers. understanding, naturally. But, when We have a striking instance of the we saw the following portentous com- paralysis that afflicts representative

prove the correctness of the Jesuits' Oath, and in reply we submit the following, taken word for word from the New Zealand Free Press."

that has been part of the stock-in-trade of credulous foels for two centuries, which has been, in its time, attributed to Jesuits, to Bishops, to Seminarians, and others, as the spirit of credulity, absurdity or mendacity moved the writer. And this is not the only oath of the kind affoat in Protestant journals. There are others.

The Evangelischer Bund of Germany, a Protestant body, and its organ, the Tagliche Rundschan, as far back as 1889, pronounced it a clumsy forgery,-"line plaimpe falschung."

But the Globe must not worry over this statement, too much. To comprehend it, these little ignorant boys might have to look up works of reference to find out what and where Germany is. They may not even be quite sure how many years there are in two centuries. They certainly never heard of Robert Ware, the originator of this oath. Hardly, we suppose, have they heard of King Charles II., in whose reign, M. Robert Ware did the little trick. We doubt whether they know just where New Zealand is, though they appear to have implicit confidence that whatever the New Zealand Free Press says must be true.

We have referred, at some length t this case, because it furnishes us with a fair illustration of the utter absurdity and recklessness of the methods by which ridiculous old fables about the Church are kept in circulation.

Next year, possibly, someone will produce a copy of the bogus oath, and, being challenged, will declare that it must be true because he copied it word for word" from the Sydney Mines Globe, the production of two foolish boys. For this is the age in which every man may write and print even though he never learned to

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION.

We come now to a question which many people find a puzzling one-How is it that the Catholic people of France have tolerated or permitted this long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, the continued display of flendish hatred of religion and its ministers, the Heavenprovoking torrent of horrible blasphemy directed straight to God Him-

Before we can approach this ques tion intelligently it is necessary to divest ourselves, to a great extent, of our British and Canadian way of looking at things. It is necessary to understand the temper and mental attitude of the people of the country, the affairs of which we are consider-

ng. This is a difficult thing to do; yet, if it be not done, one might as well write about the supposed inhabitants of one of the planets, for all the practical value one's comments can have.

In this country our ideas of representative government, of government by selected representatives who are, in fact, and not in theory alone, responsible to the people are derived

from the British system. That system, in spite of numerous defects, we consider the best that the world has yet produced. It would not follow, however, that, if we found the same system, by name, established in another country, that we should see the same results obtained there. All what its own intentions are; and that our constitutional laws and usages, our parliamentary forms and precedents, might be adopted en bloc tomorrow by Russia, by an unanimous vote; but, would Russia, at this time published by two youngsters, one of next year, be governed thereunder as we are now governed? A governthe office of a now defunct Cape mental system is not necessarily, in reality, just what its tag or label or official description proclaims it to be. Russia, with the British constitution formally and technically in force there, might, and most probably would continue, for a long time to come, to suffer despotism under the forms of popular government. It is a good thing to give the mass of the mains of that rank old calumny, "The people a voice in the government of a country : but, if the peop'e, for whatsoever reason, refrain from par icipathelp the poor little Globe; and it must | ing in an intelligent manner in such continue, we fear, to revolve in its own government, only one result is poslittle way, all alone. At first, we sible-that country will be governed thought we should enlighten its despotically, and none the less designorance; for, sometimes, people potically because it is necessary to who are unable to write a news para- cloak and cover up the despotism under certain empty forms, and to

The President of this republic is, in government, as known in that countheory, elected by the popular vote. Election booths are opened, at stated periods, and some ballots are deposit-Here follows the same old fake oath | ed; and solemn proclamation is made that Diaz has been again chosen, And, yet, the whole thing is a farce -a farce so well and widely known, that at its periodical re-occurrence all North America roars with laughter. The fact is, leaving out the empty constitutional forms, that Diaz is President for life, or until he shall have exasperated the people in some unprecedented way; and, not only is he as secure as if he were a King; but it is ruin, social, commercial, and political, to any man to offer himself seriously as an opposing candidate for the Presidency.

They have the forms of responsible government, but not its substance. The people do not take an intelligent part in public affairs; and, without that, responsible government is, and always will be, a mere farce.

We Canadians get most of our notions concerning the republican form of government from the neighboring republic of the United States. Many people read that France is a republic, and at once conclude that she is ruled by her citizens. Nothing could be less accurate than such a conclusion. If we wish to find governments that are in operation similar to the government of France we must look to the republic of Mexico, and to some of the republics of South America.

If any man is inclined to cling to the idea that the French Republic and the Republic of the United States re-emble each other in essential republican principles, we recommend to nis consideration the fact that, during the period in which the United States has had continuously a republican form of government France has had (1) a King without a legislature; (2) a constituent assembly without a King; (3) a National Assembly; (4) a Consulate; (5) an Emperor; (6) a King: (7) an Emperor; (8) a Republic; (9) an Emperor; (10) a Republic. During the same period Great Britain has been continuously ruled by a Sovereign, Lords and Commons; and the British Colonies have been continuously ruled by governors representing the Sovereign, and by elected representatives.

This should give pause to those who are inclined to theorize hastily concerning the present government of

Such a series of quick transitions has hardly been paralleled in any country or in any age. The fact that the changes have been so numerous and so rapid is food for reflection when we are trying to understand sons why France is, to-day, the vietim of such atrocious misgovernment, and why her people make so little resistance to it.

In reading the history of these fluctuations of the public mind, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the things that have made British Government stable and progressive are not, up to this time, to be found in France. The British citizen has some clear and distinct conceptions respecting the government of his country. He will tolerate inefficiency and even rascality in his rulers, up to a certain point; but he is always in the back of his head resolved to stop it sooner or later. He never quite acquiesces in it. When he fully makes up his mind that the evil has gone far enough, he sets about the job of changing it without excitement, and without malice, merely looking on it as a bit of business to be done in the easiest way possible, and with due regard to the law and the constitution. In the United States the public attitude is much the same, save that they are rather more to'erant and long-suffering than we are.

Let us compare this with the French idea, or rather draw a contrast; for they are quite unlike. The long series of changes, above stated, in France shows us periods of apathetic indifference followed by wholesale and sweeping changes; periods of unchecked tyranny and despotism, under the dictation sometimes of an individual. sometimes of groups and cabals of politicians, followed by the abolition of in entire system, and the subscitution of another system. The Government of France, for

more than a century past, has been a series of costly and ill-considered experiments. It is impossible to judge a people who have submitted to so many political experimen's by the standards we employ in measuring and judging in our own country or in the United States.

From all that we have read and

Improved prison treatment for suf-fragettes and passive resisters.

Separate confinement to be reduced

mencement, we knew it was a case for institutions in a country on this con-tinent. Mexico is in theory a republic. and positively, that representative tinent. The President of this republic is, in government, as known in that country, is utterly unlike responsible government as we know it.

"But surely," says the Canadian or the American, "a man, however much he may endure in his ordinary affairs, will fight and resist when his religion is attacked." Surely he will when his religion is attacked by the adherents of an opposing religion. If the politicians of France, Italy and Spain, were to come forward as the exponents and supporters of some form of Protestantism, the Catholic people of those lands would not long leave the world in doubt as to whether they were thoroughly Catholic or not. But the case is different, and it al-

ways has been different, when religion is attacked by indirect means, and under the guise of political reform. The Catholic people of France would have taken up arms to defend the property of the religious orders against attack by a Protestant government, but they looked on in silence at its confiscation, when cunning liars told them that it was a necessary part of a financial scheme by which a benevolent system of old age pensions was to be be established -pensions, by the way, which they do not yet, and never will, enjoy out of the proceeds of that gigantic rob-

The Church has had more trouble with politicians in Europe than with all the religious critics and rebels she has ever had to deal with. Centuries before the "Reformation" she fought her battles with royal rufflans and unscrupulous ministers of state. She has been represented by hasty and illinformed writers as a constant meddler in the politics of Europe: The truth is abundantly evidenced by the studies of modern Protestant commentators, that there has never been an age in the history of Christianity when the State has not sought in Europe, to invade the sanctuary, and to ascend to the pulpit, We could fill the pages of this paper, over and over, with a recital of unquestionable and unquestioned facts, showing that European rulers at all times, have used their utmost efforts to take not only the lives, liberties, and property of their subjects but their ouls and consciences as well into their own keeping, in order that their subjects might be the more completely dependent upon the State, and the less inclined to resist the power of the ruler in any matter whatsoever.

Such has been the experience of, the Church, in all ages; in times of great heretical movements; in times when ill men were agreed as to her authe professional politician, the ambitious sovereign, were always her rivals for the control of the re ligious side of the human mind.

She has had, in every age, another enemy,—the freethinker, the man who derided all religion, and who owned none. In the early days, the freethinker was of little political importance. He grouped a few adherents here or there, and into those he instilled some poison; but except in the few cases in which he wore a crown, or wormed himself into the counsels of a sovereign, he wielded no real power. He might be a useful tool to an ambitions and unscrupulous prince; but he, himself, was seldom a ruler.

The rise of public assemblies, as part of the system of public government gave the European freethinker his first real opportunity to meddle effectively with both the temporal and the spiritual affairs of his fellow-citizens That opportunity, the freethinkers of Europe have used with a dexterity and skell never equalled by any class have used with a dexterity of political intriguers of whom the world has any record.

But it was necessary for them to do something more than to merely play the game of politics. A weakness of every political party is the indiscre-tion of its adherents. The curse of the politician is that he is obliged to confide in persons who will probably reveal his secrets.

The Freethinkers had, ready made and ready to their hands, an institution peculiarly suited to the uses of political intrigate; an Institution, the essential characteristic of which is secrecy; an institution which, upon the author's y of some of its greatest exponents, pretends to be a substitute for all religion, or, as some others of them proclaim, claims to hold a deposit of "primitive religious truth," which truth is found in its pure state tion which contains its membership in a large number of what it calls "degrees" some quantity of "primi-tive religious truth" revealed to those in higher degrees, being withheld from those in the lower; an institu-tion built up, originally, upon a philcontaining the germs and possibilities of that philosophy; an institution which was developed by freethinkers and which is well-fitted to produce freethinkers. Such an institution was at hand and it was called Freemas-

What it is, what the freethinking politicians have made it, and how it has served their purposes, we shall heard of France, her governments and | tell our readers on another day.

What They Did at Stockholm.

In order to make place for as many different representatives as possible, at the Congress of Peace, it was agreed not to restrict attendance at it to those states which possessed what we might call official nationality; and hence side by side with the delegates of Russia were seated the members of Poland and Finland; and next to the Turks were the Armenians, and along-side the English were the Egyptians. One can easily understand how difficult the situation was, and what tact was required on the part of the com-mittee of organization to avoid a clash which might at any moment occur, for some unforeseen trifle.

French had been chosen as the official language of the Congress. Nevertheless English and German were considered just as important, and hence after each discourse a resume was made in those two languages. It would be too long to enter into all the details of the sessions, and hence we shall content ourselves with giving the general lines of the proceedings. They may be reduced to the three

following points: First, the question of the subject races. Secondly, the question of disarmament. Thirdly, the question of obligatory arbitration. In the first question was included a resolution in favor of the Russian Poles, and the other nationalities who were oppressed by the countries to which they were united. A very important discussion on the principles underlying all this ensued. Some delegates, among whom was Professor Quidde, of Munich, were strongly opposed to any discussion of matters which concerned the internal administration of Others again wanted to restrict the resolution to a protest in general terms against all oppression of races, so placed, but by a vote of sixtyfive to sixty the Congress determined to sustain the motion and named the different nationalities about which there was question. The subject of Morocco and Crete gave rise to a brief exchange of views and was concluded by the expression of the wish of the Congress in favour of a satisfactory solution, while at the same time it declared that none could be obtained

national justice, The Egyptian delegate, Mohammed Farid Bey, then arose to express the grievances of his country against England's domination, and asked that the Egyptian question be brought before the next Peace Congress in Rome. As this question was not on the program, it was referred to the Bureau of Berne; for neither Morocco, Crete nor even Egypt had succeeded in enlisting the interest of the assembly as Finland had done. At the beginning of the session Mt. F. Ephremoff, and the Prince Dolgoroukoff, the Russian delegates, came forward and read a set of resolutions, in which they maintained that, while striving by all legitimate means for the triumph of right princi-ples in dealing with all the nationalities of the Empire, it would be against the dignity of their country to allow its policy to be discussed in an International Assembly.

except by recognizing the rights of

such peoples to determine their own

status and by the intervention of Inter-

After they had withdrawn, Mr. Ruyscen, the Finnish delegate, gave a rapid historical review of the question of Finland, and presented a resolution which expressed regret for the abuses which had been complained of, and also the hope that an agreement could be made in accordance with the law, between the Empire of Russia and the Grand Duchy of Finland. This resolution was unamiously adopted. It is certain that the Russian delegates were prompted by a justifiable sense of were prompted by a justifiable sense of the pursuit of agriculture, from their the proprieties in refusing to take part studies, from commerce and from in this discussion. Indeed, as soon as industry to give themselves up to the

passed by the Congress on this point, none possessed a greater moral import than that which took up the matter of national languages. The Congress decided in conformity with its previous views on the matter, to recommend primary instructions in the language of the child's mother, wherever the population was composed of different

nations which possess a distinct language, literature and history,
In passing on to the second point of the program, namely, that of disarmament, the Congress found itself confronted by a number of propositions more or less utopian, but which had in them the germs of much good. Two things especially evoked a sympathetic interest. Both of them came from America. One was a monster petition In favor of peace, and the other for the reduction of armaments, They had been secured by Miss Anna B. Eckstein, who has consecrated her life to the Congress, and found it eager to pay her the greatest attention because of the remarkable movement in the United States in the cause of peace, attested as it was by the two million signatures which she had obtained. The gathering was neld under attested as it was by the two million expressing the sense of the Congress, to be communicated later to the fortyfour nationali ies which would be represented in the Hegge Conference, it was proposed to present the resolution to the Third Conference of the Hague, and after a slight modification had been made in the terms, it was accepted by acclamation. Dr. Gotat.

Secretary-General of the International in favor of peace, and the other for the Secretary-General of the International Bureau of Peace, at Berne, expressed his pleasure at the fact that the Congress of the United States had resolved that the Conference had been called to to name a permanent commission to consider methods of giving young examine the possibility of the reduction people the moral and religious training of armaments, and the organization of which they needed and that his an international fleet which should be attention had been called to this need

standing armies should be diminished and their place taken by an international organization. Secondly. order to give a new basis of international agreement, the Congress decides to invite the various states to bind themselves to hold reciprocal conventions, whose purpose would be to do away with the arbitrament of war. Thirdly the Congress expresses a wish that one of the great powers should take the initiative of stopping the increase of its armies and navies, and of Beginning with a notable reduction of those

Thus it is plain that the efforts of the pacificists move in the direction of ending international wars by arbitra-While awaiting the establishment of a permanent and obligatory arbitration for that purpose, the assembly known as the Conference of the Hague must constitute what will not merely perfunctory and haphaz-

be a sort of international Areopagus. Hence, in the Third Conference of the Hague, are based the hopes of the present Congress as regards the matter discussed in this point of the program.

The paper of Professor Amos R. Wells on "Secret Societies in School and College" while not professedly dealing with the lack of moral and They all agreed to ask, first, that the principles of obligatory arbitration, which has already been recognized in a preceding conference, should be effectively and definitely formulated by the Conference of the Hague. Secondly, that the question of obligatory arbitration be aunounced beforehand in the program of the Hague, in order that the nations which send their delegates may have time to prepare themselves by a study of the question. At the same time, after a brief discussion, it was determined to change the name of the Conference of the Hague, to "The Peace Conference," in order to define forthwith the purpose of these conferences.

After six days of animated discus-

sion which were characterized by absorbing labor, the Congress closed its sessions; and the delegates, availing themseves of the invitation which had been extended to them by their hosts, visited the different parts of picturesque Sweden.

Their stay at Stockholm was marked, not only by hard work, but dso by brilliant festivities; chief of which was the garden party offered to the Congress by the King. Unfortuthe Congress by the King. Unfortunately the weather was unfavorable and consequently the halls of the palace were thrown open for the festivity. The delegates wandered through the vast edifice, from which they obtained a splendid view of the city. The members of the Government, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Navy, and of Agriculture, as well as a number of foreign diplomats, were also invited. The King was represented by his Brother, guests with distinguished affability.

In the midst of this great multitude, where one saw men of every color, and heard a great variety of lan-guages, the soutane of Monsignor Giesswein made one think of the part which the Church has had in the past in the establishment of peace, and one could not help regretting that the Church, which has, in all times, been the peacemaker par excellence, was not represented at the Hague. The great Popes favored the cause and advanced the interest of peace by checking the brutal instincts of the rulers of the world, who would have transformed Europe, to quote the words of Taine, "into an Asiatic anarchy." When, at times, the Popes had recourse to the sword, it was only to prevent such a calamity.

We cannot pass over in silence the part of Leo XIII in laboring for peace. He has written in one of his famous encyclicals that, "in the bloom of youth, young men are torn away from the report of the proceedings got out, the Congress was vigorously attacked by the press, especially the Novoice that is exhausted, and private property is made to suffer. We have erty is made to suffer. We have their children to receive religious instruction, and moral instruction based on religion, every day in school, must send their children elsewhere, must send their children elsewhere, must we call armed peace has become insup-portable. Such a condition of affairs is unnatural in civil society, and we cannot free ourselves from it except by the aid of Jesus Christ; for in order to combat the vice which lights the fires of war, we must have recourse to the Christian virtues and especially the virtue of justice. It is only when this virtue dominates and when we are penetrated with the single thought that justice exalts the world that the rights of the peoples, and the inviolability of treaties will obtain their complete sanction." - Baron G. Armfelt, in America.

Francis E. Clark, founder and president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Clark said

which we are engaged."

Finally, the Congress formulated three resolutions in connection with disarmament. First, the Congress is convinced that when international relations between European states shall have been regulated by the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration at the Hague, and also by treaties of a bly that while the formation of these connections in six decreases that already through its insistence on punctuality, attention, because it is for the benefit of the State.

You all admit something should be connectiving; but the feeling of the correct living; but the feeling of the compensated for giving that education, because it is for the benefit of the State.

You all admit something should be correct living; but the feeling of the correct living; but the feeling of the compensated for giving that education, because it is for the benefit of the state.

arbitration, the crushing burden of habits in the children was valuable and needful, there had come a time when the need for something more was felt and felt keenly. Almost every paper read, and almost every

address given, emphasized this,
The Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. C., of
Brookline, speaking on the "Protestant View of the Moral and Religious Education," said that the reading of a chapter from the Bible, the offering of a prayer, the singing of a hymn is not religious teaching. "Teach morals and religion as you teach grammar and mathematics," he said. them into the memory, etch them into the judgment, work them into the life as you'd work leaven into moistened flour, or plow seeds into soil," And this, as the Catholic speaker pointed out, is exactly the Catholic view of moral and religious training-that it should be constant and enduring, and

religious training in the schools, had a very decided bearing on the subject because all these fraternities with their consequent evils arise from a lack of proper religious and moral instruction and supervision.

But while all who discussed the general subject were in substantial agreement as to the need of including in the school curriculum some definite system of moral and religious training, nobody advanced any plan, nobody presented any program — except the Catholic member of the Conference.
What he said is only what has already been said thousands of times by Catholic authorities. Catholic publicists and Catholic editors. It is as familiar to our readers as the aiphabet. He spoke substantially as llows :-

Perhaps the most striking illustraion of the importance which Catholics attach to moral and religious education may be found in the fact that last year the Catholics of the United States spent thirty-six millions of dollars in establishing and maintaining parish schools.

Now, thirty-six millions coming from the hoard of a millionaire might not mean much in these days of multimillionaires and their princely gifts to education, but when such s sum is subscribed by people who are for the greater part poor; when it comes from the toil and sweat of those who form part and parcel of the common people of this country, it means a great

Money talks. Ringing resolutions to the necessity of moral and religious education for our children are all right so far as they go, but when a man puts his hand in his pocket and shows he is willing to pay for the faith that is in him, that constitutes an argu-

ment of greater value.

The Catholics of America are spending these millions every year because they are impressed with the vital need of moral and religious instruction; because they believe that the soul of the child should be trained as well as his mind and hand; because they feel and know that it does not profit a man much to have knowledge if he have not also an enlightened conscience to guide him in using that knowledge aright.

In the public schools to-day, because of the difference in creed of the pupils, religious instruction can not be given. It would be manifestly unfair to attempt to give it. No one denomination has a right to force its tenets on all the children, and for the State to try to arrange a religion of its own, a milk and water mixture that would be palatable to all, would be to open the way to all sorts of evils.

So we have a secularized school, as establish and maintain schools of their

There are, I know, a great many people who imagine that this establish-ment of Catholic schools is a mere priestly whim, that it does not proceed from the heart of the Catholic people; but I feel that in a conference such as this, no such absurd notion prevails. And I am sure also that the absurd notion that the Catholic schools are not patriotic, and that they are a menace to our institutions, is known to be unworthy the notice of intelligent men. All such suspicions of bad faith of course immediately vitiate our argumentation and render

our discussion of this important question worse than useless.. I assert, ladies and gentlemen, as a Catholic layman, that at the bottom

the community recognize the work of education done for the State's benefit by any church that wishes to erect a school of its own, where religious as well as secular education may be It will be said at once, this is a

an international fleet which should be employed to watch over the maintenance of peace. "If this project," he said, "obtains only the adhesion of some of the European powers, it constitutes without doubt, a powerful lever to advance the movement in which we are engaged."

Finally, the Congress formulated through its insistence on punctuality.

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denomination would be free to maintain its own form of religious and moral education, and if the school came up to the required standard in secular subjects it would receive recognition and compensation accord-

You say that the Christian denom-inations should be broad enough and liberal enough to get together on this matter and agree upon someform of doctrine common to all, which may be taught to all the children in the public schools. Well, when you have got the two hundred or more varieties of Protestantism to agree on this body of doctrine, and then the Jews, and then the atheists and secularists, it will be time for Catholics to question themselves as to the wisdom and utility of the plan which they propose.

With much courtesy the Catholic speaker's address was discussed by all, and questions were asked and answered in a frank and friendly spirit; but the appointment of a committee by the Conference to seek a solution of the problems on the basis of getting all religious denomination to agree on a common body of religious teaching seems to show that the Catholic plan is far from acceptableas yet .- Sacred Heart Review

Great Scientist Who Always Believed in an Over-ruling Providence.

Modern men of science who profess atheism and agnosticism cannot away with this stout champion of theism, so they must ascribe to the hardest and clearest thinker amongst them what they call a "theological bias." But his testimony goes far to destoy the antagonism which such men would set

up between science and religion. Again and again in his public utterances (Lord Kelvin) declared his belief in a Creative Power and in an over-ruling Providence. He even asserted that his purely scientific studies had brought him, a direct demonstration of a definite creation, but they are not demonstrations which everyone would accept. Once, on hearing of Darwin's disbelief in divine revelation and evidence of design, he vehemently denounced such views as utterly unscientific, and maintained that our power of discussing and speculating about atheism and materialism was enough to disprove them. It is worth the recording that he regarded the them.

question of life, however certainly its operations were in accordance with chemical and dynamical laws, as essentially outside the range of physics. "The influence of animal or physics. "The influence of animal or vegetable life," he declared, "is infinitely beyond the range of any scientific inquiry hitherto entered on." Or again: "The real phenomena of life infinitely transcend human science." On the question of freewill, for instance, he declared that so far as physics was concerned it was a miracle. For this statement he was violently attacked by the materialists.

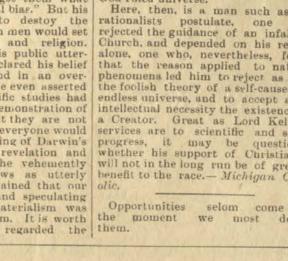
In a memorable speech made at University College, London, in 1903, he uttered the following words: "Do not be afraid of free-thinkers, If you think strongly enough you will be forced by science to the belief in God which is the foundation of all religion. You will find science not antagonistic

but helpful to religion."

Much might be alded which would help still further to make clear the emphatically orthodox position assumed by Lord Kelvin on a topic of such vital interest to the race and the individual, but the foregoing testimony must suffice. To the last he remained steadfast to these convictions. Just before his death he said he did not think that any other man had spent as much time as himself in the perusal of Professor Rutherford's Radio-activity, and yet none of the wonderful revelations of the potentialities of matter contained in that book made him swerve in the slightest from his profession of faith in a God-made, God-ruled universe.

Here, then, is a man such as the rationalists postulate, one who rejected the guidance of an infallible Church, and depended on his reason alone, one who, nevertheless, found that the reason applied to natural phenomena led him to reject as well the foolish theory of a self-caused or endless universe, and to accept as an intellectual necessity the existence of a Creator. Great as Lord Kelvin's services are to scientific and social progress, it may be questioned whether his support of Christianity will not in the long run be of greater benefit to the race .- Michigan Cath-

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Inverness, S. S.

In the Estate of the Late Duncan J. McPherson, late of Black River, in the County of Inverness, Farmer, Deceased.

At a Court of Probate, holden at om come at Port Hood, in the County of Inverness, most desire aforesaid, on the 24th day of August.

On petition of Maria McPherson, Administratrix of the said estate, dated the 4th day of April last, praying that a citation do issue for the settlement of her account therein and of the estate.

And whereas, at the said Court there appeared Daniel McNeil, Esq., K. C., Proctor for the Administratrix, also Daniel McLennan, Esq., Barrister, for Margaret E. McPherson, and all the heirs by the first marriage.

And whereas, accounts of receipts and expenditures of the said Adminis-tratrix were duly examined and showing expenditures to the sum of \$551.25 and receipts to the sum of 507.55

leaving a balance of 8 43.70 overpaid by the said Administratrix. It is therefore decreed that the said estate is indebted to the said Administratrix in the sum of \$43.70.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court at Port Hood this 31st day of August, 1910.

(Sgd.) EDWD. D. TREMAIN. Judge of Probate for Inverness (Sgd.) DONALD J. McDONALD, Registrar,

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ALLAN MACDONALD. Barrister, etc.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any make over 18 years old, may homested a quarter section of available bominion and in Manitoba. Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending home steader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acred to the pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead only including the time required to carn homestead paint, and cultivate fifty seese extra.

A homesteader who has exhunsted his home stead right and cannot obtain a tre-emption may enter a purphased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre, butier = subreside six months in each of three years, on tivate fifty acres and oreet a house worth \$300.

Www.CORY.

Deputy of the Mrnister of the Interior

I am agent for the sale of a number of good farms. Write for particulars.

AN EXTRA TURN.

ards GRAY

paniel Monro, M. A., M. D., SeD., and so forth and so forth, sat pondering with a deep frown on his brow, cowling at a recently opened letter thich be held in his hand. He was young man, still well under thirty, entered the degrees he held from Etc. pite of the degrees he held from ronto University in Canada, and m various institutions of learning England, the United States, and LAC rmany. The room he occupied as large, finished in natural wood, mished with all the luxury of a dern club, and, indeed, it looked like an apartment belonging to some association devoted to athletics. On the walls hung boxing gloves, foils,

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mil memerous other accessories to the he Professor of Physical Culture, ertaining to the University of Wissampton which as every one knows the third largest community of indents west of Chicago, It is arcely necessary to remind readers the are interested in such things that the Wissacompton University foot- il team last year moved down the It was, in fact, the private office of the Professor of Physical Culture, pertaining to the University of Wissacompton which as every one knows is the third largest community of tudents west of Chicago, It is carcely necessary to remind readers hall team last year mowed down the the Wissacomptons were a section of one of their own prairie fires; and all this was due to the masterly organiza-tion and training of young Dr. Monroe, Professor of Ath'etics, re-sponsible for the physical condition of something like three thousand under-

Dr. Monroe was a Scotch Canadian who had graduated at Toronto University, had taught school for a while in his native land, than had drifted across the border with an ever-increasing salary, until he reached the position he now held, and of all the instructors in Wissacompton, he was the most popular and the most re-spected, for he was the master of his trade, and withal so modest, so mild, so gentle, and courteous that it was apossible for the most sullen of men to dislike him. Left penniless, with a widowed mother and an invalid younger brother, Monroe had worked his way through college, and thus acuired the highest qualifications either as a teacher, or a physician, and it was also known that he could make a good living as a b'acksmith or a carpenter. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the western young men who attended Wissacompton College, few of whom were over-burdened with riches, should admire and respect an individual who had

In personal appearance Dr. Monroe was as mild-mannered a man as ever knocked an astonished ruffian into the gutter. He was so well built and so finely proportioned that although one could not but admire him few realized that his muscles were like tempered steel, nor suspected the worderful athletic feats he could nor wonderful athletic feats he could perrm when put to it.

onquered difficulties as Monroe had

He was an excellent organizer, and carried on his work with four assistants whom he had himself trained, and so the first question that cropped up in his mind on reading his brother's letter answered itself. He might easily leave the University for a work or six weeks and on his remonth or six weeks, and, on his return, find things pretty much as he had left them. This was one consolation, so he determined to ask the president for an extra vacation till Christmas time, although it was now the early part of November, with the

college in full swing.
The letter which so disturbed the usually placid current of Monroe's life although from his brother, was not written in his brother's handwriting. It was dated at the City Hospital, Toronto, and ran as fol-

ar Dan: I hope you won't allow this letter to worry you, but I must confess, at the outset, that I am a failure as a schoolteacher. I got ong all right during the summer at Pineknot school, while only the smaller children attended, but, as you know, it is a rough section, and, in winter, when the big boys put in an appearance, some of them older than myself, and about ten times stronger than I am, then a schoolmaster's life is not one to be envied. At any ra e, they have knocked me out, and I crawled down by easy stages from the north woods, and have been on my back in the hospital for a week.

A great, hulking, ill-natured giant

named Tom Scott was the person who put me out of commission, but any one of half a dozen would have done it sooner or later. Scott's father is one of the principal men of the neighborhood, and was the school trus ee who engaged me, and who warned me jocu'arly, at the time the agreement was signed, that if I offended Tom I should have to take the consequences. He confessed that he could do nothing with the lad, and advised me not to

I suppose there will be no school in Pinkenot until the New Year, when another victim will be found. Don't imagine that I'm complaining at being knocked down, but I do think Scott's kicking of me after I fell was a piece of unnecessary brutality. He has broken two of my ribs, the doctor says, but if there are no internal injuries I shall soon be right again, although my wrist is sprained, so that I

could not hold a pen.
I write this to ask if you think you could get me some subordinate sec-retaryship at Wissacompton Univer-sity. I am willing to do anything except tackle a back-woods school again. Ever yours,

"Poor old Peter," sighed the Doctor, as he read the letter once again. "What brutes they must be to abuse so gentle a creature. I must go and cheer him up, and, by Jove, I think I'll teach Pineknot school until the Christmas vacation comes on. It

will be a change from university life."
Although Pineknot school is somewhat out of the way, Dan Monroe reached it without much trouble, for the railway brought him to within fountered by the place and a fine for the place and a fin fourteen miles of the place, and a fine span of horses made light of the four-teen miles, for the sleighing was excellent, and the air crisp, delicious, inpiring. A teacher is not usually obtained except at midsummer, or early in the New Year, so the Doctor found Pineknot school still closed, and old

and in mischief.

and in mischief.

Within a few days Dr. Monroe was as popular with the young women that attended, and with the small boys and girls, as he had been at the Western University. The big boys however, held aloof, and proved proof against a charm which they regarded with suspicion. His clement school room manner, without even a hint of room manner, without even a hint of corporal punishment, might well breed contempt in the minds of those over-grown lads who had been brought up on the gad. His deferential courtesy to all showed him to be till courtesy to all showed him to be discussed discipline or anything else of their corporations.

The young ruffians saw they had to The young ruffians saw they had to deal with one who turns the other cheek, also, and said among themselves, and in their own graphic language, that this was a soft snap. The elder brother was evidently going to prove an easier problem than even the younger had been.

Of course minimizing a teacher is

Of course, mimicking a teacher is not, after all, a heinous offence, and therefore Dr. Monroe merely smiled at Tom Scott. But he was watching the young man, and waiting with a patience which he was careful to concest, for some important act of in-subordination on his part that would

resolved that someone else than young Scott should be chosen to attack the teacher. He surmised that Scott's father, as the senior school trustee father, as the senior school trustee young men did not like the look of a young men did not like the look of a graph of the graph o of the section against his son's act of violence which had caused the school to be closed, and so the old man had evidently warned his boy that it was "hands off" until Christmas, and Perkins was probably the conspirator chosen to fling the bomb.

Under the compassionate rule of the section of the section

Under the compassionate rule of the new teacher, and because of the ever-smouldering rebellion on the part of the big boys, discipline in the schoolroom was rapidly going to pieces, but Monroe continued his work as calmly as if he did not know what discipline

All the elder pupils had qualified for punishmen, although they were blis-fully unaware of the fact. In a little private memorandum book Monroe set down hour and date of offense with the name of the offender in case he might forget when the time. in case he might forget when the time came. They were entertaining a re-cording angel unawares, and no tear from that angel's eye would blot out a single item of that record. With the utmost patience Monroe was waiting for some definite breach of the

schoolroom. It was the duty of the smaller boys, a pair of them being allotted the task to fill the large pail with water at the pump, and see that no one suffered from thirst in the school room. The stove was set near the large pair under the heel of the boot, the door, and the shee iron pipe rose from it to a sufficient height, then at right angles proceeded the length of the school room until it disappeared into the chimney behind the master's What with stove and stovepipe the room was kept well warmed, even during the coldest days in

In those days and in this district, the schoolhouse was of rather a pri-mitive descrip ion. The windows were small, and situated in a row just under the ceiling on either side.
Along each wall had been constructed a broad, sloping fixed desk running the length of the schoolroom, and on benches before this desk sit the larger boys on one side, and the larger girls on the other, the backs of each to-wards the centre of the schoolroom. The smaller children, who did not use The smaller children, who did not use writing materials, sat on benches parallel with those occupied by their eldest, and the smallest of the A B C class were gathered around three sides of the b g box-stove.

One day, when it was Scot's turn to bring in the armful of split beech and maple, he allowed, with deliberate cruelty and pretended clumsiness.

cruelty and pretended clumsiness, the load to fall on the toes of some of the little chaps seated on the low bench beside the stove. This raised a howl of pain from the victims, and a shout of laughter from the more unsupportable tie section of the pupils. sympathetic section of the pupils.

"Well, then, keep your feet out of the way, confound you,' cried Scott, trucu'ently, casting a glance at the teacher which said, plainly enough: "What are you going to do about it?" Monroe rose from his desk and

went down the room; then kneeling on the floor, he calmed the little fellows as well as he could, taking off the shoes and stockings of those who were suffering most, and manipulating their little feet, to soothe away the pain. He then tenderly put on shoes and stockings again, gave each a

Rising he said softly to Scott:
"That was an accident, I suppose?"
"No, it wasn't," replied Scott, de-

missal at twelve o'clock or at four. "There will be no more school for the rest of the day. To-morrow at nine o'clock prompt, if you please. Thomas Scott, Samuel Perkins, Wil-liam Patterson, James Macpherson, Robert Bland, John Davidson, and John Patterson will remain behind. I should like to discuss with the large I should like to discuss with the large boys I have named some questions

discuss discipline or anything else with "Molly," which was one of their names for the new teacher. The others filed boisterously through the door-way, and raised wild shouts of joy at finding themselves so unexpectedly free. Monroe closed the door, locked

ir, and put the big key in his pocket, then walked quietly to his desk.

"Boys," he begged, "put those benches out of the way against the wall. I wish a clear floor space. If you desire a bench to sit on, put it at the other end of the schoolroom. Place all the rest under the long

He was very prompt'y obeyed, and now the seven seated themselves at the further end of the room. All laughter and talk had ceased, and each face wore a look of expectancy. The master raised the desk lid, and took out half a dozen sticks of such a abordination on his part that would abordination on his part that would astify drastic measures of suppression.

To his amazement, as the school session prolonged itself into December, it was Sam Perkins, and not Tom Scott, who achieved the proud position of being the worst boy in the school, and a dozen times a day Sam qualified for an excellent thrashing that never came.

Bill Pattersen and Jim Macpherson about the size of the butt end of a whip-handle. If a man of strength wielded one of those rods, it became a deadly weapon. The stoutest two-base committed deeds which, if done have brought fore such an implement of hickory first on Scott, who was beginning to rouse himself, then distributed the remainder impartially over the rest. took out half a dozen sticks of such a length that they must have rested onist crosswise inside the desk from corner "A would give way. One or two of the boys turned a litt'e pale. Was this elegant, dapper young man about to try his strength against seven? It

convenience to his hand,
"Scott, come here," he said in a
voice so low that only the tense stillness of the room made it audible. Scott shuffled to his feet, came for-

"I was thinking of making the at-

tempt, Scott. Any objections?"
"I knocked out your brother and I can knock you out. Put away that club, and come down on the floor, if

the utmost patience Monroe was waiting for some definite breach of the law on the part of Thomas Scott, and he had supreme faith, taking the young ruffian's temperament into consideration, that the act would not be long delayed.

One of the duties of the larger boys was the bringing in of wood from the shed outside to replenish the larger boys was the bringing in of wood from the shed outside to replenish the larger for a tack, the latter rushed toward him, and delivered a vicious kick intended to double him up like a jack-knife, Like a jack-knife he did double Monroe expert y placed his open left palm under the heel of the boot, and gripped it like a vise. Standing and gripped it like a vise. Standing thus on his left foot, Scott flung up his hands to recover his balance, then dropped on his back. As he fell on the floor he flung out a sturdy kick with his free foot intended to shatter the grasp that held the other, but Monroe's right hand gra-ped Scott's left and he will be supported by the second of the standard of the second of the sec left ankle, and in spite of his comical writhings and struggles on the floor,

held him firm.

Every boy was now standing up.

Tom Scott helplessly beat the floor,
twisting and turning his body, trying, without effect, to wrest himself from

the iron grip of the schoolmaster.
"Boys!" exclaimed Monroe, "I
wish to say a word or two," but here he had to pause, for the noisy struggle Scott was making on the floor ren-

deted conversation impo-sible.
"Do keep quiet, Tommy," pleaded
his gaoler. "You are making me feel his gaoler. "You are making me feel as if I held the shafts of a turbulent wheelbarrow going over a corduroy road. Please oblige me by keeping

But Tommy was foaming at the mou h with rage to find his strength thus nultified, and himself made a fool of, and as he would not desis, Monroe, with a peculiar jerk backwards and a sudden twist, dropped Tommy downward on his face on the floor. Then the doctor placed his foot firmly in the small of his back, and holding him so, addressed the boys.

"You may think it un-British for a combatant to kick, but I should like to say this in Tommy's favor. What he has done would be considered in France and other Latin countries, entirely justifiatie. There it is called the savate, which dosen't mean kick, as you might imagine, but literally, 'o'd shoe.' Is udied the art of the savate in Paris, and there is much to recommend it. I have of en thought that we English-speaking peop e are feeligh to concentrate our attention foolish to concentra e our attention on our two fists, and neglect such exand stockings again, gave each a silver coin from his pocket, and to'd them to go home for the day.

"First aid to the injured," he said, with his ingratiating smi e. "Your mother will be the best physician, so hurry home as quickly as you can, and if your feet hurt to-morrow don't against Tommy that he kicks but merely regard him as having been educated in Paris. Now, Tommy, do you want to get up?"

the boys knew exactly what hap-pened; it was like a flash of lightning. The schoolmaster's foot during the whirl rose in the air, and struck Scott behind the ear with such force that the young man turned a complete somersault, without even touching the floor with his head in the swift gyration through space. He came down with an appalling crash, and lay stunned and still.

stunned and still.

"That," said the master, "is the most terrible movement of the savate. In using it you run the chance of breaking the neck of your opponent, but I knew Tommy's bull-neck was as thick as his head, so I risked it. It is called the coup de pied tournant, and it usually takes its beginning from the impetus given by a kick from your opponent. The only parry for a coup de pied tournant that I know of is to get out of the way, and you will have get out of the way, and you will have observed that Tommy neglected to do this. Just throw some of that ice water on his face, will you? I don't like Tommy to be missing these interesting speeches.

But instead of rescuing poor Scott from oblivion by means of cold water, there rang out a defiant battle-cry from Sam Perkins, evidently a signal previously agreed upon. With splendid unanimity, the whole six flung themselves upon their lone antag-

placing the empty pail, he s ood with his back against his desk, his hands in his trousers' pockets.
"My dear lads," he said, "I am be-

ginning to love you. You have generously given me an unexampled op-portunity of showing you the beauty of the savate, which comes into play whenever one man is attacked by a crowd. When I locked myself in here the expert woodsman uses when he with you seven, I did not intend to use the savate, but I knew if you athickory axe-handie, and estimates its convenience to his hand. tacked simultaneously I might be compelled to do so. Luckily, Scott led out with his foot, and after that the way was clear. You have gener-ously given me the stern joy which warriors feel when they meet a foeward half the length of the room, and man worthy of their foot, as one may ay, although it spoils the rhyme of

the old couplet.
"And now, my dear chaps, get up and sit upon the bench, which has become a penitent stool. Scott, how is your head? Still on your shoulders? Well, it is a marvel. You seem a little stiff in your movements. Come

this way if you please The master picked up the abandoned

hickory rod. "Any objections to my thrashing you, Scott, in the approved way of schoolmasters?"

Your Province.

THE RACES will bring the fleetest field of horses in Eastern Canada.

"No," muttered Scott.
"Hold out your hand."
Scott did so, and first on his right and then on his left, received without perceptible wincing as severe a punishment as that schoolroom had "Samuel Perkins!"

Samuel rose up and took h's medicine out of the some bottle. "William Patterson!

William came forward and went back to the bench whimpering a little, to be succeeded by James Macpherson and the rest. Then Mouroe, pleas-antly requesting the lads to move the bench, which they promptely did, took out the key and unlocked the door. "To - morrow morning, at nine

o'c'ock sharp, lads. Good afternoon. -Barr, in McClure's Magazine.

Catholic News.

The late President Montt of Chile, who lately visited this country in company with his wife and chaplain, was a most prominent factor in bringing to a happy solution the dispute between his country and Argentina. Every one remembers with a feeling of pro-found reverence the Sacred Symbol which marked the final definition of

which marked the final definition of the boundaries—the Statue of Christ, the Prince of Peace,—"The Christ of the Andes," as it is often called.

An English Benedictine priest (known in the world as Sir David Hunter-Blair) has lost his sight after long years of labor in converting to Christianity the natives in the swamp districts of the Amazon river.

districts of the Amazon river.

Mgr. Windthorst, writing to the Catholic Telegraph from Cologue, describes the ordination to the priest-hood of Dr. Leo. Megentheim, a young Hebrew, the son of a former Chicago banker, whom the correspondent had himself received into the Church seven years previous.

A Catholic church for deaf-mutes,

probably the first in the world spec ially for this afflicted class, is about to be built in New York. It will ac-commodate 1000 persons. The announcement is made by the Rev. Francis T. McCarthy, S. J.; so it will probably be in charge of the Jesuits. Some magnificent institutes for deafmutes, under Catholic direction, are in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.; and we must not overlook our own flourishing School for the Deaf at Randolph, Mass., in charge of the Sisters of St.

Drunkenness and divorce are practically unknown in Spain, and it has the fewest suicides of any country in world, notes a correspondent of the New York Herald. Let these facts be remembered the next time any one is tempted to talk about the backward-

Father Cortie, S. J., the distingu-

Scott hailed the newcomer with obvious gratification, because there had been a good deal of grumbling at the incident which had closed the school, not from any sympathy with the stricken teacher, but because numerous children were left at home and in mischief.

In the way."

The little fools are always in the way."

The teacher bowed without comment and went back to his desk.

"Put up your books and slates," he said, a request which occasioned some numerous children were left at home and in mischief.

The master easily prevented any of the blows from reaching him, but that Father Perry, also a famous made no effort to strike back, watching rather for the expected kick. the blows from reaching him, but made no effort to strike back, watching rather for the expected kick, which at last came. He parried it, and in the parrying whirled. None of the boys knew exactly what have recognized to the same govenment.-Boston'Republic.

The wages of gin is debt.



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M. DONOVAN Manager. Subscriptions Payable in Advance

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Letter From Archbishop Bruchesi

MONTREAL, Sept. 2nd, 1910. The Very Rev. H. MacPherson, Administrator of the Diocese of Antigonish.

VERY REVEREND JADMINISTRATOR, -I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks your cheque for six hundred dollars (\$600), the contribution of Antigonish Diocese to the Eucharistic Congress Fund. This munificent donation of the good people of the Diocese is a striking proof of their proverbial generosity and of their love and devotion towards the Blessed Eucharist. Thank them in my name and assure them that Our dear Eucharistic, Lord will not fail to lavish upon them and their families His choicest blessings and graces. []

Accept my thanks and assurances of my esteem and consideration, and believe me, 8

Yours most faithfully in Xto.

The Eucharistic Congress.

Last week we gave an account of the reception of Cardinal Vannutelli and Cardinal Logue, and of the preparations for the week, and of the programme.

In 1849, a devout woman whose name has never been made known, proposed to Mgr. de Segur, in France, the holding of a great international congress in different countries, year after year in order to consider during several successive days, in solemn meetings of study and prayer, various subjects of piety and practice converging upon the adoration of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Several ecclesiastics became inter-

ested in the project; and, after much patient labor, and some discouragements and disappointments, the first Congress metat Lille, in France, in 18-1. Since that time, congresses have been Since that time, congresses have been held as follows: Avignon, 1882; Liege, 1883; Fribourg, 1885; Tonlouse, 1886; Paris, 1888; Anvers, 1890; Jerusalem, 1893; Reims, 1894; Parayle-Monial, 1897; Brussels 1898; Lourdes, 1899; Angers, 1901; Namur, 1902; Angonleme, 1904; Rome, 1905; Tournai, 1906; Metz, 1907; London, 1908; Cologne, 1909; Montreal, 1910 1908; Cologne, 1909; Montreal, 1910.

The Congress held during the past week in Montreal was as successful in all respects as could have been reason-ably expected. Rain interfered slightly with the arrangements on two

Montreal seems to have made a prefound impression upon the visiting cardinals, bishops, and priests. And Canada impress them. After the experiences of the Church in Europe, it must be refreshing and cheering to churchmen accustomed to see purlic offices filled by blatant infidels raised to public dignity by professional politics; to se the schools de Christianized; to com to Canada and see the schools o Quebec sound and religious; the orders free and secure; and to h a public men who happen to be Catholics, ready to proclaim their faith Premier of a province speak the manty words from his church the we quote il ewhere from Sir Lome Gouin; to see the Premier of the Do-minion follow the Biessed Sacrament bare-headed through the streets, followed by cabinet ministers, judge, and other high officials. Such a scene could not be durlicated to day

Cirdinal Vannutelli, who represents the Pope, is one of the most illustrious members of the Sacred College. It s rarely that two brothers have teen invested with the princely purple, but this distinction has been reserved for Cardinal Vincenzo and Cardinal Seratino Vannutelli, and both have played important parts in the recent history of the Church.

in France, Spain, or Italy-the more

The holding of this great congress in Montreal is one of the crowning events in the life of Archbishop Bruchesi, and if it is a success, the credit is largely his. He has worked hard to insure a great demonstration of Catholicism, which has done credit to the coming of age of the organiz tcon, for this will be its twenty-first meeting, and it is due largely to Archbishop Bruchesi's efforts that Montreal was chosen, as the United States had strong claims to be selected this

The first act of the Congress was the sending of the following message: "To His Majesty King George V.

The Catholics of the empire and bishops, priests and laity present at the International Eucharistic Congress in Montreal pray your majesty to accept respectful homage of unswerving loyalty and expressions of profound gratitude for modification made in royal declaration. With them other visiting members of the Congress from all parts of the world wish your majesty and the royal family continued happiness and pros-

Perity. VINCENZO CARDINAL VANNUTILLI." To which his majesty replied:

Montreal:

I sincerely thank your eminence and all who are present at Interna-tional Eucharistic Congress in Montreal for the expression of loyalty and good wishes contained in telegram which I received to-day with much pleasure and satisfaction.

(Signed) GEORGE, R. I."

Protestant comment on the Congress has been mild and not unfriend-Some umbrage was taken at some words in a sermon of Father Vaughan, the famous English preacher, in which he stated that it was the genius of Protestantism to invent a religion without sacrifice, a religion without soul. It is obvious that he was speaking of the most Blessed Sacrament as being the sacrifice and soul of Catholicity, and Protestantism, having re-jected this, and being unable to fill its place, is, therefore, without a soul. It is equally obvious that controversy is not necessarily insulting; and can hardly ever be so if it be sincere and that there can be no controvery without reasonably plain assertion. Our friends seem to suppose that he said that Protestants have no souls. At least they are taking it personally, to

An official, or semi-official protest has been put forth by the Presbyterians against the doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist; but the attack is molerately worded, and does not call for much comment. On Thursday morning the Cardinal Legate visited the jail, where Mass was said for the prisoners. On Wednesday the government luncheon, referred to elsewhere, was given. Amongst the guests were Judge Girouard, Admin-istrator of the Government of Canada in the absence of Earl Grey who was in

the Eastern Provinces.

In the evening, a public reception was tendered to the Legate. Owing to the tremendous crush, it was not a complete succees. The accommodations provided were overtaxed by the crowds in attendance.

On Thursday evening at the city hall, about ten thousand people passed before the Legate who received them, seated on a throne, attended by the Mayor and other dignitaries. He blessed the people as they passed by.

On Wednesday night, midnight Mass was celebrated in Notre Dame Church, about 14,000 people being present, amongst whom were thousands of p iests and religious, 6,000 persons received Holy Communion at this Mass. Bishop Roy was the preacher. Amongst the many great sermons and speeches delivered in various churches and at various meetings during the week, we note Cardinal Logue's sermon to workingmen in which he warned them to beware of the evils of Socialism; and the great sermons delivered by Archbishop Bourne of Westminster, England, and by Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, and by Father Vaughan of London. Our space, however, does not allow of lengthy references to them in this issue, nor to the papers read as per programme published last week.

On Saturday, whole parishes, within easy reach of Montreal, bought tickets for the city; and vast crowds poured into the city for the closing services on Sunday, which included the procession. The close of the Congress is well described in the following report, which we take from an exchange, and as it is excellent, we recommend it to the attention of our readers:

The greatest demonstration of any kind that Canada has ever witnessed was the culminating point of the

It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 people took part in the procession, while probably not far from half a million people witnessed it, and the open air services on Fletcher's

Although during the greater part of the processions, the marchers proceed ed six abreast and kept up a rapid movement, it was so long that it took almost four and a half hours to pass a given point, and the first detachments had arrived at Fletcher's Field nearly three miles from starting point, long before the final section had left Notre

Dame Church. Over 200,000 had flocked into the city for the procession and this, with the immense crowds furnished by Montreal and suburbs, swelled the multitudes which lined the streets to such numbers as was never before gathered in the Dominion.

The procession was headed by a squad of mounted police, after which came a detachment of one hundred firemen. These were succeeded by Zouves and Cadets. Then came the religious section, prominent among these being a strong representation of Ancient Order of Hibernians, followed by the C. M. B A. Later came groups representing international members of the Catholic Church.

First came an Italian group with a band. These were followed by a strong detachment of Indians, headed by Chief John Canadien and six other chiefs in full war paint. Behind these came the Chinese Catholics flying a dragon banner. After these marched groups representing Lithuaian, Polish, Syrian and other Catholics.

At the rear in a place of honor, marched strong detachments from the United States cities.

Following came a long procession of the Catholic brotherhoods, presenting a sombre contrast that came almost as a relief after the riot of color that preceded it. Walking six and eight abrest in their brown cloaks bareheaded and sandalled feet, came long ranks of Franciscan brothers chanting psalms and litanies as they swung along at a brisk pace. Behind these came groups represent-

ing fifteen or twenty other brother-hoods and societies, ending with the Jesuits and Trappists in black and moving in silence.

Finally, hours after the start of the procession came the climax. In the van came a great choir of boys in scarlet and white, singing hymns in praise of the Holy Eucharist. Behind these marched an endless array of seminarians and priests chanting in masculine unison. Behind these came masculine unison. Behind these came a band of the St. Louis Cadets. A cross bearer carried aloft a golden

faced now it has become public property just to show its real dimencross and behind him came a long array of priests in official ceremonial robes of crimson edged with gold and sions, for it is sure to elongate like a

ESTABLISHED, 1852 "His Eminence Cardinal Vannutelli, white on either side marched in single shadow passing the reality and ile a guard of honor from the cadets. Then marched the band of the 65th Regiment followed by a whole battalion also marching in single ranks on either side, officers marching in front and being followed by a company of Papal Zouaves. Then 125 bishops, archbishops, and other high dignita-ries of the Church. Then behind a line of brilliantly uniformed papal officers and chamberlains, came a huge golden baldachino, under whose ample folds was seen the majestic figure of the Cardinal Legate, bareheaded, wearing a golden cope and vestments, and holding aloft the glittering golden monstrance in which reposed the Holy Eucharist while on either side marched a guard of honor of ecclesiastics and soldiers with fixed bayonets. Cardinal Vannutelli presented a most imposing appearance as he proceeded, and he did not evince the slightest sign of fatigue while his face bore the radiance of an exalted sense of the ceremony of which as the personal representative of the Pope he" was the central figure. As the golden baldacino approached the faithful ones in the streets dropped to their knees and made the Sign of the Cross, but so closely packed were the crowds that in some instances this was impossible. All Protestants and Catholics alike, respectfully bared heads and in almost dead silence the Host

THE CASKET

passed on, Immediately in the rear came, the Cardinals Logue and Gibbons, The eccesiastical portion of the cavalcade ended with a number of brilliantly uniformed and vested officers, Papal chamberlains and members of the Noble Guard and others.

Cheers broke out as the tall figure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was easily dis-cerned at the head of civil officers who followed. Sir Wilfrid walked hare-headed and was accompanied by Hon. Chas. Murphy, and Hon. L, P. Brodeur, who walked on either side. He was followed by a number of senators and other dignitaries including Hon. Charles Marcil, attired in his robes of office as Speaker.

Sir Lomer Gouin, was also present with many members of the legislative assembly, the chief justices and justices of the Superior Court and Court of Appeal in their robes.

Mayor Guerin also followed with his chain and robes of office, Senator David, city clerk, members of the board of control and city council, other judges and a long line of the

members of the bar.

At Flethcher's Field, a high altar was ablaze with lights. The pertune of the flowers on the altar was lost in the fumes of the incense. There is a solemn hush. The Monstrance is placed on the altar of repose. The Cardinal kneels before It in adoration. The Tantum Ergo rises on the air. A prayer follows. Then solemnly holding the monstrance in both hands and attended by his chaplains, Cardinal Vannutelli ascends to the little draped platform. Many drop on their knees at the sight of the monstrance and its sacred contents while others bend low and devontedly cross themselves as slowly and majestically the Legate raises aloft the Host and makes the sign of the cross. Thrice he gives the benediction in front, to right, and left. Such was the close of the memorable service.

Our London Letter. LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1910. The Old Catholic movement appears to be taking rather a serious development, and to desire to recruit its forces with the weak ones of the Church in Britain, while its members have apparently no objection to take a leaf out of the Reformers' book and endeavour to steal a few of our churches in which to propagate their Certain it is that they notoriety—by causing a scandal and now heir "Bishop" is informing the world at large in what points they differ from the "Roman Heresy These points appear to be three, all extremely complacent towards the pride, egotism, and self-indulgence of the present age, i.e. they do not admit Papal authority, they have a vernacular rite, and their clergy are allowed to marry. A short time since Bishop Mathew announced his intention of starting a hierarchy if his friends the public would subscribe sufficient funds for this little bit of spiritual extravagance. Now we find the nierarchy is "here in embryo," but its shell has been rather rudely smashed. Two Catholic priests, men well known in their diocese, and indeed, by their advertisements in the Catholic press for the purpose of certain guilds at their churches, known over England, have received episcopal consecration from the Old Catholic Bishop, but contrary to the usual practice of those unhappy and a few anointed sons of our Holy Mother who betray their trust, they have not attempted to give up their missions, but for five weeks have continued to perform their priestly duties, and it was only last Sunday when they appeared in mitres and wearing episcopal rings that the truth became known, and Bishop Brindle immediately suspended both priests. The old Catholics are endeavouring to make out that this is merely the commencement of a stream of converts to their new sect, but when we look into the the records of the Rev. Ignatius Beale and the Rev. C. Howarth we cannot be surprised at the turn events have taken, despite the forbearance shown to them during many years by their ecclesiastical superiors. It is always painful to speak of the defection of a priest. The priesthood is such a noble body of self-sacrificing men, which marches onward through the centuries content to labour silently and great victories in the service of their Captain, their daily deeds of heroism untold, their individual skirmishes with property, loneliness, temptation all unknown and unsuspected, and when one deserted falls out of the great silent ranks, he is greeted with the enemies trumpets, salvoes wel-com him and the world stands still to hear his tale, because there is always one failure which the world loves, the failure to conquer its own direct or subtle attacks. But the story must be

stretching out in gigantic proportions far ahead. For ten years the church has borne with the continued complaints of the two priests above mentioned, who have been greatly exercised during that time in an endeavour to obtain certain dignities from the Pope which gave them the right of calling themselves Monsignori and wearing the Roman purple. In 1901 the two convert clergy received briefs creating them protonotary Apostolic and Domestic prelate respectively to His Holiness Leo, XIII., but owing to certain circumstances these briefs were cancelled three days after their issue, and the rev. gentlemen were requested to return them. This they declined to do, and informed their congregations that nothing but a canonical offence or resignation on their part could deprive them of their new dignities. It was altogether a curious attitude, which showed rather a desire to grasp the empty shell of title and distinctive dress than the honour conferred by the Holy Father which could not be retained when the title had been revoked. Cardinal Vaughan entered into negotiations with the two priests, Father Beale however perferring the medium of the public press and rushing into the columns of the *Times*. He even came to London and opened a church on his own account and without the Bishop's sanction, but this phase did not last long, and after many kindly efforts on the part of several well-known clerics he was reconciled and became reinstated in his old mission in Nottingham. Here he erected the Guild of St. Anthony of Padua and appealed for funds and members through the Catholic press. Large members flocked to take part in so popular a devotion, but his methods became open to criticism and again he com-menced an argument against the very authority and wishes of his superiors, threatening to leave the church if his Guild was interfered with. Then he and Father Howarth appealed to Rome, and the case passed into the hands of the Office of the Inquisition deputed to see into griev-ances. By this time Fresh evidence had been forthcoming and charges were made against Father Beale, but Father David Fleming, the well known Franciscan, invited them both to Rome to state their case, an invitation which they did not accept. Now they have taken this final step in secret, they decline to give up their missions and refuse to make any statements to the ordinary, declaring they will only communicate with the Pope himself. Their congregations are naturally deeply moved by what has taken place, but so far no evidence of sympathy with the misguided Rectors has been forthcoming from these members of the laity.

The results of the Oxford Local Examinations just to hand, in which all the great scholls and colleges of Britain participate and which appear to become stiffer every year, are very encouraging to our Catholic Colleges. In each division Catholics students have secured places in the front ranks, five of the nine first places going to Catholics. As usual the Jesuit colleges have brilliant records. particularly those at Liverpool and Wimbledon. In the Senior division,

a Wimbledon boy came out third amongst some 10,500 entrants. In the Junior division the first fourteen places went to Jesuit students, while seventeen Catholic girls from various convents, mostly of Notre Dame nuns, took first class honours, the Edin-burgh convent of St. Catherine supplying several of the most prefici-ent and brilliant students. A long role of further successes follows in various divisions, and when we compare the disadvantages which our comparative poverty places us under as compared with the great scholastic institutes of the country we may well call our friends and neighbours to witness what Catholic education can produce, apart from its religious benefits, or rather shall we not say because of the diligence, punctuality and order which it inculcates

Prince Victor Napoleon and Princess Clementine of Belgium are now staying with the Empress Eugenie at Farhham, preparatory to arranging their marriage which may now take place in the beautiful Catholic Church erected by the Empress at a cost of some £21,000, and which contains the tombs of her husband and son. Quite recently a beautiful arch has been carved above the high altar which is to contain a third tomb, that of the aged and faithful Empress herself. This arched altar tomb which closely resembles those found in the cata combs is the only specimen of its kind in England.

Those well meaning Liberal Christians who always know so much better than the Pope himself, and whose religion only becomes a prominent feature in their lives when it can lead to controversy have been giving Our Holy Father their sorrowful admonitions regarding his recent encyclical on the Sillon or "Furrow." a French Catholic Society which had become too socialistic in tone. It is pretty evident that the sorrow comes rather from the fact of the filial obedience shown by the organiser of the Society, than from any fear the leader writers of such papers as the Times entertain that the Pontiff has injured the Church in the eyes of the working people. The Democratic journals are endeavouring to make great capital out of it, attempting to prove that so far from desiring to disassociate the Church with any particular political party as such, the Pope is identifying it with the aristocracy, because he upholds class distinctions and says that subordination does not necessarily mean want of liberty. It is galling to Catholics to read these sententious attempts to interfere and stir up strife and discord where such does not exist. And another galling sight for us here in London has been the exhibition on our boardings this week of a poster advertising a melodrama by Hall Caine, an old dish served up under the new name of "The Eternal Question." The poster in question is an abominable caricature of our late Holy Father Leo XIII, standing in a ridiculous attitude blessing with two fingers a black garbed woman who is grovelling on the floor a few feet away and staring

(Continued on page 5)

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- 66	4.6	1.5	3.00	**	2.25	
44	**	- 44	4.00	44	3.00	

The clothing is all new and of the highest grade.

A. KIRK & COMPANY

S SECTION AND SECTION AND SECTION OF SECTION AND SECTI

Royal Bank of Canada

Capital and Reserve Fund - \$10,900,00 Branches throughout Canada

London, Eng., Branch opened Sept. 1st, '10 Established in Antigonish over 30 years, Saving's Bank accounts may be opened by small or large depositors.

Antigonish Branch

J. F. BLAGDON, Manager

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

THOMASSOMERS

General Store.

On the way another car of that celebrated JEWEL FLOUR also Bran and Oats.

Ready-Made Clothing

Another lot of ready-made clothing for Men, Youths and Children in the latest patterns just in.

Boots and Shoes

We are leaders in offering good serviceable footwear. A large stock to select from.

Brantford Carriages

for sale on favorable terms. CARRIAGE CANOPIES (can be used on any carriage) CARRIAGE DUSTERS, etc.

Dairy Supplies

Headquarters for all DAIRY SUPPLIES. Highest market price allowed for all produce.

THOMAS SOMERS

er 8, 1910

DING

General News.

The Federal Parliament will likely en either Nov. 10th or 17th.

Typhoid fever has broken out at impbellton, N. B. Since the fire mitary conditions are necessarily

The trial of Hattie LeBianc, of hat, N. S., for the murder of the nce Glover, has been postponed

the Dominion Coal Company's liting staff at Glace Bay is to be inserted to the head office at Sydrat the end of the present week, tater the general clerical staff will

The Premiers of the Maritime rovinces met in St. John, N. B., esterday to discuss the prospect of uced Federal representation after next census. Mr. Murray of Nova mia was represented by the Acting mier, Mr. McLean.

His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor and of Canada, arrived at Sydney urday from Hudson Bay on the ernment steamer Earl Grey, and aid a visit to the steel plant. Sunday as spent quietly and Monday he and party visit Louisburg and the old

Thirty lives were lost Friday when e Marquette car ferry, No. 18, and from Ludington to Milwaukee, ent to the bottom of Lake Michigan alf way across the lake. The captain and the officers were among these lowned. One of the victims was muel Bouchie, of River Bourgeois,

A complete political turn-over took place in the State of Maine on Mon-lay. The Democrats elected their andidate for Governor, the first time thirty years, and with the fairly replurality of 6,500. Col. Plaisted, successful candidate, is a son of Democratic Governor of the last Democratic Governor of Maine. He has been several times Mayor of Augusta, and is a man of independent character. There is a growing feeling that the tide is jurning throughout the whole of the United states in favor of the Demoratic party, and the members thereof n becoming very hopeful of winning he Presidental election in 1912.

At least nine laborers were killed at least time laborers were kined out-right at New York Sunday and en others injured, one of them ritically, in the collapse of an overlanging shoulder of rock from above he western mouth of the old Erie anel under Bergen Hill, connecting Erie terminal in Jersey City with swestward division. Of the known ad, four were Americans, three were entified, and two were foreigners, the known injured, the only one immediate danger is John James, wall of rock from 40 feet wide and feet high peeled off like paper, and rashed into the spot where the gang

The total revenue of the Dominion The total revenue of the Dominion for August was \$10,174.930, and for the five months \$45,830,370" increases, respectively of \$1,705,082 and \$7,230,-210. If the same rate of increase is maintained this year's revenue will reach \$120,000,000. The expenditure, on the other hand, shows comparative is little increase. For five months little increase. For five months expenditure on consolidated funds account was \$27,546,017, or \$1,192,838 more than for the same period last year, and \$18,284,352 less than the The capital expenditure for we months totalled \$9,161,420, an acrease of \$84,798. The net debt at he end of the month was \$327,345,552, decrease of \$1,270,235.

Ever since Paris was visited by the ne engineers have been devising metods to prevent a recurrence. At last, is announced, their efforts have open crowned with success, and it is believed that the problem of coping with the situation has been solved. It intended to sink a large number of that along the front of the River warms of that it the country of the large warms of that it the country of the large warms of that it the country of the large warms of that it the country of the large warms Marne so that in the event of the river rising beyond its banks the surplus of water shall be carried of by these hafts. In that way the river would not rise as rapidly as it can be. At the same time the Seine would be kept a normal height and there would e no possible chance, it is believed

Industrial troubles to an alarming stent are threatened in Britain. It spears there is general unrest among workmen, and they do not hesitate to workmen, and they do not hesitate to break contracts with employers. The boilermakers of the great shipbuilding yards have gone out on strike. The railwaymen are straining at the leash. Twelve hundred Welsh miners are clamoring for a national strike in spite of the recent peace agreement. The dockers at Newert and Arents the ockers at Newport and Avonmouth ave struck against the doard of rade award, in deflance of their aders. A petty strike has started at dham, Lancashire, and the cotton inufacturers of the country declare bey will recommend a general lock ul unless the strikers at once accept rbitration. Such a step would affect

00,000 operatives. The decisions of the Hague Tribunal madian government papers are liming a victory, so also is the press the United States. On the whole ecision appears to disallow much was appalling, so much so that he has now appealed to the nation to found a Society to carry on this work of rescue from the final step of downfall, as he finds himself and his friends utterly unable to cope with the vast amount of misery. But had these unhappy ones faith, they would struggle on bravely no matter how hard the road. knowing that courage and loyalty and love, surely another name for hope, faith and charity, never go water at the place where the coast ceases to have the conformation and

characteristics of a bay. At all other places the three marine miles are to be measured following sinuosities of the coast The places the three marine miles are to be measured following sinuosities of the coast. The tribunal recommended for the consideration and acceptance of the consideration and acceptance of the high contracting parties the following rules and method of procedure for determining the limits of the bays hereinbefore enumerated. In every bay, not hereinafter specically provided for, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles seaward shall be drawn three miles seaward from a straight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance, at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles. In the following bays where the configuration of the coast and the local climatic conditions are such that foreign fisherman, when within the geographic headlands, might reasonably and bona fide believe themselves on the high seas, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn in each case between the headlands hereinbefore specified as being those at and within which such fishermen might be reasonably expected to recognize the bay under average conditions. For the Baie des Chaleur, the line from the light at Birch Point on Missou Island to Macquereau Point light. For the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the exclusive to the light on the eastern point of Tabusintac Gully. For Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point, and off St. Ann's Bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, the line from the light at Point Anconi to the nearest point on the opposite shore of the mainland. For Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southerly end of Brunett Island, thence to Fortune Head. For or near the following bays, the limits of

Our London Letter. (Continued from page 4.)

the Gut of Canso.

exclusion shall be three marine miles seawards from the following lines, namely: For or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddart Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Baccaro Point.

into vacancy. Now what would be said if the historic but scarcely with-drawn figures of either King Edward or Florence Nightingale were weaved into a ridiculous and not too creditable story and displayed about the London boardings. And yet surely the great Pope of the nineteenth century deserves at least as much reverence from the public as either of

which has been supplying the spiritual needs of that poor, but large and congregation for cosmopolitan congregation for seventy-five years. Some three thousand people took part in the great Tent floods of last winter, which did display, contingents from all parts of London and from all the various Confraternities with bands, the Boys brigade with their drums, and the Irish pipers with their inspiring music making a very long guard of honour for the statue of Our Lady surrounded by the children garbed in dresses representing the various mysteries of the Rosary, while just before the Clergy two trimumphal cars, bearing tableaux of the Nativity and the Crucifixion were drawn by four horses. The whole display was very impressive and combined many nationalities, in one great act of fervour which seemed to greatly impress the orderly crowds who watched it and listened to the singing of old Catholic hymns to our Lady in the vernacular, and noted the pious recitation of the Rosary aloud by the men's contingent. Though all the streets of the long route were crowded with spectators there was not a single irreverent glance or insolent word. Possibly the severity with which certain magistrates have of late been treating the Wycliffe preachers, when brought up for brawling at peaceable meetings, had something to do with keeping Kensit's stalwarts from the

The depths to which human woe has come since England's poor were robbed of their greatest benefactors, the monks and nuns, at the time of the Reformation, and England's people lost their spiritual sanctuary the faith, is well exemplified through the good efforts of a well known the good efforts of a well known Liverpool philanthropist. This gentleman, a non-Catholic oppressed the fisheries disputes between the nited States and the United King-om were published last week. The sults seem to give each Country a air portion of its demands. The large published last week are proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed was the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes on about us, issued a letter stating he and some friends were prepared to help to the utmost of their ability and the proposed with the proposed with the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes and the proposed with the terrible waste of lite which goes and the proposed with the pr in any possible way those who stood on the verge of despair. The number of appeals he received by return of post, from men and women in all oy on their fishing vessels foreigners, the means that they can hire swoundlanders to fish for them, a suit against which the dominant ty in Newfoundland has beretafous

is one alone who is the Healer of the Nations, and who through nineteen centuries has continued her work of mercy unfalteringly through all the ends of the earth. CATHOLICUS.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Casket: DEAR SIR, - The letter of "Lex" in your last issue opens up a very big subject, but one which ought to repay serious consideration and discussion if you can keep it within reasonable

Most people feel that they have a right to have some liquor on hand in case of emergency, or to use for pleasure, if they wish, and that they ought to be able to buy it without unreasonable trouble. A few probably honest but surely misguided persons have attempted to force their views upon the rest of the people of this province.

They have succeeded in scaring our legislators with the result that they have passed a law, supposed to be prohibitory, which accentuates the evils of the old law, but does no real

It makes it difficult for the ordinary person who is perfectly sober and temperate in the use of liquor, to obtain what he considers his just rights without breaking the law.

It also places a law on the statute books no one expects to see carried out and obeyed, thereby teaching disrespect for the law, a very serious

Just what are the best means of promoting temperance and lessening the evils of drunkenness is very hard to determine but at any rate I think this last law is a mistake and the sooner it is repealed the better for everyone. COUNTRYMAN.

Among the Advertisers.

At Chedabucto and St. Peter's bays, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island, thence to Point Rouge. For Mira Bay, the line from the light on the east point of Scatari Island, to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien. At Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the light forms Island.

Newfoundland, the line from Latine We have the strongest pickling vin-Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly egar and hest spice, also tomatoes, onions, etc., for piccalily.—Bonner's.

point of Merasheen Island to the mainland. Long Island and Brier Island, in St. Mary's Bay in Nova Scotia, shall for the purpose of delimitation be taken as the coasts of such bays. It is understood that nothing in these rules refers either to the Bay of Fundy considered as a Lost, on South River Road, a gold watch and silver fob. Finder please leave at Casket office.

Thirty choppers and good woods-men wanted at once for the Davison Lumber Co. For particulars, apply at once to C. B. Whidden & Son.

the Bay of Fundy, considered as a whole apart from its bays and creeks, or as to the Innocent Passage through College and public school books, blank books and stationery, also a few copies of the Student's Standard Dictionary at Mrs. Harrington's Book and Fancy Goods Store.

Don't go without a prayer book. We have them—10c. to \$1.50; beads 5c. to \$2.00; scapulars, crucifixes medals, eatechisms, Catholic books, etc., wholesale and retail, Bonner's Emporium.

DIED

At Arisaig, on Thursday, Sept. 1st, Angus GILLIS, aged 40 years, after a long illness, son of Mr Stephen Gillis. May he rest in peace!

their different public duties. Yet no protest is made, or heeded against this unseemly production.

A magnificent procession marked the anniversary of the Catholic Church at Dockhead last Sunday, which has been supulying the spirits.

At Lismore, Picton Co., in the 91st year of her age, Sarah, beloved wife of the late Robert Chisholm. After receiving the last sacraments she passed peacefully away. She I aves three sons and five daughters to mourn the loss of a kind mother. Her remains were laid to rest at Lismore cemetery. May her soul rest in peace! At the home of Prof A (I Mandanald Anti goish, on the 1th lnst., LOUISE, a native of Arichat, and a daughter of the late John Fuller Eq., senior, for many years High Sheriff of Richmond Go The deceased was an estimable Christian lady. And her death, in the bosom of the Holy Mother Church, was as edifying as her life was exemplary. R. I. P.

At South Salt Springs, Sept. 2nd. 1919, after a lingering illness, borne with true Christian patience and resignation to the Will of God, CHRISTY ANN CAMERON, beloved daughter of MARY and ALEXANDER CAMERON, aged 21 years. A great favorite with all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, she will be sincerely missed. The sympathy of the community is extended to her sorrowing pa ents, six sisters and three brothers. She was consoled by the sacraments of the holy Catholic Church. May she rest in peace!

On Thursday of last week MARY WILMOT. By her death Antigonish lost a young girl of sweet disposition and lovable character. A general fayorite with all who knew her, she will be much misseds. She was in the twentieth year of her age, and till last winter enjoyed good health, but a cold then contracted while teaching school began to impair her health, pneumonia set in and on the great Feast of the Nativity of Our Lady, fortified by the last sacraments of the Church, she passed away. A Caild of Mary for several years she was warmly nevoted to Our Blessed Mother. The funeral was on Saturday and was largely attended.



TEACHER WANTED

Anyone having a small Farm, with Buildings thereon, for sale or to rent, will please send written particulars as to price, etc., to

> L. MACMILLAN, St. Andrew's Antigonish County.

Beautiful Gold Watch

5 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Send me your name and address and Iwill send you at my expense ON APPROVAL

A Fine Gold-Filled Waltham Watch

This Watch is regularly sold for \$20.

a Week give you the very a Week of \$16.50 To be paid on the very easy terms of 50 C. a week, or \$2.00 a month.

50 cts if perfectly satis. 60 cts

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT : Nickel, 15 Jewels, Settings, exposed pallets; cut Expansion Balance; patent Brequet Hairspring, hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, polished and glided under plate. The case is one I recommend very highly. Will replace at any time, should it prove unsatisfactory. Mali your name and address now for FREE TRIAL to Jewelry Dep't of

WALLACE The Optician and Jeweler ANTIGONISH - N. S.

NOTIC

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on the lands now owned by Rhodes, Curry & Co. Limited, in this County, and on any lands they may yet purchase, will be prosecuted. Also, trespassers on the lands of J. C. Macdonald, Town, whereon there is a an orchard and growing hay, are notified that they will be prosecuted. prosecuted.
W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

Farm For Sale

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

Library for Sale

The library of the late Rev D. V. Phalen will be sold, or any volume or volumes therein, at reasonable prices Books in good order. ostly as good as new—many of them new. Catalogues and certificate of funigation of premises and contents, may be had from

LAND SALE.

19 7. C. No. 562

In the County Court, for District No. 6,

Between D GRANT KIRK, Plaintiff,

JOHN J. McINTOSH, Defendant. To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Guysborough County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Guysborough, in the County of Guysborough, on

TUESDAY.

The 18th day of October A. D. 1910. At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the Estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand or the Defendant herein, at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, upon, or out of all those certain lots, pieces, or pareels of

LAND,

Situate, lying and being at Gosten, in the Co. of Guysborough, and bounded and described as follows -

Guysborough, and bounded and described as follows —

1st: Beginning at a stake two rods East of the Bridge at tannery, running down stream five rods to a stake, thence eastwardly five rods to a post marked "A." thence four rods and ten links to a stake marked "A" at the public road, thence along said road nine rods to the place of begin ning, containing one half acre, more or less.

2nd Lot: All that lot of land at Goshen, described as follows: Beginning at a fir tree on the Eastern side of the public road marked A X, thence along said publi; road Southerly fifteen rods and five links to lands owned by Mrs. Jordain, thence along the course of said land until it strikes lands known as David Sinclair's farm, thence along said land easterly eighteen rods and fourteen links to a stake marked J. M., thence along said land easterly eighteen rods and fourteen links to a stake marked J. M., thence wortherly thirty rods and thirteen links to a stake marked a X, thence westerly twenty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing five acres, more or less, and the buildings, etc.

3rd Lot: All that lot of land at Goshen on the East side of the road to Country Harbour and East side of the road to Fisner's villis at d beginning at a corner of land granted to late Atexander Sinc air thence northerly along the fence where it turns to Fisher's koad, thence along said road southerly to the Country Harbor Road, thence along said road to a juniper stake, thence easterly to a juniper stake in the foundation of an old fence, thence northerly along said reace to place of beginning, containing two scres, more or less, being same lot deer ed by above mentioned a lex Sinclair to Margaret Jordain as per Reg. Bk E, page 262. The said lands having been levied on under an execution issued out of this Hosorable Court on a judgment recovered herela which was duly recorded for upwards of one year.

Terms: Ten per cent, deposit at time of sale, remainder on nealivery of deed

A. J. O. McGUIRE, Sheriff of Guysborough County,

ALLAN MACDONALD,
Plaintiff's Solicitor on Execution. Dated : heriff's office, Sept. 12, 1910.

Maritime Dental College Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Hallfax medical College.

Session opens

August 30th, 1910.

For information and calendar address

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

AUTUMN 1910.

The new fall and winter coats are here-comprising the well-known brand - Northways and other makes.

The new styles show long coats 48, 50 and 52 inches, tight and semi-fitting, high military collars; cloths are principle rough weaves in plain and stripes, colors residu, olive, myrtle green, tan, reds and silver greys.

Women's Coats.

In beautiful quality diagonal coating, 53 inches long, close fittting, back trimmed with buttons; black velvet collar, lapels faced with rich ottoman silk, body and sleeves lined with satin, price \$15.00.

Women's Coats, in smart military effect, with semi-fitting back, large patch pockets, self strapping and buttons, form trimmed on sleeves and hips made in tan, diagonal tweed, price \$16.00.

Women's Coats, 53 inches long, very smart tailor - made design, semi-fitting back flap-pockets, back and cuff-buttoned trimmed, black velvet collar, made in Vienna in black and navy. Price \$15.75.

Misses' Coat. A very smart misses' military coat with pleat in centre back. Side vents closed with buttons, self collar trimmed with jewel centre buttons, cuffs trimmed to match collar, made in heavy tweed, blue and green, price \$8.50 and \$10.50.

These suggest only a few of what we are showing; there are many other styles; besides the above we have a grand range, comprising children's misses' and women's, low and medium-priced coats.

> Children's range in prices \$1.90 up to \$4.00 Misses " " 2.10 1 10.50 4.00 1 16.00

Call in and see them no matter if you are not ready to buy just yet. Special attention to mail orders.

END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President

| Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

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

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, @ Manager

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.



Address all correspondence to R. H. McDONALD

> ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

Manager

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES, BRICK, LIVE. LATHS, PLASTER, etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. PLANS AND SKETCHES PREPARED AT MODERATE PRICES

NOTICE.

Take notice, that owing to a con-templated change in my business all accounts due me after the 1st day of December next will be placed for collection.

> D. A. McINNIS. Georgeville



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Breakwate, at Margaree Harbour, N S," will be received at this office until 4,00 p.m., Wednesday, October 5, 1910, for the construction of an Extension to the Breakwater at Margaree Harbour, Inverness County, N. S.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen, and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. G. Millidge, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., and on application to the Postmaster at Margaree Harbeur, N. S.

District Engineer, Antigonish, N. S. and on application to the Postmaster at Margaree Harbeur, N. S.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the crinted forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each memoer of the firm must be given

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of six hundred (\$\$\partial{P}^{10}(0)\$), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when when calle upon to do so, or fall to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

By order,

C. DESROCHERS,

Octawa, September 6, 1910.

DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean Hallfax. N. S. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, September 6, 1910.

For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the farm at Sylvan Valley, known as the Donald Grant farm, and owned by J. C. McIntvre. This very desirable property is situated about one mile from Town and contains about sixty acres of land, of which nearly twenty are in excellent state of cultivation. The remainder good pasture with a fine grove of poles. The farm is well watered and the soil is rich and easily worked. The house is new and well finished, and contains ten rooms, with pantry, closets and porcy. There is a good water supply with pump and sink in the house. The cellar is large, with cemen, walls. The barn has room for ten head of cattle, besides a large mow and scaffold. Further information given by the undersigned. No tender necessarily accepted.

A. K McINTYRE, Sylvan Valley, Antigonish

Landfor Sale

A lot of land containing 50 acres, 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Cid Gulf Koad. This lot has has good hard wood and poles on it. For fur-ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOPMSON, Cloverville

CHURCH PAINTING

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th inst. for painting (two coats) the exterior of Georgeville Church — main building (61 x 41 x 26)); vestry (20 x 27 x 12) small tower and steepie (about 25 feet)
—the parish providing the materials,
and the work to be finished by the 8th
Oct. next. The lowest or any tender
not necessarily accepted.

RONALD BEATON, P. P. Georgeville, N. S., Sept. 6th, 1910.

r. A

S, etc.

CATURITATION AUGURITATION OF THE STATE OF TH

hs and

OPIES

LOUR

RHE

Fathe

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing to bath or tollet. For washing underclothing it is unesquiled. Cleanses and purifies.

A Tribute to the Memory of the Late John Boyle O'Reilly.



DIRECT ROUTE

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS

In effect Sept. 3rd, 1910. HALIFAX to BOSTON, Wednesdays, 2 p. m. and Saturdays at mid-night-

Hawkesbury to Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays 9 p. m. Hawkesbury to Charlottetown Thursdays noon

From Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays at 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.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

The undersigned is now prepared to do the highest grade of work on all watches, clocks and jeweiry intrusted to him.

Your jeweiry repairs will be correctly and promptly attended to, at a moderate charge, if

Pratt The Jeweler, Main St. First door west of R. R. Griffin's office

When You, Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons,

for League of the Cross and Auxiliartes' Holy Name Society, St. Aloysia Sodality, or any Society you belong to, or

Souvenir Spoons

as prizes for K of C, C B t , L O C, or P W A, send to us. We will send samples and prices upon request.

T. P TANSEY 14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



West End Livery Stable

The sub-orthors have opened a FIR-T CLASS LIVERY. Carringes, Harpess, almost all new Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be suppited

ar Is connection with our Stables, Horses always on hand for sale.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Head of Main Street :: Antigonish ~~~~~~~~~~~~

Inverness Bailway & Coal Co

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!

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

MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

Inverness, C. B.

J McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N S. JAMES KENNA, Local Agen

MISSIONS!



POINTERS I have full stocks of up-to date, first quality Mission Good, and Missions can be supplied promptly on

There are several grades of goods - I deal only in the best.

IMPORTANT

All goods unsold may be returned to me, at my expense. See my Mission circular as to amount of profit guar-anteed. Remember nteed. he address

J.J.M.LANDY

Importer and Manufacturer. 416 Queen St., West, Toronto

The surviving friends and admirers f the late John Boyle O'Reilly commemorated the 20th aniversary of his death at the Exchange Club, Boston, on August 10. The following touching tribute to his name and worth was read by Denis A. McCarthy, Associate Editor of the Sacred Heart

Oh, you who have gathered here, twenty years after
The consummate soul of O'Reilly
went forth!

Oh, you who have silenced your song and your laughter

Due tribute to render his name and his worth!-Shall one who was only a boy when he

perished, Who never a share of his friendship might claim, Presume among those whom he honored

and cherished One blossom to add to the wreath of his fame?

Ah, better be mute: for too noble the theme is, Too rare are the gifts that the dead

would require. And yet so alluring and lovely the

dream is. That even the coldest of hearts it may fire.

For though 'twas my fate - and full often I've wept it — That never his face in the world I should see,

Each song that he sang in my bosom I kept it, And oh, it gave comfort and courage to me!

And oft through the years when my youth, undirected, Stood facing the choice between virtue and wrong.

If wisely I choose and more wisely Give praise to the wisdom and grace

of his song,
His song bade me rise over every
condition hampered my spirit and

hindered her wing. And filled all my life with the lofty ambition Some message like his to my brothers to bring.

And so for the debt I forever shall owe him.-

The strength that he gave me when weary and faint-I'm fain to the world, as I knew him, to show him -

My poet, my master, my hero, my saint! Oh, greater is he than my boyhood

could dream him, And not through poor praisings like

mine will he live;
Yet, should there be those who would ask why we deem him So worthy of honor, this answer I'd

Because he was manly, because he was kindly. Because he was helpful in hand and

in heart; Because you could follow his leader-ship blindly, Assured that from honor he'd never

depart. Because he was dowered with that gift of expression Before which all grosser possessions

give way. Because of the power of his songs and their passion, We honor the name of O'Reilly to-

day! Because he was Irish and loved the

old nation That stands undismayed after cen-Truth mingles with jest in his own

declaration : "Tis better be Irish tonight than be

Who grudges to Erin such exile's de-No treason he brought from the land of his birth;

Columbia to him was the gem of the

Her banner the fairest and dearest on earth.

Because though he bowed to the cross on the steeple; True justice he rendered regardless

of creed ; Because he kept closs to the heart of the people And grieved with their grieving and

felt for their need; Because he had courage -the courage

that faces The menace of privileged classes at

Because he stood forth for the downtrodden races,

We honor the name of O'Reilly

Oh, you who have gathered here, o'Reilly the poet by death was removed!

Oh, you who have silenced your song and your laughter To honor the comrade whose friend-

ship you proved-I come, who was only a boy when he

perished, I come, who no share in his friendship may claim.

To tell of the love I have silently

publishd in Rome recently, gives some person. interesting particulars of the large number of intellectual persons in Great Britain and Ireland who have oined the Church in recent years. includes the names of 573 of the Church of England clergy, twenty-three of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, twelve of the Epicopalian Church of Ireland, and twelve Nonconformist ministers. During the same time twenty-nine peers and fifty-three peeresses have been nobility, with forty-two baronets and twenty-one knights. The army has contributed 306 officers, and the navy sixty-four. Of university graduates, Oxford is responsible for 586, Cam-

Dodging High Prices.

MANY WAYS OF AVOIDING THE HIGH COST OF LIVING, IF YOU KNOW HOW

(From the New York Times. Said one old crow unto his mate What shall we do for food to ato

Years ago when this quaint ditty cushions. was sung in the minstrel shows every one took it as a joke. To-day it is a tragedy. All over this big city many an old crow, as well as crows young and middle-aged, are making a family dirge of these lines, slightly changed at times "How shall we pay for food

For the first time in the history of this country people who always have lived well are now, compelled to practice econemy of the most pinching sort on account of the high price of food. In spite of all that is said, published, and done to better the conditions it seems to grow worse and

prices go higher daily.

For the first time in the history of markets in this city the price of eggs. butter and other farm products go up

as spring advances. Thousands of men and women are vainly striving to make human orchids of themselves by living on air, but it is a losing game. They must

have food to eat. The women in this battle, as in most other battles of life, get the worst of it. They do the marketing. They know the impossibility of furnishing their tables as they did when prices were reasonable, so they buy different cuts of meat and fewer veg-etables. When the head of the house is seated at dinner he objects to eating boiled beef with horseradish sance instead of roast beef or steak, and he positively refuses to eat lamb stew instead of lamb chops. Then when the things he likes are again bought he re-fuses to pay the bill; so what are women in medium circumstances going to do?

They are going to learn the one good lesson this holocaust is teaching: The lesson of economy, the lesson of living on less expensive foods. This is how one little woman did whose husband had informed her he was coming home to luncheon and wanted loin chops and green peas. She went to get the chops and took 50 cents with her; the last time she bought chops the week before they were 25 cents a pound. Going to the same place she asked for a pound of chops and found they were 28 cents. "I will not pay that price," she said, and went to another meat market in the same place, where they asked 30 cents a block, where they asked 30 cents a pound. Almost discouraged, she went to a market across the avenue, where they asked the modest price of 32 cents a pound, informing her that the price would be higher the next day. Going over to another avenue she found she could get legs of lamb for 22 cents a pound. She bought a small leg which had a couple of loin chops on it, had it sent home, and bought a

can of French peas.

Trimming off the chops when the meat was bought in she broiled them

meat was bought in she broned them and used half a can of peas.

The next day, for dinner, my lady had a fine leg of lamb boiled, with caper sauce, some boiled carrots, which cost 10 cents, some Bermuda potatoes, and a desert of junket, and it all cost less than \$2. Now she saved the water in which the lamb are boiled and with the addition of was boiled, and with the addition of rice, onions, celery and other seasoning, had a delicious soup for the next day's dinner, a ham omelette, and a nice celery salad; a light dessert, and that dinner did not cost quite a dollar.

On the following day a delicious stew was made of the cold lamb, in which the other half of the can of peas was used, with other ingredients, and the woman thought she was fast on the road to learning how to live on nothing.

Fresh fruit, such as oranges, grape fruit and pineapples, are higher now in price than last season, but dried fruits—prones, apricots, pears and peaches— are no higher, and if cooked properly, are really better for one to

eat than fresh fruits.
Rice and all cereals are no higher in price than ever, and may be used in the place of meat to good advantage; rice particularly is one of the most nutritious and digestible of all foods.

One of the singular conditions of food products is that table luxuries do not go up in price, or if there is an advance in their cost it is so small that the rich, who are accustomed to indulge in such things as sweethreads, and the many other domestic and im-ported dainties, do not have to deny themselves these things.

There are plenty of fruit now coming in from California and other points which are no higher in prices than in previous years.

California cherries are selling for forty cents a pound, and there are delicious Cuba cantaloups weich cost \$1.25 each. They are quite as large as the celebrated Montreal melon, but not nearly so delicious in flavor.

The best orange in the market now is the Sunny Mountain orange grown in Colifornia, selling for seventy-five cents a dozen. While this seems a big price to pay for oranges at this time of year, they really are the cheapest in the market. They are cherished.

And humbly to add this poor song to his fame:

Cheapest in the market. They are delicate in texture, having absolutely no fibre, but are all pale and juicy, and very thin skined. They are large in size, and for breakfast half of one "Converts to Rome," which was of these oranges is enough for one

Among other table luxuries in town is a peach marmalade put up by a woman in Georgia, selling for thirty cents a half-pint, glass. The flavor of this marmalade is unsurpassed in

A new food product in market is bour. fifty-three peeresses have been not attractive to look at, as it is not man is three and a half pounds; received, and 432 members of the denuded of its outer busk, but it is of a woman, two pounds eleven sweet, wholsome, and most nutritious, and has a far better flavor than the ordinary rice we eat. It is double the price of common rice and it comes in

pound packages, with directions for preparing and cooking. Among the domestic cheeses that Oxford is responsible for 586, Camb bridge 346, Durham twnety-four, and bridge 346, Durham twnety-four, and Trinity College (Dublin) sixty-three. Trinity College (Dublin) sixty-three. No less than 612 of these converts became Catholic priests, 100 of them both at luncheon and dinner, are the

cram, Neufchatel, Gervais, Camem-

bert, and Minster. Of imported cheese now in market there is none better than the Gouda, made near Rotterdam. These cheeses are coming now in different shapes and sizes and are delicious. They average about a pound in weight and look like round or oblong pin

Acknowledgments. For additional acknowledgments see page 5 D Kirk, Dartmouth, erry Pottipas, Linwood, Fraser, St Joseph's, annie Fraser, Boston, Maleraye, O Friser, St Joseph's,
Annie Fraser, Boston,
W Chisholm, Mulgrave,
Mys John McInnis, Cross Bonds Onio,
W m McLeilan, S S Harbor,
D A weboshid, Antigonish,
Edward A Grant, Souls Boston,
John McIsaac, Westville,
Collu F Grant, Roelindale
J K Fraser, Hedley,
Clarence Fougere, Frankville,
J A McFarlane, New Bedford,
D S Gillis, Kansas City,
John McDonaid, Big Marsh,
Mrs M McDonaid, Mal'gannt Cove,
Peter Bendro, East T. acadie,
Alex McDonaid, McAras Brook,
Arch McDonaid, Ha'fax,
Mrs D H McKinnan, Edmonton,
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Margaret McDonaid, Westhoro,
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John C acnell,
Malcolin A Campbell,
Stephen McKinnon,
John C McNell,
Thomas McKie,
Michael H McIntyre, McKay's Corner,
Ellward McNell,
Wartek Carroll,
H Patrick Carroll, Sarah McLeod, Dougald McPhee John M McEachers,

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James D Gidla, sydney,
Wm Young, Lisgan,
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Peter McKinnon, Dominion,
Edmood F Petrie, New Victoria,
Jonn H McDougail, mcKay's Cornar,
Joan D Toole,
Lorway Mines, Jas O Toole, David Hill,

David Hill,
Samuel Cook
John A McNell,
Thos Kehee,
Rory Waiker,
John A Young,
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K J McDonald,
Rev R J McDonald,
Lovy F Campbell. Duncan McLeod. Mrs Angus Young, R F Bourque.

Angue Glas, Georgeville, Annie McDonald, Beston

Annie McDonaid, Beton,
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Capt Jas M Henderson, Tampa,
M J T McNell, River Bourgeols,
Annie McDongall, Beausejour,
I T C W McDonaid, Beton,
tauga Power, Sprina field,
Convent of the diely Cross, St Laurent,
A A Macdonaid, Rogeravire,
Wm McLean, E Harber Bouche,
Jos McLean, Pitotou, David auterson, Benacadie, Dan J Giqus, Benacadie, John N McNell, P' M. Benacadie Pond,

Dan J Gisis, Benacadie,
John N McNeil, F M, Benacadie Pond,
James Smith,
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Jos W Heckman, Montreal,
Edward ackeough, Linwood,
Alian McDonald, Addington Forks,
Hugh McDonald, Addington Forks,
Hugh McDonald, Briley Brook,
Augus E Royd, Morrissawa,
E H achonald, Harbor Road,
Simon Boudro, East Tracadie,
Andriew a McDonald, Ardness,
E McNeil, Beaver Cove,
Alex accommid, Marydale,
Arch a Chil holin, Asidale,
Angus Fras.r, Lyan,
Janie McDonald, Liemore,
John D actionald, Liemore,
John Bulger, Halliax,
Dan A McCherson, ortinnia Beach,
Chas C McConald, Blooming Point,
A J clemac, Banta,
D J McDonald, Goorgeville,
Mrs 20W er, Scarborough,
Very Rev Canon Powe, Carrrikonsulr,
Bridle Kennedy, Truro,
Jas Murney, N. E. Margaree Bridle Kennedy, Rev E Kennedy, Truro, Jas Murphy, N E Margaree,

Facts About Yourself.

The average number of teeth is thirty-two. The weight of the circulating blood is twenty pounds.

The average weight of an adult is

one hundred and fifty pounds six The brain of a man exceeds twice A man breathes about twenty

times a minute, or 1 200 times in an wild rice growing in Louisiana. It is not attractive to look at, as it is not man is three and a half pounds; The average weight of the brain of a Five hundred and forty pounds, or one hogshead and one and a quarter pints of blood pass through the heart

in one hour. The average height of an Englishman is tive feet, nine inches; of a Frenchman, five feet, four inches; of a Belgian, five feet, six and three-fourths

The heart sends nearly ten pounds cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body.

The average of the pulse in infance of blood through the veins and arteries each beat, and makes four bests while is 120 per minute : in manhood, eight

we breathe once.

One hundred and seventy-five million females is more rapid than that of cells are in the lungs, which would males.

It May Be Pneumonia

"A hard chill, pain through the chest, difficult breathing, Then fever, with great prostration." If this should be your experience, send for your doctor. You may have pneumonia! If your doctor cannot come at once. give Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. When he comes, tell him exactly what you have done. Then do as he says. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mon

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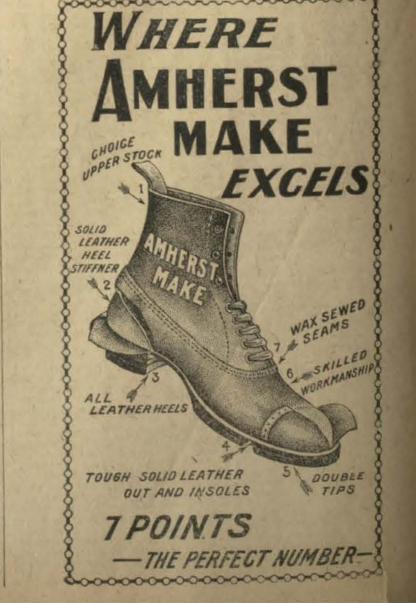
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RHEUMATISM AND COMMON SENSE

Father Morriscy's No. 7 Eliminates the Uric Acid.

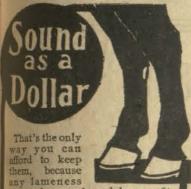
v treatments will relieve the aches of rheumatism, but there is only to cure that dread disease. The ense method is to remove the nd the effects will soon disappear, natism is caused, as is well by the failure of the kidneys to their intended work of filtering heid out of the blood and elim it from the body through the When the kidneys go on strike, c acid is carried to the joints sues, where it causes stiffening muscles, and the excrutiating pains

er Morriscy, the learned priestian, after much research devised a ption which would act directly on dneys, and by toning them up to ous action, cause them to clear the as No. 7, has been used successthousands of cases.

her Morriscy's Liniment will bring from the effects of rheumatism, his No. 7 Tablets will get to work e cause and in due time cure the

Why suffer from this painful and trou-some affliction, when by using the mon sense methods originated by her Morriscy and successfully followed years, it is possible to aid Nature

you are not yourself rheumatic, you ess know of some one who is, and ould be glad to learn of a treatment has such a consistent record of It is easy to take and sure to efit and ultimately cure rheumatism. a box, at your dealer's, or from ther Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd.



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In quoting, a few weeks ago, a fugitive extract from an address delivered to the students of the Creighton University by the Hon. Martin J. Wade, of Iowa, we remarked that, judged by the passage in question, this address must have been well worth hearing, and that it deserved to be published entire and widely circulated. Since then, through the kindness of an officer of the University, we have had the pleasure of reading all that Judge Wade said on the occasion. — the address being printed in full in the Creighton Chronicle, a monthly periodical published by the University.

We were not mistaken in our estimate of this address. It is in every way admirable. After some preliminary remarks about the republican form of government and the founding of the American Republic, the speaker referred to great problems which at times seemed to threaten our national existence. These problems, he declared, have not all been solved. Thoughtful men of to-day realize that we are passing through a period more important in its effect upon the social, industrial and political future of this country than any period since the Civil War." The discussion of public problems, however, was not the ourpose of Judge Wade's address: its object was to emphasize the need of nonest men,-"not men who are intellectually honest, but men who are morally honest."

Go into all the large cities; enter the balls of legislation in different States; follow the lobbyist to his private room, where rights and privileges are bought and sold; and then come back into the ranks of the common people and join the cry, "Oh, for honest men!" Go down to Washington, to the Capital of this great nation. Listed to the men who plead for special privileges and special interests, for tax and franchise and subsidy; and you will come back praying that God will speed the day when the money-changers will be scourged from the temple of our liberty. Turn from city and State and nation to the bank and broker's office and the counting-room. See that line of depositors as they stand before the closed door of the bank whose vaults have been emptied by the trusted and respected cashier. Open the door of the broker's office, where some giant of finance is creating wealth by selling stock at par which never cost a dollar except the expense of printing the gilded certificates upon which the ink is scarcely dry. See those railway magnates who built a railroad for twenty million dollars, and who issue bonds upon the property for every dollar they pay; and then without investing a dollar issue and put upon the market and sell thirty million dollars worth of stock, the dividends upon which must be paid by exorbitant rates exacted from an overburdened people. The giant of finance takes from the bank or trust company of which he is an officer the money deposited for safe keeping, and uses it in his business enterprise; and, if his plans fail, the men and women who trusted them are

left paupers. The only remedy for this widespread dishonesty, according to Judge Wade, is a revival of faith in the power and justice of God.

Legislation may aid, but it is not a cure. Prosecutions give satisfaction; but for every man who is condemned dozen others adopt his methods, believing that they can improve upon his mode of concealment. No, the true remedy, the complete remedy, does not lie in legislation nor in prosecution. The true remedy lies in developing in the hearts of the people the virtue of honesty. Dishonesty will continue until men become thoroughly aroused to the great difference between right and wrong. Schools of philosophy have been founded, systems of ethics have been devised, but no substitute has ever been found for the command, "Thou shalt not steal," which was given unto Moses amidst the thunders and lightnings and the darkness of Sinai. Other commands have been given; teachers have spoken; wise men have said, "Be honest, because it is the best policy." "Be honest, because by being honest you will thrive." But all have failed because the advice, the direction or the appeal did not have God behind it. What this nation needs today is a revival of faith in the power and justice of an all-wise God. I am a great believer in the old-fashioned notion of a God, "who holdeth all in the hollow of His hand." am not recalling this with reference to the salvation of the human soul: recall it solely with reference to God's place in government - in the social,

of the nation.

Deploting the fact that the American people are gradually losing their faith in God as a factor in human and maintaining how absolutely essential God is to a nation where freedom and justice are to prevail, Judge Wade declared that there would be no sud to the strife between employers and employees - between the rich and the poor — until both were made to realize that the standards of justice set forth in the Gospel are the only ones upon which reliance is to be placed.

industrial, financial and political life

Legislation is proposed; wise men propose systems of arbitration, all of which have some virtue, but the truggle will not end. It will never end until employer and employee meet as brothers, each actuated by the eternal principles of justice taught in the gos-ples of the lowly Nazurene. The master must be honest: his heart must be trained so that it will rebel against taking from a fellowman the labor of his hands without just compensation and fair conditions of labor. The employee must be honest; he must give for what he receives; and he must cease to defraud his employer, not alone because it it against the law, but because back of the law, enacted by legislatures, is the great Code of God, inflexible and unchangeable, eternal. The legislator, the banker, the broker, the railway magnate fix standards of honesty under which not through the month. they can rob their fellowmen, either directly or indirectly. They must lungs understand that their is but one stan-

An Address that Deserves Attention. and that is the simple rule, "Thou shalt not steal." This has never been lungs. amended or suspended: it is in full reads them or hears them. They have meaning only for those who feel them, who realize that back of the command stands a God of Justice.

We learn that Judge Wade represented Iowa in Congress for three years (1903-1905). It is a reproach to his fellow-citizens that he is not still doing so. Men of his stamp are needed everywhere, but nowhere more than in Washington. There is a Turkish proverb which says that an honest man is driven out of ten cities. If, as there is good reason to suppose, gentleman expressed himself while in Congress as he did at Creighton University, we should find it easy to believe that his stay at the Capital was cut short by political intriguers .-Ave Maria.

Conditions in France.

POWER OF ANTI-RELIGIOUS PARTIES

SAID TO BE DECLINING. Eugene Tavernier, editor of the Univers, Paris, contributes a paper to the current Dublin Review in which he declares that the days of the "Radical-Socialist party of France, which has abused the power it has held for the past 12 years in the Republic, is in sure process of decay, and is just as surely losing its hold

upon the people of France."

M. Tavernier gives many reasons for the growth of unpopularity that has attended on the Radical party that disestablished the Church, but lays the onus of its especial sin to the fact that it has reached a point in its political development where it ceases to command either the attention or the sympathies of the great bourgeois, or middle-class of France. M. Tavernier writes of this class to

the following effect; This word bourgeois describes in France that class which includes shop-keepers, professional men, doctors, lawyers, clerks, stock-brokers, landlords, schoolmasters and so forth; in fact, all who, having independent means, do not belong to the working classes. The bourgeois is generally fanatically anti-religious. The bourgeois today is an atheist, and most of the Freemasons are recruited from this bourgeois class. The French Radical is at once bourgeois, antireligious and essentially authoritarian. Owing to the fact that the Socialist party has promised a larger measure of popular reform than the Radical, has succeeded in winning over the suffrages of many of the erstwhile radical voters. A combination has been effected between disaffected and sympathetic Radicals and Socialists under the name of United Socialists.

Of these there are now 74 in the

Social reform is at the present moment, says M. Tavernier, the watchword of the new government. Nevertheless, it does not want parliamentary electoral reform, for the reason that it will make it easier for Catholics and Liberals to gain seats. A new state of things might bring about the formation of new parties who would not submit with such docility as today to the

policy of the Briand fusions.
"Unquestionably," says the French editor, "the French administration does need *re - modeling. It was created at one stroke at the Revolution in 1790, when all the old provincial divisions were destroyed. At that time, the 32 chief-governments into which the old provinces were divided, were cut up into 83 departments, the partition being quite arbitrary, and departments thus being divided, from the administrative point of view, completely isolated. It is impossible for the people of a district to communicate freely with each other, so as to join forces to safeguard their common interests.

"Briand is, moreover, anxious at this time, to quiet the fears of the Catholic party—a policy which savors of compromise and offends the bour-geois. He declares to the Catholics that he does not dream of molesting or troubling them, and that they can be assured of a quiet life, He evidently intends to avoid all agitations or disturbances. But the anti-religious movement will continue under the auspices of the official authorities. Nevertheless, Briand's promises of political and religious concord are not borne out by any concord are not borne out by any possible forecast. The 98 Socialist are not likely to allow him to govern peaceably, or to set to work upon his own electoral reform which is much too vast a scheme to be considered under present circumstances. The question of Proportional R-present-ation has brought discord into the ranks of Radicals, and it will be much discussed, for it excites all their ambitions and passions. Even in M. Briand's party, there are men who are tired of waiting for an opportunity to make their mark, and amongst newcomers there are others not less impatient.

The new French Chamber, it may be stated here, is composed of 597 mem-bers, and of, this number, the Radical-Socialist party holds 256 seats, that it to say, 28 fewer than during the last Government. In the general run, it will have a majority because it will be supported in most measures by various shades of Socialists (98 votes) and a certain number of dissemient Radicals. This majority might split however, over a question of change of ministry, and we should then see 93 Liberals, 7P Progressives, 34 Conser-vatives, 74 Moderate Republicans and 12 Dissentient Radicals forming, for the moment, a coalition.

M. Tavernier concludes by saying that "one may safely predict that the Radical and Radical-Socialist party must before long lose the power it has so much abused in the last 12 years." Pittsburg Observer.

Some Facts About the Nose.

[From "Good Health" by Frances Gulick Jewett] There are three reasons why we should understand that they cannot should breathe through the nose and I. The nose warms the air for the

understand that their is but one stan- 2. The nose helps the air to be damp dard for rich and poor, high and low, before it gets to the lungs.

It is easy to see that a bad cold in force and vigor. But these words the head stops all the work of the mean nothing to the man who merely nose. When the air comes through the mouth to the lungs it is not so clean from dust and microbes as it ought to be, it is not damp enough, and it is not so warm as when it goes through the nose. The sensible thing, then, for any person to do is to keep nature. foom catching cold, to shut his mouth, and to breathe through his nose.

Still there is another extreme : when we try not to catch cold we may actu-ally get the nose too dry. That is apt to happen in winter when people live in houses that are heated by stoves, furnaces, or steam pipes. Often in such places the air is so dry that the nose can not help getting dry too. You know how it is with wet towels over a register or near a radiator: the hot air takes all the water out of them, and they are dry in no time. Hot air does the same thing to any damp nose that happens to be in the same room. The objection to this is that when the lining of the nose is very dry it can not catch the dust and microbes in the air and keep them from the lungs; neither can it keep the air that is to pass into the lungs damp enough; in fact, it is about as well to breathe through the mouth as through such a dry nose.

But what shall we do about all this We must remember that the more water the air takes from other things the less it will take from us. For this reason some people put open dishes of water in their rooms, or plants that grow in water, or wet fern balls. Anything is useful that gives water to the air.

In my own home water is heated near the furnace in the basement. Damp air from it then mixes with the pure air from out of doors after the latter has become warm, and they rise together to the different rooms of the

If you have a healthy, useful nose, try to keep it so. Some of the rules for the health of the nose are the same as those for the health of the skin. 1. Take a quick cold bath every

morning.

2. Change your clothes, your shoes, and your stockings when they are

damp.
3. Do not sit in a draft. Breathe pure air by day and by

Treatment for Fault-Finders.

Says a wise woman who has a fine family of children: "Do you want to hear about a remedy for one evil that I have been watching a little for final effects before writing to you about it, but I am satisfied now that it is a fairly good one, and that some of you may find it useful, too. For a season last year we had with us a relative, a young woman who was, in many ways, very attractive, particularly to children. She had one bad habit, however. She would criticise almost everything that came under her notice—in a very dainty, delicate way, to be sure, but she always had some fault to find. managed so that her stay was as short as it could reasonably be made, but, in spite of me, my children caught the fault-finding disease. After some study I made my mind to cure them so they would stay cured. When Anna criticised the creamed potatoes one night at supper, I said nothing : by the next evening I called her to the kitchen and very politely asked her to prepare them, as I wanted to do some-thing else. I gave her a few direc-tions, but left her chiefly to herself. The potatoes were a failure, and I said, Now, you see that even people who criticise, cannot always be perfect. The lesson had some effect,

I heard no more remarks from her for some time. After Clarence complained of the steak, I asked him the next morning to pound it and hold the broiler over the fire while I set the table in a hurry. I was careful not to go into the kitchen until there was a frightful smudge on hand; then I remarked, "You see it isn't so easy to be beyond criticism, don't you?" Later, when we went to a picnic the children were off their guard, and found that things were just a little wrong here and there. Not long after I found it convenient to plan anoti e picnic. I set out what I had specially prepared for the occasion, and asked Clarence and Anna to see that the basket was properly filled. They woke up to what I meant and tried their best to make their doing perfect, but they left out salt for bouled earns and tried their doing perfect.

3. The nose cleans the air for the they would have me make cutting remarks or make the hest of the situa-tion. This was really the last lesson they needed. I tried at other times to show them that there are occasions when it is justifiable not to put up with others carelessness and imperfect doing, but that the spirit of harping upon every little fault one can see is nct kindly, nor the sign of a refined

A Rural Optimist.

'How's things, Bill Green?" I asked and Bill smiled bravely and re

Well, things ain't jes' the best, last week two cows took sick and

sort o' looks to me jes' now as if the crops would fail, Tobacco was a-doin' fine until we got

Potatoes ain't worth diggin'; a good part caught the pest. And now the rot is busy, and it's cleanin' up the rest,"

the hail,

Bill smiled to show that spite of all his spirits knew no blight, 'Outside of that," he says, "I guess

that everything's all right. That's Bill Green's way when things go wrong and when the sky looks black,

He finds no fault when tempests sweep their way a-down his track. The blow may be a heavy one, and life

seems dark as night. And yet, "Outside of that," Bill says, "things seem to be all right."

And when I think how most folks fret when things go 'cross the grain, And how they rip and tear and say the struggle's all in vain,

somehow can't help thinkin' that, though doubly cursed by Care, Bill Green is millions better off than any millionaire.

-Louis E. Thayer.

How to Avoid a Cold.

"A cold is indicative of a physical condition," says Dr. Raycroff, physical examiner of the University of Chicago, "A person who is frequently troubled with the affliction may be sure that its presence indicates a low vitality. The ease with which the person catches cold indicates the degree of vitality which the system

'Keep in the best physical condition possible," here commended.
"Take plenty of exercise, but be sure that it is the right kind for your own individual needs.

"Don't eat improper food. The food that you do take into your sys-tem must be properly chewed. "Don't allow yourself to become

over-tatigued. "Take plenty of rest, but do not

air in the room where you work is bad, go to the windows at least once every hour, and take from six to a dozen deep breaths of fresh air. You will find that it will act as a wonderful

"Don't expose yourself to chills. "Don't allow yourself to be in a draft, especially when you are per-

"Keep your feet dry. The lower extremities of the body, when they become damp, favor congestion in some other part, and a cold is the certain result.

Don't make too much difference in the weight of your summer and winter underclothing. Confine the greatest difference in your outer garments. "Take cold baths each morning

rising, if they agree with you. It they do not, avoid them. To those who have been so unfortunate as to contract a cold the aoctor

also had a word of advice.
"The best cure for a cold is rest:
Take plenty of it, and don't try to work any more than is necessary. Don't overeat. Eat discriminately and carefully, and with proper care the cold will soon disappear.

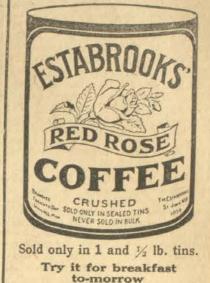
A Strange Staircase.

Lever used to tell with infinite drollery, the following story of Mr. McGlashan, his Dublin publisher, who, by the way, was a Scotchman. At a their doing perfect, but they left out salt for boiled eggs and paper napkins. After our lunch I asked them who ther blers, he left the table, having taken Halifax, N.S. ... St. John, N.B.

Good coffee means a good breakfast. Nothing takes its place. Nothing tastes so good. Estabrooks' Coffee has the vigorous strength and delicate richness which brightens and satisfies the

appetite. Clears the brain.

A good starter for the day.



his fair share of wine, to join the ladies in the drawing-room. After a while the company heard unearthly noises in the pantry, just behind the dining-room. They listened and they won-dered. What could it be? Were there really ghosts in the house, as had been whispered in its ancient traditions? But, summoning courage, they went en masse, and they found that worthy McGlashen had, under the impression that he was going upstairs to the ladies, ascended shelf after shelf of the pantry, and was, at that moment, lying at full length on the uppermost, kicking furiously at the ceiling and sidewalls, and expressing the utmost surprise that he could not get upstairs.

Traveller—Haven't you a time-table? Station Agent—We used to have one until the people began to think the trains were supposed to keep to it.

"Take plenty of rest, but do not verdo it." "Don't breathe impure air. If the r in the room where you work is List of Investment Offerings

May be had on application

J. C. MacIntosh & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

Direct Private Wires.

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot-Not Gray Iron

should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur

for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is Semi-Steel. Now, avoiding technical

The material commonly used

terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten disintegration.

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained ma-

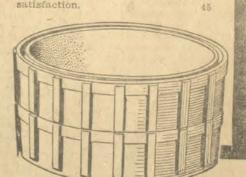
terial, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent, heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have

the Sunshine installed in your home, " Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is guaranteed, by the largest makers of furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction.





NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. ADV ADVANCE AND A ADVANCE AND A AUSTON AND A MCDONAID, page 8
Auction Sale—Alian McDougall, page 8
Auction Sale—Wallace, the Jeweler page 8
Watch For Sale—Wallace, the Jeweler page 8
Tanders for Debentures—B C Chisholm, p 8
Royal Bank of Canada—page 5
Herring for Sale—F E Trotter, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

THE FARM at Maryvale, Ant., owned by Alex. A. Macdougall, has been pur-chased by Angus J. McDonald of Brook Village, C. B., for \$1,100.

MR. JAMES WILKIE of Cape George was attacked by a victous bull on Mon-day. Before the animal was driven off, Mr. Wilkie received several severe injuries and numerous bruises.

MALCOLM F. MCNEIL of Christmas Island, C. B., will canvass the parish of Christmas Island on behalf of THE CASKET. He will give receipts for all subscription money paid him, which sums will also be acknowledged in the usual way, through THE CASKET.

CLERICAL CHANGES. - Rev. D. McIntosh, P. P., goes to Baddeck, C. B., and will be succeeded at Mulgrave by the Rev. J. A. M. Gillis; Rev. D. J. Macdonald, P. P. Brook Village, C. B., is going abroad to take up post-graduate studies, and the Rev. R. H. Macdougall becomes pastor of Brook Village,

On PAGE 6 is a lengthy list of ack-nowledgments. Owing to lack of space we are obliged to hold over for future issues equally long lists. We hope our subscribers who have paid up so well, will wait a few weeks to permit us to catch up in our acknowremittances have not reached us.

MISS CATHERINE ANN TATE of Grosvenor, Guy. Co., succeeded in obtaining grade D at the recent provincial examinations. Dan H. Me-Donald of Lismore School, Pictou Co., who applied for the first time for D and wrote on only six subjects (science course) passed, making the high aggregate of 423, with no mark below 54, highest 83.

NEW WHARVES .- Antigonish builders have lately secured contracts for the erection of some public wharves, William Landry, Jr., has been awarded the contract for a wharf at Lismore, Guy. Co., to cost \$2,200. Arthur Girroir has the contract for a wharf at Dover, Guy., and for a wharf at Port Felix, Guy., to cost respectively \$3.900 and \$4,300.

REV. J. A. M. GILLIS was tendered a public farewell by his late parishioners at Dominion No. 4 on Monday evening. The L. O. C. Hall was filled by members of the congregation, who presented him with an address and a farther Gillis thanked. purse of gold. Father Gillis thanked them for their appreciation of his services and in some choice words paid tribute to the worth of his late flock. He takes charge of the parish of Mul-

THE MANY friends of Mr. John D. Campbell, the well-known boot and shoe traveler of Halifax, will regret to learn of the sad news he received while at Antigonish on last Friday morning. Awakened from sleep by a telephone call, he was shocked by the news of the death of his wife and their infant child. Well-known throughout the Province, particularly in the Eastern portion, being a native of Mar-garee Forks, there is general sympathy for him in his great and sudden be-

THE FALL FAIR. - The exhibition grounds, building and stalls were damaged by the freshets of last year. The exhibition management have not the necessary funds to put everything in proper order for the fall fair, next month. Having already appealed to the Town for prize money, they now ask for assistances in the shape of labour on the grounds and buildings from interested persons in the County residing outside the Town. A day's work from a number would aid much in promoting the good work of the

THE MISSION EXERCISES, this week for the men of the parish, are receivfor the men of the parish, are receiving the earnest attention of a very large number. All three services are well attended, that in the evening particularly so, fully eight hundred men being present every evening, many of whom have to drive long distances after a hard day's work, making the harvest. The missionary fathers must feel well repaid for their streouous labours, when they note the earnestness of the congregations, the rapt attention of all during the serrapt attention of all during the ser-mons and instructions, and the devotion that is plainly manifest throughout the Mission.

DIED SUDDENLY. - Mr. John A. Kirk, Warden of the Penitentiary, Dorchester, N. B., passed away on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. Alexander Sinclair of Goshen, Guy. Co. Mr. Kirk had visited Sherbrooke on business last week and was coming to Antigonish. On Monday, while at Mr. Sinclair's, he had an attack of an illness from which he had suffered in a varying degree for some time. A physician was summoned from Antigonish, who pronounced his trouble angina pectoris. Tuesday evening, after partaking of supper, he was feeling fairly well and was conversing with Mr. Sinclair when, without even a struggle, he passed away. Mr. Kirk for many years had been active in political life, representing his native County, Guysborough, both in the Local Legislature and in the Federal Parliament. Only once did be suffer neter. ment. Only once did he suffer oefeat when he was besten by Mr. Alfred Ogden, though ne had contested many elections. He resided in Antigonish for about ten years, leaving bere to accept the position of Immigration Agent at Halifax, which he resigned after two years to become Warden at Dorchester, an office he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Department of Justice, tion of the Department of Justice, during his ten years' incumbency. He was twice married. His second wife, Miss Margaret Henry of Antigonish, died some four years ago. He has seven children. A man of courtly bearing, affable manners and gentle and kind disposition, he was extremely well liked by a wide circle of acquaintwell liked by a wide circle of acquaint-ance, and his death is sincerely re-

AUCTION THE RUNNING OF AUTOMOBILES.-The regulations respecting the running of automobiles passed by the Council of the Municipality of Antigonish on the 12th of July last, were ap-

To be sold at public auction on the premises of John R. McDonald, South Side Harbor, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22 at 2 p. m. the following:

1 Milch Cow, favrow; 1 Fat Cow.

1 Ox, 3½ years old; 1 Ox, 1½ years old

1 Heifer, 1½ years old. 3 Calves.

Set Riding Harness. Also other articles too numerous to mention.

vehicles, upon any of the public high-ways of Antigonish County, is pro-bibited fon Sundays, Tuesdays, Thurs days and Saturdays of each week. This regulation shall not apply to the Clergymen or Doctors of Medicine who in the practice of their calling or profesion may, in cases of extreme urgency, use and operate motor

vehicles on such days.

2. The violation of the above regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for a first offence; a fine not less than twenty five dollars nor more than fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days, or both, for a second offence; and a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days or both for a third or subsequent

proved by the Governor-in-Council on September 2nd, after striking out the

word "Mondays" wherever the same

occurs in the Regulations and substi-tuting therefor the word "Tues-days." The change was made in order

to have our Regulations correspond with the Regulations of Pictou County. Following are the regula-tions as approved by the Governor-in-

1. The use and operation of motor

Council

WEDDING BELLS .- At St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's, Ant., on Sept. 13, 1910, Rev. Hugh J. Mc-Donald united in marriage Mise Mary McDonald of Maryvale and Mr. Dan L. McIntyre of McIntyre's Mountain, Inverness. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Annie B. McDonald, and the groom by Archie McIntyre, After a wedding repast at the bride's home, the newly-married couple took the train at Antigonish for Sydney. The bride received many valuable pres ents. The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre wish them a long and happy wedded life.

At Creignish, C. B., on the 6th inst., the Rev. Peter Rankin, P. P., united in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. Dan. Hugh Cameron of North West Arm, C. B., and Miss Catherine McDonell of Essex, C. B. The bride was gracefully attended by her cousin, Miss Barbara J. McDonell of Long Point, C. B., and the groom was supported by Mr. Alex Company After the core by Mr. Alex. Cameron. After the cer emony the bridal party drove to Hawkesbury, where they entrained for Sydney, on a brief wedding tour. Their many friends wish them ad multos annos

Stella Maris Church, Creignish, C. B., was the scene of an interesting event on the 6th inst., when Mr. John D. Grant of Long Point led to the altar Miss Catherine Cameron of Oraigmore. The pastor, Rev. Peter Rankin. officiated at the marriage. The bride was attended by Miss Catherine McDonald of Gloucester, Mass., as maid of honor, while Mr. Duncan P. Grant attended the groom. After the ceremony, the happy couple escorted by mony, the happy couple, escorted about thirty carriages, repaired to the home of the bride's father, where a dainty supper was served to one hun-dred and eighty-two guests. Supper over, dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hours of the morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Grant drove to their future home, followed by the heartiest wishes of their host of friends for many blissful years of mar-ried life. The numerous and costly pres-ents received testified to the populatity of the young couple.

Hospital Building Fund.

Previously acknowledged. Dr. J. L. McIsaac, Antigonish, Miss Ellen Doyle, River Denis,

Personals.

Mr. Colin McGillivary of Reserve, C.

B., is spending a few days in Town. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Murray and child of Antigonish are visiting friends in Boston, Mass., and vicinity.

Miss Lilian Chisholm of Antigonish on Monday left for Providence, R. I., to study nursing at one of the hospi-

Miss Florence McDonald of James River left on Thursday, the 8th inst. for a short visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. Frank Chisholm, of the Royal Bank, Lunenburg, N. S., was at Anti-gonish last week, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Chisholm.

Main and Hawthorne streets, the junction of a number of roads entering the Town. Rent Moderate. Dan Chisholm, Merchant.

FOR SALE.

was very small.

F. R. TROTTER.

Iron Harrow; 1 Plough. Top Buggy; 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Double Seated Sleigh.

TERMS. — Eight months' credit on notes with approved security on all sums of \$5.00 and over.

AUCTION SALE! To be sold at public suction, on the premises of the subscriber, at Maryvale, Antigonish Co., on

Tuesday, Sept. 27th inst., comencing at 1 o'clock in the forenoon.

at 1 o'clock in the forenoon.

1 Marc. 10 years old, weight 1200 pounds, good worker and driver;

4 Milch Cows; 2 Heifers, 2) years eld, due to calve early; 4 Yearlings;

4 Calves; 10 Head of Sheep;

1 Bain Truck Wagon; 1 Riding Wagon;

2 Sleighs; 1 Sled; 1 Buffalo Robe;

1 Deering Mower; 1 Plow;

1 Spring Toeth Harrow;

1 Sett Double Working Harness;

2 Setts Driving Harress;

1 Sett Ploughing Harness; Log Chains, Cart, Saddle and Britchen;

1 Extension Dining Table; 1 Kitchen Table;

1 Parlor Table; 3 Bedroam Tables;

1 Lounge, Lamps and a lot of general household furniture; also a lot of garden and farming tools usually found on a farm.

TERMS: 12 months' credit on approved notes

TERMS: 12 months' credit on approved notes for all 1 ums over \$5, with 7 per cent. discount for cash. Purchases under \$5, cash. ALEX. A. McDOUGALL, Maryvale, N. S

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer,

TOWN OF ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA.

Tenders for Debentures.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders or Water Works' Debentures," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1910, for the purchase of \$25,000.00 of Water Works' Debentures of the Town of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, to be issued under the authority of Chap-ter 62 of the Statutes of Nova Scotia,

Said debentures are to be redeemsaid depentures are to be redeemable in Thirty (30) Years from the issue thereof, and to bear interest at the rate of Four and One-Half percentum (4½ p.c.) per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Town Treasurer of said Town on presentation of company. A sinking found is tion of coupons. A sinking fund is provided for the payment of these de-

bentures. The above amount is required for the redemption of \$25,000.00 of water works' debentures maturing. Octo-ber 1st, 1910. The total debenture debt of the Town is only \$53,000.00. With the exception of \$8,000,00, this indebtedness was incurred in the con-struction of a water works' system which is conceded to be one of the very best in the Maritime Provinces, and is at present in first-lass condition. The Town's financial condition is also first-class.

The Town does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. D. C. CHISHOLM,

Town Treasurer. Antigonish, N. S., August 31, 1910.

TEACHER WANTED

Wanted, a grade C or D teacher for Afton School, Section No. 27, one with some experience preferred. Apply to John F. McKeough, Sec. to Trustees, Afton.

Salesman Wanted.

Wanted, first-class fertilizer sales-man, one having good connections for the County of Antigonish.

Address reply to
LESAGE PACKING & FERTILIZER CO. Ltd., 102 Nazareth Street, Montreal

Notice is hereby given that any per-

E

son trespassing or throwing down fences or allowing their cattle or Store to let, in a good business horses on my meadow or farm at centre of the Town, on the corner of St. Joseph's, in this County, will be Main and Hawthorne streets, the prosecuted as the law directs.

HUGH R. McDonald, St. Joseph's, Now at Stellarton, Pictor Co. St. Joseph's, Antigonish, Sept. 6, 1910.

Teacher Wanted

A choice lot of fat July herring for sale. Call early and secure a half barrel. The July catch of Herring was very small.

A grade U or D teacher, male or female, for Pomquet school, Apply at once, stating salary, to Joseph Revolution.

Teacher Wanted

A grade B or C teacher, male or female, for Lismore School, Sec. No. Apply, stating salary, to ANGUS L. MCDONALD,

Sec. to Trustees, Lismore.

Notice of Meeting

A Public Meeting of the ratepayers of the Town of Antigonish will be held at the

COURT HOUSE, ANTIGONISH

MONDAY EVENING 19th instant

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

For the purpose of approving and ratifying the borrowing of \$25,000 by the Town, under Chapter 62 of the Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1910, to tedeem said amount of WATER WORKS DEBENTURES due Oct. 1st, 1910.

N. B. - Only ratepayers (those assessed for property) whose rates and taxes of all kinds, including water rates, have been fully paid up at least three (3) days before the date of meet-ing shall be qualified to vote at said By order, D. C. CHISHOLM, meeting.

Town Clerk and Treasurer Dated Town Office, Antigonish, N. g., Sept. 3rd, 1910.

NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Archi-bald McKinnon of Middleton, Ant.Co., farmer, acceased, are requested to present their claims duly attested to the undersigned within three months of this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES D. STEWART. Executor. Middleton, Ant., N. S., Aug. 29, 1910.

TEACHERS WANTED

Wanted, two Teachers, Grade C or D, tor South Ingonish Chapel and South Bay, Ingonish. Salaries, ex-clusive of Government Grant, from \$170 to \$200, according to experience. For Ingonish Chapel apply to

M. C. WILLIAMS, Secretary to Trustees.

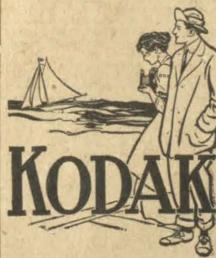
For South Bay apply to JAMES YOUNG, Secretary to Trustees, South Ingonish.

Or to the undersigned, R. RANKIN, P. P.

Blacksmith Wanted.

A soher, strong young man with two or three years' experience at black-smithing and horse-shoeing, to go to

For further information apply at CASKET OFFICE.



Kodaks and Brownies Velox Paper, Developing Powders,

Mail orders receive promt attention.

Satisfaction given in

Developing and Printing."

J. D. COPELAND DRUGGIST

Pomquet Station. ANTIGONISH

Tris Beautiful Gold Watch

Five Days' Free Trial

Send me your full name and address, and I will send you, at my expense, ON AP PROVAL, this High Grade Waltham Watch. If perfectly satisfied after 5 days' free trial, I give you the very fine price of \$16.51.

To be pid on the very easy terms of 50c a week or \$2.00 a month. I trust every honest person.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT:
Nickel, 15 Jewels, Settings, exposed pallets; cut Expansion Balance; patent Brequet Hairspring, hardened and gided under plate. The case is one I recommend very highly. Will replace at any time, should it prove unsatisfactory. Mail your name and address now for Free Trial to Jewerly Department of

WALLACE THE OPTICIAN JEWELER Antigonish,



DO YOUR EYES TROUBLE YOU?

Most cases of headuche, dizziness, and general discomfort, are promptly relieved by properly litted glasses. Six years practical experience as a refracting Optician, combined with most up to cate instruments, enables one to test eyes with accuracy, to tell you whether you need glasses or not, and where needed to fit glasses properly.

Neglects of one's eyesight leads to disastrous consequences in the foture and discomfort in the present time. The new invention, Kuyplok invisible of force which though apparently one glass, enables one to see well, for both distant and near vision. I make no charge for EYE examination.

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician Antigonish

A MIDSUMMER SALE

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

When the clock strikes "8" on Thursday Morning, July 28th

you can buy any article of Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots or Shoes in our stock at a discount of

from our regular prices. Yes, that's what we said, twenty per cent. Big discount - big interest on your money. We want the money, we want the room for fall and winter stock; we don't want the goods. What we say we'll do. We'll do-you know it so come get your share of the bargains. There's not a man, woman or child can afford to stay away. Scratch , our head a little -think what 20 per cent off means. Remember, this is a fairsquare, honest discount.

Highest price paid for Wool and Butter

Palace Clothing Company

Bankrupt Sale Prices Used Pianos and Organs

They are from the W. H. Johnson Co. Ltd. Stock

We have had all used Pianos and Organs put in first-class repair by our own workmen. Here is an idea of the real bargains we are offering

Fine Parlor Organ was \$100 now \$15 Fine Parlor Organ was 120, now 25

Fine Parlor Organ was 145, now 40 Fine Parlor Organ was 160, now 75 Others Sfor 20, 35 and 40.

A number of used Upright Pianos that were \$300, \$350 and \$400, now selling for \$40, \$50, \$60 to \$75.

Write for complete list of Bankrupt Sale prices.

J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co. 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S.

Also Moncton, Amherst, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

Now in stock at

D. G. KIRK Hardware Emporium

SHERWIN WILLIAM'S READY - MIXED PAINT BRANDRAM BROS. WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL and TURPENTINE.

TARRED and DRY SHEATHING PAPER, WHITE'S PORTLAND CEMENT

RODGER'S WHITE LIME and PLASTER, WIRE and CUT STEEL NAILS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES and WOODWORK

HORSE SHOES, NAILS and CAULKS, STOVES, TINWARE and ENAMELWARE. Also a large stock of SHELF HARDWARE at lowest prices,

Still on hand a few HAMMOCKS, SCREEN DOORS, and WINDOW SCREENS, which we offer for cash at bargan

All kinds of FURNACE and PLUMBING WORK done by competent workmen.