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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

The words "one to seven," in our editorial note last week with respect to the Supreme Court, should read "oue in seven."

Our reference to the "Vaudois" in one of our editorials last week were, by misprinting, made to read Vandois" and " Vandors."

A misprint or slip of the pen, last week, made us say "we are glad was taken from the Orange Sentinel,' The sentence should read : " We are

We beg to call attention to a desription of a typical Orange 12th of July procession at the end of our article this week. The mode of 'celebration " has not yet been abandoned, by any means, though of late years the excesses have not been so frequent, or so great, as formerly.

All honor to Archbishop Bruchesi for his determined effort to stop the prevalent immodest fashions in women's dress. Speaking to 2000 ladies in Notre Dame Cathedral he urged them to assist in the cause of morality; and we are sure they will do so. It is our duty as Catholics to back up the church against the forces

With respect to the complaint of those [who are receiving by mail copies of the Menace or of any other anti - Catholic paper to which they have not subscribed, we would ask them to send us by post card or letter their names and addresses. We think there is a way of dealing with the matter which will not require any should return the papers to the Postand tell him they are refused

The Canada Year Book, 1912, is a very useful and interesting compilation of facts concerning Canada. It may be had in paper, or bound, from the King's Printer, Ottawa, or through the members of Parliament. The cri broad divisions of the book are, "Area and Population," which includes census figures, Immigration, etc.; Climate and meteorology; Production, including forestry, fishery, minerals; Trade and Commerce; Transportation and Communications; Labour; (we could wish to see this section larger, as only three pages are given to it); Finance; Administration (including a portion o the Criminal Statistics); and principal events of the year.

Some people seem to be under the impression that the immigrants coming to Canada from countries which they term "foreign" are very much inferior to "the British-born." In the Immigration Report for year ending March 31, 1911, is found a table, on page 127, which ought to shake up such notions somewhat. We quote: 'Table VI. - Table of deportations

for nine years: English ..... 1 to every 190 in 505,157 single persons in 6634. As to the use Scotch ....... to every 336 in 138,909 Aust.-Hung., 1 to every 903 in 121,001 Italian...... 1 to every 1046 in 63,817 Russian...... 1 to every 564 in 38,950 German ..... 1 to every 480 in 21,145 Swedish..... 1 to every 471 in 19,349 French. ..... 1 to every 324 in 16,236

Norwegian...1 to every 405 in 13,798 We have quoted only the figures amongst the English, and the lowest amongst the Italians; the next lowest the Austro-Hungarians. These facts

been admitted. Before ignorant persons talk so loudly about the kind of Catholics who are coming into Canada, it would be well for them to go to the sources of correct information, and inform themselves.

THE

The following statement is taken from the Montreal Daily Star. The Daily Mail is a London paper owned and controlled by Protestants:

London, September 15 .- The Daily Mail's medical correspondent, who has gone to Lourdes, where some 10,000 pilgrims have gathered, for the purpose of investigating the alleged miraculous cures there, telegraphs a description of three new cures, over which, he says, all Lourdes is palpi-

ing from a visit to the shrine she suddenly felt power returning to her leg, threw away her crutches and walked easily and painlessly for the first time in four years.

The second case is that of a girl of 9, who was deaf and dumb and afflicted with St. Vitus' dance from an sentinel."

The sentence of the Orange attack of scarlet fever three years ago.

On Saturday morning while she was dressing, she surprised her mother by saying, "I've lost my shoe." Afterward, when medically examined, she was able to speak, and showed none of the typical twitching of St. Vitus' dance. Her hearing is still somewhat defective in the right ear, but is apparently normal in the left ear.

> The third case is ot a boy of 7, who suffered from advanced tubercular disease of the hip, being able to hobble about with crutches. After a visit to the shrine he suddenly declared that he no longer needed the crutches, and walked without their aid. All the cases previously described by the correspondent continue to show further

improvement.

Grace Maloney, who a few days ago suddenly regained the use of a knee that had been deformed and useless for nine years through paralysis, now joins all the processions, walking un-aided by crutches, and without any

Michael Downey, of Belfast, who, after being a complete cripple with sciatica, and unable to walk without crutches, suddenly threw them away, continues to enjoy the use of his legs.

The popular theories regarding foreigners, illiteracy and crime are exploded, so far as Canada is concerned by a brief table on page 444 of The Canada Year Book, 1912, which gives indictable offences," from 1907 to 1911 inclusive. We take 1911:

Unable to read or write... 737

Elementary9514
Superior 244
Not given 2132
So much for illiteracy as a factor in
me! Next, we take birthplace:
England and Wales 1246
Ireland 302
Scotland 365
Canada
Other British Possessions., 16

United States..... 73

Other Foreign Countries. . 1547

Thus, we see that, of all the birth places given, England and Wales contributed 1246 indictable criminals, and all foreign countries, excluding the United States, only 1547. Where is there any ground in this for boasting of the superiority of the British-born in obedience to lawi? Other interesting tables are those respecting the occupa. tions, civil condition and habits as to use of liquors of the criminals convicted of indictable offences. Excepting the professional, the agricultural occupations furnished by far the smallest number of convicts. Married people were convicted in 2,724 cases; but

of liquors, the figures are:-Immoderate ........2,396 Not given ..... 2,141

We suppose the facts on this point are usually furnished by the convicts themselves; and it is very likely that many of those put down as "moderate" were really "immoderate." As the total number of convictions for with respect to the countries of indictable offences was 12,627, we see Europe. Observe that, of these, the that there were at least 9,550 of the highest percentage of rejections is whole number users of intoxicating

The information telegraphed to the We important. Taking another table, London Daily Mail and reproduced on page 125, we find that the total elsewhere on this page, will be no license is issued by the King to the number deported after having been surprise to Catholics. Lourdes cures Dean and Chapter to proceed to the admitted, from December, 1902, to are now familiar to the world. No March 31, 1911, was 4667; and of this extravagant claims have ever been see. Have they any choice in the number, 2,681 were English, and 498 made in regard to them; on the con- matter? Not the least in the world. subject. We know there are great -at least of late years.

those two nations. In all those years, the statements of those who have the Statute, "the name of the person there were only 49 Austrians, 13 Hunduty of recording the cures. No garians, 19 Belgians, 50 French, 142 possible misunderstanding or error Irish, 61 Italians, 23 Poles, and 6 can get by that rigid barrier of in-Ruthenians deported after having quiry. A man may go home from Lourdes saying he is cured; but that does not end the question for the bureau of registration of cures. The cases which have been put down as cures are beyond question. The cases telegraphed to the Daily Mail by its medical expert may or may not be finally accepted by the authorities at Lourdes as cures. But that multitudes of cures have been made there by the direct power of God, miraculously, is so well proven that men who investigate them and reject them, would very probably find a reason for rejecting the raising of the dead, were it done under their eyes. Unbelief is more credulous than any superstition which, he says, all Lourdes is palpitating with excitement.

The first case is that of a woman 51 years old, who for four years had been been completely crippled by rheumatism of the leg, being able to crawl about only with great difficulty and the aid of crutches. On returning from a right to the chief the complete of them have been into from a right to the chief the complete of them have been into the complete of them have been into the criterian and the complete of them have been into the chief the criterian and the criterian removed; they see piles still there. They calmly, and without a mental struggle of any kind, decide that all those people were mistaken; they make some wild, blind, never-completed attempt at a guess; walk out of the church and forget all about it. That is unbelief and unreason; it is credulity, absolute and unqualified. For, which is easier? To account for those piles of crutches, iron straps, etc., etc., as the results of imagination or mind influence, or to say simply-'God could do it, and the evidence says that he did do it." Is it reasonable to leave the matter unaccounted for? There are the facts. You must deal with them. God could do it. Most people admit that. Why be satisfied with merely wondering how it happened? Why discuss explanations that are ten thousand times harder to believe than it is to believe that it was the act of the good, kind, merciful, loving God?

OF KINGS.

In Dean Llwyd's sermon, to which we referred last week, he said, speaking of the hierarchy:

"It has been graced by such preachers as Chrysostom bearding an imperial court and shaking Constantinople to its foundations.

Bearding tyrannical or foul-living sovereigns is a thing common enough in the history of the Catholic hieraction on their part. Meantime they the roccupation, civil condition, birth- archy. One can readily imagine in place, etc., of persons convicted for what manner Saint John Chrysostom would have dealt with Henry VIII. and some other worthies of the "Reformation." He would have gone to the block with Bishop Fisher; for he could never have imitated the twistings and turnings of Cranmer. It would be interesting to see him set down in Canterbury or in London in our day, and to hand him a copy of the English Acts of Parliament relating to the Church of England. His comments on the case of Bannister versus Thompson would be good reading, but would sound a little bit too radical to the ears of Anglican prelates. But, Dean Llwyd named an English bishop who was not afraid of an English King, when he spoke of Bishop Grosseteste of Lincoln. Bishop Gross teste would get into no end of trouble with Parliament and the law were he now alive, and trying to be an Anglican; for he was not afraid of Kings who meddled with "the things that are God's."

He, as well as Saint John Chrysostom, and Saint Anselm, would not take much pleasure in reading The Bishopric Act, 1878, or the Bishopric of Truro Act, 1876, or the Bishopric of St. Albans Act, 1875. These are modern assertions by Parliament of the right to absolutely control the appointment of bishops in the Church of England. As to the general law in force in England on the subject, we quote from a standard work on Eng-

lish law as follows: "The Act 25th, Henry VIII. Chap-ter 20, (repealed by 1st Edward VI., Chapter 2, but re-enacted by 1st Elizatains the statutory requirements on the subject."—Encyclopaedia Laws of England, 1st Edition, Vol. III., p.

In other words, the appointment of bishops in the Church of England is, to this day, absolutely controlled by a Statute passed in the reign of Henry VIII. The work quoted from goes on to explain how the thing is done. A election of a bishop for the vacant

United States citizens; so that over trary, the greatest possible reserve, A "letter missive" is sent them with difficulties in accurately reporting on three thousand out of 4667 were of reticence and scrutiny have marked the name, "containing," says the which they shall elect and choose.' Henry VIII. was taking no chances on the wrong sort of persons being chosen. "Elect and choose" sounds very well, by itself; but it is rather humorous when preceded by the word "shall," and accompanied by a name to which there is no alternative. And the dean and chapter "shall with all speed and celerity in due form elect and choose such person, . . . and none other," says the Act of Henry VIII. If they don't do it in twelve days, the King shall appoint without

CASKET.

This rather strange election being over, the king by letters patent under the Great Seal shall signify the said election to the Archbishop, requiring and commanding the Archbishop "to confirm the said election, and to invest and consecrate the said person to the office and dignity that he is elected unto."

If the bishops required to do so do not confirm, invest and consecrate him within twenty days, the Statute declares them to be subject to the penalties of Praemunire. This Praemunire was the beautiful law which Henry VIII. used as a club to reduce the bishops of England to submission to his will on two or three famous

Thus is the Anglican bishop appointed in England. Two attempts were made, 1848 and in 1869, in the courts, to establish the right to inquire into the fitness of the bishopelect and hear objections; but both attempts failed. These were the cases of Dr. Hampden and Dr. Temple .-See 11 Queen's Bench 483, Phill. Eccl.

Law, 2nd ed., i. 45. There is a clause in this same Statute of Henry VIII, which marks the break which Henry made in the ancient connection with the Pope in this matter of consecration. The archbishop or hishops to whom the mandate is directed are not only to invest and consecrate the new bishop, but "to give him all pall and other BISHOPS WHO WERE NOT AFRAID benedictions, ceremonies and other requisite things without obtaining therefore any bull or other thing at Rome," Our quotation is from Encyclopaedia of Laws of England, 1st Ed.,

Vol. II, p. 156. One could smile at this if it were not a grim and ghastly reminder of a tremendous tragedy. Cranmer himself, very few years before, had awaited "requisite things" from Rome before daring to seek consecration. Anh now, in a few short years, all was changed. The act of Henry VIII. manufactured a new source of requisite things," and a new mode of consecrating bishops never before heard of in England. And not only did Henry's Act of Parliament manufacture a new well-spring of "requisite things," but commanded that spring to flow, and not to go dry, at its peril; and the peril of disobedience to one of Henry's laws was serious. And that very Act is in force yet; and every Anglican bishop made in Engand since that Act was re-enacted in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, has been made under that Act. Before Henry no bishop was ever made in England without the Pope. The wretched tyrant thought to change divine things by Act of Parliament.

#### THE PLACING OF POPULATION.

This is the age of statistics; and yet most of us seem to form our opinions on the matters covered by those statistics very much as we should form them if no such sources of information existed.

Every Canadian who takes a proper interest in his country wishes to know something about the hundreds of thousands of new citizens who are coming into Canada every year. The future of Canada is to no small extent in their hands. Who are they? Where did they come from? And where are they settling? This last question is that which the average Canadian is least able to answer. Most people know that the great majority of them are of the Englishspeaking races. For example, in the year ending March 31, 1913, 402,432 came to Canada; and of these, about 150,000 came from Great Britain and Ireland, and 139,000 from the United States. But where are they settling? Put this question to the average Canadian, and he will answer that most of them, the very great majority of them go to the West; and by "the West," he means Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Brltish Columbia. The fact is otherwise, if the Immigrathis subject. People do not always fully know their own intentions; nor, when known, do they always act on them. But the Immigration Department keeps a record of where the people who enter Canada, intend to go, "their destination" as they call it.

Now, in the Canada Year Book, 1912,

ments. On page 45, we find a table showing the destination of immigrants for the year ended March 31st, 1912, we find that, in that year, 354,237 came to Canada and of that number 166.802 were bound for the five old provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and P. E. Island, and 187,435 for the tour new provinces in the west. Of the old provinces, 100,227 were bound for Ontario, 50,602 for Quebec, and 15,973 for the Maritime Provinces. So that, according to their declared intentions on landing in Canada, the four new provinces of the west were only to receive about 20,000 more than the five old provinces.

We have no doubt that many of those who report at Halifax or Quebec as bound for Ontario or Quebec, go later on, to the western provinces, but, and again; but the Orange Society view the figures how we may, they seem to show that much greater proportion of the immigration is directing itself to the older provinces than we have been accustomed to think.

To us, at least, this view of the conditions is a new one. So far as the intentions of the immigrants, in coming to Canada, are concerned, the old provinces were only 20,000 behind the new provinces, in the year referred to, in attracting the first attention of the newcomers.

There is another phase of this matter which is even more surprising. One might readily imagine that lack of funds to journey far, might, in many cases, account for the immigrants deciding to settle in eastern Canada; but a curious fact is this, that, of the immigration from the United States, the old provinces are running close on the heels of the new western provinces. In the year ending March 31st, 1912, the number from the United States was 133,710. Of these, the destinations are given as follows:

Maritime Provinces 6,340; Quebec 15,726; Ontario, 21,374; Manitoba, 10,-814; Saskatchewan, 28,013; Alberta, 28,571; British Columbia, 22,871; Yukon, 1. Thus, we see that Quebec has one-third more than Manitoba

all countries, and of the old provinces as looking on, half in sorrow, halt in envy, whilst their young men went to the new western provinces and the newcomere passed them by and went there also. It seems we must revise illegal and immoral principles that it our ideas. The newcomers are not passing the old provinces by to anything like the excent we had supposed. Referring again to the Immigration Report for the year ending March 31, 1911, we find that destinations are

particularized by races, (Page 16), with respect to immigrant arrivals at ocean ports, that is, Quebec, Halifax. Vancouver, Victoria, St. John, North Sydney, and American ports (bound for Canada); and it appears that there arrived 84,707 English. Of these, the destinations were as follows: Maritime Provinces, 3,091; Quebec, 10,819 Ontario, 35,210; Manitoba, 10,978 Saskatchewan, 6,824; Alberta, 6,833 British Columbia, 10,947; Yuken, 5, Thus we see that, by destination, stated on landing, Quebec had as many of the English as Manitoba or British Columbia; Ontario five times as many as either Alberta or Saskatchewan, and more than three times as many as British Columbia or Manitoba. The next highest number in that year is Scotch, 29,924; and, of these by destination stated on landing. Ontario got 10,000 and Quebec 3,000, while Manitoba got only 5000, Saskatchewan less than 2000, Alberta less than 3000, and British Columbia about 5000.

Whether any means are available for following up the trend of immigration any further, we do not know at present. We shall be glad to receive any further information on the subject. But, so far as these figures go, it would seem that the losses of more than offset, - taking the five provinces together,-by the number tion Report is of any value on the of new immigrants they are receiving extermination of all the Catholics of

#### PROTESTANT CONDEMNATIONS OF ORANGEISM.

LORD PLUNKET'S OPINION.

Few names stand higher amongst British statesmen than that of William Conyngham, Lord Plunket. He was a Protestant, a great lawyer, and one of the most famous orators of we find some very surprising state- his time. Speaking in the House of Commons on April 26, 1816, he is re-

ported as follows: "The Orange Societies were another source of the present evils. . . . The objection to them was, not that they celebrated anniversaries, or they played particular tunes, but they were societies exclusively Protestant. bound by an illegal oath to continue their allegiance only so long as the king supported what they termed a Protestant constitution.

The same spirit has been preserved. in the Orange Society right down to this day.

"What steps would not the right honorable gentleman have thought it right to take, had Catholics been so illegally united for the purpose of

supporting only a Catholic sovereign?" This question of Plunket's has been answered a hundred times since. Plunket himself lived to see the answer demonstrated in action again was never greatly troubled with actual prosecution.

"It was no answer to state that the Orange societies would be punished when their acts were illegal, for their very constitution was a breach of the law, for which they were amenable."

THE BOTTLE RIOT.

Some years later, Plunket had occasion to refer again to the Orange Society. As Attorney - General of Ireland he had had occasion to prosecute some Orangemen for what was called "the bottle riot." This riot. took place in a theatre in Dublin; was caused by some supposed sympathy of the king and his chief representative in Dublin, with the Catholics. A. bottle was thrown at the Lord Lieutenant as he sat in the theatre: the riot was planned beforehand; and took its name from the bottle thrown as stated. Orangeism, as usual, permeated the jury, and secured the acquittal of the accused. On April 15, 1823, Plunket said in the House of Commons:

"It is the system of Orange associations that places the Pro-testants of Ireland in imminent

CONDITIONAL LOYALTY AGAIN. And again:

has one-third more than Manitoba, and Ontario about the same as British Columbia; and Ontario only about 7000 less than either Alberta or Saskatchewan, and twice as many as Manitoba.

We have been in the habit of thinking of the new western provinces as filling up rapidly with newcomers of filling up rapidly with newcomers of community than the Orange lodges of

PACKED JURIES.

Such is the consistency of the record of the Orange Society that the same is found practicing to-day are found wherever you take it up, in the 18th the 19th, or the 20th century. The tampering with justice, so often found in its dealings in later years, is thus . referred to by Lord Plunket:

"He had also in evidence on oath, that the sheriff declared that the traversers need not be afraid of the result of the trial, as he had a list of Orangemen for the jury in his

Lord Plunket's opinion is valuable, because he was born and brought up in Ireland; was a member of the Irish Parliament before the Union; was afterwards a member of the British Government; was Attorney - General of Ireland; and was, finally, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and was always a staunch Protestant. Observe how his opinion of the Orange Society agrees with those of the other distinguished statesmen, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, Canning, and others whom we have quoted recently.

HENRY GRATTAN'S OPINION.

Speaking of consistency, here is a proof of Orange consistency. The Peep-o-Day-Boys" founded the first Orange lodge in 1795. We shall show the spirit of the Society one year after that, and 92 years after that, and our readers can then see how true Orangeism has been to its real founder, the devil. There is no greater name amongst Protestant statesmen anywhere than the name of Henry Grattan. He was a distinguished member of the Parliament of Ireland the old provinces by a movement of and equally famous in the Parliament their own people to the west, are of England. Speaking in the former on February 21st, 1796, he said that "the object of the Orangemen was the

(Continued on page 5)

(By Drummer on Foot.) Peter, or Padruig MacDhughaill, lived where the good old Dougaid and Margaret lived. Angus, Aonahas MacDhughaill, lived alongside of him

on the North. Patrick was married to Kate Murphy—we would call it Catherine. Whether they were married here, or in the old country, I am unable to say. Their family consisted of, Dougald, Patrick, — (Paddy Ban), Andrew, Michael, James, William, John, Alexander, Mary, Ann, Maggie and Kate. The first, Dougald (Dughall 'Phaddy), was married to a Mary McNeil. He, or perhaps I should say they, died in Cheticamp, C. B. A daughter, Mrs. A'Coin, I am informed, still lives: and a son lives in Glace Bay, C. B. One named John died not long ago, in Hawkesbury, C. B., where some of his family may still be

living, (I should like to hear from

any of these, just for the purpose of private record. "D. O. F.," McPner-

son's P. O., N. S., will find me.) Paddy Ban was married to a Miss Scott. He occupied the old homestead (Padruig's). He had a family consisting of Dougall, Angus, Pcter, William, Archy, Mary, Maggie, Katie and Hannah. Many of them died at about the prime of life. Angus was married twice, first to Ann McIsaac (Angus Duncan) next to Mary Mac. Angus Duncan), next to Mary Mac-Donald (Lachy), a sister of Revds. D. L., Alex L. and R. L., well-known priests of the diocese. His son Dan, by the first wife, and son Angus by the second, occupied the old homestead till a few months ago, when they sold out, the former moving to Brierly Brook, and the latter to North Lochaber, Ant. Co. This change removed the last of the good old McFarlane's

Paddy Ban's daughters were Mary, who was married to James Mills; Margaret married to Angus Mac-Gillivray, Morristown; Katie married to Dan McLean, formerly of Pinedale, but later of Boston, Mass.; and Hannah, wife of Mr. James Carter of Antigonish. The last is the only one of Paddy Ban's family living, unless Dougald, the eldest, who has been for many years abroad, survives.

Andrew (Padruig), was married first to a Miss McDonald, (Glenroy), who lived only about a year, and next to Mary McPherson, (Nigh'n a' Muillear). They lived for a time at Ogden, and later at Giencoe, Guysboro Co. His wite died there and one of his daughters. He moved, with the rest of the family, to the State of Maine, where he died. Two daughters of his are married there, but I do not know their names.

Michael was married to a McInnis woman, (High'n Dhonnachaidh Oig) West River, and lived at Port Mulgrave. A few of his descendants may be yet around there.

James was married to a Miss

O'Shaughnessy and lived, for a time, at or near Salmon River Lakes, Guysboro Co., where his wife belonged and where she died at an early age, leaving him with two young daughters. He moved with them back to the South River. One of them died young; the second.— Mary,—was mairied to John R. Mc-Donald Esq., of Heatherton, but she died over twenty years ago. James himself kept store for a mumber of years at Middle South River, where he was lovingly and popularly known as "Jim Paddy." He died in 1896. William went abroad when young. never returned, and we have no record of him. John was married to Mary, daughter of Angus McGillivray (Bridge). He lived at the rear of S. now known as Lower spring-McFarlanes in this vicinity, resides there now, and I may add, his sister Catherine, married to John (Ban) McPherson in the same locality. Two brothers, Angus and William, are located in the West for many years, and a sister Annie died out there.

Alexander, who was a school teacher, was married to Elizabeth Kelly, and lived at Ogden, Guysboro He died some few years ago His widow and two of a family reside in some part o Maine, U. S.

Mary was married to John Smith Pleasant Valley, Ant., Co; Ann to John McDonald (Glenroy); Margaret to John McDonald, of Margaree, I tnink, and one named Kate, who died unmarried & Ishabel to Sam McDonald (McBride), and Janet to Hugh McGillivray (Big.) | Angus (Aonghas MacDhughail) | was married to Catherine McGillivray, daughter of Angus McGillivray (Aonghas Ruadh) of what is now known as Dunmaglass, Antigonish County. Their family consisted of John, Dougald, Andrew, Angus, Catherine,

Dougald, Andrew, Angus, Catherine, Margaret, Mary and Ann. John,—the good, happy John, died unmarried. Dougald was married to Ann, daughter of Dougald Boyd, of Boyd's Settlement. They had at least three Settlement. They had, at least, three sons and as many daughters, very clever intellectually and otherwise. They were bereft of their parents when quite young and like many others, moved to the Eastern States, where "Drummer on Foot" is very barry to be assured, they are doing happy to be assured, they are doing

Andrew was married to Catherine, daughter of the late Hon, John Mac-Kinnon, William's Point. He had several of a family,—but I cannot re-call their names all, and as there is but one of them, so far as I know in the place, I have only to say that, that one is the father of the young family who can go and point to old "Hugh Boyd's house," and say, "there my great-great-great-great, grand parents lived. He is at William's Point. Angus, one of the most respected men in the parish, at his time, died, while in business at St. Andrew's. He was unmarried. Catherine was married to Alex. MacDonald (Alaistain Mac Rouauill) Taylor's Road, Margaret was married to Alex. Cameron, the Bishop's brother,—his second wife. A daughter of hers is a sister (I forget one of them, so far as I know in the A daughter of hers is a sister (I forget the name) in Mount St. Vincent, Mary was married to Donald Mac-Gillivray (Domhnull Mac Ian 'ic Eoghaina), Malignant Brook, Ann was married to Archibald Mills, Black

River. When I come down this far, my readers must excuse me, it I go no further. They certainly can find themselves after that, if they care to know who they are

In my short rambles during the last two weeks I learned much. I met many, men and women, young and old. Some would ask, "Why don't you write our district up? What

makes you pass it by?"
"Well, what can you tell me about your placee?"
"Where did your ancestors come from?"
"Well, now honestly, I don't know, but perhaps such a one could tell

"How is it that you have written such interesting sketches of such a

"Simply, because I got the information of these districts first, or perhaps I should say, of certain families, in these districts." "In many cases, I have to write to people hundreds of miles away to get the information that I deem necessary, to give me even the semblance of justification to commit to public print, an historical sketch. I would not go to the trouble at all, did I consider it only for to-day, or to-morrow. Would that some of you knew the trouble. These things do not come to me in dreams; and never came to any

person before me, who undertook it.
The dear departed, and lovable "S.
A." attempted it a little over twenty
years ago, when it was much easier
than it is for,—in comparison with
him,—the insignificant "Drummer on
Foot," to-day. He relinquished it,
simply because there were, even then simply because there were, even then, more critics than sympathisers and helpers. Scarcely had had he one article in THE CASKET than he was called upon to make some sort of an

explanation or apology,
"Drummer on Foot" is differently
constituted, if he carries decent goods
and patriotic intentions, he carries no D. O. F. apologies in his pack.

#### The Key to Happy Living

The rewards of life are for service. And the penalties of life are for selfindulgence. Human service is the highest form of self-interest. It is the movement in the line of selfpreservation.

We preserve our sanity only as we forget self in service.

To center on oneself and forget our relationship to society is to summon misery, and misery means disease dissolution-death.

Just a few plain rules, and the whole matter of life is automatic and elf-lubricating. Health is a habit.

Drugs and chemicals that work while you sleep are a little later going to prevent your working when What we want is to be very much

awake in the daytime and very much asleep at night.

And these things are possible only to people who eat right food, think good thoughts, and observe the every-

day, common laws of health.
It is a mistake to blame the medical fraternity. The fact is doctors minister to the prejudices of the times, because they are a part of the times. Doctors are men, just like the rest of us. We have better doctors nowadays than ever before in all

Nature intended that each animal should live to an age approximately five times the number of years which takes to reach its bodily maturity.

Man reaches his height and maximum strength at twenty; and should therefore live to be a hundred.

The brain, being the last organ developed, and growing until man is past seventy, should sit secure and watch every other orgin decline. As is, the brain, with over one half of the individuals who live to be seventy. loses its power before the hands and feet, and deaths reaps something less

Health is the most natural thing in the world. It is natural to be healthy because we are a part of nature-we

Nature is trying hard to keep us well, because she needs us in her Nature creates man that he may be

useful to other men.

Action is the one law of nature.

Everything is in motion.

Keep at work. Have a vocation and an avocation - a job and a hobby. Do not overeat.

Do not underbreathe. Live out of doors as much as pos-

Work, play, study, laugh—flavor all with love, and you have the key to happy living.

#### Grandmother's Quilt.

Blocks of yellow and red and blue, And brown and checkered and figured,

Pieced in a pattern prim and straight, Section to section, a perfect mate. Never a seam with a slighted space, Never a rough or a gather place. Carefully wrought, and fair to see— Grandmother's quilt, come down to

Stiches even and short and fine, Set in a straight unbroken line; Each thread knotted with zealous

Each seam fastened to hold and wear. Work of a wrinkled, trembling hand, But carefully fashioned, as first was

Fraught with a message, may it be, Grandmother's quilt, that comes to

Just a whisper of quiet days, Of humble duties and lowly ways; Of a life as swerveless and fine and

As these wondrous blocks of brown and blue. Of something better than social foam,

The quiet hours in a well-kept home : Of lasting worth, may thy teachings Grandmother's quilt, come down to

[Farm Journal.

#### LEAGUE OF THE CROSS COLUMN

The Grand Spiritual Adviser of the L. O. C. is asked to organize a Branch in Descousse parish. The Organization of a Juvenile Branch will follow later. Descousse is a populous and important parish and will furnish abundant

material for a splendid Branch.

Rev. Father McEwen's booklet, "The Conquest of Man," is one of the latest contributions to temperance literature.

The book is attractive and readable in tyle and treatment. style and treatment. Many phases of the temperance question are dealt with, and always with a literary taste which renders "the Conquest of Man" a pleasing companion in the reading room, although the author's views are not always in harmony with what may be in the best interest of total abstinence. On the whole, the book, containing several articles from the author's pen which appeared, before, in the columns of the press, and some selected contributions, is cleverly written and should be found in the reading room of every Branch of the

In a modified way, the author of "The Conquest of Man" voices the opinion of the "Eye-Witness" in its condemnation of "the machinery of the law" being brought to bear on temperance reform. We agree with him that we should not rest entirely on the arm of the law to make our people sober. But we apprehend no danger in that direction. The law against the sale of intoxicants was never intended to usurp the place of the Church, or the parent, in temperance reform no more than the law against indecent pictures, or the like, calls for the abrogation of the sixth or ninth commandment of the divinely framed Decalogue.

Parliament legislates against gambling, yet, honesty, at which gambling aims a deadly blow, still continues, to be a virtue and no dictate of the legislation will take away from the Church or the parent the sacred duty of inculcating the moral obligation of practicing the said virtue. It is the work of the total abstinence

society to teach, by word and example, the principles of temperance. Prohibitory legislation, in its edicts against the barroom, is an auxiliary, carrying on the work. The one does not usure the rights of the other. There is no dichotomy of interests, no infringement of privileges, no more than the law which calls for punishment of the drunkard on our streets nterferes with the right of the Church to preach the precept against

gluttony.
Pope Leo XIII, encouraging of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, says:

The nature of your Union and the zeal with which you strive to provide for the lasting utility and well-being of your fellow citizens by earnest prayer, by good works and the practice of Christian piety, have made your devotedness the more grateful to us. Especially pleasing to us is the noble determination of yours to oppose and uproof the baneful vice of drunkenness and to keep far from yourselves and those united with you all incentive to it, for, in the words of the Wise Man, "It goeth in pleasantly but in the end it will bite like a snake and it will spread abroad poison like a basilisk. . . . I believe in the prohibition of the liquor business where there is public opinion strong enough to enforce it. I should like to see liquor abolished from the whole of this country.

The fundamental object of the League of the Cross is to create a sound public opinion on the temperance question. Hence it follows as the night the day that wherever public opinion is lacking in favour of prohibition that the League of the Cross should use all its influence to create such opinion by approving of the work of the legislators, who are sincerely bent on bringing about temperance reform.

The barroom is the most expensive school in existence. It costs the people of Great Britain nearly eight hundred million dollars a year to run it, while the bread bill for these millions of working men is less than two hundred and fifty millions a year. And it is the only school where no one can afford to make a post-graduate course, for all it graduates are paupers. Is it a wonder that legislation should be enacted to do away with such schools?

#### Easily Given.

It was only a sunny smile, And little it cost in giving, But it scattered the night

Like morning light

Ane made the day worth living.

Through life's dull warp a woofit wove
In shining colors of light and love,
And the angels smiled as they watched
above. above,

Yet little it cost in giving.

It was only a kindly word,

And a word that was lightly spoken,

Yet not in vain, For it stilled the pain

Of a heart that was nearly broken. It strengthened a fate beset by fears And groping blindly through mists of tears For light to brighten the coming

years, Although it was lightly spoken.

It was only a helping hand, And it seemed of little availing, But its clasp was warm, And it saved from harm A brother whose strength was failing.

Its touch was tender as angels' wings, But it rolled the stone from the hidden

springs

And pointed the way to higher things,
Though it seemed of little availing.

A smile, a word or touch, And each is easily given,

Yet one may win A soul from sin Or smooth the way to heaven. A smile may lighten the failing heart, A word may soften pain's keenest

smart A touch may lead us from sin apart How easily each is given.

An English insurance company issues a policy covering damage done by militant suffragets.

#### The Day of Their Lives.

Speaking a couple of weeks ago in Dundalk (Ireland) on his crecent American tour, Father Bernard Vaughan told a beautiful story of how Vaughan told a beautiful story of now on board ship, on the voyage out, he found some thirty or forty Irish Catholic engineers working down below the water, propelling their ship and making her forge her way across the wild Atlantic. To these men he gave a little mission, and in the gloryhole they set up a chapel.

There they had their Easter rites,

and these men came in sweating under their work, hardly clothed, and dark and black with the soot and steam of the engines, and decorated this little glory-hole, heard Mass, went to Holy Communion, and he preached to them, and they told him that they had the day of their lives. He, too, had the day of his life, so bright, so cheery, were these men, so true when they got the opportunity of not only children through many a year.

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showing they were Catholics, but of practicing their Catholicity.

They will never forget that day and the story of it will be preserved and passed down to their children's

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TEIL,

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in good on a long or acret istead of itx years nollidist paints

s a newly-blown rose. Again and sain I found my eyes turning to the sellke face, and each time the graves moved, haif-smiling, to meet lise. And when, with a bright smile, returned my dropped handkerchief, a seemed fairly introduced. There is going to be a great crowd.

"Yes," I replied; "people always ke to see how schoolboys are made

Her face beamed with pleasure and e as she said :

be is going to graduate;
be is going to speak; I have brought
these flowers to throw to him."
They were not greenhouse tavorites;
but just old tashioned, domestic
flowers, such as we associate with the
dear gran mothers; "but," I thought,
when will seem sweet and beautiful they will seem sweet and beautiful to him for his little sister's sake."
"That is my brother," she went on, pointing with her fan.

The one with the light hair?" I

red hair; that handsome one with brown, wavy hair. His eyes look brown, too, but they are not—they are dark blue. There! he has his hand up to his head now. You set

In an eager way she looked from me to him, as if some important fate depended upon my identifying her

"I see him," I said, "he is a very good-looking brother."
"Yes, he is beautiful," she said, with artless delight, "and he is good, and he studies so hard. He has taken are of me ever since mamma died. Here is his name on the program. He is not the valedictorian, but he

has an honor for all that.' I saw in the little creature's familiarity with these technical college terms that she had closely identified herself with her brother's studies,

"He thought at first," she con-tinuee, "that he would write on "The

omance of Monastic Life. What a strange sound these long words had, whispered from her child-ish lips! Her interest in her brother's work had stamped them on the child's

work had stamped them on the child's memory, and to her they were ordinary things.

"But then," she went on, "he decided that he would rather write on 'Historical Parallels,' and he has a real good oration, and he says it brautifully. He has said it to me a great many times. I almost know it by heart. O! it begins so pretty and so grand. This is the way it begins," she added, encouraged by the interest she must have seen in my face: "'Amid the combinations of actors and forces which make up the great and forces which make up the great skeidoscope of history, we often find turn of Destiny's hand.""
"Why, bless the baby!" I thought,

ooking down into her proud face. annot describe how very odd and ous words rolling out of the smiling

The band, striking up, put an end to the quotation and to the confi-

As the exercises progressed, and approached nearer and nearer the effort on which all her interests were concentrated, my little friend became excited and restless. Her eyes grew larger and brighter; two deep red spots glowed on her cheeks.

"Now it is his turn," she said, turning to me a face in which pride, and delight, and anxiety, seemed equally mingled. But when the overture was layed through, and his name was called, the child seemed, in her eagereside him. She rose to her feet and eaned forward for a better view of her beloved as he mounted to the peaker's stand. I knew by her deep eathing that her heart was throbing in her throat. I knew, too, by he way her brother came to the ront, that he was trembling. The hands hung limp; his face was pallid, and the lips blue, as with cold. I felt anxious. The child, too, seemed to discern that things were not well with Something like fear showed in

He made an automatic bow. Then bewildered, struggling look came ato his face, then a helpless look, and then he stood staring vacantly, like a somnambulist, at the waiting audience. The moments of painful suspense went by, and still he stood as if struck dumb. I saw how it was; he had been seized with stage

Alas! little sister! She turned her large, dismayed eyes upon me, "He has forgotten it." she said. Then a wift change came into her face; a lrong, determined look; and on the neral-like silence of the room broke

he sweet, chilaish voice : Amid the combinations of actors and forces that make up the great taleidoscope of history, we often find that a turn of Destiny's hand'" Everybody about us turned and

oked. The breathless silence; the weet, childish voice; the childish face, the long, unchildlike words, produced

But the help had come too late; the unhappy brother was already stagger-lag in humiliation from the stage. the band quickly struck up, and waves of lively music were rolled out to cover the defeat.

I gave the sister a glance in which meant to show the intense sympathy which I felt, but she did not see. Her Yes, swimming with tears, were on the brother's face. I put my arms around her. She was too absorbed to sel the caress, and before I could apworn almost to breaking by the cares, and before I could appreciate her purpose, she was on her way to the shame stricken young man, sitting with a face like a nomad population which is of no

It was commencement at D
It was commencement at D
College. The people were pouring incollege. The people were pouring into the auditorium as I entered. Finding the choice seats already taken, I may be considered to the right passed onward, looking to the right passed onward, looking to the right passed onward, looking to the right passed on the left for a vacancy, and on the left for a vacancy, and on the band in his.

I could not keep my eyes from her aweet, pitying face. I saw her whisper to him, he bending to catch her words. Later, I found out that she was asking him if he knew his "piece" now, and that he answered yes.

When the young man next on the list had spoken, and while the band may be considered by very long and I found my eyes turning to the list had spoken, and while the band may be considered. Find the passed of the remarked, and a quick mist came into his eyes. The young men got closer together to make room for her. She sat down beside him, laid her flowers on his knee, and slipped her band in his.

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When the young man next on the list had spoken, and while the band was playing, the child, to the brother's great surprise, made her way up the stage steps, and pressed through the throng of professors and trustees, and distinguished visitors, up to the col-

lege president.

"If you please, sir," she said, "will you and the trustees let my brother try again? He knows his 'piece'

For a moment, the president stared at her through his gold-bowed specta-cles, and then, appreciating the child's petition, he smiled on her and went down and spoke to the young man who had failed.

So it happened that when the band had again ceased playing, it was briefly announced that Mr.—would now deliver his oration, "Historic Parallels."

"'Amid the combinations of actors and forces which'"—This she whis-

pered to him as he rose to answer the

asked.

"On, no," she said, smiling and shaking her head in innocent reproof; "not that homely one with fearing to breathe, lest the speaker fearing to breathe, lest the speaker might take fright. No danger. The hero in the youth was aroused. He went at his "piece" with a set purpose to conquer to redeem himself, and to bring back the smile into the child's tear-stained face. I watched the face during the speaking. The wide eyes, the parted lips, the whole, rapt being said that that the breathss audience was forgotten, that her

spirit was moving with him.

And when the address was ended with the ardent abandon of one who catches enthusiasm in the realization that he is fighting down a wrong judgment and conquering a sympathy, the effect was really thrilling. That dignified audience broke into rapturous applause; bouquets intended for the valedictorian, rained like a tempest. And the child who had helped to save the day—that one, beaming, little face, in its pride and gladness, is something to be forever remembered.—From The English Messenger.

#### Some Future Day.

Writing in a late issue of the London Tablet, Rev. Charles Plater, S. J., one of Eogland's best known priests, tells of the factory districts of Tyneside. "Tyneside of a Sunday is black with men," says Father Plater: "not men at Mass, but men at mass-meetings, in search of an ideal. Socialism, Rationalism, Revivalism—any creed-less creed will attract them. The one creed that would satisfy them is not presented save within the Uatholic churches, to which they do not penetrate. Something might be done to let these men hear Catholic teaching in the open air.'

Anyone who goes for a walk along the San Francisco water front on a Sunday afternoon, knows that the picture Father Plater gives us of Tyneside is equally true of the wharf districts of this city. The waterfront teems with men, and on every hand they are gathered around soap-box preachers who descant on every known ism and 'ology, from Social-ism and anarchism to the wild fancies of some loose-tongued bugologist with theory of his own regarding God

Not alone on the waterfront, but on crowded thoroughfares, jutting into Market Street, and on week days as well as Sunday (chiefly in the evening), are these wild eyed agit tors to be heard in San Francisco, preaching all things but the truth, and leading many a soul into dangerous shoals. They do a great deal of harm to workingmen who are idle or on a holiday.

As Father Plater remarks, "some-thing might be done to let these men hear Catholic teaching in the open air." Not long ago we chronicled the action of Father O'Hara of Portland mounting a box on a street corner and refuting the anti - Catholic calumnies of a fire - eating Socialist. The day will come, we think, when open-air preaching and thoroughfare talking will be done by defenders as well as enemies of the Faith. Indeed, is it not done already by the Salvation Army and kindred organizations? which, though they may have drifted far from the fountain source of Troth, are nevertheless bravely fighting for

Some good Catholics, we know, will lift their hands in holy herror at the suggestion that we employ street-preaching to spread Catholic truth. They are the same Catholics who too often reject various effective means of grace because they think they smack of Protestantism — congregasmack of Protestantism — congrega-tional singing, for instance, and Bible classes and guild work, forgetting that these very things were originally, and always have been. Catholic, and that, if to-day they do look a little like the doings of "outsiders," that is because the "outsiders" have been wise enough to see the good in them and use it. So it is of street preaching. Francis Thompson, in his book of essays (just published by Scribners-Volume III. of his collected works), tells us in "In Darkest Eagland," referring to the work of the Salvation Army, that "the street preaching, in which the Salvationists are so energetic, received its first special exten-sion from the Franciscans." And then he puts this pointed and ringing

"Mother of street preaching, where are your street preachers? To gather the multitude into our churches something more than the sound of a bell has become necessary; let us go forth into the highways and byways like the Franciscan Friars of old. And it is for the Friars to do it. The priest,

parish and of all parishes. Why should the Franciscans hide behind their caricatures? The scarf and scarlet jersey is crying in street, in slum-dwelling, in common lodging-house, such God's truth as is in it to cry; where is the brown frock and the

The day will come when we will have Catholic street preaching; and let us hope that it will not have to be all done by the good priests of the Franciscan Order. Others will do their share; above all, the laymen must. There is one organization of laymen that is Franciscau, too, -the Tertiaries. Its members in some future day, we prophesy, will be found down on the waterfront and at the crowded junctions of Market street preaching the Word of God, the Truth, and doing it with power and eloquence. There will come a day when street preaching will be done by Catholics with care, with art and finish, as well as zeal, after training and study for that special work And then the stream of humanity that to-day surges around this soap-box, only to break again and drift and be blindly spent on the rocks of un-belief, will flow on under the portals of Christ's Church, into the shelter of

His house, up to the steps of His altar where He Himself abides.

All this will come to pass. Why not? We shall have our street preachers; and success and God's glory will crown their efforts. Again, why not? As Francis Thompson says: "They [the Salvationists] have grown strong because they were weak says: "They [the Salvationists] have grown strong because they were weak and esteemed because they were despised. What sword have they but you [we Catholics] have a keener? For blood and fire, centle humility; for the joy of a religious alcoholism, the joy of that peace which passeth understanding; for the tumults, the depths of the spirit; for the discipline of trumpets, the discipline of trumpets, the discipline of the Sacraments; for the chiming of tambourines, Mary's name pensile like a bell taogue in men's resonant souls; for hearts clashed open by a whirlfor hearts clashed open by a whirl-wind the soft summons of Him who stands at the door and knocks. If with these you cannot conquer, then you could not with chariots and horsemen."—The Monitor.

#### Cardinal Bourne to Congress of Doctors.

NGLAND'S FOREMOST PRELATE SPEAKS TO MEN OF MEDICINE FROM TEXT: "I WAS SICK AND YOU VISITED ME."

The coming of our Divine Master, Jesus Christ, has changed the outlook of men on their fellow creatures. Until He came few were conscious of the great fact that as all human beings have the same origin and the same ultimate destiny, they ought not, and, indeed, cannot be indifferent to the lot of other members of the race, as they pass on their way from their birth into this world until their departure for the world that exists beyond. His teaching repeated in so many forms that we are all alike the creatures of the one same Creator, and may if we wish become in haptism all alike children of the Father who made us; and that it is His purpose that we should, again all alike, be united for ever in His, our Father's kingdom; these are facts which, viewed in the light of the great atoning sacrifice offered for us, each and all, have built up in the consciousness of the whole of Christendom a series of mutual dependence and rea sense of mutual dependence and re-

sponsibility.

The old human relations of father and child, of master and servant, of ruler and subject, of citizens of the same state, of dwellers in the same land, of speakers, of the same tongue, whereby men have from the beginning been knit together, have not been destroyed. They exist as always, and they will ever continue. But they have been raised to a higher plane, and around them has been cast a new and all-embracing chain, uniting to them in various degrees those who in former days stood without any recognized bond of fellowship. In the full acceptance of the Fatherhood of God, and in our knowledge of our Brotherhood in Jesus Christ, we are all linked together, and shall have to answer one day to our Father, Who is in heaven, for the care that we have given to our brethren. There is no possibility of mistaking the far-reaching import of that series of our Master's sayings from which my text

It is clear that the responsibility in-volved in our Lord's declaration does not affect all men equally, for the degrees of our opportunity of thus rendering service to our brethren and, through them, to Jesus Christ, vary incalculably. It is your privilege, and, therefore, your responsibility, to form, by reason of your profession, a distinct class of those to whom our Lord's thanks, as well as His reproach, will one day be addressed, "I was sick, and you visited me." "I was sick, and you did not visit me."

To none should it be more easy, to none is it more necessary, to see Jesus Christ in even the least of His brethren, than to those who are called to the ministry of healing. They are brought closer to the real facts of life than any outside the priesthood. They see life at its very dawn, they watch over it through the helplessness of infancy, they are constant witnesses of vital processes which their science can follow up to a certain point, but is powerless adequately to explain. The farther their research may carry them, the more wonderful are the mysteries that they discover. If the heavens are continually telling the glories of God, still more are the marvels of the human body continually proclaiming the boundless resource-fulness of the Creator.

You are daily witnesses, too, my brethren, of the dependence of men upon their fellow-men. You see how they look for your coming, and hang upon your words, and give you their obedience, trusting alike to your wisdom and to your uprightness. In virtue of your calling you exercise an authority and you claim an attention which men gladly and willingly give to you on account of the trust that

the sovereignty of God, from whom all your knowledge comes, and who alone can guide you safely and guard

you from error and mistake.

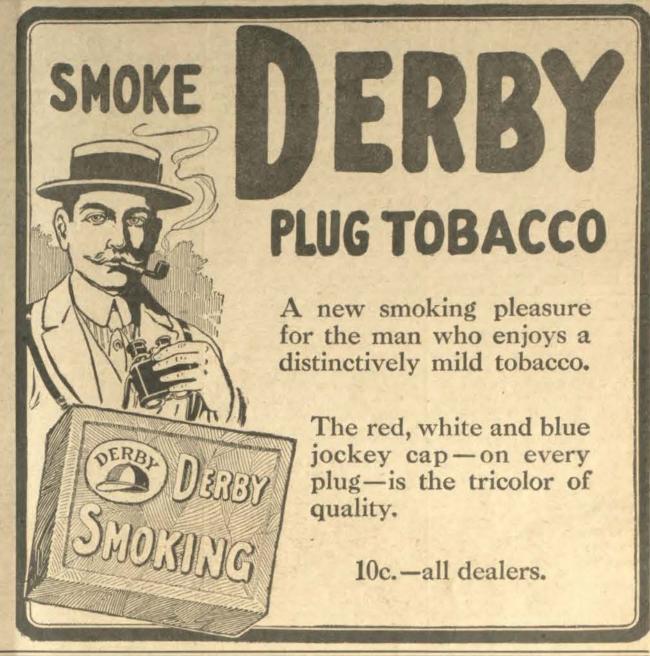
In the unveiling of the secrets of bodily misery and diseases, you see also, often very closely, the weakness and frailty of human souls. You watch the interplay of mind and body, of spirit and matter, which so often explains, and often, too, renders more difficult of explanation renders more difficult of explanation the phenomena that you are tracing to their source. You are brought very close to immortal souls, and your characters, your words, the principles which animate your lives are, consciously and unconsciously, influencing your patients not only for the healing of their bodies, but for the healing of their bodies, but the development or stunting of their spiritual lives as well. You are God's instruments for this life and for the next, and you can discharge your duty only if you remember your responibility to and your dependence upon

I know well that in your choice and practice of the madical profession, the laim upon your service that I am sketching is not the only one, not even the only legitimate one. You have chosen that career, doubtless, from many motives, all having a due place in the thoughts that ultimately led you to that choice. Family circumstances, scientific bent of mind, hopefulness of not improbable worldly success, desire to follow a special line of study, keen philanthropy, other undefined and undefinable, seemingly fortuitou-, influences have set before you the particular profession that you ave embraced; and have probably determined similarly the nature of the work to which you are devoting your-selves. And all these things have acted and are still acting as so many incentives to enable you to overcome difficulties and to give your talents, your time. your energies to the service of your brethren. God shows His Will, and leads us on to do work for Him in all these ways, and we may be safely guided by such indications so long as they do not blot out from before our eyes the hand that has traced them. On an occasion like this, when the leaders of your great calling are gathered together from the ends of the earth, united, in spite of differences of nationality, of speech, of education, of political con-ception, of scientific views, as one brotherhood to co-operate in the service of mankind, it is right to rise by a more conscious and sustained effort to a remembrance of the only fully adequate motive for the work of devotion to which your lives are dedicated. Other motives there are more or less perfect, but those who accept at the hands of the Catholic Church the teaching of the Gospel, one motive is supreme and embraces all the rest, namely, the seeing of Jesus Christ in the person of His brethren our fellow-n en.

It is for this reason that, not content with a private rendering of God of that homage of sacrifice which week by week the Church claims from you in His name, you are gathered to-gether, as Catholic members of a great International Congress, to testify by a corporate act of worship to your full acceptance of God's claim on the service which, by very reason of your profession, He has made you fit to render to your fellows. As, my brethren, you stand around this altar, whereon the Divine Victim is being offered up for all our deeds, look forward to that day when, to far as the life of the body is concerned, all healing arts shall have failed, your souls will be alone before Him who died to save you. May He then say to each and everyone of you. "I was sick and you visited me. Eater thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

People seldom attempt to sit on the man who stands up for himself.

"What made the canoe tip over?"
"Cholly carelessly placed his pipe in one side of his mouth."



#### Manners.

Manners are but an expression of good morals. No doubt there are many individuals of excellent morals and not excellent manners, but certainly the good manners, if cultivated,

would in no way encroach upon or blot out the good morals. Politeness is not only a delight, but it is a good business asset.

The young woman who knows how to talk nicely to people, whose manners are cordial and convincing, who never suffers from the embarrass-ment of ignorance, is the young woman who is going to make her way

in the world.

Refinement, delicacy of speech, good English, grace, neatness, loveligood English, grace, neatness, loveli-uess in general—all these are wonder-fully important in the making of success and happiness. Within every woman's mind there are great possibilities of charm. It is wonderful how charm develops under certain encouragement. The girl who is in love and whose sweet.

girl who is in love and whose sweet heart tells her that she is beautiful, suddenly becomes beautiful. Salf-encouragement may be had by cultivat ing a gentle courtesy toward all hu-manity, tenderness for all suffering, forgiv-ness for human sins and human

The woman who breaks away from prejudice and who treats her neigh-bors' eccentricities as kindly as she treats her own has made a fine start The good things in her heart shine out through her eyes. They appear on her lips every time she speaks. They create about her a glowing, delightful atmosphere and finally became a part of herself. She is happy and happiness is a beautifler

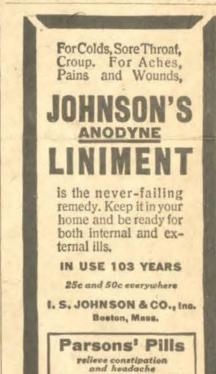
On the other hand, if she indulges In temper and selfishness, these wretched qualities, hang out their signboards upon her countenance. What should be sweetness is turned to

cid, and Time, that mischief maker, belps matters along by etching in her face lines that are tattletales of character—or lack of it.

Mrs. Knositall-What do those sail-ors mean whey they speak of the dog

watch?
Mr. Knositall — That's part of the crew of an ocean greyhound.

The young man who declined to flirt with a pretty blonde lets a golden



## The Shoddy Heel Stiffener

Is a deceptive thing-it's out of sight and invariably feels firm

enough when you buy the shoes. Yet wet weather or ordinary wearing strain quickly crinkles

and twists it out of shape. When that happens walking comfort and fair wear are out of the question, because the one-sided shoe puts all the strain on one

side of your foot and wears out the sole leather on ONE SIDE

It cuts the wearing value of your shoes in half. Heel Stiffeners made of good honest leather-damp-proof and strain-proof -are the kind used in

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It doesn't require much effort to ask for AMHERST brand when buying shoes at any reliable dealer's, but it guarantees you best shoe-value for your money.

LONDON, Sept. 12 h, 1913,

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M. DONOVAN Manager.

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Communications intended for publication wil not be returned unless accompanied by the required postage.
Communications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning, if intended for publication in the current issue.
THE CASKET does not bind itself to publish any communication received.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

#### A JUDICIAL INDISCRETION.

Now that Thaw has been summarily sent out of Canada, we can patiently look on whilst the Courts deal with the Minister of Justice, if he has done anything illegal. If we were asked, we should advise the Minister of Justice to intimate to the judge who allowed reporters for newspapars to get past the first word of their questions, that any repetition of such conduct may lead to a Parliamentary inquiry into his conduct. We refer to Mr. Justice Gervais, who is reported by the Star as saying, before Thaw's expulsion:

JUDGE RESENTS "FOREIGN" INTER-FERENCE.

Speaking of the case later, Mr. Justice Gervais was most emphatic in regard to the reason for this new move in the Thaw case.

"Foreign lawyers, foreign sheriff, and foreign bailliffs, have hurt the dignity of the British courts of law in this case," emphatically declared Mr. Justice Gervais.

"British sovereignity is quite capable of taking care of any person who appeals to our sense of justice, and it is not necessary for any lawyer, sheriff, bailiff or any other foreign

person to intervene in such a matter.
"We are quite capable of looking after any stranger that is within our midst. Mr. Thaw will appear before the full Bench of the Court of Appeal and his case will be threshed out there according to its merits.

Now, a judge is supposed to have about as much feeling with regard to matters that come, or may come, before him, as a clam has about an election. If that is not his state of mind, he had better keep his thoughts to himself, or he may find a Parliamentary impeachment looming upon

Judge Gervais has the appearance of having resd the yellow press, and of being somewhat impressed with the thoughtless cry of "foreigners." We can understand the brass band of Coaticooke, but we do not understand Judge Gervais. If he means to say that they did anything illegal, he has no right to give legal opinions to a newspaper reporter. If he does not mean they did anything illegal, then what they did. If he intended to speak to the reporter, not as Judge Gervais, but as Mr. Gervais, citizen of Canada, he did a very stupid thing; for the reporter next to him as a judge and to hear his views as a judge, and to surprise his readers and sell a few more copies of his paper by rsporting not what Mr. Gervais, citizen, had said but what the Honorable Mr. Justice Gervais of His Majesty's Court of appeal, had said.

The incident shows the extent of the evil of which we have so often complained. The mad rage for sensationalism is the crime of modern newspaperdom; and it seems that even those whose positions should, as a matter of course, ensure gravity, serenity, and reticence, may become victims to the excitement which the headline and the "special correspondent" are able to arouse all over the country.

Frankly, we hope to see this new bit of Americanism nipped in the bud. We have always deemed it a scandalous thing when some American judge admitted reporters to his room. The case of Judge Gervais is the first case we know of in Canada. It is greatly to be hoped that it will be the last.

#### PROTESTANT CONDECINATIONS OF ORANGEISM.

(Continued from page 4)

the County of Armagh," and that they "had proceeded from robbery and murder to extermination." On Sept. 21th, 1796, the Dublin Evening Post described the Orangemen then at their bloody work in the North, as "furious hordes, armed with sword, fire, and faggot, to exterminate a people,"

A COMPARISON IN OUR OWN TIMES. Now, it is a far cry from 1796 to 1887; and a far cry from Ireland to Australia. On July 12th, 1887, at

them."- Maryborough and Dunally Advertiser, July 13, 1887

Touch it in any part of its long and black record and you find it the same, in spirit and principle. We are not looking around us in Nova Scotia for any "Ross rifles" stored in cellars. We know better; but we are exposing the real character of this Society, all through its history; and it is beyond question that actual shooting at least was part of their regular programme in Ireland twenty years ago. (See Mr. Trevelyan's speech, quoted last week;) and, if they mean what they say, and if you can believe Carson, they still dream of shooting.

LALOR SHIEL'S OPINION, Richard Lalor Shiel was a Protestant, and a distinguished member

of the British House of Commons. Rev. Dr. Robinson was an Orange parson who made a speech at an Orange meeting at Armagh in 1826, which speech was published in the form of an authorized pamphlet. Of this speech, Mr. Shiel said:

"In a spirit of ferocious honesty, and with a bloodthirsty candor, he has openly acknowledged that he and his party long for a general massacre, of the Roman Catholics of Ireland."

THE MADNESS OF "HOME RULE YEAR."

Still pursuing our purpose of showing that the spirit of Orangeism has been always the same, we jump 60 years, and come to the "Home Rule Year," 1886. Orangeism went altogether mad in that year. The Royal Commission which reported on the riots state the following results:

32 lives lost.

37 policemen injured.

60 buildings destroyed.

Value of property destroyed, \$450,-000 (which had to be made good by the rate-payers)

442 arrests made.-Report, pp. 4. 20, 21; appendix B; Supplement B 2.

MITCHELL'S OPINION.

The historian, Mitchell, a Protestant Ulsterman, and the son of an Ulster minister, gives the following description as authentic; not his own; but written, he says, "by one who knew the North of Ireland well:

"In some districts of that country Protestants are the majority of the people. The old policy of the government had been to arm the Protestants and disarm the Catholics: The magistrates at all sessions are Orangemen, r high British Loyalists. In those districts, therefore, Catholics lead the lives of degs-lie down in fear and rise up in foreboding. Their worship is nsulted, and their very funerals are nade an occasion of riot. One of the July anniversaries comes round - the days of Anghrim and the Boyne; the pious evangelicals must celebrate those but hard-fought battles, where William of Nassau, with his army of French Huguenots, Danes and Dutchmen overthrew the power of freland, and made the noble old Celtic race hewers of wood and drawers of water even unto this day. Lodges assemble at some central point, with drums and fifes playing 'The Protestant B vs.' At the rendezvous are the Grand Masters, with their sashes and formed, they walk in lodges, each with its banner of orange or purple, and garlands of orange lilies borne high on poles. Most have arms, yeomanry, muskets or pistols, or ancient swords whetted for the occasion. They arrive at some other town or village, dine in the public-house, drink 'the pious, glorious, and immortal memory of King William' and 'To Hell with the Pope," re-form their procession after dinner, and then comes the time for Protestant action.

They march through a Papist townland; at every house they stop and play 'Croppies Lie Down,' and the 'Boyne Water,' firing a few shots over the house at the same time. The doors are shut, the family in terror, the father standing on the floor with knitted brow and teeth clenched brough the nether lip, grasping a pitchfork (for the police long since found out and took away his gun.) Bitter memories of the feuds of ages darken his soul. Outside, with taunting music and brutal jests and laughter, stand in their ranks the Protestant communicants. The old grandmother can endure no longer; she rushes out, with grey hair streaming and kneels on the road before them. She clasps her old, thin hands, and curses them in the name of God and His Holy Mother. Loud laughs are the answer, and a shot or two over the house or in through the window. The old crone, in trantic exasperation, takes up a stone, and hurls it with feeble hand against the insulting crew. There, the first assault is committed; everything is lawful now; smash go the unglaz d windows and their frames; zealous Protestants rush into the house raging; the man is shot down at his own threshold, the cabin is wrecked, and the procession, playing 'Croppies Lie Down,' proceeds to another Popish den. So the Reformation is vind cated. The names of Ballyvarly and Tullyarier will rise to the lips of many a man who reads this description." — Mitchell's History of Ireland, Vol. 2, Ch. 29, Cameron &

Ferguson's edition. With a record-breaking number of delegates in attendance the 29.h gatering of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was opened at Montreal on Monday. Never before in history of the organization which is the parent or holding company of the labor organizations of Canada, similar ant God." Maryborough, Victoria, Australia,
Brother E. Harkness, referring to the
Irish Catholics, said that,
"the Orangemen only wanted to be
let loose, and they would exterminate interest in organizations of Canada, similar in its position to that of the Federation of Labor in the United States and the British Trades Union Congress in Great Britain, has the meeting of the Congress aroused so much general interest in organized labor circles.

Our London Letter.

A BRUISE WHICH IS STILL PAINFUL. Another important conversion has raised a hubbub in the Protestant world. The latest convert is a Professor of Lincoln College Oxford Mr. Ekins, who has come to the conclusion that Protestantism is contrary to Christianity, and having published his conclusion has made his submission to the Catholic Church, and hopes to start almost immediately for Rome where he will probably study for the Priesthood. This loss of a prominent man in one of the centres of learning in the Universities is taken very hardly by our separated Brethret, in fact they are endeavour-ing to suffer in such silence that the fact may not leak out beyond their own circles, a vain hope. Of course they are extremely shocked too at Mr. Ekin's way of doing it. He does not say that he believes he has found the original Church of Christ, but he actually says that his late confession is opposed to the doctrines of Christ. This is really dreadful.

THE DUKE EXPLAINS.

For some time there has been an undercurrent of criticism and hostility setting towards the Duke of Norfolk amonst certian of his coreligionists. Meetings in local centres have consured the Duke for contributing to certain political party funds, and have actually demanded that the authorities in Westminster request him to resign from some important Catholic bodies such as the Education Council, etc., in consequence of his political opinions. Now the Catholics of the British isles are very largely divided in their political opinions, but that does not in a ordinary way touch upon their Catholic actions or their mutual respect for each other. It is our rule that until politics touch the Church or her prerogatives we are free to hold what political opinions we choose. Although some Catholics may regret that the Dake is opposed to their political wishes, they can scarcely penalise him and rob the Catholic cause of his great influence and aid for this cause. His Grace has just felt compelled to answer the rumors which are growing in volume. He says that having heard he is considered to hate everything Irish and the Irish nation he wishes emphatically to deny such an accusation, which is disproved by his support of many Irish charities. But hedoes not deny that he is opposed to Home Rule, because in his opinion the issue has only again been permitted to rise, at a time when land purchase and other matters had worked immense improvements in the condition of Ireland, by a self seeking Government for its own political

THE IRISH PILGRIMS TO LOURDES. London has been strangely moved by the passing of the great Irish National pilgrimage to Lourdes. Some 3000 pilgrims, headed by Cardinal Logue and five Bishops, carrying with them 200 incapacitated sick, attended by 8 Dectors, 22 nurses, and 10 ambulance attendants, arrived at St. Paneras on Monday, majority simply passing through the Metropolis on their way to France. About 1000 of the able bodied spent a day and night in the city however. They visited many of the places of Catholic interest in the City, and were to be seen in large numbers at Westminster Cathedral. The appearance of the pilgrims in groups in the west end streets, noticeable by their large silver medals worn on bright green ribbons with an inscription in Gaelic letters, attention. There were over Priests with the pilgrimage and the Clergy were eagerly interviewed by reporters who wanted to know the aims and the cost of the pilgrimage. Most of the worst sick cases have been sent by public subscription and the cost of the pilgrimage is some £40,000 in all. Of course there are many cases of illness and disease in addition to the 200 sick who are unable to do anything for themselves, and others go in thanksgiving or for spiritual favors or with their sick or vicariously for someone else. So far all has gone well with the pilgrims who hope to conclude their fatiguing journey and reach the goal of their ambitions to day. They commence the return journey on Tuesday next and will be back in Ireland by Feday Many of the land by Friday. Many of the cases are very pathetic, they have touched the heart of the British public and "the Pilgrimage of Faith" or "the Prilgrimage of Pain" has been the subject of laudatory articles in the daily pages. daily papers.

THE CONFESSION OF A SCIENTIST.

Much interest is felt in the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham which commenced on Wednesday when all the scientists, including on this occasion not a few ladies, began to discuss their theories and discoveries. Sir Oliver Lodge in his Presidential address set at rest the fervid interest which has been bubbling around his coming utterance for some time. Sir Oliver pratically made a humble acknowledgment of the inefficiency of science which has not faith to illumine its way. Having declared his belief in a future existence, though vague as to its purport or the significance of human existence, he went on to plead for spiritual continuity, to explain the continuity which he and his fellow scientists have discovered in material creation. He said "Genuine religion has its roots deep down in the heart of things and humanity, it is not surprising that by our methods we do not grasp it. We are deaf and blind to the immenent granduer about us, unless we have insight enough to appreciate the whole and to recognise in the woven fabric of existence, flowing steadily from the loom in an infinite progress towards perfection, the ever growing garment of a Transcend-ant God." We may take this as a scientific definition of Faith—the principle which has eluded the scientists, and I suppose we may be thankful that Sir Oliver Lodge, so eminent amongst his peers, is so far on the right road that he is groping capital on Saturday,

towards the great reality which illumined the minds of Catholic men of science through the centuries. He certainly stands almost alone among the modern learned men of the laboratory in his conviction of such great truths as the immorality of the soul and his humility in admitting that he has not plumbed the depths of knowledge.

PILGRIMAGE NEAR AND FAR.

It has been a week of pilgrimages. While that of Ireland to Lourdes has dwarfed all others, the smaller local pilgrimages have been very successful. On Sunday a large pilgrimage with many infirm persons went from Birmingham and the district surrounding it to St. Winifrid's shrine at Holywell, and on the same day several Catholics assembled at the ancient Slipper chapel, as it is called on the estate of Sir Hubert Jerningham for a oilgrimage to St. Walstan's well. Yesterday the Ransomers made their annual pilgrimage by train from London to Spalding in Lincolnshire where in the grounds of the Premon-stratension Priory, Canon Tycke has erected a replica of the Grotto at Lourdes to satisfy the devotion of those unable to go save in spirit to the Pyrenees. Here all the devotions of a real prilgrimage to Lourdes are crammed into some twelve hours, inclading a procession of the Blessed Sacrament and a torchlight procession in the evening while there is a plenti-ful supply of Lourdes water from the miraculous grotto for suffering visitors to take away with them. Preparations are nearly completed for this year's English pilgrimage to Lourdes. It starts on the 25th of September and the Duchess of Norfolk has issued an appeal as President of the Society of Our Lady of Lourdes for donations towards sending indigent sick and helpers for the invalids upon the journey. The pilgrims will be led on this occasion by the Bishop of Shrewsbury. The jubilee pilgrimage of British Catholics to Rome takes place in October about the middle of the month and it is expected that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to attempt to gain the Jubilee in the Eternal City itself. The pilgrims will be received by the Holy Father, and will be led by the Bishop of Menevia.

A NOTED CATHOLIC SOLDIER. The funeral obsequies of Maj. Gen. Sir John Slade, a distinguished Catholic soldier of the Indian service who died last Friday, took place on Monday in the lovely little cemetery at Ryde, after solemn Requiem Mass been sung at St. Osmund's Salisbury where Sir John was a parishioner. The King was represented at the obsequeies and full military honours were paid to the dead soldier, many well known officers being present at the graveside. Sir John Slade distinguished himself at Kandahar and in several other engagements in India as a young officer. He was also commander in Chief in Egypt for two years and won honours from the Italian Government in the Abyssinian campaign in which he served with the Italian Army. He was twice married, his first wife, a beautiful Spanish lady, only living six months after their marriage. Ten years later he married the lady who is now his widow, and leaves one daughter. R. I. P.

FR. VAUGHAN ON MODERN YOUTH. Father Bernard Vaughan has been airing his views on the boyhood of today in an address given to the Masters and students of St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool. Having com-College, Liverpool. Having com-plimented the college upon its products, he went on to speak of the physical deterioration which he had noticed amongst the boys of to-day, figures, aenemic round chests would never build up the Empire, and he feared that the lay morality and the sex hygeine of which so much was made in the national schools was only turning out flibby souls, and weak spirits of aenemic morals, and washed out character. It was religion alone, permeating education, which would give the Empire the men it needed.

RECENT CATHOLIC WILLS.

The will of the late Monsignor Giles has just been proved. The Rector of the English College in Rome left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £880 and his address is given at a private residence in Esling. By the will of Gen. Rideout, a Crimean veteran who left estate of the value of some £16,000, pratically the whole property passes to his son, but with the condition that should that son take Orders in the Catholic Church or become a member of a monastic community, he shall be disinherited. The newspapers have been chronciling at great length the death of Lord de Freyne, the Irish Catholic landlord over whose estate war raged some time since. MONGE, BENSON ON "FOOTER."

Monsignor Benson, with his tongue in his cheek, has been regaling the newspaper public with an apprecia-tion of the football spirit. Last Saturday "footer" began once more and the amazing spectacle was witnessed of all sorts and conditions of men to the number of fifty thousand fighting for admission at one ground alone. The fervour of the football crowd is notorious, these thousands will stand in all weathers watching the game with breathless interest, yet it is doubtful if one in every 5000 would cross a street to enter a Church for five minutes. Monsignor Benson compares this enthusiasm to the gladiatorial spirit of ancient Rome, and says it may be a sign of decadence although we must acknowledge, he adds, that the Indian civilisation which prefers to watch the dancer is an older one than the Scotch civilisation which joins in the Highland dances! So we must consider that the millions who spend their time and their money watching two celebrated teams and the majority of whom cannot play a kick themselves, are connoissuers who prefer to see the best rather than make their own little effort amongst the worst. What sarcasm is here.

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EXCLUSION FOR MAN WAS BOX FOR MAN FOR MAN AND REAL PROPERTY AND RE

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English gingham	31	66	66	13	44		44	
Grey cottons	24	66	46	4	44		66	
Grey cotton	25	"	6.6	6	44	66		
Grey cottons	36	65	46	10	-66	66	66	
White cotton	36	66	.6	11	46	66	44	
White cotton	35	66	66	10	44	66	66	
White cotton	34	66	44	8		66	46	
Pillow cotton	40	66	16	16	44	66	**	
Pillow extton	42	66	"	20	**	66	- 66	
Bleached Sheating	8/5	44	66	30	66	66	66	
Bleached Sheeting	9/4	66	**	35	66	66	66	
Cretons, 10, 12	, 15	cents	per yard.					
And the same of the same of	4.12	mer construct	of the state of the second					

Art Sateens, 10, 12, 15 cents per yard.

Children and Misses black cotton hose, size 4 to 7, 10c. per

Corsets with and without suspenders, 50c. per pair. Blue cotton warp, \$1.00 per bunch, our entire stock marked accordingly. These prices for cash and produce only.

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#### GENERAL NEWS,

The Newfoundland elections take ace on October S.

The Dominion Coal Company is ammencing the erection of an application of the spital at Waterford, C. B. Work has commenced on a new apital for the Dominion Iron &

weel Company at Sydney. The latest innovation in P. E. Island is a fox hospital. Such an institute has been opened in Summerside, by Dr. Black, D. V. S.

The irrepressible Balkan nations are again at it, fighting having taken place this week between Albania

The Western Chronicle says: "While he Western Chronicle refuses \$500 of for advertising yearly we suppose are is scarcely one church in Halifax at accepts contributions from liquor

Ernest Solvay, the Belgian discoverer of a process for the manufacture of soda, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of that discovery on Saturday by giving more than \$1,000,000 to aducational and charitable institu-tions, and the employes of his firm.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at a demonstration at Antrim Castle on Saturday said: "We have the pledges of some of the greatest generals in the army that they will are over and help us keep the old." come over and help us keep the old Canada's flag flying when the time

James Ross, the well-known Canadian capitalist, died at Montreal on Saturday morning, following a two weeks attack of heart trouble, A leading promoter of big Canadian industrial enterprises, he is best known in Nova Scotia in connection with the Dominion Coal Company, of which he was President.

At a point near Aulac, 3 miles from Amherst, on Tueslay, two heavy freight trains on the I. R. C., going at full speed, collided head-on. The engineers and firemen on both trains were killed instantly and the brakemen seriously injured. The wrecked trains presented an appalling picture, fire adding its terror to the work of destruction. The disaster is said to be due to a misconception of orders.

Frank Haynes was committed for trial at Sydney, C. B., on Friday by Stipendiary Hearn, charged with the murder of Benjamin S. Atkinson on Friday, the 15th day of August. Atkinson was found dead on the McQueen road, and a coroner's investigation brought in a verdict of accidental death. The crown took the matter up with the result that a warrant was issued for Havnes' arrest. Over fifty witnesses have been examined.

A census bulletin, showing the mineral production in Canada for the year 1910, has been issued. As compared with the mineral output of the Dominion in 1900 an increase in the ten year is shown of 849 in the number of mines for works, of \$65,734,248 in the value of buildings and plant, of 31,442 in the number of persons employed, of \$24,587,877 in the earnings of salaries and wages, and \$74. 48,070 in the value of production. The total value of the mineral production of 1910 was \$122,004,932.

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Revenue in August amounted to \$14,-547,853, as against \$14,445,849 in August of last year. The ordinary expenditure totalled \$11,028,196, an increase of \$4,075,131 over the expenditure for August, 1912. There was also an increase of \$2,397,062 in expenditure on capital account, namely from \$3,803,811 to \$7,200,873. For the six months ended August the six months ended August 31st, the revenue amounted 871,028,457, an increase over the revenue for the first half of the last fiscal year of \$4,725,290. Expenditure on ordinary account totalled \$39,428,-557, an increase of \$4,077,435 Expenditure on capital amounted to 20,215,144, as compared with \$8,701,-167 for the six months ended 31st August, 1912, an increase of \$11,513,-977. The principal revenue increases in the half year were: In customs receipts a million and three-quarters; in post office revenue, half a million, and in receipts from public works and railways, \$666,100.

## The Antigonish Fall Fair.

Notwithstanding very bad weather the fall fair of 1913 will be noted for the large attendance. Over four hundred and seventy dollars were taken at the gates, the largest amount paid for admissions at any fair in recent years. Rain and celd kept people at home on Thursday, particularly persons living at a distance from Town, so that the actendance on that day was extremely small, and the number of exhibits were consequently lessened, judging having commenced on Thursday n all the departments save live stock. Even Friday was not an ideal day for an out-door gathering, the weather being rather threatening in the morn-ing and overcast all day. Nevertheless it soon became apparent that we were to have a big show. All the roads leading to Town were exceedingly animated, people were flocking io, many bringing exhibits of live stock. Had the two days been fine, it is safe o assume that the attendance would have been wonderfully large and the exhibits, all round, decidedly more

vailed throughout the day.

The absence of amusement features at the fair is a drawback. Young people look for some form of amusement. The Executive of the Fair realize this, and, we think, will endeavor to provide some proper enter-tainment at coming fairs.

Horses continue to be the great attraction at these events. At the judging ring were assembled large humbers of spectators, following the judging and viewing the animals with marked interest. While the decisions were favorably received in almost all instances, we think if the judge would

give the reasons on which he bases on the increase in Nova Scotia, due, it his decisions, they would meet with

see an improvement in our horses. We are learning to breed better and We are learning to breed better and to give more attention to the raising of our young animals. While the number of competitors in the horse ring was but s'ightly larger than last year, some of the classes having but weak competition, there was strong competition in a number of classes, in young draught horses and in carriage horses particularly. Both on Thursday (when a competition was held) and on Friday the competition in carriage horses was strong. In the roadster class, strange to note, there were but few entries. A number of the were but few entries. A number of the entries in the carriage class would undoubtedly have fared better had they been placed in the roadster class.

Dairy cattle form one of the most important branches of live stock husbandry in this County. We are glad to say the Fair shows that improvement is steady in this class. The grade cow class brought out a splendid line of animals, and the younger classes also showed a large number of promising individuals of Holstein and Ayrshire grades. The class of bulls were realized. of bulls was perhaps the best yet shown at our Fair. The majority of the entries were brought out in nice condition and it is evident now that to win honors at our exhibition the animals must show not only good breeding but also that they are being well taken care of. We can only wish that an appreciation of the fine points of a dairy animal were more general and that a larger number of our farmers would take advantage of

the Fair to show the improvement they are making in their dairy stock. It was readily noticeable that our farmers are finding the dairy animal more profitable. The absence of a good representation of beef cattle was very apparent.

The other live stock, swine, sheep and poultry featured about as numerously as in former years. Poultry, it anything, were rather more plentiful than at last year's show, and some excellent specimens were exhibited. Interest in this department, we fancy, appears to be growing, and each year we expect to see more varieties and a better class of

This season was not favourable for a big showing in vegetables. This fact, together with the rain on Thursday, must be held accountable for smaller competition here than in

It was expected that the exhibits in fruits would be very poor this year, owing to the unfavorable season. The showing, however, considering conditions, was surprisingly good. Grains were a much better and a

larger display this year than in late In butter the number of entries was

the only exhibitor. Each of his five factories contributed specimens of their output. The Judge pronounced all excellent samples of cheese. The cheese-making industry does not seem to meet with the encouragement from the Government it merits. Prices for cheese are invariably good these years, while Nova Scotia does not commence to supply its own wants in

Though very many articles of interest were shown in the Domestic Department, yet it was noticeably behind in quantity the display of last years. Some women devote much time and attention in promoting the success of this department, preparing exhibits in numerous sections, and several were well rewarded for their labors and cleverness, in securing several prizes, notably Mrs. H. Power, Town, who won seventeen.

The Committee of ladies in charge

of this department were most self-sacrificing, giving lavishly of their time and labour to make it a success. They are to be congratulated on the excellence of many of the exhibits.

The Agricultural Department of the Province participated in the Fair, giving demonstrations of good value to the farmer. Mr. H. B. Lardels, the drainage expert at the Agricultural College, Truro, was operating a concrete drain tile maker, It appears to be a serviceable article to the farmer, who is thereby enabled to manufacture his own drain tile. He says two men can make two hundred tiles a day with the machine. The tiles exhibited were three inch. Mr. Landels, how-ever, was rather conservative in his remarks on the value of the tile so manufactured, stating that the article was not long enough in use to definitely test its lasting qualities. He feared the tile was too soft, and would absorb so much water that it would become

injured by the action of frost.

A very interesting exhibit was that by the Provincial College of Agriculture. This consisted largely of a demonstration of different stages in the life history of several insects which are injurious to trees and crops, with practical hints as to remedies. Other species beneficial to the farmer Though the body of people in Town ment of knowledge which is of great economic importance, but has not velattracted the attention of our people to the extent that it should. It has been estimated by entomologists that insects cause a loss of about \$700,000,000,000 annually in the United States. We have our share of pests here at present, and we do not know when we shall be visited by others such as theibrown tail moth and gypsey moth, which are working their way north and eastward. An acquaintance then

more ready and more general approval of crops. Perhaps the only real eneand at the same time these reasons would help to educate our people on the important points of excellence needed in the different classes.

Competent judges of horse flesh who have followed ourseveralfall fairs see an improvement in our horses.

Or crops. Perhaps the only real enemies that our insects and weeds have are our birds. They save millions of dollars annually. There is practically no bird in this province that does not do useful work in eating grubs, eggs of injurious insects, and seeds of company words. or injurious insects, and seeds of common weeds. Even the crow is a good scavenger, though with regard to this bird it may be said that the harm he does in uprooting corn and robbing eggs of beneficial birds more than balances the good he does, so that a reduction of their number in this locality is warranted. Our beneficial birds seem to become carer each sucbirds seem to become rarer each succeeding year, and every effort ought to be made to protect them. Our game laws protect the larger edible varieties. The smaller birds should never be killed except to serve some useful purpose, such as museum collections which enable people to know the birds and appreciate their value. A knowledge of such injurious insects as could be seen at the demonstration of the agricultural college should be supplemented by a knowledge of the birds that destroy them.

Unfortunitely not quite sufficient space was availabile to allow this demonstration to be seen to advantage.

We are reluctantly obliged to defer the publication of a large part of the

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

Class 1. Pure Bred Clydesdale. Stallion, 3 years and over — 1st, North Grant Agricultural Society; 2nd, C B Whidden, Town. Mare, 3 years and over—1st, D G

Kirk, Town; 2nd, John A McMillan, US River. Mare, 2 years old-1st, A S Mac-

Millan, Town.

Class 3, Grade Horses. Mare or Gelding, 3 years and over—
1st, Cameron Chisholm, Salt Springs.
Mare or Gelding, 2 years old,—1st,
George J Sutton, North Grant; 2nd,
Valentine Chisholm, Briley Brook;
3rd, John Cameron, Salt Springs.
Mare or Gelding, 1 year, old—1st.

Mare or Gelding, 1 year old—1st, John J Chisholm, Briley Brook; 2nd, William Chisholm, Harbour; 3rd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

Foal — Ist, Colin F McNeil, Fairmont; 2nd, James Broadfoot, Town; 3rd, Frank R McNaughton, Salt

Springs, Brood Mare and Foal-1st, James M Broadfoot, Town.

Class 4. Ayricultural Horses.

Mare or Gelding, 4 years and over-lst. Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 2nd, George J Sutton, North Grant; 3rd, Ronald McDonald, Landing.

Mare or Gelding, 3 years and over— 1st, Ronald McDonald, Landing; 2nd, William Dunn, Harbor Road; 3rd, John McNeil, Upper South River.

Mare or Gelding, 2 years and over,— 1st, Angus McDonald, William's Point: 2nd, Alex. Kennedy, Purl Brook: 3rd, Alex P McDonald, James

Mare or Gelding, I year and over— 1st, Philip Chisholm, North River; 2nd, Lauchy McGillivray, Dunmore; 3rd, John Grant, Briley Brook.

not more than half of last year's. The quality, however, was pronounced very good.

In cheese Mr. George Vinten was Thomas McAmis, S R Road. Brood Mare, foal by side-1st, George

McLellan, Landing; 3rd, Howard Williams, West River.

Best pair in harness—Ist, Alex Mac-Donald, S.R. Road; 2nd. Rev M. Tomp kins, Mount Cameron; 3rd, John J. Chisholm, Briley Brook.

Class 5. General Purpose Horse. Any Grade.

Mare or Gelding, 4 years and over -1st, AR McAdam, Malignant Cove; 2ad, A C Sutherland, Middleton; 3rd, Alex C Chisholm, North Grant.

Mare or Gelding, 3 years old - 1st, Dan R Henderson, Copper Lake: 2nd, John J Chisholm, Briley Brook; 3rd, R R McLellan, Landing Mare or Gelding, 2 years old—1st,

Samuel Cameron, James R ver Station; 2nd, Hugh Gillis, Upper Glen Road; 3rd, Sidney Pushie, Clydes-Mare or Gelding, 1 year old and over-1st, John McLean, Lower South River; 2nd, Wm J Chisholm, Clydes-

Mare or Gelding, under 1 year-1st, P J Hanrahan, Fairmont; 2nd, James Carter, Town; 3rd, John Grant,

Brood Mare, foal by side — 1st, Malcolm Fraser, Purl Brook; 2nd, Colin F McNeil; Fairmont; 3rd, John Brown, West Lochaber. Pair shown in harness—1st, Hugh McDonald, St. Andrews; 2nd, Ronald Chisholm, Glen Road; 3rd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale.

Class 6. Carriage Horses. Stallion, pure bred, 3 years and over—1st, A S McMillan, Town.

Mare or Gelding in harness, 4 years and over—1st, Thos J Grant, Town; 2nd, Angus Kell, S R Road; 3rd, Archibald McDonald, Harbor,

Archibald McDonald, Harbor,
Mure or Gelding in harness, (grades)
Syears old — 1st, Joseph McDonald,
Antigonish Harbor: 2nd, William
McDonald, St. Joseph's.
Mure or Gelding, 2 years old,—1st,
Dan A Campbell, Cloverville: 2nd,

Martin Somers, Town.

Mare or Gelding, 1 year old—1st,
Dan J McIsaac, Dunmore; 2nd, James
Thompson, Cloverville.

Mare or Gelding, under 1 vear—1st, R R McLellan, Landing; 2nd, Cameron Chisholm, Salt Springs; 3rd, McMillan Bros., Salt Springs.

Brood Mare with foal by side—1st, Cameron Chisholm, Salt Springs.

Matched pair in harness—1st, Daugald McGregor, Upper South River; 2nd, A R McAdam, Malignant Cove.

Class 7. Roadster Horses. Stallion, standard bred, 3 years old—1st, Dr. Ronan, Town.
Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and

Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and over, shown in harness—1st, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 2od, James Carter, Town; 3rd, Mary McIsaac, Town, Mare or Gelding, 3 years, shown in harness—1st, Alex McPherson, Cloverville; 2 id, Joe Hanrahan, Town; 3rd, Dougald McEachern, Town.

bour; 2nd, Martin L Walsh, Fairmont; 3rd, Frank McNaughton, Salt

Mare or Gelding, I year, — 1st, Francis Ross, Town; 2nd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 3rd, Frank Dunn, S S Harbor.

Mare or Gelding under 1 year-1st, Alex McDonald, S R Road; 2nd, Malcolm Fraser, Purl Brook; 3rd, Allan McDonnell, S R Road.

Brood Mare with foal by side—1st. Alex McDonald, S R Road; 2nd, Allan McDonnell, S R Road.

#### DIED

At New Victoria, Sept. 12th, ISABEL, beloved wife of William Ratchford, aged eighty-three years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Sydney, C. B., on Sunday, 21st, inst. John C. MacDonald, aged 3' rears. Deceased was a native of North Grant, Ant, a brother of Roderick McDonald (Custos). He leaves a wife and four children Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery, Sydney. May he rest in peace.

On Sept. 11th, in the 41st year of her age, at St. Luke's hospital, South Bethiehem, Pa., MARY ISABEL MCADAM, daughter of Angus R. McAdam of this town. Her remains were brought here and burried in the parish cemetery. A devoted daughter and a faithful servant has passed to her reward R. I. P.

At Deepdale, C. B., on April 25, 1913. Mrs Alexander McNeil, aged 85 years, a daughter of Donald McMullin (Myles), of South River, Ant. Deceased was for years housekeeper for the late Fr. Ronald McGillivray at Broad Cove. She was consoled by all the rites of Holy Church. One brother survives her to mourn her death. May she rest in peace!

mourn her death. May she rest in peace!

At Meiford, C. B., on Sept. 18th inst., Mrs. D. R. Boyle of West Arichat Mrs. Boyle was a lady of a most kind and cheerful disposition, which with her many other amiable qualities and Christian virtues endeared her to all. Her liness becan early in July last, she bore it with true Catholic patience and, fortlified by the last rites of Holy Church, she died a most edifying death. Her remains were followed to the grave at River Denny's, C. B., by a large concourse of people. Besides her husband, she leaves four sons and five daughters to whom the sympathy of the public goes out in their sad bereavment.

At Margaree, C. B., on August 17th, 1913, ELLEN MCDONALD, relict of the late Malcolm McDonald (Ban). The deceased, who was in her 3th year, was a daughter of the late James Coady, Miramichi. She died as sne lived, a devout and devoted Catholic, always invoking the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints. She received the last rites of the Church from the Rev. Dr. McDonald, P. P., who also said Requiem Mass on the day of her funeral as well as performed the burial services in the presence of a very large concourse of people. She leaves to mourn their loss one son and one daughter. May her soul rest in peace!

and one daughter. May her soul rest in peace!

Suddenly, on 22nd inst, John J. Mac
DONALD of Moncton at his summer house in
Notre Dame, Kent Country, N. B. Deceased
was a son of the late Martin McDonald, formerly
of Addington Forks, Antigonish Co., N. S. He
moved with his parents to Moncton when quite
young, where he spent the remainder of his life,
afr. \*cDonald was engaged in the millinery
business for a number of years, business that
he conducted with a marked degree of success.
He was one of Monctio i's foremost citizens, tak
ing an active intere \*in all matters pertaining to
the welfare of the City. In all nis dealings
with his fellowman, he was strictly upright and
honest. An ideal citizen, and above all a
practical Catholic. The large concourse of
people that followed his remains to the last
resting place textified to the esteem in which he
was held by all classes of citizens. He is survived by his wife, whose maiden name was
McCarthy, and four disters; one residing in
Antigonish Co., and, three in U. S. A. He was
aged about fifty years. R. I. P.

#### Resolution of Condolence

Whereas, it has p eased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death the sister of our esteemed President, Joseph Mullius; Be it therefore resolved, that we, the officers

ad members of St John's L. O. C., New berdeen, extend to Brother Mullins our incere sympathy in bis hour of sorrow and ray God to have mercy on the soul of his de-

Ay do to the action of the Resolution of this Resolution of this Resolution of the CASKET.

HARRY REYNOLDS, Rec. Secretary.

#### Acknowledgments.

Elizabeth McLean, Newtonville Dan R McIssac, East Bay Alex McInnis, Amherst Mrs R M Honsinger, Durban Dan C McDonaid, S W Port Hood, Mrs Colin McGlilivra, St Albert P Hennessoy, Newcastle P. Hennessey, Newcastle
St Mary's Y M T A & B Society, Halt
James A McDougail, Charlottetown
Dan H archeil, Benacadie Pond
Mrs John Le Brun, Arlehat
Thos J Bourke, North Bay
Mrs. Frank Hamilton, Hallfax
John Kelly, Somerville
Kev Myles U Kiely, Roxbury
Dr A A Chisholm, Manuels
Rod A McDonald, Springhill
Mrs John A McKinnon, Sydney
Rev W J Doody, Springhill
Rev A Plucinski, Whitney Pler
E P Rice, Weymouth
N Rice, Washington
John Campbell, Doctors Brook
Mrs Dan Mahoney, Antigonish
Michael McKeough, Causo
D H McGlillyray, Balleys Brook
Dan A McKinnon, Pine Tree

## Seventy-five Words About Savings

Were you to call at any of our five offices we would tell you how best you may invest your savings. We would tell you of a system exactly suiting your circumstances.

If you can call, do so.

If you can't call, write us. We will send the booklet explanatory of our partial payment plan. We will also send a list of securities which we recommend for purchase on this plan.

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## West End Warehouse

# Millinery Opening

# Two Days Thursday and Friday October 2nd and 3rd

We take pleasure in announcing our Fall Opening of the latest ideas in ladies headwear. Our Milliner, who has just returned from visiting the large millinery openings, is in a position to assist you in the selection of your new fall hat. This season's styles are decidedly novel creations, imported from the large millinery houses and also made up in our own

We cordially invite every lady far and near to attend this opening, Thursday and Friday, 2nd and 3rd of October.

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ALEXANDER LAIRD JOHN AIRD

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

Assistant General Manager

REST, \$12,500,000

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce, by reason of its large number of branches in every Province of Canada, with direct representation in London, Eng., New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Mexico and St. John's Nfld., with Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world, is able to offer unsurpassed facilities to the travelling public, enabling them to obtain money in the simplest way at any point on their journey the world over. The Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued by this Bank overcome the annoying difficulties of obtaining funds abroad, especially in places where identification is difficult.

Cheques and Drafts on all the countries of the world, drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, etc., can be cashed or purchased at reasonable rates.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, O

## When Quality Counts

At no other season does quality in Clothing and Footwear count more than during the fall and winter months. Therefore our present stock was selected from the best offerings of manufacturers whose goods have earned a reputation for quality.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES

A large stock of "Gold Bonds" for men, made by Canada's best shoemakers, in black and tan, also Amherst, Standard and other makes in heavy footwear.

OUR SCHOOL SOLID LEATHER BOOTS are what will suit your boys and girls. Smardon and other reliable makes in ladies' high class footwear. RUBBERS. We sell Lifebuoy Rubbers with interlined leather heels. Will outwear all others. Buy them.

#### CLOTHING

Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Tweed Pants, Overalls, Jumpers and Top Shirts at all prices.

KNITTED GOODS. N. S. all wool grey and white Underwear. Also Fleece Lined Underwear, Toques, Sweaters and Hosiery.

TOGGERY. Fall and Winter Hats and Caps in latest shapes and patterns, Gloves, Neckwear, etc.

McDONALDS CLOTHING & SHOE STORE

## 

The subscriber offers for sale, his one hundred acre farm situated at North Side Harbor. Is in good state of cultivation and is well wooded and watered. Convenient to fishing. Kelp on the shore. Hay and grain included in sale if desired. Sale positive. Good title given.

JAMES CHISHOLM, (More) North Side Harbor,

#### Information Wanted Information is wanted by T. J

Grant, Superintendent of the County Home, as to the whereabouts of Walter Delorey who recently escaped from years of age, smooth face, medium height, fair complexion, wore a gray suit. Whoever locates him will please communicate with

T. J. GRANT, Sapt.

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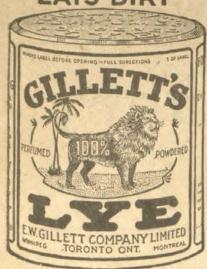
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TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th inst, for scantling, plank, etc., now on the grounds of old jail, on Court Street. ALLAN MACDONALD,

## GILLETT'S LYE





## Notice to Farmers and Dealers

We are open for one hundred tons of washed wool, for which we will pay

#### **Highest Cash Price**

Also Calfskins, Hides, Pelts, Tallow and Furs. Get our prices before you sell elsewhere and you will be satisfied you are selling in the right place.

## Colonial Hide Co.

George St., NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Near Church's Livery annous more

GROCERIES

A complete and up-to-date line

Fresh and cured, at all seasons

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Fresh, smoked, pickled and dry

FRUIT Everything in season

CONFECTIONERY

Large assortment, choicest and

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CASH! One Price to all. CASH

Produce at highest prices taken in exchange for goods at our one-price — the lowest

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## RUBY ROSE COLD CREAM

will keep your hands and face smooth, soft and white, and prevent roughness. chaps and sore lips.

Apply at bedtime, rubbing it in well. The effect is delightful.

In 25c opal glass jars, at your Druggist's.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL. 198

## FOR SALE.

A wood lot of 1 U acres, with heavy timber, both hard and soft. about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reasonable figure. For further particulars,

apply to MRS. CATHERINE McADAM, Lochaber, Ant.

## Farm For Sale

The farm at Pleasant Valley, the property of Alex. A. McDougall. This is an excellent farm with an abundance of wood, poles, water, etc. The buildings are in good repair and the farm is well fenced. For particulars

ALLAN MACDONALD,

A Quest For The Mammoth on The Yukon.

TREASURES FROM PREHISTORIC AGES, IN THE SHAPEOF GIGANTIC FOSSILS, LED THE STUDENT OF NATURAL HISTORY TO EXPLORE THE WONDER-FUL VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Alaska's charm captivates every beauty- loving traveler who sails along her coasts. Her uplands are clad with snow and she is girdled with islands like strings of pearls on which the violet billows of the Pacific break. The further we proceed on this grand wild ocean, the clearer spreads the noble expanse of land and unscaled heights before us, thrilling us with eager enthusiasm. The magic force of Alaska's overpowering sublimity and the all-conquering impressiveness of her miracles—wrought by flood and flame, by stone and snow-all these

enthrall us the longer we gaze. Similar emotions are bestirred when we glide down the gigantic river of the country's interior, which, lonesome and clear-voiced, flows down to the dictant Bering Sea. The name "Yukon" rechoes in my ears like the deep-toned chime of wild enticing bells. What is there that does not resound in these brazen voices? The whirl of mighty floods, the roar of unshackled forest fires, the crash of indermined cliffs, the shrill cry of the icy wind eager for prey, the melancholy longdrawn howl of the northland dogs and their brothers, the wolves, the groaning of the glaciers, and the tumbling of the avalanche whose deep thunder dies away far down the valley! But from the hazy due distance a subdued and milder cho answers: the soft rustling of the ummer breeze in the fragrant rose clusters, the silver notes of mission bells, the old familiar song of blackoird and thrush, the enticing call of nigratory birds, the flute-like tone of the mountain marmot, the whirr of the humming bird, the muffled trumphet-call of the moose—the meodious babbling of the mountain brook, where, near moss - covered rocks, gentian and cyclamen softly whisper secrets to each other.

Of what the inner charm of this northern land consists I know not. No master of the pen whose eloquence should attain a fitting place in the human heart for this remote vanguard of civilization has yet appeared; but every pathfinder, according to the charm which the country exercises upon him, must joyfully contribute his mite toward a better understand-

ing of it.

Perhaps it is this very unsolved riddle of these borderlands which attracts us and which we partly nherit from the youthful days of humanity; for even then these countries of the Arctic Circle, with their faces turned toward the North Pole, occupied an exceptional position. In glacial epochs, at the beginning of the pleiocene period of the earth—
when the greater part of North
America and, with it, southern
Alaska, were deeply buried under an
immense layer of ice—the lower
valley of the Yukon escaped,
strangely, the general congelation and
became the refuge of a richly
developed plant and animal world developed plant and animal world. In those days these extensive low-lands resounded with the heavy steps of the long-haired mammoth and the mastodon, the remains of which, well preserved in frozen ground, are occasionally brought to light by gold-diggers. In the summer of 1907 the National Museum of the United States and the Smithsonian Institute sent to the Youkon Mr. Charles W Gilmore, the well-known author of numerous excellent works on extinct forms of life as their representative, to collect fossils of the mammoth and of this article accepted an invitation to join the expedition. From Skagway a train of the

famous White Pass and Yukon Railroad carried us through the memorable, wildly romantic White Pass to the Miles Canon and White Horse Rapids, once so dangerous, which as in former times roar for prey, but now in vain. The ice of the Yukon had recently broken, and on June 14 we landed in Dawson, whose early, shortlived, but glorious magnificence and wild barbaric activity have long since

passed away.
The Klondike valley lies beyond the pleiocene congelation and conse-quently fossils of the fauna of glacial times are frequently found by the miners. At the "Bonsnza" in the Fox and Magnet Rivines we saw remnants of the mammoth (Elephas primegenius Boumenbach), the horse, the bison, and the moose. On the very day of our visit the skulls of one mammoth and two bisons were washed bare through hydraulic action; a third skull and the tusk of a mammoth projected partly out of the freezen deposit of stones. Pleiocene fossils of the mountain sheep (the Bison occidentalis Lucas and the Symbos Tyrelli Osgood), a relative of the musk-ox, come exclusively from the Canadian Yukon valley. only two tusks of the mastodon found until now in the farthest Northwest of America as well as one of the best preserved skulls of the mammoth were found in the British Klondike territory. The mammoth and its cousin, the mastodon, (Mammut americanum Kerr), which, contrary to the widespread opinion, hardly surpassed our elephant in size, are distinguished from each other especially by their molars, the surfaces of which show, in the former, flat furrows, in the latter wart-like protuberances which give this pachyderm its name "mastodon" wart-tooth. Besides this, his tusks were probably curved inward.

After a short stay we streamed from Dawson down the river, passed the small Alaska boundary town Eagle, touched the Artic Circle near Fort Yokon, where the Yukon River turns toward the Southwest, and on June 24 reached the gold digger camp, Rampart, in the Minook territory, whence our real expenition to the Bering Sea, a thousand miles away, started. In the "places" of this locality fossils of the mammoth and the reindeer were discovered, also AN MACDONALD, Agent for Sales, Antigonish, N. S. Swels of the bison (Crassicornus Richardson Alleni and Marsh). On June 28 we started out upon our long to one of the Yukon, to o

cance journey, at the end of which we had covered nearly 2000 miles by water.

In gold digging the discovery of pleiocene remains depends mainly upon chance; but we are now to proceed methodically.

The course of the Yukon is usually

subdivided into four parts: the upper ramparts, the lowland, the lower ramparts and the lower part of the river's course. The picturesquely mountainous ramparts remind one a great deal of the most beautiful parts of the German Rhine, only that these mountains are without castles and the woods without dwelling-places. the lowlands the Yukon expands between numerous quiet green islands in a network almost ten miles broad. The right bank of the lower course, 900 miles long, is often mountainous while the left bank usually vanishes in the distance with level monotony. Thousands of years ago, when the mammoth and his contemporaries roamed about here, before the Yukon had found its final course, its floods were often stopped in the low country and formed immense, slowly flowing, lake like expanses of water whose fine grayish-green mud deposits from the glacier-mill of the glacial period cover the ground to a height of 300 feet. These mud deposits are to-day often cut through by the slowly sinking course of the river. Such steep and frozen river banks, formed by the pre-historic lake bottom, contain a considerable number of fossils from animals which, in the glacial period, sank in the neighboring swamps, or otherwise perished. The combined efforts of sun and wind, of water and gravitation, often bring about the downfall of these vertical walls. Such fossils as may be contained in Such fossils as may be contained in them will then project out of the frozen walls, or else they are washed out and collect on the lower gravel banks. Banks formed of such prehistoric lake-bottoms are therefore the most remunerative fields for the hunter of fossils, whose activity is otherwise greatly impeded in Alaska by the frozen condition of the land deposit, which, in summer, is covered by impenetrable thickets and, in winter, by deep snow. The present congelation of these deposits which, originally being submerged under water, could not have been deposited in a frozen condition, is perhaps the best proof that northern Alaska in the glacial period injoyed a milder climate.

The most important of such "calvaries," a steep slope 200 feet high and bearing the characteristic name Palisades, extends below the mouth of the Tanana about 150 miles from Rampart; it forms a big curve a mile in length, around a sharp turn of the left bank of the Yukon. At the foot of this threatening precipice, the undulating surface of which is covered with trees and bushes, we found hardly sufficient room to pitch our lonely camp, and here we celebrated the Fourth of July, the birthday of our Nation, while all around us mighty frozen blocks thundering down from the high-towering river-bank fired an appropriate salule. Our investigations here were rewarded with gratifying success. On a nearby gravel-bank we obtained numerous remains of the mammoth, especially molars, and from the walls of the river-bank we took bones of the bison (Crassicornis). among them vertebrae, a pelvis, and shoulder blade, which in spite of its fragile nature and in contrast with the much damaged stronger bones, was in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Gilmore was especially gratified when he discovered in a recently broken-off part of the riverbank a well - preserved skull, apparently that of a musk-ox, which, however, according to the investigation of the expert, Mr. Janes Williams Gidley (from the staff of the National Museum), represents not the Ovibos moschatus Zimmermann, but a new subdivision as yet unknown to science and which consequently received the name Ovibos Yukournsis,
After a thorough examination of the Palisades we drifted about 100

miles down the river and on July 7 we steered into the mouth of the Nowi, which has its sources somewhere in the altogether unknown Kayuh Mountains and which flows into the Yukon from the southeast. Quietly and lost to the world it winds its way in curves many miles in length through a lowland thickly grown with willows, alders, birches, cotton poplars, and firs and dotted with numerous little lakes which serve as breeding places for the waterfowl.

The current undermines the banks, which have an expression being the banks. which have an average height of fifteen feet, and the trees growing on the top in wild confusion crash down into the flood. Then the tough cover of moss hangs like a green carpet down to the level of the water. At first we paddled successfully against the slow current, but finally we made a waterproof package of all objects that we possibly could spare, in order to unburden our Canadian Peterborough canoe as much as possible; then we took it in tow on a long line, while we waded along near the edge of extensive banks or in shallow water. Several times we noticed higher steep palisade-like river-banks which undoubtedly had contained fossils that were collected by us in satisfying abundance on the gravel deposit. Among these were remains of the mammoth, which-as alwayspredominated, among them a perfect, almost fresh-looking rib, remains of the bison, the reindeer, the moose. and of the prototype of the horse which here, in the glacial period, had already developed into the soliped, before it emigrated into Asia across the then undoubtedly existing bridge of land over which in former days the mammo'h, coming from Europe, had passed in the opposite direction. The

forced to return, much to our regret,

to one of the few general stores on

The modern method of protecting the public health is by prevention rather than by treatment. The basis of this is cleanliness, the proper care of one's person, his household and the heel-bone and shoulder blade of a bear and the jawbone of a beaver that were found by us here are the first aid he may extend to others in this direction. If our health is preserved absolute proof for the synchronism of these two animal forms and the glacial period of continental Alaska. After we had proceeded about two miles upstream without noticing any diminution in the width of the river or the abundance of fossils we were we are far better able to resist disease than if we are in poor physical con-

"Has your wife found a house that suits her "Well, it suits her. All but the kitchen range, the closets, the cellar, the front parlor, the vestibule, the light-

the Yukon, because of the scarcity of ing arrangements, and the dining-

During the following weeks we in vestigated under quite similar conditions two other tributaries that also came from the left; the Yuka, close up to its source for a distance of hundred miles, and the smaller Klalish. Of fossils we found only remnants of the skeletons of the everpresent mammoth and the almost as requent bison. Even more frequent, however, in these calm wooded lowlands are the swarms of mosquitoes. On August 2, after a successful journey of more than 1000 miles, we

reached the Indian village Nulato, cituated on the right bank of the Yukon below the mouth of the Koyukuk, flowing from the icy zone A distance of about 600 miles still separated us from the sea. On August 9, we had successfully completed a good 200 miles that separated us from Anvik. Now and then we still passed river banks with all the characteristics of the palisades,

but the closest examination of such regions at this time vielded no booty

worth mentioning.
But we discovered, a short distance above Anvik, a magnificent piece of fossil: it was the wonderfully pre-served lower jaw of a mammoth with teeth intact, weighing about forty-nine pounds. Both mammoth and mastodon possessed in each jaw four teeth, which growing one after the other, had renewed themselves three The most careful examination of the Anvik River was completed without result, and thus our summer

trophy-hunt came to an end.

The fauna of the Yukon valley comprised in glacial times, so far as we know, the mammoth, the mastodon, several relatives of the bison genus and the musk-ox, the prototype of the horse, the mountain sheep, the reindeer, the moose, the bear and the beaver, the descendants of which have, in many instances, adapted themselves to the changed climatic conditions and thus have preserved their existence down to the present time. The fragmentary condition of many remains makes a more exact delineation of animal forms impossible until supplemented by further dis-

In the glacial period man had not appeared in these remote regions; at least his contemporaneous existence can not at present be proven with

certainty as it has been in Europe.

According to all indications the mammoth was absolute ruler in this wilderness. Undoubtedly they roamed about in large herds. Their numbers were not equalled by any other, save possibly the ancestors of the bison

On August 21. we continued our canoe journey down the Yukon valley, which now approached its end, intending to wait in Andreafski, near the mouth of the river, for the steamer to St. Michael, a harbor situated on an island of the same name about sixty miles from the mouth of the Yukon in Norton Sound. It is a way-station on the journey to near-by Nome. In Andreafski the goddess of good fortune deigned to smile upon us, for on the day after our arrival we boarded the steamer for St. Michael.—Benziger's Magazine.

#### Infectious Diseases.

No subject relating to the protection of health is more generally misunder-stood by the public than that which deals with infectious diseases and the way they are transmitted from one person to another.

An eminent medical authority makes light of the so-called "fomites" theory which maintains that clothing, baggage, cargoes of vessels, various textile fabrics and money are common agents of infection, and says the truth is that these articles transmit disease only in rare instances. It is true that exposed surfaces contain many germs, but as a rule they are harmless ones and exist everywhere, and the datger of the transmission of disease is so very remote that it need cause no apprehension.

Infectious diseases are transmitted directly from one person to another through the medium of various discharges from the body which contain germs or they may also be transmitted from one person to another indirectly through the medium of food or drink or by certain insects.

Another very common and dangerous means of infection is the trans-mission of disease by what are known as "carriers" i. e., persons who contain actively infectious organisms within their bodies, but present no appearance of disease themselves and apparently are well. This very frequently occurs in connection with quently occurs in connection with typhoid fever and cholera.

Certain insects transmit disease, and, so far as we know at the present time, there is no other means by which malaria and yellow fever are transmitted than by the bite of certain varieties of mosquito. The fly, the flea that infests the rat, and other insects and vermin that thrive best where there are filth, over-crowding, bad air, etc., are responsible for great loss of life.

The specific organism of tubercu-losis, of consumption, typhoid fever, diphtheria, bubonic plague and other infectious diseases has been identified and may be guarded against, provided modern sanitary methods are em-

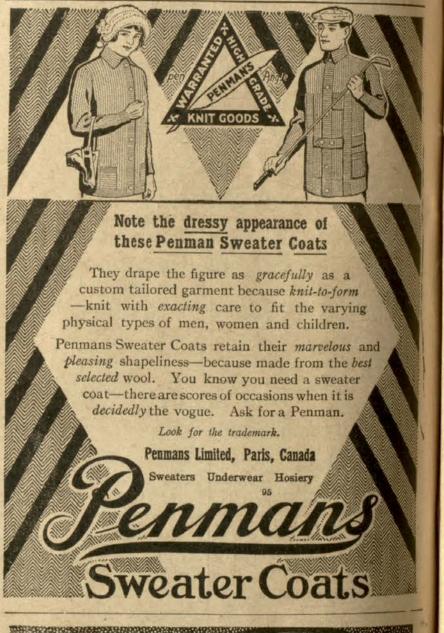
The prompt detection of infectious disease is very important. It not only affords the one affected a better chance of recovery, but prevents the extension of the disease and also leads to the discovery of the source of the

"Sorry, Brown," said the doctor after the examination. "You're in a very serious condition. I'm sure I'll have to operate on you."
"Operate!" gasped Brown. "Why.

Language of the operations. "Why.

Language of the operations. "Easy, when a letter are the serious becoming the operations. I haven't the money for operations.
I'm only a poor working man."
"You're insured, are you not?"
"Yes, but I don't get that until after I'm dead."
"Oh, that'll be all right" said the senator. "I rejot that the difficulty lay in the table contents rather than in the appendix







C. F. POOLEY, 61/2 Kent Street, Halifax, N. 5. Travelling Sales Agent

Letter From Gael.

DEAR SIR, - A few weeks ago I pears Sir, A few weeks ago I noticed that you strongly recommended Catholics to send their children to Catholic schools and colleges. The doing of this is a matter of great mportance and should not be neglected as the wight to secure for their those who wish to secure for their ildren an education by which the ental and moral faculties will be mental and moral racuities will be developed side by side. I have heard many who attended secular and Catholic schools say that even in the eaching secular knowledge the latter teaching secular knowledge the latter excel the former. Even if the Catholic school were inferior in fitting pupils for business pursuits and in teaching the arts and sciences they should be preferred; for the word of truth tells us, "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the larg of his own soul," and the conditions le loss of his own soul," and the soul almost certain to suffer much loss schools in which God is ignored, en if he is not mocked, as often

Any intelligent person of experience espects and practices religion is a nore desirable citizen than the man trained intellect, whose guiding otives are self interest, human spect and a love of honor.

A few months ago a night school as inaugurated in the State penitentiary which is located in this city, and it was feared that difficulty would be experienced in finding competent teachers amongst the 900 odd convicts it contains. When volun-eers were called for, however, it was and that there were more than necessary of men who had been graduates of the colleges and universities of this country, where non-sectarianism is the key-note of educa-

Could a stronger fact be adduced to show that secular education without religion is insufficient to cause man to be honest to his neighbor, true to himself and loyal to his God.

Neither is it sufficient that parents give their children a primary Catholic education; if they can afford to give them a course in higher education, heir bounden duty is to send them to a Catholic college or university where where infidelity will not be put on a par with Christianity, and where they will be so informed in matters con-cerning their religion that they can defend the interests of God and of their Church in an able and intelligible

A FEW WHO HAVE KEPT THE FAITH ONCE DELIVERED TO THE SAINTS.

During a visit to California last July and August, I met in San Fran-cisco James D., son of Donald Mac-Donald of Broad Cove Chapel, C. B., who left that place about 1887. I think al visit he paid to his native heath in 1905 is the only one he has made in that time. For about two years he had been "running" the McDonald, a rooming house at 550 Eldy St., San Francisco. He looks well and says he feels well. At his place I met Alex. D. McDonald, son of Domhnill Uilleam of the same place. He left his home eight years ago, worked for four years at streetear work in New Glasgow, N. S., and the same length of time at the same kind of work in Spokane, Wash. When I saw him he had just secured a position on the San Francisco street ars for which there were over two undred applicants.

be around on crutches.

Berkeley contains a valued son of re Breton in the person of Angus McLellan, who was born at Strathlorne some 75 years ago, lived in Sydney for a time and came to California a good many years ago. He keeps in good health, making and repairing violins. Hugh McDonald of the same place

Domhnull McDhomhnuill Ruaidh. and his brother John, are policemen in Berkeley. The civizens feel satisfied that night prowlers and criminals will run so fast when the McDonalds are on their beats that not a blade of grass will grow under their feet. In Oakland I met Ronald C. Macfrom Cananae, Mexico, to San Franrisco in 1907. His brothers Kenneth and Archy are still in Oakland; the and has been home but once since, in 1912, at the time of his mother's For nearly three years he has been passenger director at the Santa Fe depot, Oakland. Mr. Mac-Donald was married and his wife died in Texas, where he has a young

"Many of you have assured me," says an eminent doctor, "that your digestion is so weak, that nothing digest your food. So far from beer, wine and ardent spirits aiding diges- classes." tion, they have exactly the opposite can not be digested until your ism? They are her principles applied stomach is freed from the alcohol. to the social conditions of the times. it is no good for health.

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A Labor Day Document of Surpassing Importance.

Taking occasion of Labor Day, the "feast-day" of the working classes, clergy a pastoral letter which, for sound Christian and economic principles, for exact knowledge of labor conditions, and for genuine pastoral concern for the we fare of his flock, is a document memorable in the literature of social subjects. The central thought of the whole is the regeneration of the laboring man through Christian principles operating upon economic and industrial fact. These principles working upon such fact, Bishop Carroll finds embodie in modern organized labor; and Trade Unionism is the ready instrument he sees for the practical realization of the Christian ideal. One of the most valuable features of this writing is the admirably succinct summary of the relation of the Church to labor through the centuries:

With her Master, the Church voices the loving invitation: "Come to Me all you that labor and are heavily burdened, and I will refresh you." She need not speak of it; for the record of her motherly solicitude for the downtrodden and the oppressed looms high before the minds of her children. It was her teaching and beneficent legislation that caused slavery to disappear from the world. It was she who created the Christian home, and, lifting up woman from degradation, enthroned her as its Queen It was she who rescued the child from dishonour, and made its education in virtue and religion the foundation stone of both Church and State It was the laborious care of her monks in transcribing the Bible and the ciassical monuments of antiquity that enriched the modern world with learning, sacred and profane. It is to these same monks, who cleared the forests and drained the marshes and ploughed the fields, that "we owe," says Hallam, "the agricultural restoration of a great part of Europe." - The guilds of the Middle Ages, the models of our modern labor unions, owe their origin and wonderful development to the tutelage of the Church; their decay and final suppression being simultaneous with the Reformation and the French Revolution, - periods during which the power of the Church was weakened in Europe. From the very beginning of modern industrialism, the Church has espoused the cause of the labouring man. The great Von Ketteler, who led the social reform movement in Germany was called "the laboring man's Bishop." The London dock workers will never forget the friendly interest of Cardinal Manning, and we are all familiar with the efforts of Cardinal Gibbons on behalf of the Knights of In Berkeley, not far from San Francisco, I saw Wm. P. Grant, a native of Mabou, C. B. He had his leg broken about the middle of June, but their spirit of fair play to every interformer being the entire remission of athe middle of August he was able est involved that led to the selection of Archbishops Quigley and Spalding and the latter the remission of part strikes in our history.

Finally, it was Pope Leo XIII., who, in 1891, declared that a "a small number of very rich men had been able to lay upon the teeming native of Seaside, C. B., son of masses of the laboring poor a yoke little better than slavery itself." If conditions have changed materially since then, the change is due in large measure to that great Pope's Encyclical on "The condition of the Laboring Classes," which has be-Denald, son of Ailein Chalifornia come the text-book of leaders of who, with four of his brothers came Capital and Labor, of statesmen and come the text-book of leaders of churchmen, -in a word, of all men the world over who have sincerely striven to solve the problem of modern indusother two went back to Cape Breton a few years ago. Mr. McDonald left trialism. Carrol D. Wright, our the home of his youth 22 years ago former emilent Commissioner of former emilent Commissioner of Labor, has said: "I consider that the Encyclical of Leo XIII. on the Labor Question has given the foundation for the proper study of social science in this country. It is a vade mecum with me, and I know that it has Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 1, 1913. had an immense influence in steady ing the public mind." With good reason, then, do the toiling masses on their feast-day rejoice with their Holy Mother and hail her with that but the little quantity of alcohol you glorious title-which contempt has take keeps you up and enables you to sometimes applied to her - "The Church of the poor and the working

Speaking of organized labor and of first to proclaim a jubilee, fixing the effect. They alter the state of the excesses so often imputed to it, Bisdigestive fluid of the stomach, and hop Carroll says: "Organized labor thereby, impair digestion. When should be judged as a whole; and, you have overleaded your stomach, taken as a whole, its aims and purthe relief from pain you feel after a poses are laudable, its methods are glass of spirits is nothing but the in the main justifiable, and the evils deadening of the nerves of sensation. which follow from it are outweighed The narcotic so blunts the feeling as does chloroform, that you no longer wonder, then, that the Church, feel oppressed or pained, but the through her Popes and Bishops, en- bilees are also proclaimed for special overdose of food is still there, and dorses the essentials of modern Unionthree-fourths of the cases of ind . The dignity of the individual, of Peace of Constantine. All faithful gestion which I see arise from drink- woman, of the child, the sanity of children of the Church should be ing. Strong drink of every kind is, the home-doctrines on which the eager to profit by indulgences. In from it. therefore, not necessary nor a useful Church has ever insisted,—these are offering their merits for the suffering always. article of diet. It is not needed, and the ideas which are at the basis of souls we lay up treasures for ourthe labor movement."

and temperance in the home, and bation in the purifying fires of Purthe Rt. Rev. John P. Carroll, Bishop the faithful observance of Sunday of Helena, Montana, issued to his as a day of religious duty. He says : "The plans of the Unions, the wisdom of sociologists, the decrees of legislators, and the sympathy of the wealthy, will avail naught unless Christian principles be sincerely lived up to. These principles the Church on Labor's feast-day places afresh in the hands of the laboring man, confident that, if they be applied in the spirit of Christian charity, all difficulties between Labor and Capital will be solved, and the Unions, instead of being made the tools of vicious leaders to promote economic warfare, will devote most of their activities to mutual help, in the form of insurance, education, and the cooperative production of the necessaries of life."

The diocese of Helena may be proud of a chief pastor whose zeal for souls is so ardent and enlightened as that of Bishop Carroll .- The Ave

#### Indulgences.

At the present time when millions

of our co-religionists throughout the world are striving to gain the great Constantinian Jubilee Indulgences, it may not be remiss to briefly explain what an indulgence is, and what it is not. Our separatist brethren have extraordinary ideas of indulgences, and these perverted views are by no means confined to uneducated Protestants. Sin has the twofold consequences of guilt and punishment. The Sacrament of Penance removes the guilt, if the penitent is sincere in his sorrow and purpose of amend ment, but there still remains the punishment due to the sin, which must be either expiated in this life or in Purgatory. Turning to the little Catechism, we find Indulgences defined as "a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin after the guilt has been forgiven." An indulgence is not, therefore, the pardon of the sin, nor yet permission to commit sin, as is commonly asserted by non-Catholics. The guilt of sin must first be removed before the benefits of an indulgence can be applied to the soul, and Holy Church, in virtue of her powers, "to bind and loose," supplies to her children the superabundant merits of Our Lord, His Blessed Mother and the Saints. In St. Paul's Epistle, I. Cor, v. 16, we read that a Corinthian had been guilty of a grave sin, and St. Paul mposed a severe penance on the sinner, but afterwards, on the intercession of the faithful, the apostle remitted the penance: "What I have pardoned, if I have pardoned anything, for your sakes I have done as arbitrators in two of the greatest of the punishment. In the ancient Church severe canonical penances were imposed for great sins. Some of these punishments were continued for years, but were, at times, shortened by the good dispositions of the penitent or the prayers of the faithful. This was similar to what is now known as indulgences. When, therefore, we say that certain prayers or acts of virtue merit a 300 days' or one year's indulgence, we mean not that it reduces the Purga torial punishments by these periods, but that the partial indulgence remits as much of the punishment of sin as would have been satisfied by the canonical penances imposed for that time by the early Church. Indul gences can generally be applied either to the living or to the souls in Purgatory. The conditions necessary for a person to gain them may be summed up as follows: -1. He must be a member of the Church. 2 He must have the intention of gaining the indulgence. 3. He must be in a state of grace. 4. He must perform the good works enjoined. Confession and Holy Communion are also, generally necessary to obtain an indulgence. Besides the ordinary indulgences there are others granted in the form of Jubilees. Pope Boniface VIII. is said to have been the time every one hundred years. Pope Clement VI, in 1350, reduced the period to fifty years, and Urban IV. still further reduced it to thirty-three years, in honor of the number of years our Lord spent on earth. In 1470 Paul II. fixed the time at twenty-five years, and this decree has been in force ever since. Juoccasions, as when the Immaculate Conception dogma was defined, and, as at present to commemorate the

A personally practical turn is given grimage has ended, the souls we have this broad philosophy of the subject | helped by our prayers will plead for at the conclusion of the Pastoral, us before the throne of God and mawhere the writer insists on economy | terially shorten our own time of progatory .- Western Catholic.

#### Some Facts About Cancer.

The study of cancer in many countries is leading to the collection of data that are of much interest. As frequently noted, statistics in general seem to reveal an increase in cancer; but whether this may not be the outcome of greater accuracy in diagnosis is a question concerning which there is still a difference of opinion. Obviously, on the basis of the figures and facts now available, the solution of the question as to whether or not cancer is on the increase is most difficult. In the future the conditions for reliable comparisons will be more satis-

The reports on cancer statistics coming from different countries are sometimes so much at variance as to suggest either that the mode of life and external conditions must play a large part in cancer, or that the statistics given do not represent the true state of affairs. One example of this discrepancy may be cited. It is generally believed that cancer affects women much more frequently than men. Statistics from England and other countries indicate that it isso; but in Norway this does not

seem to be the case. The statistics from Norway, evidently gathered with real care and under favorable conditions, differ from results elsewhere; they show a greater frequency of cancer in men and a greater frequency of cancer of the stomach. Either statistics are at fault or social and other conditions play a decisive part in the development of cancer. If the latter is the case, which seems reasonable enough, the fundamental importance of accurate statistical studies of cancer under different conditions is self-evident. If these studies reveal that in certain countries, communities or districts, there prevails can. cer of eertain organs or of certain types then, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, the next step would be to discover and eliminate the conditions on which the prevalence depends. There is great need in this country for the accurate study of cancer from this angle.

The Common Towel. This household infection spreader is abhorrent and repulsive to a person who has been used to an individual towel. It is difficult to understand how any one can wipe his face on a soiled damp towel that has been used by all the other members of the household. But custom is a great factor in molding habits and allying prejudices, hence the necessity of pointing out at least one reason why the common towel is dangerous. There are many germs which will attack the eyes and cause inflammation providing the eyes are in a favorable condition for the germ to develop at the time of its introduction. A germ which at one time will grow in the eye and cause inflammation will at another time be perfectly harmless. Germs which are harmless to oneself may be exceedingly poisonous to another person and cause dangerous inflammation of the eyes. For hygienic reasons the common towel should be abolished in every

#### Rules Polite Boys Observe.

Boys, if you want to be known as little gentlemen remember that the following things should be done: Hat lifting in saving "Good-by" or How do you do?

Hat litting when offering a seat in a car or acknowledging a favor. Keep step with any one you walk

Always precede a lady upstairs and ask her if you may precede her in passing through a crowd or public

Hat off the moment you enter a street door and when you step into a private hall or office. Let a lady pass first always, unless

she asks you to precede her. In the parlor stand until every lady Look people straight in the face

when speaking or being spoken to. Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them. In the dining-room take you seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with knife, fork or Do not take your napkin in a bunch

in your hand. Eat as fast or as slow as others and finish the course when they do. Rise, when ladies leave the room

and stand till they are out. If all go out together gentlemen stand by the door till the ladies pass out. Special rules for the mouth are that

all noise in eating or smacking of the tip: should be avoided.

Cover the mouth with hand or rap-

kin when obliged to remove anything Use your handkerchief unobtrusively

Always knock at any private room selves. When our own mortal pil- door.



## If a Good Sized Hole in Your Coal Bin

caused you to lose one ton of coal in seven, you'd have the hole repaired, wouldn't you and at once?

Well, a cheap, inferior heating apparatus makes a big hole in any c'al bin, besides wearing the temper and wasting the time of the one who tends it if you want to have the house "comfy" this winter install an

# Enterprise Blazer

FURNACE FOR COAL

and you'll stop the leak in fuel, time and temper and get the best results possible in baying a warm well ventilated house, free from smoke, gas, or furnace dust.

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cleanly and simple to operate and control. Consult the nearest Enterprise dealer, or

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#### YOUNG CALVES WANTED FOR FOX FEED

I will pay \$1.00 each for young calves ALIVE

CHAS G. WHIDDEN

Antigonish, N. S. Homeseeker's Excursions to Western

Canada.

Every Wednesday until October 9th the Intercolonial Railway will sell second class round trip tickets to Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Calgary. These are good for return two months from date of issue and the second live and the secon of issue and are ε special inducement for those wishing a cheap trip to the West. The nearest ticket agent will furnish full particulars.

## FARM FOR SALE

The farm of the late John Malone at South Side Cape George, formerly owned by Alexander McIsaac, is offered for sale. It contains 100 acres more or less, is well wooded and watered. For particulars apply to the widow of said John Malone, or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM,

Antigonish, N. S., August 13, 1913.

For Diarrhoea, Dysentary, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and all pains and cramps, children or adults there is nothing just as good as

## GATES' CERTAIN CHECK

MESSRS. C. GATES, SON & Co: DEAR SIRS,—I have been thinking for some time that I should write and let you know

CERTAIN CHECK

has done for my son. He had such a bad case of cholera that he was reduced to a skeleton. We tried doctors, drugs and many other remedies, but without avall. Finally we tried your certain check, and we believe it saved our boy's life, as it cured after everything else had failed.

our boy's included that failed Your Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup also cured me of lung trouble. I consider your medicines superior.

W. I. CURTIS, Newcastle, N. B.

CERTAIN CHECK never fails and is sold everywhere at only 25c. per bottle.

#### \*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Grocery

Has now in stock

LIME JUICE, FRUIT SYRUPS, ROUE'S GIN-GER ALE, GRAPE JUICE

HAMS and BACON, BREAKFAST BACON, CODFISH, BONELESS CODFISH, JAMS and MARMALADES, PICK-LES and SAUCES,

> and everything to be found in a first-class general store. We want

GOOD BUTTER, EGGS and WOOL

and will pay the highest market price in ex harge for groceries. Best Flour and Meal for Sale

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PARTIES wishing to obtain high grade monumental work should call or write

Morrison Bros.

an old established firm. All work guaranteed and strictly first class. Prices always consistent with the high order of work turned out.

## SALE

The valuable residential property known as "Ingleside," on Hawthorne Street, Antigonish, N. S., at present occupied by Mr. Adolph Bernasconi. For full particulars apply to

G. A. BERNASCONI, North Sydney

## Farm for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale her farm situated at Fairmont, Antigonish Co. It has good buildings, close Post Office, School and Telephone. Two brooks run through the farm and are never dry, affording very easy watering for stock during winter.

Hard and soft wood, including plenty of poles, and easy to reach.

Nice orchard.

Excellent soil. Reasons for sale, no one to work farm.

For price, terms and all informa-tion, apply to MRS. J. J. McDOUGALL.

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent.

\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Colonial Granite Co Ltd.

## New Glasgow.

Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected. Building Stone supplied rough or finished.

Carving :- A specialty. Orders deft with our Antigonish Agent, P. S. Floyd, will have prompt

## Teamsters and Laborers Wanted

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Wanted a few teamsters and one hundred men to work on Railroad at Centreville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia.

HIGHEST WAGES PAID

KIRK & COOKE Contracters

## Save Money

By getting your Optical work done at SAUNDERS

THE OPTICIAN A trial will convince you that

my prices are as cheap as can be expected for guaranteed goods and suitable work. Your sight is worthy of your highest consideration. Don't trifle with yours eyes. I will replace or duplicate any broken lense, no matter where made, as quick as any optician anywhere and goarantee absolute satisfaction. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellry Promptly and carefully repaired. My customers are my best advertisement. If my work is satis factory tell your friends if not tell me. I am here to make it right. Old gold bought or taken in exchange for goods

P. R. SAUNDERS, D. O. Optician and Jeweller ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Tenders Asked—Alian Macdonald Auction—F H MacPhie Millinery Opening—Chisholm, Sweet & Co Notices—Abraham Myette. Notice—Andrew H McDonald. Property for Sale—Angus Fraser

#### LOCAL ITEMS

K. of C. meeting this evening, at oclock. A full attendance is requested.

THE SECRETARY of the Farmers Association wishes to notify prize-winners at the Fair, that the prize money will not be paid until next week, when checks will be sent out.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, held triennially, take place this tall, on the first Tuesday in November. Nominations two weeks earlier. We understand that every district in this County is likely to have a contest.

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY AND CANALS is advertising in the Tory Press for tenders for the sub-structure of a bridge over the West River at Antigonish. The tenders for this bridge must be accompanied by a deposit of \$2,000, so that the inference is the bridge will be a substantial one. Plans for this bridge may be seen at the Railway Station

IN "LA DOUCE FRANCE," an interesting reading book for the schools produced by M. Rene Bazin, the noted French author, Agriculture is described as "the finest of trades,-the one which least depends on man, in which there are more subjects for thought than in all the books which have been written since the beginning of the world."

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT. - A little girl, aged about five years, daughter of Mr. Joseph DeYoung of Pomquet, died at the Hospital on last Thursday, following some severe burns she accidentally suffered. While at play in the field at her home, she noticed some clothes of the men at work in the field lying near by. From the pockets she took some matches, and in playing with them set her clothes on fire. Her screams attracted her mother, who rushed to her aid and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before she was badly burned from the ankle to the neck along the left side. Her parents have the deep sympathy of the community in their sad bereave-

THE COURTS.—There was a sitting of the County Court Judge's Criminal Court of District No. 6 at Guysboro last week, Judge Macgillivray presiding. At this sitting the defendant in the King ve. Richard Conroy was tried on a charge of assaulting Florence E. Oliver of Country Harbour, Cross Road, and occasioning her grievous bodily harm. The assault was alleged to have been from striking open a barn door which she swore struck her in the sudden opening. A young boy who was standing on the barn floor at the time swore that the door did not strike the prosecutrix. The Judge acquitted the prisoner of the charge D. P. Floyd, E.q., prosecuting officer; C. F. McIsaac, Esq., K. C., defended

HYMENEAL .- A quiet wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's, Ant., on Sept. 10th, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. C. Chisholm, P. P., who also celebrated Nuptial Mass. The contracting parties were Mr. Walter V. Mitton of Augusta, Maine, and Miss Rebecca McDepald daughter of Angus Mac-McDonald, daughter of Angus Mac-Donald, St. Joseph's, Mr. Rod. Mac-Donald, brother of the bride, was groomsman, and Miss Tena McIsaac, organist, assisted the bride. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride's parents, where a dainty wedding breakfast was served. The happy couple left on the noon train for a trip to Boston and other points. The bride, who is very popular, was the recipient of some elaborate presents of silver, cut glass and many other useful articles. They will reside at Walpole, Mass., for a limited time. Their many friends join in wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

MISS EVA MYLOTT, who will appear at the Caltic Hall on Monday, 13th October, will be accompanied on her Canadian and United States tour by Miss Hilda Aiken of Australia. She is one of the younger musical stars that have arisen in far away Australia. Miss Mylott heard Miss Aiken play during her recent visit to her native land and was so much struck with the young performer's ability as a Pianist that negotiations were begun and arrangements finally concluded to bring Miss Aiken to America as Miss Mylott's accompanist. Miss Aiken will introduce an interesting novelty in a Maori song, entit'el "Waiata Poi" composed by Mr. A. Hill, Australia's The leading composer of the day. The wild melody that runs through this composition has met with an enthusiastic reception and is sure, through its novelty and charm, to interest the musical world of Canada and the United States,

THE PEOPLE of the South River, Ant., to Goshen, Guy., have resolved to control and regulate their own telephone service. Accordingly they held a meeting on Tuesday at the Hall at Union Centre to discuss ways and Warden Sinclair of Guysboro presided. It was decided to take advantage of the Government grant (\$20 a mile) to communities wishing to organize a telephone service, and to purchase that portion of the Maritime Telephone & Telegraph System from L. S. River to Goshen and to reconstruct it. The sale price fixed is \$5 a mile, which gives them merely the wiring and brackets. The poles at present on the service are not of much use and must be removed, boxes must be provided and other apparatus. They expect to give a much cheaper service. The following were appointed directors: Rev. A. J. Chisholm, St. Andrew's; Rev. Mr. McLeod, Loch Katrine; W. McIntosh, L. S. River; John McPherson, McPherson's P. O.; D. R. McDonell, McPherson's P. O.; Andrew Sinclair, Argyle; Alex. Sinclair, Goshen; J. A. McNeil, Giant's Lake; Dr. McIsaac, St. Andrew's;

public that under Section No. 36 of

the Game Act;
No person shall hunt, take or kill, or pursue with intent to take or kill, animal or pird included in the definition of game in this Act, or carry any gun or other firearm in any place frequented by game, on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday. Penalty for violation of this Section is \$10, which will be strictly

In addition to the above we may also add that grave danger is caused to pedestrains who take advantage of the fine bracing days of Autumn to stroll in about our woods on Sundays, or who in the past have been too frequently startled by the reckless discharge of all descriptions of firearms endangering the lives of persons passing near.

MR. JOHN MCNEIL, of the well-known building and contracting firm of Mc-Neil Bros. of Boston, has recently entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., to begin the study of Theology. The news will not come as a surprise to those who know Mr. McNeil. Of irreproachable habits, quiet and gentlemanly in his manners and of an affable and generous disposition, John McNeil is a splendid type of man. He was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College about eleven years ago and immediately entered the employ of the above named, where his industry and integrity won for him rapid promotion. He superintended the construction of many important buildings and had charge of the con-struction of the new Science Building and the new University Chapel of St. Xavier's College. Mr. McNeil will be attached to the Diocese of Antigonish. If we do not mistake this makes the twenty - sixth student of St. Francis Xavier's College now preparing for the priesthood in the seminaries of Europe and America.

THE ANNIVERSARY MASS of the Archbishop MacDonald was celebrated at Maryvale on the 17th, inst., by His Lordship Bishop Morri-son. Rev. Dr. H. P. McPherson was deacon, Rev. R. McDonald of Pictou, sub-deacon, and Rev. M. Gillis master of ceremonies. The music was rendered by members of the College choir under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Hugh Mac-Pherson. At the close of the Mass, Bishop Morrison spoke feelingly of the fine qualities of the late Arch-bishop; his zeal and untiring energy during his long career when life in the mission field had greater hardships, and involved longer and more hazardous journeys than it does to-day. From the life of the good Archbishop, all, priests and laymen, could learn a lesson-the faithful discharge of their duties in their several spheres of activity. After the service His Lordship and all the priests who attended the Mass were guests of the late Archbishop's brother, Mr. Angus McDonald. Father Rod. McDonald, who spent the two weeks previous to the anniversary at the old homestead at Maryvale, was, on account of poor health, unable to be present at the

PRESENTATION. — Rev. Michael Gillis, Curate at St. Ninian's Cathedral, Antigonish, started on Tuesday Washington, to take a few months' studies at the University. Naturally those of his parishioners who became aware of his intentions wished to take advantage of his departure to mark their appreciation of his work in the Parish. Therefore quite a representative gathering of the male portion of the congregation living within the Town took place at the Celtic Hall on Monday evening, when Father Gillis was presented with an address and a purse contain-The address was read by Mr. Gorman Wall. It referred to the efforts of Father Gillis, with his invariable modesty, to escape unnoticed, but his intentions becoming known to some of the parishioners they could not allow him to depart without some slight expression of their most hearty appreciation of his zealous and untiring efforts for the welfare of the parish, and especially of the young, and also expressed most cordial good wishes for the succes of his studies, and his return in good health and strength. Father Gillis made a thoughtful reply. The work constantly in his thoughts, the care of the youth, was the subject of his remarks. He also said he hoped to make good use of his time abroad, and of the money so generously pre-sented him. After addresses by Rev. Fr. McAdam, J. A. Wall and J. S. O'Brien, M. P. P., the meeting broke up with the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Father Gillis was also well remembered by a number of his children. The pupils at Main Street School and the teachers presented him with an address and a purse of thirty dollars. The members of the Choir presented him with a five dollar gold piece.

#### Personals.

Mr. Chas. J. McDonald of Sydney was in Town on Saturday last.

Mr. Joseph Gillis, of Antigonish, one of the staff of the local agency of the Royal Bank, has been transferred to the agency at Baddeck, C. B.

William J. Davidson returned to his home at Afton on Saturday from Martha's Hospital, Antigonish, where he spent two months and a half. He underwent a serious operation for peritonitis and appendicitis.

Musical Director Theron D. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins and children returned to their home in Boston on Tuesday. They had been visiting Mrs. Perkins parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan A. Chisholm, North Grant, Ant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McIsaac and children of Cambridge, Mass., were passengers on Friday's train for Cambridge, after spending a few months with Mr. McIsaac's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McIsaac, Cross Roads Ohio.

Rev. Dr. O'Donohoe of Halifax was in Town last week for a few days, visiting his Alma Mater and renewing about one fourth of what they were John C. Chisholm, St. Andrew's.

No Shooting on Sunday. — We have been requested by the Game of College days. Since his return from Rome Dr. O'Donohoe has been requested by the Game of Nova Scotia, He

Warden for this County to inform the public that under Section No. 36 of the Game Act;

attached to St. Mary's College, Halifax.

Now that the Irish Christian Brothers have assumed charge of St. Mary's, came to Antigonish, where he learned Dr. O'Donohoe is giving his time to parochial work in his diocese. He has just been appointed curate at Hamilton, Bermuda, and will leave for his new sphere of labours within a few days. His many friends here were delighted at his apparent splendid

#### The C. M. B. A. Parade.

To the Editor of the Casket:

Sir,-I was not a delegate to the C. M. B. A. Convention in Hamilton and did not read THE CASKET report, a paragraph of which was quoted and taken exception to by a correspondent in last week's issue. I quite agree with your reporter that a dishabille procession is not creditable to the C. M. B. A. or any organization. It certainly would have been betternot to have had the parade at all, if one had to don the variegated garb of the

Your critic who took exception to the report should remember that the delegates represented not mining towns northemselves alone but gentlemen who belong to the respective societies or branches many of whom feel humiliated to see their representatives ignoring the conventionality of dress on a public occasion; nor should he forget that the society as a whole ower it to itself to command a favorable public opinion when it appears in parade. Miners are quite as jealous of the apperance of their representatives as any other class of men, and resent the insinuation that because "all our members, 180 strong, here are poor" they necessarily are ignorant of the advantage and propriety of dress,

form, etc.

The alleged ridicule to which your critic fondly imagines young men wearing silk hat and "long-tall coat" would be subjected is begotton of the obselete idea that one can disregard the ameneties and wear any old thing so long as he is a man, and defy public opinion by assuming that "Jack is as good as his master.

As the procession was a public one, t is in the interests of the C. M. B. A. that this matter should have been referred to in the public press, and Yours, etc. MEMBER, believe me.

## Among the Advertisers.

Choice Annapolis Valley gravenstein apples by the bbl. at Bonner's.

Choice gravenstein apples by the bbl. at Bonner's. Right from Annapolis Valley.

To let, office lately occupied by Dr. L. McIsaac. Apply to Somers Young pig found in Sears & Mac-Donald's yard. Inquire of Joe Grant,

Lost between Town and Harbor, a peaking tube. Finder kindly leave at Casket Office.

West Street.

Just arrived, 1 car of Shives brand edar shingles. D. G. Kirk Woodcedar shingles. D. G. working Co., Antigonish.

For sale at a reasonable price, one ood working horse. Apply to Wm. Landry, Antigonish. 1 pure bred Gurnsey bull, 1½ years old. Apply to Rod H. ChisLolm, S. S. Harbor.

Just arrived, choice No. 1 salt berring. Every herring guaranteed. Haley's Market.

For sale, horse two year old, also a

horse one year old, both of Prince of Annick. Address X, care of Casket Send your dirty or faded clothes to be cleaned or dyed to our agent

Bonner. All work guaranteed. Ungar's big Dyeworks. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s Millinery Opening days Thursday and Friday, October 2nd. and 3rd. All are cordi-

ally invited to attend. All the latest ideas in fall and winter millinery on display during our open-ing days, 2nd, and 3rd of October,

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Wanted, a good milch cow, not over 6 or 7 years. Address "I," Casket Office, stating price and

I guarantee every package of salt herring. If not to your entire satis-faction I cheerfully refund your money. Haley's Market.

A yearling or a small two year old is impounded at John Fraser's, Lower South River. If not called for within three days, will be sold at auction.

Rooms to let, bedroom and parlour, with use of bath. Suitable for two Apply to Mrs. Thos. Brothers, Main St., Antigonish.

For sale, a good general purpose horse, 12 years old, weighs 1000 lbs, (Wilke's). Also 1 (Bashaw) mare, 5 years old, good roadster, weighs 1100, ibs. Rod H. Chisholm S. S. Harbor. P. R. Saunders, Optician and Jewel-

ler, will be out of town for about a week on a business trip, The store will be open as usual about October 1st. Any work left with Mr. A. J. Mac-Donald will have prompt attention. We feel safe in saying that we give

the best value for the lowest price. Come in and look over our stock of boots and shoes, cottons and prints groceries, etc. Somers & Co.

A. Kirk & Co. announce their millinery opening for Thursday, Sept. 25th, and the following days. Miss Murray is in charge and will be pleased to meet all her old friends and will show them the latest and newest thing in millinery,

#### When You Pay \$18 For Shoes.

"Talk about high price of shoes today. They are as nothing compared with what was charged in Boston during the Civil War," said H. J. McDougall, shoe retailer of Antigonish, N. S. "I worked at the shoemaking in those days and a man's custom made low shoe cost \$14.00, and custom hale sold at \$18. Lear boots custom bals sold at \$18. Leg boots began at \$20 and ran from that up. So you see present day prices are

the art of St. Crispen. He then went to Boston, where he worked for five years with a man who did a large custom business in "The Hub." While there he married a young lady from his native county and both hav-ing a desire to settle near "the old folks at home," they moved back to Antigonish where Mr. McDougall continued in the custom trade on his own account for 26 years. Twenty years ago he went into the retailing end and has found it sufficiently remunerative to cause him to remain at it ever since. Mr. McDougall has been in the shoe game for over half a century and can recall many interesting reminiscences of the early days of the trade. He is still enjoying good health and has a wide circle of friends in his section of the country.— Tronto Shoe and Leader Journal

## ACUTION

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post office, Antigonish

Saturday Oct. 4th 1913 commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. the following

2 Chests Carpenters tools, and other odd pieces, all in good order. Morticing Machine.

Cooking and 1 Shop Stove, also

drum. 2 small room stoves.

Dining and rocking Chairs, also office Chair.

Parlor and other Tables, Sofa, Lounge, Kitchen Chairs, Lamps, Dishes, Carpets, Mats, Bedclothes, Clothes Wringer, Desk, Large Mirror, and a lot of other articles too numerous to meniion.

TERMS CASH.

P. S. Should Saturday be wet, the sale will take place on the following Monday, at the same hour and

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., September 24th.

## FINAL NOTICE

All over-due accounts on my books, remaining unpaid by Nov. 1st next, will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection.

> ABRAHAM MYETTE, Tracadie N. S., Sept. 9, 1913.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that any person or persons trespassing on my land joining land formerly owned owned by Thomas Punch of Buiay, Ant,Co., will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law; also any person or persons who may think that they have a better title to said and are not fied to lay such claim before the ceurts, and if proven better than mine I shall willingly give no the same willingly give up the same.

ANDREW H. MACDONALD
Ponquet Biver Ant. Co

## NOTICE

The subscriber begs to inform his customers that he will have good hand-picked Tracadie Oysters for sale after the opening of the Oyster season, Oct. 1st, and will be pleased to fill all orders promptly on applica-

ARRAHAM MYETTE, Tracadie N. S., Sept. 9th, 1913.

## For Sale By Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until

Tuesday Oct. 21, 1913 for the purchase of the residential property on the corner of Hawthorne and Pleasant Streets, Antigonish, lately occupied by Miss Flora Mac-Lean. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Address, for information or par ANGUS H. FRASER

Hygienic Building Antigonish, N. S.

#### ATLANTIC ROYALS R. M. S. "ROYAL EDWARD" R. M. S. "ROYAL GEORGE" Have set a new standard in all classes of accomodation between CANADA and ENGLAND



P. MOONEY, General Agent, 123 Hollis Street, Halifax

To Farmers and Horsemen:

We have installed in our mill a machine for crushing all kinds of grain, and we are now prepared to crush your grain at any time,

### While You Wait

for five cents a bushel Farmers along the I. C. R. can ship to us and we will receive it at the station and ship back.

THE D. G. KIRK WOODWORKING COMPANY, Antigonish, Sept. 10, 1913.

FALL, 1913



not because he pays fancy prices for his clothes, but rather because he does his

thinking before he buys, and not afterwards.

Before you purchase your Fall and Winter Suit, Overcoat, Hat, Boots, Shoes, Toggery, or any other Outfitting, sir, you owe it to yourself to investigate the merits of our

better goods.
We feel sure the excellence
of our outfitting and our moderate prices will make a strong appeal to your good judgment and in the end secure your trade and confidence.

SUITS, \$6.00, 8.00, \$10, 12.00 to \$20 OVERCOATS, \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$15 TROUSERS, \$1, 1.50, \$2, \$3. and \$5.

Also a large assortment of GENT'S FURNISH-INGS, BOOTS, SHOES RUBBERS, ETC. rightly priced.

Come to this store with confidence and you won't be disappointed.

It is this gum which gives Ruberoid all the flexibility of rubber without con-

taining an iota of it. It is this gum which withstands wind, weather, sun, fire, acid, gases and fumes, where all other compounds fail.

It is this gum, in the Ruberine cemes

which accompanies each roll of Ruber

oid roofing, which makes ours pract

tically a one-piece roofing—cealer against leaks — sealed against the

Ruberoid comes plain and in colors.

The attractive Red, Brown and Green

Ruberoid are fine enough for the cost liest home. And the color feature is exclusive—protected by patents.

In the past twenty years we have had experience not only with all ready notings, but with other roofings—shingles

We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed to the weather test, on our roof garden at

The result of these twenty years of

This book is a gold mine of roofs,

tests we have written into a kook which will be gladly sent you free.

tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

our factory.

The PALACE CLOTHING CO. HOME OF GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

## Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same.

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them.

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart of the roofing.

When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; watersoaked, instead of waterproof.

You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

#### Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen years-from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing.
Its basis is the best property of the second roofing about the advages and disadvantages and disadvantages and disadvantages. wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

Standard Paint Com Ltd., Montreal.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada New York Hamburg London Paris

#### Sold By GRANT KIRK, Antigonish N. S.

#### Our Motto : - Purity Accuracy THE NEW DRUG STORE

is now ready to supply your drug wants. We carry a complete line of pure drugs and chemicals, toilet requisites, patent medicines, choice cigars and tobaccos. Orders by mail receive careful attention and prompt delivery. Have us dispense your prescriptions and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty.

J. P. MCKENNA Dispensing Chemist, Main Street Phone 83.

One door East of Presbyterian Church.

## TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE

MAID'S KING, 37847, race record 2:22, bay trotting stallion, foaled 1903, 16 hands, weight 1150, Sired by May King, 2:20, the sire of Bingen, 2:06‡, sire of Uhlan, 1:58. This horse is in splendid condition, and is faster and handsomer than ever. Winner of first prize in Standard Bred Class at Nova Scotia Exhibition last year.

BUTTERCUP, beautiful tretting

BUTTERCUP, beautiful trotting mare, bay, foaled 1907, 15.3 hands high, weight 1100. Sired by Achille, 2:15‡. This mare has had considerable track work, and owner believes she can trot better than 2:20 in the right hands. Both horses are ideal roadsters, kind, and are not sold for any fault. Owner retiring from game. These borses will be at the Exhibition, Halfax, Sept. 3rd to 11th. Can be seen in Antigonish any other time. Don't write unless you are prepared to buy a high-class horse. Suitable terms, if necessary, to respon-

sible parties.

CAPTAIN A. McFARLANE,
P. O. Box 293, Antigonish, N. S.

J. H. W. BLISS Tuner Piano

will be at the Merrimac Hotel, Antigonish, Sept. 22 to 26

## Teacher Wanted

A grade C teacher wanted, for Markinnion's Harbor school, Section No. 24. Apply, stating salary and experience.

JOHN R. UAMPBELL Jamesville West, O.

All accounts that are not settled arranged for before September will be handed to a lawyer for

SOMERS & Co

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