Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, September 29, 1910.

Nc. 39

THE CASKET.

THURSDAY MORNING.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

speaking of our grand old Church, ather Vaughan said to the Empire

"Not only the oldest institution, but the greatest the world has ever seen, you will acknowledge, is the Catholic hurch. She has lived for 2,000 years. he won't die. She cannot die. She vigorous, youthful and energetic. et her do her work with her own. ou cannot have finer patriotism than s grown on Catholic soil. Let us take are to live our lives as Catholics, and ready to give an account of our region to our fellow-countrymen and lo our best to make our religion mown to others. Let her live and train up sons for the Empire. And if train up sons for the Empire. And it it ever came to pass that the New Zealander should stand upon London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, he will point across the ocean to Canada and say: 'The flag is still flying, Britons hold your own.'"

How relieved the Presbyterian Witness and the Maritime Baptist will eel when this sturdy Catholic and most patriotic Englishman goes home. How can they explain him to readers whom they have long inoculated with the idea that the Pope is a rival of the

Father Bernard Vaughan of London ddressed the Empire Club last week Toronto, and said:

"We want the British Empire to hold her own. We want her to hold her own no matter how others may come forth showing their strength and development. It is our business

sin, that there is no more harm in a man not reaching some moral stand-ard of excellence than there is blame attaching to him for not reaching some physical standard of beauty or of strength. If those principles are to be held up, the microbe of disintegra heart of the Empire."

There is no truer British citizen in the whole Empire than Father Vaughan. He does not find spiritual obedience to the Pope a hindrance to his duty to England. Some editors in The Empire Club cheered him enthusiastically.

The British Government is manifesting some interest in the statistics of Irish emigration. It has been unfortunately characteristic of British statesmanship to realize a situation when about all the harm that can be done has been done. In the whole history of Great Britain and the British Empire there is no subject that is so humiliating to British pride as the subject of Ireland. The population of Ireland in 1848 was eight millions. Britain has at length awakened to the loss the Empire has sustained; but these millions are gone, and gone from racial antipathies that not only could could easily have been made a happy, contented dominion. No other blunder, or series of blunders, ever was be compared with those involved in the administration of Ireland,-blundfrom generation to generation. The Jews. blunders, thank God, are, in large part gone. But millions of Irishmen who might have been devoted, prosperous, and happy citizens of the Empire, are

The London Times publishes a letter from its own correspondent at Toronto, on the Eucharistic Congress, in which the following statements are made concerning the Church in Que-

bec and in Canada generally :

people is ideal. The priests are the to make any fuss about. Needless to unfailing spring of wholesome in-fluences. They teach thrift, industry, and sobriety. They are the patient, self-sacrificing pastors of a people, happy in their social and faithful in their domestic relations, courteous to a fault and hospitable to a degree. They are of a younger world, perhaps, but any one who can speak the French language will find in rural Quebec as much virtue, as much charm, as much joy of life as anywhere else

Perhaps never in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada were its forces more thoroughly organized. It is alert in all its activities. There is hearty co-operation between clergy and laity. It has ample resources for the vigorous extension movement to which it set itself two years ago. Ie is not less active than the Protestant denominasettlers in providing the services of religion and charity to the new settlers in the Western Provinces. By the Eucharistic Congress its spirit will be quickened and its energies strengthened. There is self-sacrifice, there is heroism, there is devotion in the history of the Church in Canada. Its martyrs lie in lonely graves all across the land. In the story of its missionaries, its explorers, and its administrators there is much of the romance and much of the tragedy of Canadian history. Canadian history.

"The unfailing spring of wholesome influences." That will make some bigots grit their teeth.

A Baptist minister in Montreal, as reported in the Star, said that Catholic religious orders are legislated against in some places; and this, he thought, gave him an opportunity to apply the words: "By their fruits ye shall know them." The same man spoke of private interpretation of the Bible. He is, himself, a living argument against such interpretation. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The Catholic religious orders are, then, we presume, required to "bring forth good fruit" to the satisfaction of those eminent, pious and divinely-constituted judges, the blaspheming, graft ing, lying, Masonic cliques of the Grand Orients, who rule certain Euro pean countries, not " by the grace God," but by His long-enduring patience. The same man says that in ind development. It is our business to do our best, and not want to see what others are doing. We must feel that it is our primary duty to keep our Empire free of those things that might poison her blood and bring her to decreptitude and decay.

"Beware of race suicide. Men may say what they will, and they say to lay things we would have been as tonished to hear a generation ago. We are told that there is no such thing as sin, that there is no more harm in a

The Montreal Star says there is a

dispute in that city as to whether it is lawful for Jewish bakers to sell bread on Sunday, and says: "To make a lew fast or eat stale bread on a Christian feast day is an idea worthy of the Middle Ages." Passing by the Star's ignorance of the "Middle Ages," we wish to consider whether it understands the theory of legislation and government in this age. A few years ago, the Jews, who now number this province might make a note of nearly a million in Greater New York, protested against the keeping of Christmas Day as a school holiday. Were they right? They were, if the Star is right. If the few elementary Christian conceptions that still remain in our law-making are to be thrown over, we might expect a journal of the standing of the Star to be on the side of Christianity. Are our laws to be relaxed for the accommodation of every man who is not in sympathy with the principles of those laws? We do not advocate wholesale coercion of the opinions of all men. But though a Jew may conscientiously To-day it is only half of that, Great | object to keeping our Sunday holy, he will not say that he is in conscience bound to bake or sell bread on that day. We do not seek to force his under the flag. And it is now plain | mind ; we force him not to do some. to the most prejudiced preserver of thing to which he objects on conscientious grounds, but to refrain those millions of Irishmen been kept from doing something which his at home in Ireland; but that Ireland | religion does not command him to do. If his religious tenets did compel him to work on Sunday, we suppose we should have to amend the law and let made by British statesmen, that can him work. If lack of belief in the authoritative institution of Sunday were enough upon which to claim ers not only made, but blindly and exemption, we fear that many claim. bigotedly persisted in; handed down ants would come forward, besides the

> An indignant writer upon the subject of Father Vaughan's sermon called attention to the Pope's having recently admonished the heads of seminaries where young men are being trained for the priesthood not to permit their students to read newspapers | solely to promote the social sentiments or magazines "which might distract and cement the bonds of friendship. them from their studies." This statement has appeared, of late, in the Mackey's Encyclopaedia of Freedaily press; and while we have seen | masonry, says that the brothers renothing official on the subject, we see 'ferred to above are called "Members

say we shall see it from time to time, page s310-311: for the next twenty years or more, put forward as another proof of the narrowness and bigotry of Rome. As

same kind have always existed in all well-regulated institutions of learning. No well-conducted school for girls or boys, for instance, permits indiscriminate reading by its boarders. Catholic seminaries are not the only training schools for the young in which a sharp watch is kept upon "newspapers and periodicals." It is quite in order, however, that the regulations should be more strict in the seminaries. Outsiders have little idea how intently the minds of Catholic seminarians are kept upon the sacred subjects that are before them; nor how strong the discipline by which they are tested, in order to determine whether their vocations are true, whether they are ready to deny themselves and to restrain their natural inclinations. It needs hardly to be stated that the modern daily paper with its tumultuous flood of worldliness and of worse, has no part to play in such a training. Seminarians are not kept in ignorance of the world. When have Catholic priests as a body been found wanting in such knowledge? But the "Oriental Fair" has no place in the seminary. That is the true spirit of all such warnings as the one referred to.

Dr. William T. Graham, of First Avenue Baptist Church, Toronto, said to his congregation:

"It was the Pope, the Italian priest, and the Church of Rome that were exalted throughout this entire Congress, and Christ and Church were kept in the background. I have lived in Montreal and I can say to you, from first hand knowledge, that it was for nothing more than to show the people in that district the power of the Church that all this display was

'I do not profess to stand up here before you and tell you that I am a prophet's son; but mark my word s before long you will see an effort on the part of the Catholic Church to remove the seat of the Papacy from Rome to Montreal. In Italy the Church has been considerably weakened of late years; but what Catholi eism has lost in the old land it is makng up for it in the new.

Ever since we read that news dispatch which we recently referred to reporting that the Pope might move to Montreal we have been wondering when some addle-headed individual would bob up and say he believed it. Here is one. If there are any others they are keeping their suspicions to themselves. Barring the bad grammar, the last sentence might have been Macaulay's. He said that the would be the difference acquisitions of the Church in the new world had more than compensated her for what she had lost in the old. A writer in a contemporary the other day told of an incident that occurred when he was a young man. One night, some young men employed in the news office of a paper, having nothing to write about, concocted and published a story that the Pope was about to transfer his court to Montreal. To their delight several papers took it up and protested warmly; talkêd about foreign powers and our free Canadian soil, and all that. That was many years ago; but the jokers are still abroad. Dr. Graham had better get after them and forget the Pope for a while.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION.

FREEMASONRY. -- THE VIEWS OF A GENERAL GRAND HIGH PRIEST, AND A GRAND COMMANDER.

In his book, "Symbolism of Freemasonry," page 301-302, Dr. Mackey

"What, then, is the design of Freemasonry? A very large majority of its disciples, looking only to its practical results, as seen in the everycharities which it disperses, to the tears of the widow which it has dried, has hushed, to the wants of the destitute which it has supplied, - arrive with too much rapidi y at the conusion that charity, and that, too, in its least exalted sense of eleemos ynary aid, is the great design of, the

And again he says:

"Others, with a still more contracted view, remembering the pleasant reunions of the lodge banquets, the unreserved communications solemn obligations of mutual trust and confidence that are continually inculcated, believe that it was intended

Mr. Clenachan, in the Addendum to tween the cures and the French nothing official on the subject, we see ferred to above are called "Me

"That skill which consists in repeating with fluency and precision the ordinary lectures, in complying with all the ceremonial requisitions of a matter of fact regulations of the the ritual, or the giving, with sufficient accuracy, the appointed modes of recognition, pertains only to the very rudiments of the Masonic

And he says:

"But there is a far nobler series of light" and "essential truth," by doctrines, with which Freemasonry which such light and such truth are connected, and which it has been my object, in this work, to present in some imperfect way. It is these which constitute the science and the philosophy of Freemasonry, and it is these alone which will return the student who devotes himself to the

task, a sevenfold reward for his labor." Thus, at the outset of our inquiries upon this subject, we find that masonry, upon the word of this eminent Masonic writer, is far more than a social or benevolent institution. It aims to do and to be much more than many of its own adherents suppose. In any institution, other than one that is ordered and arranged as the Masonic order is, it would be incredible that so many of its adhrents should know so little about the heart and spirit of the institution; but it is not a matter of surprise in the case of the Masonic order; for one of its fundamental features is the division of Masonic information into portions, which are dealt out to the members, as they pass from one degree into another.

Dr. Mackey goes on:

"The universal cry, throughout the Masonic world is for light; our lodges are henceforth to be schools; our laboristo bestudy; our wages are to be learning; the types and symbols, the myths and allegories of the institution are beginning to be investigated with reference to their ultimate meaning; our history is now traced by zealous inquiries as to its connection zealous inquiries as to its connection with antiquity; and Freemasons now thoroughly understand that often quoted definition, that 'Masonry is a science of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.' Thus to learn Masonry is to know our work and to do it well. What true Mason would shrink from the task?" would shrink from the task?

Here we have Masonry presented in some aspects which are, to most people, somewhat unfamiliar. Here is Masonry, as a dispenser of "light." Here we have it as "a science of morality." And here Masonry steps upon the thinnest of thin ice. "A science of morality" has great need to be a true science—else it may easily become a "science of immorality. In other sciences, mistakes may be made with impunity, for no great and irretrievable harm may result; but those who undertake to teach "a science of morality" must be right from start to finish - else, where Christianity and the teachings of the Druids? "To know our work and to do it well?" A very nice looking sentence indeed. But think of all that it includes and involves. By 'our work," he means, of course, our duties, or else he means nothing that is worth talking about in connection with "a science of morality." Does Freemasonry, then, undertake to teach the whole duty of man? We shall sec.

We need hardly say that the Cathblic turns back at this point. Dr. Mackey can lead a true Catholic no farther. The words "a science of morality" indicate so tremendous a claim that the Catholic refers Masonry and its claims to the Church, right here.

In the Catholic view, there is no place in this world for more than one 'science of mora ity." He can understand the presence in this world of some contentions and disagreements as to what doctrines and teachings are properly included in such a "se'ence." In the present condition of the Christian world, he sees such contentions and disagreements in actual operation. But at least be can see that all the Christian sects, by looking back along mistaken routes of travel and broken lines of communication, can trace some kind of descent from the Catholic Church. But, which of these sects originated Masonry? Which of them, as a Christian body, proclaims it or stands sponsor for it? None of them, the Masons say. Here then, the adherents of all Christian denominations might well turn back. They do not, but the Catholic, at least, does.

Is this a Christian sect? A word or two now, from Grand Commander Albert Pike. His words are addressed to the members of the 17th degree or Knights of the East and West:

'This is the first of the Philosphical degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite, and the beginning of a course of instruction which will fully unveil to you the heart and inner nysteries of Masonry. Do not des-pair because you have often seemed

Dr. Mackey says, in his Symbolism, light and have as often been disappointed. In all time, truth has been hidden under symbols and often where veil after veil had to be pene-trated, before the true Light was reached, and the essential truth stood revealed? Morals and Dogma, page

> Is it a Christian sect? Which of the Christian sects has announced a method or system of spreading "true reserved to those who pass through seventeen degrees (and not all of it given to them then), and by which the great body of its adherents stop short at a "knife and fork degree"?

Dr. Mackey says:

"A Mason who commits to memory the questions and answers of the cate chetical lectures, and the formulas of the ritual, but pays no attention to the history and philosophy of the institution, is commonly called a Parrot Mason, because he is supposed to repeat what he has learned without any conception of its true meaning." Encyclopaedia of Masonry, p. 561

Then there are the "Bright Masons." Dr. Mackey tells of them as follows:

"A Mason is said to be 'bright' who is well acquainted with the ritual, the forms of opening and closing, and the ceremonies of initiation. This expression does not, however, in its technical sense, appear to include the superior knowledge of the history and science of the institution, and many bright masons are, therefore, not necessarily learned Masons, and, on the contrary, some learned Masons are not well versed in the exact phraseology of the ritual." Encyclopaedia, p. 130. paedia, p. 130.

Speaking of Parrot Masons, Dr Mackey says:

"Too many of them confine their acquirements to a knowledge of the signs and the ceremonies of initiation. . . . Masonry for them is nerveless—senseless—lifeless; it is an empty voice without meaning—a tree of splendid foliage, but without a single fruit." Encyclopaedia, p. 617.

Some Masons in France, Spain Italy and South America have managed to climb up to the fruit; but, of that, we shall have more to say, as we go on. Now another word from General Pike:

"The Blue Degrees are but the outer court or por ico of the temple. Part of the symbols are displayed there to the Initiate, but he is inten-tionally misled by false interpreta-It is not intended that he shall understand them; but it is intended that he shall imagine he understands them. Their true application is reserved for the adepts, the Princes of Masonry. The whole body of the Royal and Sacerdotal Art was hidden carefully, centuries since, in the High Degrees, as that it is even yet impossible to solve many of the enigmas which they contain. It is well enough for the mass of those called Masons, to imagine that all is contained in the Blue Degrees, and who so attempts to undeceive them will labor in vain, and without any true reward violate his obligations a an Adept. Masonry is the veritable Sphinx, buried to the head in the sands heaped round it by the ages.

-Morals and Dogma, p. 819.

We see that the position of the Masons of the lower degrees is not a happy or attractive one, as viewed by the "men higher up." Not only do they misunderstand, but they are "intentionally misled," and ye', so possessed are they by the notion that they are wise in Masonry, that the man who tries to undeceive them, "will labor in vain." And yet, they stand solemnly committed to uphold the system.

Next, we may inquire, how is such concealment to be justified. Let General Pike tell us:

"Masonry, like all the Religions, all the mysteries, Hermeticism and Alchemy, conceals its secrets from all except the Adepts and Sages, or the Elect, and uses false explanations and misin erpretations of its symbols to mislead those who deserve only to be misled; to conceal the Truth, which it calls Light, from them, and to draw thm away from it. Truth is not for those who are unworthy or unable to receive it, or would pervert it. So God Himself incapacitates many men. by co'or-blindness, to distinguish olors, and leads the masses away from the highest Truth, giving then the power to attain only so much of i it is profitable to them to know. Every age has had a religion suited to its capacity. . . . The teachers even of Christianity, are, in general he most ignorant of the true mean ing of that which they teach. There is no book of which so little is known is an incomprehensible as the Sohar. Morals and Dogma. pp. 104, 105. Now, what do honest, earnest,

reserved for some select class, or has God designed to be free to all men? wards that end, we stand ready to conceptions of the divive plan of salknowledge of truth, through a long gion alone, or deals with it fairly and on the point of attaining the inmost series of degrees in an oath-bound reasonably.

secret society, and be blind-folded, "intentionally misled," and "drawn away" from that truth, at the various stages of their ascent? Do the clergy of the Protestant denominations agree with General Pike, that they are themselves "the most ignorant of that which they teach?" The Catholic, of course, has turned back long

Now, then, having caught a glimpse of the manner in which Masonry portions out its teachings, its "light' and its "truth," what does all this "light" and all this "truth" consist of? Wherein is it contained? What form does it take? We call on General Pike to tell us:

"But Masonry teaches, and has preserved in their purity, the cardinal tene's of the old primitive faith, which underlie and are the foundations of all religions. All that ever existed have had a basis of truth, and all have overlaid that truth with errors. The primitive truths taught by the rimitive truths taught by the Redeemer were sooner corrupted and intermingled and alloyed with fictions than when taught to the first of our Morals and Dogma, p. 161, et

Here is a nice state of affairs. Christianity has broken down, and made a terrible mess of its work; and all religions have "overlaid the truth with error." But we must not despair, for regeneration is at hand. Mankind in general has lost "primitive" religious truth; but Freemasonry has not merely rediscovered it, but has preserved it. Mark you that. Most Christian citizens have been disposed to look to this church or to that for knowledge of religion. But why bother about churches? Why contend? Why argue? We are all of us wrong; but Masonry will save us. Receiving us, it will pass us on through the "Knife and Fork Degree," make us "Parrot Masons' and laugh at us; make us "Bright Masons" and tolerate us; makes us Masters" and respect us a little more; and so on and on; finally raise us to the 32nd or 33rd degree-only a few of us, though. Some of us will be stopped, lower down, "intentionally misled," "drawn away."

By what strange paths it will lead us, the Masonic authorities shall tell us, as we go on.

IN SWEET ACCORD WITH AN OLD OPPONENT.

We are often obliged to cross swords or cudgels, at the least, with the Presbuterian Witness. It is, therefore with much pleasure that we find, in a recent issue of that paper, a leading editorial with which we heartily agree. It is entitled " Canada's Destiny," and it expresses our own iews so well that we might have written every sentence of it ourselves -all but one word-one little word, which occurs in the following passage:

The question is too large for discussion in a brief editorial; but it eems to us that our present duty clearly is to foster, in every way we can, the sentiments of love and loyalty which we believe have such a large place in the hearts of the people of this Dominion, to the great nation to which we owe what is best in our political, social and religious life, and the strengthening of the ties that bind us to our brother Britons, the world over; leaving to the future the working out of the problems which do not call for immediate solution, but which shall become more clearly lefined as we go forward in the path of national progress.

Cut one word out of that, - the word "religious" and we adopt it. We do not feel just the same about our "religious" inheritance from Great Britain except as to that part called Scotland. Of course the Witness meant to include Ireland, though. Surely it would not leave out Ireland, in computing the religious benefits derived from across the Atlantic. But, there is another land which has left its mark, religiously and otherwise, on this Canada of ours, and that is France. To ignore Quebec is to be un-Canadian.

But the sentiments expressed are, otherwise, unexcep ionable. We have of en declared, and we again declare, that whatever the future may hold for Canada, the 'best that can be hoped for her by her most loving citizens, is that the British Empire may remain great, powerful and progressive, and that Canada may attain her full growth, her full strength, and Protes ant clergymen think of all her full vigor, as a part and portionthat? Is Heaven then, reserved for possibly in the future, the predominaan aristocracy of brains? Is truth ting part and portion-of a great and mighty Empire. To do a little to-Where, amongst all the theories and work shoulder to shoulder with The Presbyterian Witness or with anyone vation ever put forth by all or any of else; and, as Stevenson's queer old the Christian bodies, do we find the laird would say, "we'll agree fine," so doctrine that men must climb up to a long as the Witness leaves our reli-

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(By a special correspondent, of The Ave Maria; The sick conveyed to Lourdes this year numbered exactly 1015, of whom 265 were les grands malules, passen-gers of the White Train. They were welcomed to Our Lady's city by Mgr. Schoepfer, Bishop of Tarbes; Mgr. Dubois, Archbishop of Bourges; Mgr. Monnier, of Troyes: Mgr Savin, of Chalons: the Most Rev. Archbishop Vieira de Mattos, and the Rt. Rev. Sebastien Leitede Vacsoucellos, both of Portugal, Mgr. de Poterat, as usual, directed the Pilgrimage.

At the first procession of the Blessed Sacrament, on the 20th of August, a priest stood in the middle of the esplanade and gave out in a loud clear voice those invocations which the pilgrims have learned to love; it was Mgr. Dubois, praying with and for the sick with all the fervor of his soul. A boy of seven, in the first row, moved everyone to tears. "Lord Jesus," he exclaimed, "I can not see! Give me eyes that I may see, I will love you with my whole heart. I love the Blessed Virgin," And the child held up his hands in supplication tothe Sacred Host he could not see. He was kneeling, and followed on his knees a little way the Giver of all good gifts; but Our Lord passed on, apparently unheeding the childish prayer. After the Solemn Benedic-tion, however, there was a rush to the Investigation Office. It had been reported that a child was cured, and all who had seen the little blind boy thought of him. He stood before the medical examiners, healed. The case may be summarized as follows:

Francois Gall, seven years old, of Ducey (Manche). Ten months ago his eyes became covered with white pimples, which caused complete blindness. At home, he used to drink Lourdes Water, praying thus: "Holy Virgin, cure me!" But, as the cure did not follow, the child said to his parents: "If I went to his parents: "If I went to Lourdes and found the Blessed Virgin and prayed to her very, very hard, maybe she would give me back my eyes." Little Francois' prayer was granted just at the end of the procession. The doctors present, among whom were Dr. Boissarie and Dr. Cox, could state only one thing—the clearness of the boy's sight; in the absence of any medical document certifying to his disease, they forbore registering the cure, and telegraphed to Ducey for the necessary attestations.

To relate all the cures that occurred during the National Pilgrimage this year would be too long a task; only a few need be singled out for the edifi-cation of the servants of Mary in America, who will join their thanks-givings to those of her devout clients

Clarie Bignon, aged twenty-seven, was a patient of the hospital of Rennes (Illeet-Vilaine), where she was treated for chronic myelitis, a disease of the spine. Her recovery was des-paired of, and the journey to Lourdes caused her extreme fatigue. On emerging from the water, she fainted; and she was unconscious when con-veyed to the esplanade for the procession. Indeed, her end seemed so imminent that the Abbe Hauw gave her absolution and the last indulgence. When the Blessed Sacrament passed, she felt acute pain in her back and limbs, and also an inclination to stretch her legs and to sit up; but she was prevented from doing so by an apparatus encircling her waist, contrived to counteract the shaking of the cars. This obstacle being moved, she assumed a sitting posture the end of the procession; she would have risen but had no clothes, except a coverlet upon the mattre ss.

is microrales had been an invalid from the age of seven. In October, 1898, the goustom try pain in her back grew more acute, her lower limbs curled up, and no remedy was of any avail to strengthen them. Dr. Desplats, the distinguished professor of the University of Lille who examined Claire Bignon on the 20 h of August, reports the natural in evements of the arm and left leg. The right one-less affected-does not yet extend completely, but no pain of any kind remains. The professor himself intro-duced the girl to his colleagues.

Another case connected with hers is that of Madam Therese Marie Clement, aged twenty seven, of Drancy (Seine) She was a prey to a variety of ills,—was paralyzed, had a floating kidny at floating kidney, etc. At the passage of the Sucred Host she experienced nothing, but said interiority: "Lurd, if I may not be cured myself, allow me at least to see a miracle." Just then she saw Claire Bignon restored to health. In order to watch her better, she made a m vement; and, in doing so, realized that one ners it was

A cure that took place before the Grotto on August 21, and was witnessed by the multitule, deserves not cr. The subject was a little girl of eleven years, named Therese Font-aine, residing at 33 Rue de Cheby, Patis. She bad always been in delicate health; her right lung and left hip were affected; she was confined to bed, and during the last two years ganglions of considerable size formed like a chain round her neck. A constant cough and the emaciation of the body left no doubt as to her disease. Her father had died of consumption. When six years old, this afflected child had measles; at eight, diphtheria; and at nine, meningitis. Sunday, August 21, while reciting her

Rosary, the child felt a sharp pain in her hip, then stood up and walked. She remained on her feet during the whole of the afternoon, and followed the procession without fatigue. The breating is now plainer than ever breating is now plainer than ever breating is now plainer than ever the procession. langs were pronounced, after examination, to be in a normal state; all pain had ceased, and of the ganglions not a trace was to be seen.

Joseph Buret, a carpenter of Laval it go (Mayenne) and fifty-six, was an in-mate of the Hotel-Dieu at Laval from An 1906 to 1909, owing to a painful and incurable affection of the stomach. To sooth his sufferings and constant

Notes of the National Pilgrimage to age of 1909, he lost, from the very first lungs. day, his craving for morphine, and glance, even refused it when offered. He left small. Lourdes on the 23rd of August; and on arriving at the station of Bordeaux at daybreak on the 24th, jumped nimbly from the train and danced on the platform before his wondering fellow-travellers. He then returned to the hospital of Laval, to se.ve as an infirmarian, being perfectly sound in every respect. Dr. Buquet, physician of the same hospital, was at Lourdes this year, and presented his former patient at the Bureau des Constata-"From the day of his return from Lourdes," declares the doctor, he has never asked for morphine Any one who knows how long and difficult the treatment of a morphinist proves, and sees a cure so sudden and so complete, must recognize that this in itself is an undeniable intervention

The supernatural atmosphere of Lourdes, the unceasing prayer, elevates the soul so completely above all earthly interests that death in that holy spot would fain seem a privilege, -nay, even a reward. The torchlight procession on Saturday night, August 20, was led by one of the most charit able brancardier of the White Train-M. Groulet, a merchant from Gisors, sixty-two years of age. With extra-ordinary fervor, he sang The Ave Maria while directing the stream of 50,000 lights before the Rosary church. At the end of the procession, he turned to the Grotto, sang a last Ave. dropped on the ground, and died while being taken to the hospital. M. Groulet had acted as brancardier since his conversion ten years ago. after the miraculous recovery of his own daughter. Arriving at Our Lady's shrine, he had said to some friends: "Lourdes is a place I would like never to leave. I should feel happy if I were to die here."

Happy and holy deaths, as well as restoration to health and prolongation of life, are thus vouchafed at Lourdes. No pilgrim but receives a favor of some sort. Those who are soul-sick are invariably cured; while those whose physical infirmities are, no doubt for their souls' sake, unrelieved, find the precious balm of resignation.

Some Facts About the Lungs.

From "Good Health" by Frances Gullek Jewett.

If your clothes are very loose around the waist, take a long, deep breath and see what happens,

Your ribs rise higher and higher; you get larger around the chest; your waist is bigger. While you are doing this you really feel as if you were working with your body. And so you are: your muscles are pulling up the ribs and you are stretching out the lungs with the air you put into them. In fact, our lungs are like a pair of useful bellows; we pull up the ribs and the air rushes in ; we drop them down and the air streams out of the nose and mouth.

These wonderful bellows work day and night, when we are asleep and when we are awake, from the time we are born until we die; but how little we think about them! how little we do to take care of them !

Fortunately they are in a strong cage with bones on every side. The backbone is behind, the ribs are on the sides, and the breastbone is in front.

Some day when your father does not know about it watch to see how many times he draws his breath every minute. some men breathe fifteen times a minute; an elephant breathes only eight times, and I have heard that a mouse breathes a hundred and twenty times each minute. This breathing is so important that we should die in a few minutes if the air could not get into our lungs. too, the more air they hold the better it is for us. Each lung is somewhat like a big sponge. If you could take a piece of one of them in your hand and squeeze it hard, you would make a large slice look very small. The reason is plain. The main part of each lung is a bunch of branching tubes. It looks like a tree hanging downwards; only in the tree of the lungs every twig and branch is hollow, and you know a bunch of hollow tubes can be squeezed up small.

The largest tube is at the top. This is the windpipe, Now press your finger up and down in front of your neck and you will find several ridges. They are rings of carrilage which hold the windpipe out round and firm. All the air you breathe goes from your nose or mouth down to the lungs by this road; but when a bit of food or water tries to make the same journey, we cough and almost strangle in try ing to get it out. At the same time we know that the trouble is with the little swinging door of cartilage between the windpipe and, the food pipe, It did not shut down soon enough and the food went the wrong way.

You can see that the windpipe has two branches; one goes to one lung and one to the other. After that, each of these branches divides and keeps on subdividing into smaller and smaller branches and twigs, until the real skeleton of the lung is a beautiful

The air sacs are very small, but there is one of them on the end of each twig. They are so tiny that nobody sees them without a microscope, and there are so many of them that all the blood of the body comes to them and goes away again. brings carbon dioxid gas when comes, and it takes oxygen when it

for the body to use. The reason for breathing is now plainer than ever; whenever we take a good breath of fresh air we send a quantity of this oxygen into our lungs; and of course, the more we draw in the deeper down it goes and the more the blood

Any man, woman, or child can see that every tube of the lungs ought to be kept open so that the air may go in To sooth his sufferings and constant vomiting, the doctors used to inject morphine, and the patient got into the habit of injecting it himself, as often as ten times a day. Conveyed to Lourdes with the National Pilgrim-

You can tell such a girl at a As a rule ber waist is very

THE CASKET

Some people used to think that a small waist made a woman look delicate and beautiful, but in these days we are sure that it makes her look ignorant and out of shape. think so because we know what she has has done to the inside of her body. She has squeezed up hundreds and thousands of Fir tubes and air sacs until they are like a useless sponge. When that happens, neither the lungs nor the blood can possibly get as much rir as they need.

The worst of it is that the less air

our lungs get the easier it is for them to become diseased. When every air sac is full of air, the blood takes the oxygen out of it as fast as possible; it also leaves its load of carbon dioxid there in place of the oxygen.

There are, then, two things that the lungs do for us all the time; they take oxygen into the body with the air for the blood to use, and they send carbon dixoid out of the body because the blood is through with it.

Misleading Names.

A vast number of incorrect notions are acquired by reason of misleading names; but, after all, is it of any par ticular importance, so long as we get what we are after? For instance, we go into a shop and ask for a Dutch clock. We get a clock, the kind we are after, so it does not really matter that it is not Dutch clock at all, but a German manufacture. Practically all the wooden clocks called Dutch are made at the village of Freyburg, in the Black Forest. It is all due to mispro-nunciation — "Deutsch" in German means "German." Nothing is more natural than to as-

sume that India ink comes from India, but it does not, and never did, any more than did India rubber. The first originated in and comes from China, and should be called Chinese ink, as it is in France, and the latter comes from rubber plantations in the East as well as Central and South America.

"Let's have an old-style country dance !" someone exclaims, and immediately there jump into the mind visions of red-cheeked lasses and stout lads dancing gaily in the barn. The term, however, is simply a corruption of "contra dance," from the Latin contra, or opposite, and means a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines, and has nothing to do with the country.

Camel's hair brushes are not made from the hair of camels, but from hairs from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. The hair of camels is, how-ever, used for making fine fabrics such as shawls, rugs and underclothing, and is sometimes mixed with silk.

"Genuine French brier-root pipes are not made from the roots of brier, but from the root of a white heath which reaches a considerable size and is cultivated in the South of France for pipe-making nurnoses. The name is derived from the French "bruyere, the dialect form of which is "brier, meaning heath.

We have a firmly-fixed notion that a centipede has 10) feet, and naturally, but we are misled by the name. Count There are about thirty feet on the largest size.

Acknowledgments.

For additional acknowledgments see page 5 Mary I. (ameron, Swringfield,
J. W. McGillivray, A. adi on,
Colin McGillivray, A. adi on,
D. D. McDonald, Lakeva.e.
Dr G. Townsend, New Gia zow,
Stephen Mosween, Ironyu e,
Mary Fraser, Dorchester,
R. B. Afckenzie, Christmas Island,
Jos A. McLean,
Nett D. McLonald, Grand Narrows,
John N. McKenzie, Christmas Island,
R. R. McNell, (iper's Cove,
Patrick J. McNel
No. man M. McNe'), " Patrick J McNel

No. man M McNe', "
Michael D MoNe', "
Norman D McNe', Benacadie,
Rory H ccNe', Benacadie,
Rory H deNe', Francis P McNeil, Christman Island,
Michael J McNeil, Christman Island,
Jame' A McDonald, Castle Bay,
Archie A McLean, Christmas Island,
Dr A W M'ler, New Waterford,
Wm J O'Neill, "
Michael McLe'an, " Dongald McIssae. "
John A Firnn. "
Mrs Wm Jefferjau, "
Peter Burke. "
Jos J McDonald, B S, "
Mpril J Lweeney, "
Ha. y Murphy, "
Sylvester shaunahan, fouth Bar,
Jas B McGilly y Victoria Mines,
Hichael Rabolit, or, Lingan,
Jas Fin lugham, Sydney Mines. Sydney Mines, Alex McDonoe,
Peter Tomney,
W Then Day,
Din Merritt
John Conno.ly,
Dra McDonick,
a bert Somers,
Michael Harrietha,
John C Harrietha,
J W Francis,
A D Stee e,
B G Gi'lls,
D McCarthy,
Alloe McEachern,
Murd en it Gills, ard en a Guns oma Pendervast, " st John B de R, Whitney Pier, r St John B de R. Veter Carlin,
lohaci J McNell,
lox R Wenen,
Vn McL ac,
S McDonald,
olumbus Club,
dward Doyle,
d F Finlay,
tev F it acintosh,
tephen Gillis,
ohn R McDonnell. John R McDonnell, Dan E McDonad, Hector McNett, Alex T - cNett, Hector McNett,
A J ncDonaud,
A J ncDonaud,
T B Buckiey,
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N Gillis,
M multins,
Mrs J i nuibert,
Jos McL.ty.e, caledonia Mines,
Jas larget,
J J sic.uty.e. Michael actuals, Malcolm Merherson, Jos E McNeil, los E McNeil,
E M Grace,
John J Sci'herson,
Edward W'lliams,
Neii R McNeil,
John Mason,
John S McNeil,
Angus A McDonald,
John Buchannan,
James Warberton,
James Warberton,
John J S Coonald, Gardiner Mines. John J. McDonald, Gardiner Min-John A. McGlidvray, Bridgeport Patrick Browder. Malcolm P. McNell, Daniel J. Cooney Joseph McMillan, "Johanna Lickinson, "

Tonic or Stimulant?

There is an immense difference between a tonic and a stimulant. Up one day, way back the next; that's a stimulant. Steady progress day by day toward perfect health; that's a tonic. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic, a strong tonic. The only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. Do not stimulate unless your doctor says so. He knows. Ask him. Do as he says. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Constipation is the one great cause of sick-headache, biliousness, indigestion, bad breath, debility, nervousness. Has your doctor ever recommended Ayer's Pills to you?

Letter to the Editor.

A WEEK-END RETREAT.

To the Editor of America: A French workingman, who recently made a retreat at St. Die, kept a diary of his experience, the following extract from which is of interest

Saturday evening—Here I am, on retreat, boxed up for two days. How long it will feel, indoors most of the time this fine weather. Two days saying prayers without the chance of a chat or a shave! What an idea of the Abbé P——, "You will see," said he to me, "that it is not so very hard.

Sunday, 11 A. M.—I am beginning to have enough of this retreat business. It's all very fine, but it's not for a fellow of my make-up. The Abbé has given us some stunners in the way of talks. He is all right too; he shook me up every time for about ten minutes, and I kept saying to myself: "Old fellow, you've got to get a move on you if you want to get up where he ays a Christian has got to be.

But this kind of thing takes too much thinking for me. I—well, I can't do it, that's all! True, I kept from talking in the dormitory, and that's no joke, but this morning going to the chapel I couldn't hold my tongue; the

are too good for my fancy. The idea of my becoming a pious fellow like R-! Why it makes a cold shiver run up my back bone. I've made up my mind anyhow to go to Confession this evening and do the best I can, but that business over, au revoir! I'll go straight home.

Sunday, Sp. m.—I've been to Confession—and I tell you it was hard work. The operation lasted—yes, twenty good minutes. I'm not a big sinner, but mon garcon, what a menagerie of stupidities and inconsistencies of all kinds of foolishness we discovered. I say we, because M. l'Abbé discovered at least half of them. There will be some chopping in the woodyard for me, but 'tis settled; I'll

stick to it to a finish th's time. Monday evening—The retreat is over. I feel like crying. How quickly this last day passed, so full of the sweetness of a good Communion. . . . I'm too worked up to untwist my thoughts on paper, but I know this much clearly, I'm bringing home shot and shell for a fight, and I know now what a fight means. I know the strength a good Confession and a good Communion give a tellow, and for Communion give a tellow, and for fear I don't stick to my guns I've got some friends who promise to tack me up. Then I'm coming back to get another touch of the same brush. The Abbe has promised to get us together again next year, and of one thing I'm sure: you'n find me there every time.

Missing Mass on Sunday is the parent sin. It is the cause of causes when there is a question of Catholic defection. Human respect, scandal. mixed marriages, secret societies, bad literature, and evil associations have slain their thousands; Mass-missing

America with an army of bad Catholies, who constitute solarge a percentage of our population. It has decimated thriving parishes and paralyized the influence of the Church in many American communities. It has been olight upon the Catholicity of many European countries, and by breeding general indifference it has encouraged poliation and plunder on the part of politicians, who rightly believe that they have nothing to fear from people who do not think enough of their re-ligion to turn out to Mass on Sunday.

believer alike, and supplied an additional argument in support of the pernicious doctrine that one religion is as good as another. It has ever been the first step in the downward road that leads to the loss of faith, apostacy and irreligion; in short, it is the basic weakness, the parent sin, at whose door almost every form of present-day Catholic defection can rightly be laid.—Church Progress,

Macaulay's Wonderful Memory.

Lord Macaulay, on one occasion repeated to himself the whole of 'Paradise Lost" while crossing the Irish Channel.

At another time, while waiting in a Cambridge coffee house for a post-chaise, he picked up a country newspaper containing two poetical pieceson the "Reflections of an Exice the other "A Parody on a Welsh Ballad "-looked them once through, never gave them a further thought for forty years, and then repeated them without the change of a single

was like a dredging ner, which took up all that it encountered, both good and bad, nor ever seemed to feel the burden. Very much unlike a dredge net, and more like a strainer, are the minds of some other persons, who carefully select what the will retain or who have a natural facility for remembering special classes of facts— George Bidder for figures, Sir Walter Scott for verses and Mezzoranti for

Sir Walter Scott, quoting the old Borderer who had no comman of his memory, and only retained what hit his fancy, says that his own memory was precisely the same kind. It sel-dom failed to preserve most tenacious-

las slain its tens of thousands.

It has filled the cities and towns in

Macaulay's mind, some one has said,

Missing Sunday Mass.

It has scandalized believer and un

ly a favorite passage of poetry.



One Barrel of Flour Instead of Two

of flour for bread and another for pastry. Now, OGILVIE'S ROYAL

HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is an all around flour. It makes not only the very best bread but also the very best cakes, pies, biscuits, rolls, muffins, pop-overs, pancakes, dumplings, anything that you want to make or bake from

"ROYAL HOUSE-HOLD" saves money and trouble. Instead of having two barrels of flour in the house you can get along much better with one. And you can be certain that it is always uniform-will always Bread or Pastry.

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Even if "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" cost a great deal more than ordinary flour it would be well worth it for it is more nourishing.

You can't afford to buy impoverished flour at any price. You can't come out right whether for afford to skimp on health. And you do skimp on health when you buy flour

just because it costs less than "ROYAL Main Street, ANTIGONISH

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Session opens

August 30th, 1910. For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean

192 Pleasant St., Hallfax, N. S.

Notice is hereby given that any per son trespassing or throwing down fences or allowing their cattle or horses on my meadow or farm at St. Joseph's, in this County, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

HUGH R. McDonald, St. Joseph Now at Stellarton, Pictou Co St. Joseph's, Antigonish, Sept. 6, 8

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

W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

Farm For Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupie by the late Donald McDonald, Alian's son containing about 200 acres of good land, we wooded and watered and conveniently local near school, post-office, etc.

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

Farms for Sale.

I am agent for the sale of a number of good farms. Write for particulars. ALLAN MACDONALD, Barrister, etc.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a fam or any male over it years old, may homest a quarter-section of available liginimion and Manitoba. Saskatchewan or Alberta applicant must appear in person at the lost ion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the trict. Entry by proxy may be made at agency, on certain conditions, by fair mother, son, daughter, brother or since of tending home steader.

Buties — Six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three has homesteader may here within mor mile his homestead on a farm of at least oil acress solely owned and occupied by him ohis father, mother, son, daughter, brother sister.

is father, mother, son, daughter, espaiser.

In certain districts a homesteader in standing may pre-empt a quarier section side his home-tead. Price \$3.5 per Dulles — Must reside upon the homestead pre-emptice six mouths in each of ax from date of homestead entry (measure time required to earn homestead pat and cultivate fifty agree extra.

A homesteader who has extrausted his his stead right and cannot obtain a pre-empty enter a purchased homestead in ordistricts. Price \$1 per ac re. During reside six months in such of three years that of the pre-empty enter the provided by acree and areet a house worth the provided by acree and areet a house worth the provided by the first provided by the Minister of the interest of the later.

29, 1910,

Lards GRAY s, Etc.

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Picton Co. ept. 6, 1910.

Manager, Sale

ale. a num ber particulars. ALD, iter, etc.

RTH-WEST IS

of a family, y homestead inion isnd in terts. The the Domin-for the disnade at any by father, sister of in-

upon and three years-ine miles of least cighty by him or by brother or

A SUMMER EPISODE.

By Sarah Franc's Ashburton in the Ave

on a secluded portion of the Piazza a seashore hotel sat two ladies, one by in early summer. They were gantly dressed,—too elegantly for degantly dressed,—too elegantly for hat time of day, which was nine in he morning. One leaned back in a arge rocking-chair, fanning herself agreedly; the other was making a cetense of embroidery, though the ild rose begun several days before an not progressed beyond the second

I was still early in the season, the iment of guests. Said the elder of the two to her companion, who mintance she had made that morn-

Lam afraid I shall find it very dull here, accustomed as I am to a gre o

o in a few days," replied the other.
This house has been the subject of
ligation for many years. My husand, thinks, however, that it can be
comed up satisfactorily to all parties aking depositions since Sunday.

people well recognized as prominent members of a certain class of society, on the edge of which the other lady was still hovering, with a strong hope of soon passing the magic circle.
What if by her tactless remark she

mi-thrusts they themselves are ac stomed to receive. But the other

"Yes," she said thoughtfully, "I might to have known. I have so often heard my husband mention Judge Wilcox in the highest terms. I re-member last year, at the time of the iall of that large apartment building in Clarendon Place, Mr. Sparks thought it a fine thing of the Judge to refuse to conduct the defence. No e is better calcula ed than he - my husband-to distinguish between good and bad work. And the mason y of

cetly, in the tone of one upon whom a light had suddenly dawned.—who was feeling that she had had her iming and could afford to be gracious.

"A brick-mason!" exclaimed the "Not at all! He is the r. Sparks of Sparks and Fowel."

the did. The fan lay idle on her capous lap, and she shook her head as ough a bee had lighted beneath the iffs and curls that crowned it. And now I should beg your pardon,

irs. Sparks!" was the amiable re-pinder from the lips of Mrs. Wilcox. And I am sure I do it with all my heart. The Judge has the highest opinion of Sparks and Fowel. I once heard him call them incorruptible." Thank you!" murmured Mrs.

For a moment there was suence.

Mrs. Wilcox remembering that her bushend had often said he would like to bushend had often said he would like to Mrs. Sparks. "It is fit for a queen." for a moment there was silence,-Mrs. Sparks hoping she might be ab e to bring the two men together for heir mutual benefit. With a sponment as though to maniduning to exist between them, the two ladies edged nearer each other.

My husband is here (I don't mind catholic Church," said the architect's wife, "You have heard, of course, that the rich Miss Van Anken is to bould one, — a sort of memorial chapel?"
"No, I hadn't heard of it."

"Yes, she is prepared to do it at once. She will be down here to-day or to-morrow to make the final arrangements. That is why we came."

"Ah, I see!" observed Mrs. Wilcox, with increased respect for the firm of parks and Fowel and correspond. sparks and Fowel - and correspondgly their female representative. After that the fanning began once ore, and the needle returned to its

"By the way," asked the architect's

No, gen leman or lady?" Neither. Very likely some schoolcacher or stenographer on her vaca-tion. I wonder that they admit such people here. Probably they do it to the out the servant's wages. I sup-pose rooms are cheap on the sixth

"Is she domiciled there?"
"Oh, I don't know! She walked up
bon the station and carried her own

"I'm not par icu arly interested in hat sart of people," observed Mrs. Wilcox, buiguidly. "But I agree th you: they ought to be kept in

the plazza; and, after a pleasant of the two ladies, their unkind suspicions and petty remarks on what had occurred, would not interest the reader.

The animadversions and criticisms of the two ladies, their unkind suspicions and petty remarks on what had occurred, would not interest the reader.

Tiskly down the steps.

"Did you ever!" exclaimed Mrs.

"O dear! I do hope we are not Mrs. Sparks could not repress an ex-

going to be annoyed by a pack of children. grumbled the other lady.

"I share your hope; but I imagine there is nothing to fear," observed her friend. "If she were a governess, the children would be with her. I fancy she is a lady's maid." she is a lady's maid." "She is wearing a bean ful linen

"Yes; and that blue cloth skirt must have been an expensive purchase. That kind of people put every cent they earn on their backs, you

"She seems quite at her case."
"Oh, they always do! They are very adaptable."

This remark called forth a ripple of laugh er from the two ladies, who passed the remainder of the morning in more or less harmless gossip,—carefully refraining, however, from wounding each other's feelings, though commenting freely on the faults and failings of their absent

friends and acquaintances.

About the middle of the afternoon Mrs. Wilcox sought a secluded summer-house, with a novel in her hand; ad, thinks, however, that it can be and up satisfactorily to all parties fall. He has been going about ong the farmers and old residents, ing depositions since Sandar. rived there, she found the young woman of the linen blouse and tailor-made skirt seated at one of the small tables. She seemed to be examining a map or chart. She looked up pleas-antly as the other woman entered, but Mrs. Wilcox gave no sign of having seen her. The girl sat very quietly, seen her. The girl sat very quiety, studying the papers before her; Mrs. Wilcox furtively watching her, resenting her presence, and inwardly fuming at what, if she had expressed herself in words, she would have styled the "odious self possession of such persons.

She was not to escape her new acquaintance, however. In a few mo-ments Mrs. Sparks came slowly along in the same direction. Glancing into the summer-house and seeing Mrs. Wilcox, she entered and seated her-self in one of the wicker rocks. Presently the pair began a whispered conversation, which, if there is any truch in the accepted adage, should have caused their neighbor's ears to burn. But she was so deeply engrossed in her task that she took no heed of their loud whispers or peculiar glances. At length she arose and began to roll up the papers on the table, conduing them with a wide rubber band. Sud-denly she put her hand to her breast and uttered an exclamation. She looked on the table and under it, the two ladies watching her with silent curiosity.

"I beg your pardon, ladies!" she said at last. I think I must have lost a precious gold cross after leaving the

"Was it so very valuable?" asked Mrs. Sparks.

"To me, at least, it was," rejoined the girl, resuming her search for the missing trinket.

As she moved the roll of paper from the spot where she had placed it on the table, the cross fell to the floor, resting at the feet of Mrs. Wilcox, who picked it up, and, ins ead of offering it at once to the owner, passed it to Mrs. Sparks who began to examine it. It was about two inches in length, beautifully chased, and encrusted with small diamonds. As enamelled leaf, studded with emeralds and rubies, lay across the centre. was a most delicate piece of workman-

ship.
"Ah, I am so glad I did not lose it!"

exclaimed the girl.

Mrs. Sparks continued to examine it.

"Did you ever see anything more beautiful?" she asked of her

companion.
"Never!" was the reply. "It is a chef-d'auvre certainly. And the design is so odd. The chasing is ex-

was passing in the minds of the other

two ladies. Now, Mrs. Sparks and her friend had, between them, only a hazy idea of who Catherine de' Medici had been. But they were aware of the fact that she had helped to make history; and, while her past ownership of the cross served in their minds to make it more desirable and valuable, the fact of its possession by the present owner rendered it, in their opinion, doubly strange and suspicious. Mrs. Sparks, the more daring of the two, again turned it over in her hand before she

'And where did you get it? The pale cheeks of the girl became crimson. She was small of saure, but her height seemed to overtop that of her rude inquisitor as, with head thrown by k and eyes flashing, she indigens the said. ind gna tly said:

"Madama, I am not at all aware that it concerns you. You have asked a most impertment question. Have

"Four cross!" said her interlocu or, incredulously. "What do you think.

Mrs. Wilcox?"

"Give it to her, of course," was the

reply. "It is none of our affair."
"But I am almost sure it does no belong to her. Probably she has appropriated it to her own use as an ornament, during the absence of her employer,—intending to replace it, I hope; and was very much alarmed when she though it lost."

"Give it to me at once!" exclaimed the girl, imperiously. Mrs. Sparks laid the cross on the

"What insolence!" she muttered, as the g rl, seizing the cross and the roll of paper, hurried from the arbor.

"Did you ever!" exclaimed Mrs. Wilcox, when she cou'd command herelf.

"The impertinence of some people!" is becoming almost insufferable!" said Mrs. Sparks.

"Probably she is a maid sent on in advance of her mistress or a governess, replied Mrs. Wilcox. "I see she came out of the most expensive suite in the house."

of the summer-house, as unworthy of being recarded here. But fully an hour was occupied in discussing the incident, when the setting sum, which was to convey their respective, and, we trust, respectable husbands might perhaps already arrived.

So it proved. As they neared the hotel, Mrs. Wilcox preceived the Judge standing on the piazza, fanning himself with his broad Panama; while

clamation of astonishment at what her eyes beheld. Seated under the shade of a pergola near the driveway was her husband; and beside him, earnestly engaged in pointing out something on the unrolled chart she held, sat the girl whom she had insulted an hour previously. The supper bell had rung before they separated, the young girl going in the direction of the French window of the suite

"Who is that girl, Ernest?" inquired Mrs. Sparks, after a hurried word of greeting and introduction. "How do you happen to know her?"

"That is Miss Van Anken," replied the architect, smilingly. "She has come down for a day about the up-to-"Ah!" exclaimed Mrs. Wilcox, in a

She had relied much on the coming of Miss Van Anken; confident, through her husband, of meeting that young lady; and counting upon the fact of being, like the benefactress of religion, a Catholic,—for such she was in name rather than practice. The belief they shad in respect to the confidence of the such sales to the confidence of the sales lief they shared in common, added to the business relations between her husband and Miss Van Anken, had seemed to her sufficient to promise great things in a social way. She had looked forward with much plessure to the moment when she would present the heiress to Mrs. Wilcox, whom, in her own narrow little heart, she

already accused of being a "snob."

But one sudden and devastating b'ow had scattered her deeply-laid plans; and, dreadful to contemplate, it was her own hand that had worked their destruction! She had been overtaken by the Nemesis which occasionally lies in ambush for such as she. There was just one way of escape from the humiliation, the mortification, that awaited her : either to plead illness on the morrow and until Mrs. Wilcox should have departed, or herself depart. The latter plan was not feasible: she must remain with her husband, to whom she could

explain nothing.

But she need not have passed a sleepless night, as she did; for Judge Wilcox and his wife leit the hotel early next morning, while Miss Van Anken took her departure shortly after. And the architect never heard the story.

Unemotional Ways in the British Courts.

There is something fine in the unemotional way in which the sensational case is dealt with in the British

There may be excitement out of doors. Within the precincts of the Court, all is calm. The judge is stern. The decorum is perfect. The policemen are stolid, but this need not hint supidity. The lawyers express the sense of responsibility.

The proceedings are regular to the last detail. The case proceeds from point to

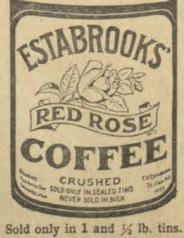
There is no excitement. The prisoner is treated with the most

scrupulous fairness. The lawyers present the case from the point of view of the prosecution and the defence. They make able pre-sentiments; but they do not provoke those hysterical outbursts which are expected in the United States Courts, and lacking which the trial would possess little interest for the morbid crowds which flock to the Courts for the compulsions of unwholesome ex-

There is morbidity, of course, in connection with every sensational trial; but in the British Courts the measured movement of justice; the permanency of the judiciary, which makes for indifference and independence; the high character of the judges; the social standing of the lawyers; the long and august traditions of British jurisprudence; the inflexible impartiality which marks the course of justice; the sense of gravity and decorum which stamps legal procedure -all tends to eliminate those excited feelings which are engendered when the judicial system lends itself to popular ciamors and obsession-the court itself sharing the tumultuous passions of the mob.

The flavor of

Estabrooks' Coffee is always the same, because its quality never varies. If you picked one tin out of a hundred the coffee inside would be the same as in the other ninety-ninerich, fragrant, temptingly good.



Try it for breakfast to-morrow

Anti - Clerical Rule-Awful Moral

Writing in the Catholic Times, J. C. Mc Walter, M. A., M. D., well describes the lamentable results of anti-religious Government in some of the countries of Europe. Time after time, he says, the correspondents of Catholic papers have drawn attention to the awful moral havoc in those countries of ing; while the architect came toward his wife, who was standing with Judge and Mrs. Wilcox awaiting him.
"Who is that girl Empet 2" trust. Some have sought to discount them as the exaggerated out-pourings of clerical reactionaries, anxious to malign those who derided their teach-

up-to-date account of the morals of modern Italy from a source neither Catholic nor clerical—from the Italian "O-h-!" wailed Mrs. Sparks, in a voice that sounded like a cry of hopeless and unavailing despair.

"Catholic lof the Lancet. The "Third Italy," as it is called by way of distinction from the "first" or pagan and the "second" or mediaeval, Italy, is, he points out, confronted with two social problems of vast pro-portions and bewildering complexity -to wit "how to antagonize and ultimately to control the tendency to alcoholism and sexual vice,"

The former of these (alcoholism) was practically unknown to the first or pagan Italy; the latter is in no wise less real, if not more obstrusive, than under the later Republic and subsequent Empire. Both are now "burning questions" before the legislature.

sober and law-abiding. Up to the "eighties" of last century the Italian, even of the great industrial centres, rarely drank to excess even has become common enough to lose much of the disgrace attaching to it, and, particularly among the youthism which has made the lower quarters or less frequented thoroughtares of Milan, or Fiorence, or Rome or Naples, quite unsafe for the respect-

The recent introduction of the "day of rest," far from conducing to healthy recreation or to the encouragement of refined amusement, has, on the testimony of such authorities as Professor Angelo Ceili, given a fresh impetus to dissipation, followed by the opening of "osterie" (liquor saloons) at hours when they used to

coming into collision with others similar condition or with the well-conducted citizen, male and

This impartial observer declares that sexual vice not less gross than what was familiar to pagan antiquity, and is described for us by Juvenal and Martial prevails-so much so that the Italian Government has been forced to take action. The Italian Premier has addressed to the local authorities, municipal and communal, orban and provincial, throughout the kingdom an energetic circular drawing their attention to the incentives conveyed in the pornographic "literature," printed and illustrated, exhibited at the shop windows of booksellers who

port to another, as to make detection

supremely difficult. Under Freemason influences the evil has so long been tolerated, and has become so profitable, that now it is armost insuppressible. Last year there were confiscated on the premises of one photographer in the French capital sixty thousand kilogrammes of obscene pictures; in the establish-ment of another the impounded postcard, photographs, figures in gypsum or papiermache of the most lascivious character required several wagons for their removal; while one vendor of "pornography," condemned to a term of imprisonment for his misdeeds, had been so enriched by his metier as to have a superb automobile in waiting for him at the jail doorway to take

him home on the day of his release! In other days when the Church sought to exercise pensorship on the di-semination of dangerous literature she was condemned as an enemy to the light. Now the Medical faculty reforced to call for the suppression

regions where an appeal to the merely animal instincts meets an all too ready response, and calls on them to indicate the degeneration induced by the merely an mal cult. It thus hopes to build up a state of things under which the grosser animalism can only wither and die. My experience, as well as that of most doctors, is that unless a strong religious influence be also in operation no demonstration of the devastating effects of vice has very much preventative effect. - N,

ally, says the New York Times. She raised four million sheep last year, potatoes out of 587,000 acres.

OVER 25 PER CENT

Of the People in the Civilised World Die of Lung and Throat Diseases.

Statistics gathered for many years, in many lands, prove that diseases of the throat and lungs account for this appal-ling number of deaths. Count up the deaths in your own neighborhood for two or three years back and see if this proposi-tion does not hold good there. That means that each of us stands ra-

ther more than one chance in four of falling a victim to these deadly diseases. If we have weak throats or lungs, or if we suffer from frequent colds or catarrh, the chances against us are considerably

This being the case, to trifle with a cold, or to allow a cough to hang on, is foolhardy, to say the least, particularly when it is now so easy to get a thorough-

Father Morriscy's Lung Tonic, commonly called "No. 10," quickly breaks up a cold and relieves a cough. But that is not all. It tones up the whole system, strengthening particularly the lungs and air passages which have been weakened by the cold. The result of a course of treatment with

No. 10 is not only the cure of the present trouble, but also the prevention of future Made from healing roots, barks and herbs, skilfully compounded, No. 10 is absolutely free from any trace of opium, morphine, or other harmful drug. For this reason it is perfectly safe for young or old.

Though other remedies may have failed, don't give up. Father Morriscy's Lung Tonic has cured others, even in the first stages of tuberculosis; and if you take it in time it is sure to cure you and keep you in vigorous health,

Don't take chances. Stop the cold before it gets a start. Trial bottle 25c. Regular size 50c. At your dealer's or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. mmmm

1000 Calf Skins; 1000 Wool Pelts: 5 Tons Wool for which

Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Boots and Shoes Crockeryware, Shirts, Overalls, Etc.,

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

mmmm For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Cholera Morbus

Pains and Cramps, Children or Adults.

There is nothing just as good as Gates' Certain Check

At this season of the year every family should have a bottle of this superior medicine in the house, as it might save life before a physician can be called. Try one bottle, and join with those who already pronounce it the best, as well the cheapest on the

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere at only 25c per bottle C. Gates, Son & Co.'y. Middleton, .. N. S.

FOR SALE A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS Apply or write to

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Barrister, Antigonish, N. S.

A RAINY DAY NEED NOT JOYMENT OF YOUR OUT DOOR WORK OR SPORT WEAR A TOWER'S 146004 MOH BRAND SLICKER It is guaranteed to keep you dry in the hardest TOLD EVERYWHERE TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD.

FOR SALE

Residence on St. Andrews St. Six acres excellent intervale adjoining.

30 acres of land at Harbor. with summer cottage, cook house and barn,

A180 100 acres woodland at Briley Brook Terms easy. Inspection invited.

WANTED

Thousands of Hides, Pelts and Calf Skins,

Wool, Talow, Etc.

Our cash prices are always leaders. Take your stock to our local agent

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and get the biggest prices on the market for everything you have. ARSCOTT & CO.'Y

One carload just received. Best workmanship, ma-

Our prices are the low-

Do not buy till you call

BONNER'S.

Hides! Hides! 5 Hides Wanted

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

4 eeeeeeeeeeeeeee

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm situated at Rear Arlsaig owned by he undersigned is offered for sale. It consists of 369 acres of excellent land, on which there is bundance of hard and soft wood. For further

MRS. EDWARDJ. CODY, Kaslo, B. C

Temperate Drinks

Now that the hot weather has arrived, you should add a bottle of LIME JUICE to your order, as it kills typhoid germs. We also

ROUS' CELEBRATED

Staple and Fancy Groceries always on hand and all goods guaranteed or money refunded.

D. R. GRAHAM

In the County Court, for District No. 6.

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

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

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

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

1st: Beginning at a stake two rods East of the

les: Beginning at a stake two rods East of the Bridge at lannery, running down stream five rods to a stake, thence eastwardly five rods to a post marked "A," thence four rods and ten links to a stake marked "A" at the public road thence along said road nine rods to the place of beginning, containing one half acre, more or less. 2nd Lot: All that lot of land at Goshen, described as follows "Beginning at a firtee on the Eastern side of the public road marked A X, thence along said public road marked A X, thence along said public road southerly fifteen rods and five links to lands owned by Mrs. Jordain, thence along the course of said land until the strike lands known as David Sinclair's farm, thence along said land easterly eighteen rods and fourteen links to a stake marked J. M., thence along said land easterly eighteen rods and fourteen links to a stake marked J. M., thence northerly thirty rods and thriteen links to a stake marked J. M., thence westerly twenty four rods to the place of leginning, containing five acres, more or less, and the buildings, etc.

3rd Lot: All that lot of land at Goshen on the East side of the road to Fland at Goshen on the East side of the road to Flands at Goshen on the East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the road to Flands at Goshen and East side of the place of leginning, containing two where it turns to Flahers & Hoad, thence along said road to a juniper stake, thence easterly to a juniper stake in the foundation of an old fence, thoree northerly along said fence to place of beginning, containing two acres, more or less, being same lot deeded by above mentioned Alex Sinclair to Margaret Jordain as per Reg. Bk E, page 222. The said lands having been levied on under an execution issued o

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

1. 8 YRE. CARIES.

ETC. can Life

R, ETC. ATISFACTORY

910. ar address

at any peraty, will be

A WALL.

Intigonish.

der in good ection along in per acret iomestead or of six rears fluctuding tead patent.

ed his bone pre emption d in certain uties — ausi ne years, cui worth \$100. the Interio

I shall not mind it, as we expect to

The other stiffened perceptibly.
Is your husband a — a — stenog-

Her vis a vis smiled serenely.
"No; he is Judge Wilcox," she re-

replied.

"Judge Wilcox! Oh, I beg your parion! but when you said—"

"It is of no importance, I assure you." observed the lady of the embroidery, coldly; using her needle for a toothpick, and staring into vacancy with a far-away look in her eyes.

Her companion wielded the fan more slowly; she felt thoroughly unconfortable. The Wilcoxes were easily well recognized as prominent.

ad lost a precious opportunity. The Judge's wife perceived her em-harrassment, and enjoyed it as only they can who delight in returning the was not so easily daunted.

it house was shockingly bad." Oh, your hu-band is a brick-mason, s. Sparks?" said Mrs. Wilcox,

Sparks, once more restored to equan-

est the incipient friendline-s that was

gage a very small, straw suit-case.

There she is now!" whispered Mrs.

It may therefore be useful to give an

When Catholic principles were

the thin wines of his native country. Intoxication and the crime engendered by it were exceptional occurrences. Now there is an all too manifest change for the worse, Drunkenness corresponding to the "prentic" class of seventeenth century London -it is is the provoking cause of the hooliganable wayfarer.

be closed and by the thronging of the "Arm - linked youths meandering home

very news-vendor's, aye and even in

pose as respectable.

To check or supress the supply of that "literature" will tax, indeed, all the ingenuity of Italian officialdom, purveyed as it mostly is from abroad -Paris alone (as came out at the Anti-Pornographic Congress held there two ton and contriving to have it so con-veyed under fictitious labels, from one

of lust provoking literature.

The Lancet appeals not only to legislators, but to physicians, to exert their influence more effectively in

Ireland's Increasing Prosperity. Ireland goes on booming industri-

shipped nearly thirteen millions of linen from Belfast to the United States alone, and other exports were: Cattle, \$45,734,575; butter, \$17,883,-600; eggs, \$13,637,059. Of the acres of the "old s.d," 2,300,000 are in hay, 12,560,000 in pasture. That is more than three-quarters of the total acreage of the Island. The Irishman gets his

CARRIAGES!

terial and design.

est and we give good

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son.

DRINKS, Ice Cold. which quench the thirst and are good for the system. All kinds of

Tel. 78. Best Flour for Sale.

LAND SALE.

Between D. GRANT KIRK, Plaintiff,

TUESDAY.

forenoon,

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

Write, or apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD,
September With, 1910.

Antigorish Dated sheriff's office, Sept. 12, 1916.

ALLAN MACDONALD, Plaintiff's Solicitor on Excession.

THE CASKET,

FORLISHED EVERY TRUE-DAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CARLET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY I MITTED).

M. DONOVAN Manager.

Subscriptions Pa, able in Advance RATES-Canada, \$1,00 per year United States, \$1,50 fr

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

NOT TO UNCLE SAM'S LIKING.

That old and familiar habit of Uncle Sam's, of claiming everything and admitting nothing, in his discussions with other powers, has received quite a serious set-back in the verdict of the Hague Tribunal. Mr. John S. Ewart, K. C., one of Canada's counsel at the

argument, says: "From a practical standpoint the most important question, so far as Canada was concerned, involved the long-standing disputes as to the right of Americans to fish in our large bays. The United States contended that their exclusion extended only to three miles from the shore, following the sinuosities of the coast. Our view was that an imaginary line should be drawn across the mouth of the bays and that the three miles should be measured from that line. Our contention has been upheld.

"A subsidiary question involved the definition of the word bays—did it mean all waters known to geographers as bays or ought it to be confined to bays more than three miles in width. This has been resolved by adopting the compromise arrived at in the proposed treaty of 1888, known as the Chamberlain - Tupper-Bayard treaty-a treaty that was satisfactory o Canada but was refused confirmation by the United States Sanate.

Certain waters are declared to be bays - notably, the very important bays of Chalcurs, Miramichi, Egmont, and others. All others lying landward of a line joining heads or sides of indentations not more than ten miles apart are also held to be bays. This

is quite satisfactory. The most important point from a Newfoundland point of view was her assertion that the Americans had no right to fish in bays of any kind on the West and South coasts of Newfoundland. This point was decided in favor of the United States.

Some points of lesser importane were decided in favor of the United States. This is the first time, so far as our memory serves us, in which Great Britain has scored heavily over Uncle Sam in an international arbitration. The magnitude of the American claims preferred in the last half century has astonished the

The October Devotions.

The October Devotions, as held in p.evious years since 1883, are of obli-

daily racited in all parochist clurches, Roman Catholic Church was speaking and in public chapels dedicated to the starough him; and that the Clergy of Mother of God, and in all such chapels that communion ought to stand by the Ordina y may designa e.

morning, the prayers are to be said during the Mass (Sacrum inter preces peragatur); if in the af ernoon or evening (postmeri dianis haris) the Blessed Sacrament should be exposed and Benediction given. And we wish likewise that wherever the civil law permits it, the Sodali ies of the mo-t Holy Rosary make with devo ion the solemn procession in purlic.

For those who live in the country and are during the month of October engaged in harvesting, the Ordinary of the docest is empowered to postpone the devotion to November or December with the same privileg sagranted to the Oc ober devotions.

All who are present at the public recital of the Rosary, or who, if reasonably preven el recite the same in priva e, gain an indu gence of seven years and seven quarantnes, each

All who assist at these devotions in public at least ton omes, or, if law-rully hind red, perform the same as often in private, gain a plenary indus-gence, provided they receive the Sacraments of penance and the Holy Eucharist worthily during that time. Those who receive the Sacramen son the feast of the Holy Rosary, or withhe octave, likewise gain a Plenary

To gain these plenary indulgences one must pray, i. e., rec te at least the Our Father and Hail Mary five times. draw from the Italian Curia.

for the Pope's intention.

After the recitation of the Rosary After the recitation of the Rosary and Litany of the Blessed Virg'n the following prayer to St. Joseph is to be added by order of the Hovy Father during the month of October. An Indulgence of 300 days may be gained once a day at any time during the year for the devout regital of the prayer.

PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH.

We fly to thee, O Blessed Joseph in our tribulation, and having implored the aid of thy most holy Spouse, confidently invoke thy patronage also.

By the charity which bound thee to
the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of
God, and by the fatherly love with God, and by the fatherly love with which thou didst embrace the Infant which thou didst embrace the Infant Jesus, we knowly beseech thee to look benignly on the inheritance which benignly on the inheritance which benignly on the inheritance which is so soon to take benignly on the inheritance which is so soon to take and help us in our necessity by thy and help us in our necessity by thy accordance to Infant the Fope, and a sum of money for endarance, and a sum of money for end powerful aid.

most loving Father, all contagion of error and corruption; graciously assist us from on high, most mighty protector, in this our struggle with the powers of darkness, and as thou didst once rescue the child Jesus from near danger of death, so now defend the Holy Church of God from the snares of the enemy and all adversity Shield each one of us with thy p petual patronage, that imitating thy example, and supported by thy aid, we may live a holy life, die a happy death, and attain everlasting bliss in

heaven. Amen. HUGH P. McPHERSON, Administrator.

Letter from Rev. D. A. Gillies.

To the Editor of The Casket:

Sir.-I have read your editorial in last week's issue commenting on a recent sermon of mine reported in the

I appreciate the one or two complimentary references therein to my-

Your criticisms also are, I think, a decided improvement on the old-time methods and manner of controversy n religious subjects.' Indeed, they are worthy of a leading religious journal such as yours is; they indicate a spirit of Christian candor and cour-

Let clerics and journalists conduct their discussions and controversies in that spirit, and the time need not be far distant when Catholics and Protestants will have so thoroughly understood and appreciated one another's view-points of doctrine as to make the acrimony that once characterized such forever impossible. Let me state, however, that it is hardly fair to criticise me so wholly on the basis of a hurriedly written ynopsis as is that published in the

I am finding no fault with that journal; but in view of the fact that when I delivered my discourse I spoke for nearly an hour at perhaps a more than ordinarily rapid rate of utter-ance, I think it was quite impossible for a person making notes of the same to have reported it with absolute

The reporter did his work fairly well, but some of the statements in his synopsis are somewhat at variance with the exact forms of expression used by myself.

For example, I did not say that the late Father Tyrrell was a bishop; oh Since I first became familiar with the name and work of that distinguished ecclesiastic it never once occurred to me that a man of his views could be prevailed on to take

the "Bishop's Oath."
Neither did I say "that orders in
the Catholic Church do not even

acknowledge one earthly head,"
What I did say was: "Roman
Catholic priests need not lay so much stress as they do on the fact that Protestantism is divided into five or six hundred different sects; for while acknowledging a common earthly head the various orders of their church exemplify the principle of sectarianism inasmuch as they are often regarded more or less, as rivals the one of the other: and that even the Jesuitical Order of which Fr. Vaughan is a member, is sometimes regarded with alarm at Rome; and the special official head of that Order is popularly known as the "Black

Again, it was no assertion of mine that Fr. Vaughan said that Protest-

nim better than some of them are "If these devotions take place in the doing, for this doctrine is taught in every one of their churches and of their homes throughout Caristendon. Roman Catholics from earliest child-hood are taught that any form of religion not acknowledging the suprem-

acy of the Pope is not christian. You know, Mr. Elitor, that this is perfectly true; you in common with all others of your great church have been taught it, and you cannot deny

Now, this is as far as I went in com menting on Fr. Vaughan's attitude toward Protestants.

You try to make a good deal of what seems to you my ignorance of Church history inasmuch as I am reported to have said that the Old Catholic Church is hundreds of years old.

At the stage of my discourse at which I alluded to that institution I was discussing briefly the Sectarian principle already added to within

your church. I endeavoured to show the congregation that a movement had been in existence for hundreds of years in that communion that finally culminated in the withdrawal of a large body there-from that came to be known as the Old Catholic Church.

I said in this connection that there is therefore no guarantee that some of the orders, practically sects, now within the Church of Rome may not also at some time in the future with-

Inasmuch as you refer me to some work of reference" under the title "Old Catholic" I may quote briefly from McClintock and Strong's Oyciopacita of Biblical Theological and Ecclestatical Literature. In this work of undoubted authority I read the following words relative to the first Congress of the Oad Carbons Charles of the Old Catholic Church at Munich in 1871: "It was resolved to enter into communion with the Church of Utrecht, or the so-called Jansenists, who for about two centuries had maintained principles similar to those of the Roman Catholics, and inserted of remaining members of the Catholic Church in spite of the continuous anathemas hurled against them by

Further on in the same account ad: "The Congress applauded declaration of Professor Friedrich, of the University of Munich, one of the prominent theological scholars of the Church that the Old Catholic Church with all their sharpness and equalor, had already grown beyond the bounds originally observed, and that it was no longer exclusively directed against Papal infallibility but against an entire system of errors of One thousand years which had its climax in this novel doctrine of infallibility.

I gather from this account that the movement which had thus finally culminated had been felt through many centuries within the Roman Catholic Communion.

I presume it is from the reading of various authors such as that whence the above passages emanate that that great religious journal, The Presby terion (Toronto), under hate, September 15th, 1910, gives the following: "The Old Catholic hurch has existed in Holland for 1,230 years, during the last 200

I am, sincerely yours,
D. M GILLIES,
St. Paul's Manse, Glace Bay.

Septr. 26th, 1910.

[The above having been re-ceived after our editorial columns were filled, comment thereon is deferred until our next issue,—CASKET.]

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 15th, 1910, In many of the London churches on Sunday last a procession of our Blessed Lady, held in honour of her Nativity, synchronished with the great procession then wending its way through the flower-wreathed streets of Montreal, and many were the thoughts which spread like swallows to hover unseen above the Sacred Host and bless the day that had seen this glorious triumph under the flag which floats above the British Empire. The Benediction which followed was offered in many instanes in union with the closing scene of the great Congress.

To-day the scene is shifted to Spald-ing in Lancolnshire, where a beautiful Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes has been erected at the expense of a Catbolic gentleman in answer to a dream which he had at Lourdes. Solemn pontificial High Mass was sung in the presence of a large congregation from far and near, and afterwards a procession headed by red and blue cross ransomers was formed which marched through the beautiful grounds surrounding the church to the grotto, where the Rosary was sung and an eloquent address preached by Prior McNab of the London Dominicans. These local pilgrimages are becoming more popular every year, and are witnessed by crowds ef edified non-Catholies, in fact it is known that on more than one occasion our separ ated brethern have participated in them and even in the more official ones to centres of Catholic interest abroad, including Rome itself.

The official part played by the Church in every circumstance of life becomes more marked and more in accordance with the traditions of the past when the land was Catholic, eve day. If the Nation entertains podies of public men, she extends her welcome to those amongst them who are her children, while in the various The Devotions are as follows:

"From the first day of October to the second day of Nov mber foll wing, five decades of the Rosary and the Litany of the B'essed Virgin shall be daily posited in all respect to the second as a soules religion that "Protestant or the public good. Just now the Conference of the Institute of journalists is meeting in Local daily posited in all respect to his famous declaration that "Protestant or influence and her energies are ever exerted for the poor, or the various interests of the community, her influence and her energies are ever exerted for the public good. Just now the Conference of the Institute of journalists is meeting in Local daily posited in all respect to the poor, or the various interests of the community, her influence and her energies are ever exerted for the public good. phase of the lite of the poor, or the dral last Sunday in a body by special invitation of the Administrator, places being reserved for them in the nave. in which Henry II. engaged. Man The preacher, Father Anseim, of the laws owe their revision and reform Capuchin Fathers in Rome, dealt with the undoubted power of the press to-day, and while he declared that it was great Archbishop's martyrdom created the journalist's proper duty to

"Shoot folly as it files
And catch the manners living as they rise
Laugh where we must, be caudid where we
can "

he suggested that honour and respect nad still a place in the editorial office, and that the welfare of peoples, the peace of numanity, and the ethical progress of men were things to be eated with singleness of purpose For the Church he only asked of her opponents, or the neutral host, a fair field, and from her own sons charity, honour, truth, and loyalty in the exercise of their high profession. And to the chivalry of the world's press he commended the venerable

Bishop of the Vatican. Like her master, the Good Shepherd, the Church still goes forth after the sheep which was lost, and though all those dweders in the murk of the London slums who at this season find their way into the green lanes of England have not gone astray, a large number of them would be without the sacraments or the means of satisfying. the obligation of Sunday for a period varying from six weeks to a couple of months did not the brown Brothers of Francis, who omehow seem partiquiarly at nome and appropriate amongst these roral surroundings, toilew them into the solitudes of the Kentish hopfields and there set up their little canvas missions, one for each great centre, employing sometricts and for those old or feeble members of this strange congregation who are unable to get over the distance to the central Mass tents. The Kentish hop gardens are a very lovely sight, green and fresh in the early sunlight, affording shade in the noontide heat and dewy and sweet in the dusk of brief harvest, which gives them fresh enderance, and a sum of money for

Protect, O most provident guardian a blending of these two so feasible had of the Holy Family, the elect children antedated by a good many decades the for the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr., those who have seen the Play and can days of Dr. Dollinger. a blending of these two so leastlife had antedated by a good many decades the days of Dr. Dollinger.

Further on in the same account I read: "The Congress applauded a ling all the centres yearly, had come to say the Mass, and the people came in are the most loveable people in creation if you know the way to their hearts, and that way is sincerety. Their naviete, their independence, their humour, philosophy, and heroism are something undreamed of by those who have not made themselves familiar with such London thoroughfares as " Lattle Hell," which | tread the paths made holy by lies not ten minutes walk from a region of hotels of the palatial order,

and in which, alas, there are many of

our Catholic poor.

Well, to go to the other side of the Island, or a little beyond it, a zealous Catholic Priest has just seen his efforts on behalf of a poor and little known people crowned with success. Father MacDonald was touring England a short time since appealing in the wealthy Churches for his hand Thanking you in advance for space in your valuable paper. to hear Msss but a shanty storm buffetted and reeking with the salt smeil of the fish by which they earn their bread. They need the daily consolutions of religion, for day by day their frail boats go out at sunrise, and the wives scan the sunset sky with anxious eyes eve by eve "for those that may never come back to the land." And now at last Father McDonald has returned triumphant and happy to his poor but beloved flock, and this week the Bishop of Argvie and isles came across the water to Eigg to solemnly open the substantial and elegant new Church of St. Donan which has been erected on the lonely isle as the result of the good priest's preaching tour in southern parts. Alas that the islanders have dwindled year by year, as the stalwert young men have departed from the humble roof tree to seek a competence, denied them in their own land, in that land of hope across the water. But for the past year the emigration statistics for Scotland, and particularly the Highlands, like those of Ireland, have greatly fallen, and though it is seldom never that those who have gone reture, those who remain are now more likely to stay and save the old Catholic crofter families from complete extinction after they have kept the faith with the tenacity of their race through so many dark and bitter years. Now when "in our dreams we see the Hebrides" we shall also see above the waves of that stormy coast the red light of safety which glows before the Tabernacle in St. Donan Church, that beacon which points the one true harbour of refuge

for the mariners of life. Catholics and antiquarians are taking a great interest in the discoveries just made in Essex by the Woolwich Aachaeological Society. whose excavations have unearthed the remarkably preserved ruins of a great Abbey known as Lesnes, founded in the 12th century. The walls are now uncovered to a considerable depth, and though they are reduced, by want of funds, to working in the ruins themselves with pick and spade the small Society which is responsible for this great find are so enthusiastic that day by day some fresh beauty or treasure is revealed. The Lady Chapel has been located, together with three other chapels, the cloister garth, a portion of the surrounding cloister, the Chapter house, and small chamber beneath the Lac

Chapel which was apparently distinct from the crypt, and is believed to have served the purposes of a reli-quary. The founder of the Abbey was Richard de Lucy, a man whose name should be more prominent in English history, since he was Chief Justice of the realm and acted as regent during the wars with France in which Henry II. engaged. Many this de Lucy, and though he aided the King in his struggle with Becket, the such an impression in his mind that he later retired from his high positions in the state and built him the Abbey of Lesnes as a peace offering to God, becoming one of its first Canons. His two sons were also Churchmen, one being the Bishop de Lucy, who added the glorious choir to Winchester Cathedral, while the other, Walter de Lucy, was Abbot of Battle in 1171. A search for the tomb of the founder under a bay tree, said to have been planted in 1620, by Sir John Hippersley, the then owner of the property, to mark the spot resulted only in the finding of a rifled stone coffin. But another very lovely tomb has already rewarded the earchers, that of a de Lucy of the 13th century, the recumbent figure in surcoat and armour, with crossed legs indicating he had fought in the holy wars, being a rate specimen of that wonderful and extinct art which ornamented the most delicate sculptures with gold leaf and faint tints, that in most instances have not withstood the test of years, and which may be imagined by those who are familiar with the soft pale tints used in the baroque work that adorns the Churches of Bavaria. One of the workers tells us that his toil is more interesting than gold digging, for every urn of the spade unearths some new and unlooked for treasure, some wonderful tites decorated with ecclesiastical or other arms, or some thing like the Irish system of the lovely old glass fragment, sometimes Stations for the most outlying disa complete pane. Oh, this England of ours, is she not a valley of such dry bones as these, and shall not the Spirit of the second spring moving over the face of the land some day whisper to those dry bones of our ancient shrines and abbeys, "Arise

On his return from Canada Father Bernard Vaughan is booked to give some readings from the poets in aid of Catholic charities, the first taking place at Liverpool, where he lands. It is probable also that a large feature of the autumn programme of Catholic

in London to illustrate accounts by affairs has prevailed in Liverpool an illustration by the thousand and one little things which strike the observer. their members to two a year, in pli By the way surely Americans must be congratulated on the delicate and beautiful thought by which they have give so much trouble to an overwork shown their appreciation of Anton police, and appeared to find gre Lang's devotion to his sacred role, for he and his wife are about to visit the through distinctly Catholic and Iri very scenes which he has done so much to make vivid realities before the eyes of thousands. This pious or Kensit and their followers, and humble peasant with the great mission to an unbelieving world, is about to Hocking may legitimately indulg tread the paths made holy by

"Those blessed feet Which ninoteen hundred years ago were nalled For our redemption to the blitter Crose"

for the University Travel Bureau of for the University Travel Bureau of Boston, Mass., are taking Herr Lang to the Holy Land as their guest.

The French government crop estimate is: Wheat 262,889,745 bushels against 355,573,652 bushels in 1909.

For some time past a better state of now comes the welcome intelligence that the Central Orange Council have decided to limit the official parades of of the weekly or biweekly pageant rowdies which has been accustomed delight in selecting a route which portions of the City. Very little has been heard recently of Messrs, Win really looks as if Dr. Horton and Sil nally turn into shilling shockers with such startling titles as "Shall Rome reconquer England!" Garnotious,

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The discovery of a plot against the of the Emperor of Japan is re-

Shall Ro

ATHOLIOUS.

ent crop est 9,745 bushel s in 1909.

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WEL FLOU

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E CANOFI

ERS

Manager

The first severe frost of the season Manitoba and Saskatchewan held October 12 in Boston by Catholic societies in observance of the new ing operations are about completed.

Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, is ill on board the steamer Princess Mafalda, and is returning to Italy from South America. His state of mind is said to be serious.

Crippen, the doctor accused of the nurder of hiswife in England, who was arrested on board steamer in the St. Lawrence and taken back to England, has been found guilty by the coroner's

on Tuesday. He died in a few min-

Hon. W. S. Fielding is suffering from a slight attack of facial paralysis. He was resting with his family at Chester, N. S. On Monday he left for Montreal to seek medical treat-

President Taft has announced that in his message to Congress in Decemher he will' recommend the appropriation of \$2,000,000 to begin the work of fortifying the Panama Canal and that provision be made for two new Dreadnoughts.

George Chavez, a young Peruvian aviator, flew over the Alps last week, making the trip in forty-five minutes, as he descended, his airship became unmanageable, and fell heavily to the ground. Chavez suffered severe injuries, from which he died.

A dozen persons lost their lives and eleven others suffered injuries wreck of a west-bound Rock Island passenger train running to Denver from Kansas City, Friday, a cloud-burst having carried away a bridge. The locomotive and mail car went it to twenty feet of water, and the chair car telescoped the smoker.

The New York State Workingmen's Federation in convention at Saratoga last week unanimously adopted a resolution against prohibition. The

dead and injured from the wreckage until relief parties arrived from Fort Wayne and Bufton. So many prominent inhabitants were killed

deneral News.

Another aviator, Polllot, was killed Charles, France, Sunday.

the census bureau's annual report on mortality and covers about 35 per cent. of the population. There is an actual falling off of 149 in the number shall not have cause now or hereafter.

holiday will be the largest, and in many ways the most picturesque, ever held in that city is the confident prediction of those who are working out the details of the celebration.
During the last week the plans have been rounding into shape, and the main features of the day have already been arranged. The first estimate of 50,000 men expected to parade has been abandoned, for the application of societies to secure a place in the Last week violent storms, accompanied by deluges of rain, have done great damage to the vineyards and other orchards in Southern Spain. Eight villages were under water from these to six feet.

Tagingly that it is now is number vill be nearer 75,000. In case of good weather the paraders are expected to total nearly the latter number. There will be four points of review. Archbishop O'Connell will be at the corner of Atlington and Bragon streets, at the State House James H. Graves of Chicago, commercial traveller, swallowed strychnine in the Public Gardens, Halifax, gerald will be on the Common, and gerald will be on the Common, and Chief Marshal Col. John J. Sullivan of the 9th regiment, M. V. M., with his staff will be at the Park square. In the Holy Name division there will be eleven divisions, with Joseph J. Sheehan as first marshal. William J. O'Brien, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus, will be marshal of 8,000 members in line. In the Italian societies, which will have the right of cielles, which will have the right of line, will be 6,000 men, while delegations from the Hibernians, Foresters, Portuguese, Lithuanians, Poles and others will turn out in large numbers. The 9th regiment, M. V. M., and other uniformed military bodies, including coast artillery companies, jackies, and marines from warships, which have been ordered to Boston harbor for the been ordered to Boston harbor for the day, will be in the line. A medal designed for the use of every part of the state as a souvenir medallion of the day has been prepared.—Boston Herald.

Lieutenant Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia passed away at an early hour on Tuesday morning. His death was not unexpected; for several months he was seriously ill, and with the hope of recuperating his strength, he spent these months at Guysboro, where he died. A large-hearted man of most theerful disposition, he made friends everywhere, and though a public man, for years in the heat of political strife, he was, remarkable to resolution against prohibition. The resolution was in part: We denounce prohibition as a breeder of illegal traffic in liquor, of dives and light traffic in liquor of divergence of the liquor of the liq joints. At the same time we are for temperance."

A feud between two German miners at Sydney Mines culminated in the shooting on Friday morning last at 6 o'clock of Stanley Gaetz by Joseph Domgela. Gaetz was struck in the could be provided the position to the satisfaction of the course of the same time was a prominent figure at large gatherings on important occasions in social life or in the political arena of Nova Scotia. While the duties of Governor do not entail much responsibility, he was singularly at home in the Governor's chair, and the position to the satisfaction of the course of the cour shooting on Friday morning last at 6 o'clock of Stanley Gaetz by Joseph Dongela. Gaetz was struck in the breast and in the jaw. He was taken to the Hospital where he died. Dongela evidently had prearranged the shooting.

A recent official statement is to the shooting.

A recent official statement is to the shooting. A recent official statement is to the effect that India is now more prosperous than for several years. The winter crops of rice, cotton and wheat have been exceptionally good, and the agricultural prosperity of the country is said to be "completely reestablished." It is stated, also that political unrest is leasened without the political unrest is leasened with the political unrest is leasened with the political unrest is leasened with the political unrest is leasened without the political unrest is leasened with the was called to the bar in 1872, and was called to the bar in 1873, and was effect that India is now more prosper- Dalhousie University, taking his B. A.

sengers. She will cost, when completed, \$5,000,000. The France will run on the service between Havre and New York. She will be placed in commission in about a year.

By the collison of two electric street cars a terrible accident occurred at Bluffton Ind., on Sept. 21, in which forty-three persons were killed. The accident occurred in an isolated place and very little was done to take the dead and injured from the wreckage until relief parties arrived from Fort Wayne and Buffton. So many prominent lephylitants were killed. prominent inhabitants were killed that no business was transacted for several days.

While it seems to be conceded that the "veto" conference in Great Britain will end in failure, the impression prevails that the question of local self-government for the three king-doms, which it was rumored was dicated Roosevelt's confidence. He was elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, defeating Vice-President Sherman, the candidate of the Old Guard. The Roosevelt contingent are known as Progressives. There were 1012 votes cast in the convention of which Colonel Roosevelt received 567, and Vice-President Sherman received 445, thus electing the leader of the Progressives, by a self-government for the three kingdoms, which it was rumored was
under discussion, will be pushed
forward. Last week Mr. LloydGeorge made a speech in which he
spoke of Wales as independent and
tree, and Mr. Alex. Murray, M. P., the
shier whip of the radicals, declared
the time was not far distant when
there will be an all-round home rule
scheme. The seed sown by the Irish
nationalists is bearing fruit.

In 1900 there were 2.854 homicides in
that portion of the United States
covered by death registry laws and in
the same area 8,402 deaths) due to
suicide. The figures are suplied by

actual falling off of 149 in the number of homicides as compared with 1908, while there is a decrease of the suicides compared with population, bitter and acrimonious speech. With There were fewer births in France in 1900 than in any year for which a people crop of the Annapolis the birth, 3058; injuries by horse to birth, 3058; injuries by horse at birth, 3058; injuries at birth, 3058; injuries by horse at birth, 3058; injuries at birth, 3058; injuries by horse at birth, 3058; injuries at birth, 3058; injuries by horse at birth, 3058; injuries at birth, 3058; injuries at birth, 3058; injuries by horse at birth, 3058; injuries at birth, 3058; inj velt leaped to his feet and asked for a full hearing for the speaker. Comp-troller William A. Prendegast, of New York City, was the champion of the Progressive fight, and made a warm and spirited attack on the Old Guard. Chairman Timethy I. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, one of the Old Guard leaders, was one of the first to feel the effect of Progressive victory, for the delaying from the countries of the old Guard leaders.

delegates from the counties at a meet-ing retired Mr. Woodruff as State Committeeman, and elected Alex. Evans to succeed him. Acknowledgments. For additional acknowledgments see page 2 Samuel Dawe, St John's, Bd McGarry, "John Keating, Mulgrave, John Keating, Mulgrave, Flora Cameron, Boston, B. H. Whalen, Sydney Mines, Colin McNell, Fairmont, J. D. Campbeil, Halifax, Hugh F. Chisholm, New York, Alex D. McDonald, Harbor Bouche, L. Gillis, Gloucester, Srs of Charity, Harbor au Bouche, Alex Campbell, M. D. St. Johns, Chas Landry, Taylor's Road, F. Chisholm, Lunenburg, Angus Gillis, Arisaig, Mary Chisholm, Marydale, John McDonald, Arisaig, Mrs John H. Ferrult, New Glasgow, Mrs Angus McDoneld, Stellarton, D. F. McDona'd, Stellarton, Lauchy O. Handley, Stellarton, Alex Mahoney, New Glasgow, Fred Morin, Stellarton, R. D. McDonald, J. D. Mahoney, McMandel, M Michael McGillivray, "EU O'Riley, "Conductor Kelley, "WF Chisholm, Lourdes, Marcelia Welsh, New Glasgow, JE Burk, New Glasgow, DF Gillis, Stellarton, "U Gillis, Stellarton," Angus McDonald, Lourdes, how Dunn, Trenton, brose Hann, Trenton, braiss, "ence Power, New Perth, McLeod, New Glasgow, Coll, Stellarton, ardry, Stellarton, Stellarton, aph Mooney, " ph Mooney, ncis McDona d, McGiltiyray, New Glasgow, 8 Flynn, Thorburn,

John F McDonald, Mrs Hugh McDonald, Wrn C Ryan, John B McDonald, Mrs P Maguiro, Angus McNell, Alex B McDona Ned Delaney, New Glasgow, W B Woods, Westville, Dan McKinnon, Pine Tree, Jas Fitzgerald, James A McArthur,

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Thomas S McNeil, Westville Peter Sullivan, ""
Frank Kaculr, "
St. Mary's Y M T A, Hallfax
Maria Mcisaac, Concord
Ellen Bigley, Wellesiey Hills
Neil Morrison, Sydney Mines
T M Phalen, North Sydney
R H Butts. "
George Nicholson, "
R Hickey, " R Hickey.

N A McMillan

H E McEachern

'Arthur McDermett

Dan McDonakl, Sydney Mines
Thomas McArthur,

"

John E Sullivan

Thomas H Hartigan
John Cex.
Edia McNamara
John G Francis
John A McNeil
Ban McIntyre
John McMulin
James Cullen
Damien Boutiller

Thomas Hickey, Lorway Mines
Dr W J Egan,
Andrew Livingstone, Reserve
A R J McDonaid, Reserve
John Johnson, Lorway Mines
Richard Cusack
Fiora J McIntyre
Joseph Galitvan
Michael Author Flora J McIntyre "Joseph Galtivan Michael NcPherson, Reserve Mrs Donald Walker, Reserve Frank McKinnon, Lorway Mines Pe er SMcLean, Gardiner M nes, Annæw O Handley, "mrs Michael McIsaac, Glace Bay, Wm J Petrie, Joseph A McIntyre, "John J McKinnon, "

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at Barrington's Cove, Sydney Mines, N. S., will be received at this office until 4 % p. m., on Monday, Cetober 17, 1910, for the construction of a Wharf at Barrington's Cove, Sydney Mines, Cove Breton County, N. S.

Plaus, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S.; E. G. Millidge, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., and on application to the Postmaster at Sydney Mines, N. S.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand six hundred dollars (\$\$ 600,000, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary,

Department of Public Works,

Department of Public Works, Ottawa. September 15, 1910.

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Eucharist.

(By Very Rev. A. Thompson, Glace Bay, N. S.) (Continued from last issue.)

Since all argument has for its scope to produce a state of certitude in the human mind, and since in this matter we have to deal not merely with the human mind in the abstract, but with individual intelligences as well, prudence suggests that in selecting our line of reasoning we adopt that which is best suited to the mental condition of those whom we address, To bring conviction to the mind of one who rejects our position as false and absurd, to replace doubt with certainty in the mind which is wavering between the affirmative and negative, to strengthen and buttress the solid conviction of those who have always agreed with us, surely are not identical problems, and the mode of argument adopted for the solution of one might not be, so far as the others are concerned, productive of happy results. Viewing the vastly different mental conditions of believers, doubters, and scoffers, not losing sight of the one essential purpose of all disputations, the exponent of Catholic truth is called upon to exercise no small amount of discretion in setting forth the proofs of Christ's real presence in the Holy Eucharist. Let us take the ordinary Catholic, who has learned his catechism, but

whose state of life imposes no obligation to make a special study of any dogma. On Sundays he is an attentive listener to the religious instauction given in the parish church, which constitutes for him that amount of Christian teaching which is necessary and ought to be sufficient to ensure an intelligent knowledge of his holy religion. It will be admitted that our main concern is with this class of people. What line of argument, if any, should we adopt with these? I give it as my opinion, that the preacher when addressing such an audience on fundamental subjects, such as the existence of God, Irinity, the Incarnation, the Real Presence in the Eucharist, should never adopt the argumentative style. The proofs, if stated, should be so presented as to eliminate from the discourse every semblance of polemical treatment; for this latter treatment may often have the effect of modifying the intellectual be, ring of the hearers towards the particular truth thus treated; a change which, in many instances, might be injurious rather than beneficial. What is the normal attitude of the average Cathlic layman's mind towards the dogma of the Real Presence? It is one of firm conviction, a conviction, more-over, which, as I have endeavored to point out, takes upon itself the form of an instinct attaining its object as a matter of fact apart from all mental analysis. Now, when a statement, or proposition is subjected to formal polemical or controversial treatment, he ordinary untrained intellect is apt to perceive it in a guise under which it perhaps never appears to him. viz., as a debatable subject. It is difficult or us to make such a class of people fully realize that even those truths which are dignified with the highest degree of certainty, may be the legitmate subject of argumentative treat ment, with reasons alleged pro and contra. Their mental equipment is not sufficient to enable them to distinguish as readily as their teachers can. But, while avoiding all semblance of debate in treating of such august mysteries, the teacher or instructor of he ordinary Christian should consider t one of his most sacred duties to bring to bear upon these sublime truths whatever tends to accentuate their beauty, their majesty, their harmony with all truth, whether these occasions be directly from the Holy Scriptures from writings of the Fathers, or from other sources historical, liturgical or archeological.

best effect of expounding to his Catho-lic hearers the sublime mystery of Christ's real presence in the Holy Eucharist? There may be a legitimate difference of opinion as to the relative effectiveness of several argu-ments ith the class of hearers to whom I refer; I can, therefore, only state my own conviction. I think I may be pardoned if I hold that my conviction on this point is so strong that it would be difficult for me to exaggerate my estimate of the results which follow from explaining to our hearers the arguments De Conven-ientia set forth by St. Thomas in the pars tertia of the summa theologica. While the limited space at my disposal precludes anything like detail, I shall, nevertheless, crave

What paticular line of reasoning,

then, can the teacher adopt with the

your indulgence to state briefly my reasons for attaching so much importance to the reasoning of the angelic doctor. We have in the Holy Eucharist these four points to con-

First-The institution of a rite by Christ: Second-The exact nature and signi-

ficance of the rite thus instituted; Third-Its possibility; Fourth-What is called its conven-

This congruity results from variety of relations, to God's attributes, to the mystery of the Incarnation, to the plan of redemption and sanctification. It is, in a word, its harmonious adjustment to the whole scheme of revealed religion as set forth in the old and new testa-

Concerning the first point, no doubt has ever existed. The second has been called into question, the undivided conensus of both Eastern and Western churches standing for the full perfect, literal interpretation of the words of Christ, "This is my Body "This is my Blood," from this universal belief the reformers of the sixteenth century broke away, substituting various ideas and interpretations all agreeing in this, that the words are not to be taken in their literal serse. Regard-ing the third, namely, the possibility of the Real Presence, there can be no

sufficient to enable us to analyze their state of mind, we find that their objection rests mainly upon the fact that they regard as an incongruity what is, as a matter of fact, most conformable to the whole scheme of divine revelation, on, and what, if explained to them, they would soon acknowledge to be the crowning dory and perfection of the religion of

St. Thomas refers first of all to the perfection of the new law, the law of substance and reality, which has supplanted that of figure and shadow. The deliverance of God's chosen people from Egyptian bondage, the saving blood of the paschal lamb, the passage through the Red Sea, the wanderings in the desert and attainment of the promised land were types of the spiritual life and destiny of a far more highly favored people, for whom were reserved the gifts and blessings so far surpassing those lavished upon the children of Israel as the spiritual transcends the temporal, the super-natural the natural. The manua that fell from on high to nourish from day to day the bodies of the wanderers in the desert was a marvellous instance of God's loving solicitude for their welfare. Our Blessed Lord made use of this very instance in order to illustrate the transcendant dignity of the new dispensation.
bread of life, your fathers did eat the new dispensation. "I am the manua in the desert and are dead. If any man eat of this bread he shall live forever; and the bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world. The development of this analogy will show that the Christian dispensation would be lacking an essential element ot its perfection over the old were the bread "which endureth unto life everlasting" not the very flesh of Christ, "My flesh for the life of the world." Thomas reminds us that the

Real Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist is in conformity with His charity. "Ex qua pro salute Nostra corpus verum nostrae naturae sumpsit." It is strange that those who perceive an incongruity in the Real Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist can accept with equani-mity the doctrine of the Incarnation which is the outcome of the same infinite charity of God. As the Holy Doctor points out; "maxime proprium amicitiae est convivere amicis." It is amicitiae est convivere amicis. strange, I say, that any Christian who adores God Incarnate should object to what may be called the natural outcome of the same love which prompted the Incarnation.

St. Thomas views in the Holy Eucharist an object for the pertecting of our faith. The very foundation of Christianity is faith. Never, perhaps, has the disintegration of religious systems been so marked as in our day. Beliefs which were sacred and inviolable for centuries have been discarded one by one, until now we have in nearly every body of Christians a large and influential element with whom revealed and supernatural religion has given way to mere natural religion. For the deplorable condition prevailing on all sides, want of faith is responsible. Nor is there any other remedy for the ills that afflict Christianity to-day than faith. It is a striking fact that every Christian denomination which has rejected belief of Christ's real presence in the Holy Eucharist, has drifted on the rocks of unbelief. If Christ com-mended the faith of those who believed in His hidden Godhead, He has surely rewarded those who betieved in His human nature also hidden beneath the sacramental veils: for theirs is the heritage of faith not only in his Eucharistic Presence, they are the heirs also, with title indisputable of faith in His Incarnation. The sincerity of that faith has never been questioned. Its manifestation is visible to all; and I might add that on no other occasion is it more evident than in these Eucharistic Congresses. To the intelligent unbeliever this is a phenomenon, impressive but inexplicable; to the Christian it is the natural outcome of his faith in Christ, the same Christ who, walking and conversing with men in Judea and Galilee, asserted His Godhead, and Who today in Jerusalem, in London, in Cologne, in Montreal, proclaims to unbelievers His Real Presence in the

Blessed Eucharist. Speaking of the objections that are raised by unbelievers to the Real Presence, it should never be lost sight of that many of the incongruities urged against it by such people are due to a misconception of the doctrine of transubstantiation. For the Real Presence of Christ, as the Catholic church teaches, is through transubstantiation. Indeed, without the changing of the substance of bread into the body of our Lord there would be in the Holy Sacrament no truly Real Presence. The teaching that has been transmitted from apostolic times is that the bread itself is changed into the body of Christ. The very word the body of Christ. The very word transubstantiation (or its equivalent) goes back to the beginnings of Christianity. Now, it is the duty of every teacher of Catholic truth, who undertakes to discuss the mysteries of our faith, to be cuss the mysteries of our faith, to prepared for meeting objections and solving difficulties which either perplex the mind or serve as a stumbling block to the ready acceptance of the truths which he propounds. Since, then, the Real Presence of Ohrist in the Holy Eucharist is effected by transubstantiation, the Catholic teacher should have a sufficient knowledge of what the various schools of Catholic theology have held with regard to the exact meaning of the term. For while agreeing in all that is essential, they differ widely in their methods of explaining the manner in which the Real Presence of the Lord is effected. While no school of theological teaching has ever pretended to explain away the mystery of the dogma, nevertheless their several methods of exposition aim at removing difficulties which would otherwise present themselves as insuperable or tending to involve the mystery itself in evident contradic-

question among those who believe in the divinity of Christ. Those therefore, who reject the Catholic teaching cannot consistently do so upon the ground of impossibility. And if our While this is no fitting occasion for

of holding and expressing their own views and honest convictions, when such can be done without violating the rule of faith or charity. I am, therefore, permitted to state my opinion that the teaching of the ancient school is not only more in accordance with the authoritative declarations of councils than are the various theories of more recent schools of thought; but that it is also calculated to faciliate acceptance of the doctrine of the Real Presence by those who differ from us ; and to remove occasions of perplexity which may present themselves to those who have never doubted the proof of this august mystery. At the same time, if, in dealing with any particular person, it were evident that his difficulties or perplexities could be more easily removed by adopting such an exposition of the doctrine as is taught in schools of later periods, I should gladly avail myself of them in order to faciliate his acceptance of the doctrine, remembering that they not only have been recognized by Catholic theologians, but have had, moreover, for their champions some of the greatest lights that have ever adorned the church of God.

The teaching of the ancient school that transubstantiation induces no change whatever in the body of the Lord, but that its action is exercised as the substance of the bread, "substantia panis in Christi corpus praeexistens et immutatum convertitur," removes difficulties, which, to many minds seem insuperable. It is not rare to meet with people to whom the investing of the body of the Lord with a multiplicity of "ubi's" can never be made to appear other than a contradiction. There are others to whom the theories of actio productiva, or actio adductiva appear better calculated to solve the mental difficultties which may arise in connection with the holy mystery. In any case, the exponent of Catholic truth should be careful not to impose as of faith the teaching of any particular school; for the incongruities which some people might attach to such teaching would thus be fastened upon the dogma itself to the incalculable injury of the soul. The rubric in the Angli-can Prayer Book would seem to indi-cate that the theory of acto produc-tiva, or adductiva was regarded by its compilers as the authoritative teaching of the Catholic Church.

For us it is enough to know the

the essential truth, that the substance of bread is converted into the body of Christ, that His presence in the Eucharist is true and real and substantial. The truth of His Godhead was impugned in the beginning by some, even those who called them selves Christians. But the Church has triumphed over Arianism, which, powerful though it had once been, soon ceased to be a dominant factor in the Christian world, nay, it has even lost its claim to the title of Christian. The reality of Christ's presence in the Sacrament of His love has also been impugned, under circumstances, too, not unlike those which heralded the advent of Arianism. The day appears to be not far distant when the religious systems that have departed from the ancient teaching will have become a thing of the past, and when the rank and title of Christian will be regarded as the exclusive property of those who believing that Chri t is the Son of God, not merely by adoption and grace, but consubstantial with the Father, confess also that the bread which He has given for the life of the world is His flesh, not merely in figure or effect, but in very truth and sub-

Some Curious Burial Customs.

There is a world - wide custom among savages and barbarians of burying food and weapons with the body of a dead warrior, sacrificing stock at the grave of the pastoral chief and burying seeds of grain with the agriculturist. More than that, the dead chief must have attendants to provide for his wants in the new world; hence the horrible practice of sacrificing human victims at his bier.

By many savages the dead are supposed to be only asleep and likely to wake at any moment, so the departed spirit must be provided for any contingency. The Tongous race of the South Pacific place weapons and implements on the grave to be ready for service the moment the dead man awakes from what they consider his temporary repose. "And a like his temporary repose. "And a like course," says Herbert Spencer, "is followed by the Kalmucks, the Esqumauu, the Iroquois the Arucanians, the Inland Negroes, the Nagas and by tribes, savage and semi-civilized too numerous to mention, some of whom, too recognizing the kindred needs of women and children bury with women their domestic appliances, and with children their toys.

The need of clothes is also frequently remembered. Thus the Abipones hang a garment from a tree near the place of interment for him (the dead man) to put on if he chooses to come out of the grave; and hence the Dahomans, along with other property bury with the deceased a piece of clothes as a change of raiment when arriving in dead-land."

With the dead Patagonien was left whatever the deceased had while alive: with the Naga, any article to which he or she may have been particularly attached during life; with Guiana people, the chief treasures which they possessed in life; with the Paupan of New Guinea his arms and ornaments; with a Peruvian Incs, his plate and jewels; with the Ancient Mexican, his garments precious stones, &c.; with the Chibca, his gold, emeralds and other treasures. With the body of a Queen of Madagascar were placed an immense number of silk dresses native silk cloth, ornaments, a table and chairs, a box containing \$11,000 and many other things.

Real Presence of Christ in the Blessed experiences with such people has been Church accords to all her theologians, family, is by death of his children reduced to poverty. And in some extinct societies of America nothing but the deceased's land, which they were unable to put into his grave remained for his widow and child-

The dead man needs not only his inanimate, but also his animate possessions : so his live stock, his slaves even his relatives-are slaughtered. "With the Kirghiz chief, Herbert Spencer, "are deposited his favorite horses as also with the Yakut, the Comanche the Patagonian; with the Borghoo, his horse and dog; with the Bedouin his camel; with the Damara, his cattle; with the Toda, in former times, his entire herd; and the Vatean when about to die, has his pigs first tied to his wrist by a cord and then killed.

"The custom of sacrificing wives and slaves and friends develops as society advances through its earlier stages and the theory of another life becomes more definite, Among the Fugeans, the Amdamanese, Australians, the Tasmanians with their rudimentary social organiza-tions wives are not killed to acompany dead husbands; or, if they are, the practice is not general enough to be | English party.

specified in the accounts given of them. But it is a practice shown us by more advanced peoples."

It was in ancient America, however, that immedation to the dead was carried to its greatest extent. "In Mexico every great man's chaplain was slain that he might perform for him the religious ceremonies in the next life as in this. Among the Indians of Vera Pax, when a lord was dying they immediately killed as many slaves as he had, that they might precede him and prepare the house for their master. By the Mexicans the number of the victims was proportioned to the grandeur of the tuneral and amounted sometimes, as several historians affirm, to two hundred. In Peru when an Inca died his attendants and favorites, amount ing sometimes it is said, to a thousand, were immolated on his tomb.

"I was so ashamed of my husband once in London," said an American lady. "Among the ordinary tourist stunts which we did on our last trip abroad was a visit to Madam Tussaud's Waxworks. One of our friends asked us how we liked it, and my husband replied, 'Well, it impressed me as very much like any other

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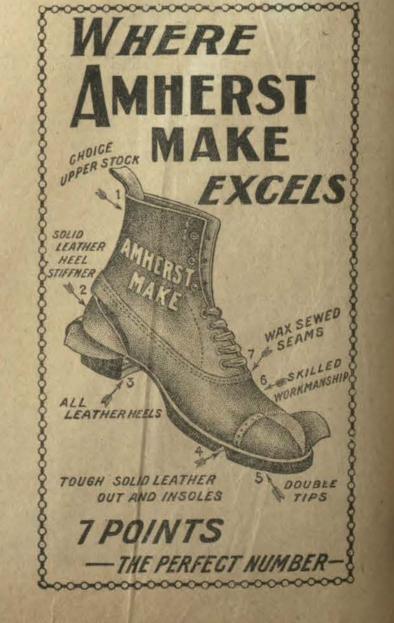
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WINNIPES, MAH.

The Rise of General Diaz.

During the three centuries of Spanish domination, sixty-three viceroys represented the majesty of the royal power in New Spain, or Mexico, as the country is now known; almost as many presidents have exercised supreme executive authority in the sixty-three years that followed the inauguration of the first president. Guadalupe Victoria, on Oct. 10, 1824. The first two vice-presidents headed revolutions; the second president, Guerrero, was captured by trickery, condemned to death and shot. Wars, rebellions, insurrections and popular tumults attended every one of the fre-quent changes of president until 1851, when General Arista succeeded, without popular outbreak, to the office vacated by General Herrera.

The constitution under which the

republic began its functions, suffered during the many years of ferment and agitation. After a precarious exist-ence of twelve years, it gave way to a new organic law, which transformed Mexico from a federation of sovereign States into a highly centralized republic, in which the several States were reduced to the humble condition of departments quite under the control of the authorities at the capital. It lasted until 1843, when another constitution, the work of the master mind of General Santa Ana, was promul-gated as the supreme law of the land. Every centralist feature of its prede-cessor was retained and the suffrage was greatly restricted by a property qualification.

The year 1857 was notable for the adoption of the constitution, which is at present in force, although it has been so persistently amended that only the name remains. It was as democratic as its predecessor was aristografic for its predecessor was aristografic for its predecessor was aristografic for its predecessor. tocratic, for it suppressed the senate and the office of vice-president, and made the republic strictly federal. The senate was re-established in 1874

and the office of vice-president was created anew in 1904.

Though the constitution of '57 fixed the presidential term at four years with no mention of re-election (art. 78), there was a quite general persuasion that one term was the constitutional limit. When, therefore, President Juarez offered himself for re-election in 1871, there were loud murmurs of discontent, especially as it was asserted that Juarist sympathizers had been chosen electors by means of shameless frauds at the polls. Juarez, the Indian, and Diaz, the

mestizo, were old friends. As a youth Diaz he'd been taught by Juarez and, grown to man's estate, had fought in the Juarist cause; yet he 'pronounced" against his former scholastic and political guide, and took the field with the tallying cry, "Less government and more liberty." President Juarez's death in office, on July 12, 1872, put a stop for a time to the revolution

lutionary moment. Diaz was no stranger to military tactics and war. In 1831, at the age of sixteen, he had enlisted in his native Oaxaca, and had done garrison and patrol duty when it was feared that the American invaders might attack the city; but he had a taste of real war in 1851, when he joined the forces which had risen against the dictator Santa Ana. Promotion was rapid. In two years he was captain; four years later, a colonel, and in the following year a brigadier general. He had been wounded twice and had shown great bravery and resourceful-ness at critical junctures. The people remembered, with enthusiastic grati-tude, the valor which he had displayed at Puebla in repulsing the French army of intervention on May 5, 1832, the "Cinco de Mayo" still kept as a hational holiday. Therefore, when Lerdo de Tejadany Corrial sought re-election in 1874, and Diaz again raised the banner of revolt, were armed risings in all parts of Mexico. Diaz established himself at Brownsville, Texas, where, with a lofty disregard for the neutrality laws, he prepared to invade Mexico, but his first hopes were dashed to the ground by the small number of recruits that joined his standard after he had crossed the Rio Grande. Returning to United States, he journeyed to New Orleans, where, posing as a Cuban physician, he took passage on a steamer

for Mexico. Unfortunately for him, among the passengers were some of his political opponents, who quickly penetrated his disguise, as their whispered consulta-tions and covert glances at him only too plainly showed. At the time, he was on the high seas and therefore under the protection of the American flag, which the steamer flew, but it would be different once he was within the jurisdiction of Mexico. As the vessel lay off Tampico, he resolved to attempt the desperate feat of reaching the shore by swimming, truly a hazardous undertaking, for the waters were infested with man-eating sharks. Yet he made the venture. He was detected and pursued and captured, for what could the stoutest swimmer do against a boat driven through the water by several pairs of brawny arms? While the steamer was on the way to Veracruz, he won the favor of the purser, who concealed him at that port until he could safely reach shore. Seven months almost to a day after landing at Veracruz, Diaz at the head of twelve thousand soldiers, entered the City of Mexico in triumph, Lerdo having fled at his approach. A cam-paign of pacification lasting two months strengthened his position, and on Feb. 11, 1877, he reentered the here. capital as provisional president. In Lal he election which followed, he was hosen for the term ending Nov. 30, 880. Having headed a revolution

against two-term administrations, he withdrew at the expiration of his term and yielded the presidential chair to his warm, personal friend, General Manuel Gonzalez, in whose cabinet he accepted the portfolio of Fomento, or Public Works. By 1 A, the undesirability of frequen y langes in the world they come to Geneva.

was restored, it was lengthened to six

anomaly is the success that has attended "one-man rule," as the administration of General Diaz has been not incorrectly styled, for he has called order out of chaos, has transformed the country, has given Mexico a standing abroad, and has maintained peace at home. A mere enumeration of what he has accomplished would make a list of tiresome length, yet in justice to him a tew of them ought to be mentioned.

practice, at one time distressingly common, of kidnapping and holding for ransom. The first rurales, it is whispered, were bandits who were won from their mode of life by being taken into the pay of the government with a promise of amnesty for the past in return for faithful service as rangers in maintaining public peace. Manufactures and sub-tropical agriculture have been developed, and foreign capital has been brought into the country. Schools and colleges have been so multiplied that illiteracy is

much less common.
One of the most vexatious points connected with trade with Mexico was the changeable market value of the silver dollar, or peso, which varied from 90 cents 39 cents, U. S. gold; under Diaz it is fixed and maintained at 50 cents.

It is well known that the City of Mexico is in a sink, having no visible outlet to the ocean. Not only did the summer floods destroy lives and property but also, as they receded, they left the seeds of frightful epidemics which wasted the helpless population. While the English were settling at Jamestown, the Spanish viceroys were grappling with the drainage problem in the City of Mexico. Money and human lives were not spared, yet the canal was not dug, the city was not drained. As one approaches the capi-tal by rail from Queretaro, one sees the great Cut of Nochistongo, a great gath in the hills, as useless for drainage purposes as if it had never been undertaken. President Diaz has drained the city and has thereby so lowered its death rate that from being one of the most insalubrious of the world, it now ranks near the head of the list from the viewpoint of public health. And the engineer who planned and carried out the vast undertaking was a Mexican Indian, Luis Espinosa.

Mexico is now traversed in all directions by railroads, which have come into being under the rule of Diaz. Perhaps the most important line in operation is that which, crossing the isthmus of Tehuantepec, connects the Atlantic and Pacific, thus becoming a rival by no means contemptible of our Panama canal in bidding for the

world's commerce.
On December 1, 1910, General Diaz will enter upon another term of six years. As he was born in 1830, it is hardly to be expected that he will see its end, for his once sturdy frame is yielding to that inexorable master, Time; we may well express the hope that before the end he may see realized even more fully those vast plans which he has thought out for the betterment of his country — H. J. Swift, S. J., in America.

A Teacher in the Making.

She was a popular young normal student, who had been to a party the night before, and as a consequence, was "not prepared" in the geography

The woman instructor, true to her method of drawing upon the general knowledge of a student rather than permit a failure, after eliciting two or three inconsequential "stabs" from her fair but jaced disciple, asked for the products of China.

The victim brightened, "Tea," she asserted, preparing to sit down.
"Yes, and what else?" encouraged the instructor.

The young woman smiled withsweet hopelessness.
"Now you can mention others, I am

sure. Just think about it."
"Tea," drawled the flute-like voice of the pretty girl, "and" puckering her forehead with an intellectual tour de force, "and laundry work."

What he saw in Geneva.

Rev. D. S. Phelan, Editor of the Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo., is at present touring Europe. Here is a description of what he saw in the home of Calvin, the "reformer'

Ten hours spent in the journey from Paris to Geneva is wearisome, but one forgets it all when he sees Geneva. Four cars were reserved to Americans; and ours was fu'l of the same people unreserved.

We arrived in Geneva at 7.30 and were driven to our hotel. When I was shown my room and I looked out on the Lake of Geneva I was struck with the unexampled beauty of the scene. No wondre tourists come

Lake Geneva is a magnificent diamond and around it are set a group of the most stately ho els in Europe. At night when the whole landscape is lit up one can scarcely believe that such beauty is entirely of this earth. We can well understand why Geneva has always been the favorite abode of

presidential office had so impressed-itself upon the citizens that no diffi-culty was experienced in altering the constitution in favor of the re-election
of a desirable incumbent. Diaz consequently was re-elected to succeed GonLife" and his "Love of God." Here zalez, and has thus far had no com- the Church suffered at the hands of petitor of note or weight for her proud and ambitious children; presidential honors. The first consti- here are to-day the sad effects visible tution fixed the term at four years, in living men and women of the havor a rainy night?

and so it remained in all kinds of made by heresy in the past few hunweather until 1904, when, at the same dred years. I went out early in the time, that the office of vice-president morning after my arrival to visit a church. I found one quite near my hotel. It was on a side street and did On the tace of things, Mexico is a not front on one; but it was a good-federal republic with many constitutional provisions taken bodily from going on when I entered. It was the our own organic law; but in practice feast of St. Anne and there was a it is far, very far, from the ideal set forth in its fundamental charter. spoke to one of the priests and he told Perhaps the best justification of this me that the Church was making great progress in Geneva. I fancy it is mostly by immigration from Catholic lands. At any rate Catholics are in a majority in Geneva now, he told me. I had a reason before my eyes. There in the city where Calvin ruled and where Servetus was burned was a congregation of devout Catholics going to Holy Communion on a Cath-

lake a list of tiresome length, yet in a stice to him a tew of them ought to ementioned.

Who has not heard of his famous

There were four confessionals there sat a priest in surplice and stole, rurales! They are neither policemen nor soldiers, yet they have freed the country from the curse of brigandage and have virtually put an end to the peal to the teetotalers of Switzerland. It was the address of the central body of total abstainers in Switzerland and gave the times of the meetings of the general and particular bodies. Yes, the priests are at work over here, and the results of their zeal and activity are everywhere manifest. The Catholic churches are full, while in the Protestant churches there are as many worshipers as there are around the big lions on the quai.

Bring Your Prayer Book to Mass.

The prayer book is a good companion at mass. It fosters devotion and explains the meaning of the different parts of the mass. Of course, if one knows all the prayers of the mass by heart, well even then our advise is, "Bring your prayer books to mass." Generally it will be more devotional to read the prayers than to say them from memory. And very few know them well enough to say them with-out a prayer book. If ever or any-

out a prayer book. If ever or any-where a Catholic ought to show a little piety it is at mass. Sunday after Sunday you can see young people and sometimes old people, too, kneeling in the church during mass, but that is about the only thing you can say of them. They use neither prayer books nor beads to keep their minds on the great sacrifice before them. They mope and gaze around, and that is about all they do. There are other ways of hearing Mass besides using a prayer book, but for the great majority of people the use of the prayer book is the best way.—Catholic Messenger.

Girl Babies in India.

If babies born in India could choose whether they would be boys or girls it is very certain that there would be no girls at all, for, while the coming of a "a man child" is welcomed with delight and looked upon as a great honor, that of his poor little sister is felt to be almost a disgrace and even

her mother is ashamed to pet her.

When a boy is born the neighbors hasten to show their pleasure by making strange sounds on a big shell which serves them for a bell, and bring him glittering trinkets and many small pice or trifling coins. If the new arrival be a girl, however, they take no notice of her at all, and in days gone by the poor little mite was often thrown into the Ganges.

Hindoo mothers believe in many strange gods, and one of them is Shasthi, whom they call the children's goddess. When a baby is six days old its parents make offerings to her, imploring that she will take it under her protection. Then they place beside it a pen and ink, with a piece of gold and a piece of silver and various other gifts. This done, they leave the baby alone for awhile, for they fancy that now the god of fate will come into the room and write on its forehead all that will happen to it in after

A Sort of Relation

The lawyer eyed the woman in the witness-box in patient deepair. Then he rallied visibly.

"You say, madam," he began, "that the defendant is a sort of relation of yours. Will you please explain what you mean by that—just how you are related to the defendant."

"Well, it's like this," replied the witness, beaming upon the court.
"His first wife's cousin and my second cousin's first wife's aunt married brothers named Jones, and they were cousins to my mother's aunt. Then again, his grandfather on his mother's side and my grandfather on my mother's side were second cousins, and his step-mother married my husband's step-father after his father and my mother died, and his brother Joe and my husband's brother Harry married twin sisters. I ain't ever figgered out just how close related we are, but I've always looked on him as a sort of cousin."
"Quite right," assented the lawyer feebly.—Inter-Mountain Catholic.

October.

There's no use o' sighin' fur roses that's dyin' an' fields that are turnin' to brown an' birds that were singin'—there's no good in

Their memory back with a frown; Nor to tell how you're missin' the breeze that was kissin' was kissin'
The flowers 'neath the big yellow moon.
When you think of the present so crisp and so pleasant, Well, honest, it's better than June!

Somehow every season has moods that are pleasin', An' the leaves as they drop in your way ave a business like bustle; they crackle an'

rustle
An' bid you take heart an' be gay.
The air is that bracin' your blood starts a racin'
an' your pulses beat time to a tune
That makes you feel brighter an' stronger an' It's great! It's lots better than June!

-WASHINGTON STAR.

"Happiness," declaimed the philosopher, "is in the pursuit of something not in the catching of it."

"Have you eyer," interrupted the plain citizen, "chased the last car on

Two Minute Talks About BANDORA RANGE for Coal or Wood



VOU can quickly get the Pandora oven ready for the baking. It is made of Nickel Steel which is much more sensitive than a cast or gray iron oven. It heats up more rapidly and thereby saves you many precious minutes.

After you've used the Nickel Steel Oven for a week you'll congratulate yourself that you invested in a Pandora Range. Get one this week. Make up your mind you'll enjoy its many conveniences at once. Our agents in your locality will fill your order promptly.

McClary's

Stands for Guaranteed Quality

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

For Sale by D. G. KIRK

On the Island of Batanes.

(From the Manila Times.) WHERE THE NATIVE WOMEN LIFT THEIR HATS IN SALUTATION.

"The capital of our northernmost province, Santo Domingo de Basco on the Island of Batanes, is an interon the Island of Batanes, is an interesting place. The route of our transports lies a few hours steaming west of the group, passing between them and the Island of Formosa on their way to Nagasaki, yet comparatively few Americans have visited this group of Islands," said Dr. Louis Ottofy, who has recently returned from this who has recently returned from this part of the archipelago.

"Santo Domingo has a population of about 2,000 and is entirely different

from any other town in the Philippines. In the first place, all the buildings are of stone and whitewashed. The roofs are made of cogon grass, closely trimmed so as to afford no purchase to the severe types of the property of the severe types of the severe types of the severe types. phoons which sweep over the islands.

"The streets are about twelve feet wide, many of them paved with stone. Stone walls extend along both sides of the streets their full length, giving them the appearance of lanes. The walls are about three to five feet in height, broken at intervals for entrances to the yards, which in turn are separated from each other by stone walls. Most of the yards were clean and exceptionally neat and attractive.

"The provincial buildings, presidencia, school house, church, and the parochial school are all built of stone neatly whitewashed, and the grass covered plaza, fenced by a low stone wall, was the acme of neatness.
"Unlike most Filipino towns, there

were no pigs or goars at large; they are confined to walled in sections below the level of the streets. I noticed but few dogs and they seemed to be well fed. There is not a single China-man in the town in fact for that matter not one on any of the islands among a population of about 8,000. There were but five white men there, the priest, who had been there for twenty-seven years; the Governor, who, I was told, is a Spaniard; two Spaniards who are cattle buyers, and one American connected with the bureau of public works.

There is not a single store in the The sole industry is the raising of cattle, which are called for by steamers from Aparri or Manila. When one of the steamers anchors there the cattle are paid for in cash, ranging from \$15 to \$40 a head. Some of the residents then take the steamer for the first port on the Island of Luzon, bring some onions and garlic with them and do the purchasing for themselves and their

"The women wear a peculiar headdress made of cogon grass to protect them from the sun and rain and without one exception each one lifted it in salutation. For three months of the year the islands are typhoon swept and no steamer can approach them- and other times, though a regular mail service is now established, they are shut off from outside





BRAIN WORKERS who get little exercise, feel better all round for

an occasional dose of

"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

They tone up the liver, move the bowels gently but freely, cleanse the system and clear the brain. A new, pleasant and reliable laxative, prepared by a reliable firm, and worthy of the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

> NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL. 21



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Entertainment—Ceitic Hall, page 8
Winter Overcoats—A Kirk & Co, page 4
Millinery Opening and Show Days—Chisholm, Sweet & Co, page 5
Furs Wanted—Chas Whilden, page 8
Tenders for Wharf—R C Desrochers, pageb

LOCAL ITEMS

THE PARTRIDGE SEASON opens on

THE HALIFAX SYDNEY passenger trains will run throughout the winter, so it is said.

DB. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, Oct. 4th and 5th.

WALDERN'S STUDIO will be open on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October and until noon of the 8th.

FLOCKS of wild geese were seen fly-ing south on Tuesday evening. Their departure so soon is taken as a sign of

LOVERS of literature may expect a rare treat on Monday, Oct 3, in the Assembly Hall at Mt. St. Bernard Convent. Mr. C. C. W. Griffith, one convent. Mr. C. C. W. Grimth, one of America's best Snakespearan readers, is to give an afternoon and evening recital, his selections being from the works of the immortal dramatist. The recitals will begin at 2.30 and 7.30 p. m. Tickets may be had at Miss, Macdonald's bookstore.

NEGOTIATIONS for the sale of the Antigonish & Sherbrooke Company's line are on foot. The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co y have offered the local Company par value in cash for their stock or a bonus of 5 per cent, if payment is taken in stock of the new Company. At a meeting of the local Company, held on Monday, 18th inst., the offer was accepted. The sale, however, has not been effected as

ENTRIES for the Fall Fair close with this week, according to the regula-tions. Entries after this date must be accompanied by a small fee. There are already a goodly number of en-tries, and it is expected there will be a fine exhibit of farm peoducts. We are informed that there will be several buyers of colts and yearlings on the grounds. The prize for the boys' race is a silver cup. Mr. Wallace, the Jeweller, is presenting the management with the cup.

THE DANGEROUS BULL.—On last Sunday morning Mr. William Mc-Intosh of Argyle, Guy. Co., was attacked by a bull he was leading to water.
Mr. McIntosh fought the brute off for some time, but finally it succeeded in knocking him down, and was butting at him until driven off. It did not, fortunately, gore him, yet he sustain-ed severe injuries. The ribs were parted from the spine, the spine was injured, and he also received internal injuries. He is, however, resting

MARTHA'S HOSPITAL - The young ladies of the town who are interested, or who wish to interest themselves, in helping to raise money for the building fund of St. Martha's Hospital will be good enough to assemble at St. Martha's Convent on Friday evening, Sept. 30, at the hour of 7.30. The Sisters in charge feel confident that a number of active workers will volunteer to carry on the work of "tag day" to be held in con-nection with the Fall Fair on the 6th and 7th October.

AT ST. CHARLES Church, Waltham, Mass., on Sept. 4, the Rev. Father Walsh united in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Mary E. Chisholm of McDonald of Dunmore, Antigonish. The bride was attended by Jessie Mc-Rae and James McDonald did the honors for the groom. After the ceremony the happy couple proceeded to the home of the bride's brother, where with a number of friends a wedding feast was partaken of, and music and other entertainments were enjoyed. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald wish them a long and happy wedded

THE CHAPEL CAR, of which we have read so much, and which is so im-portant a means of bringing the Mass to large numbers scattered in small communities in the new and remote districts of the country, will be on exhibition at Antigonish. It is a splendid, well arranged chapel on wheels, and will repay a visit. Yes-terday it passed through Antigonish en route to Sydney. On board of it is the Rev. Dr. Roche, a prominent, active and earnest member of the Church Extension Society. On Saturday it will return to Antigonish, reaching here by the early train, at 5.30 a. m., and will remain until the noon train at 1.09 p. m., when it will leave for Halifax.

LOOKS LIKE MAYOR GAYNOR .- Mr. D. G. Kirk, of Antigonish, who has just returned from a visit to New York, had an amusing experience in the cafe of the Waldorf-Astoria in that city. While he was seated at a table enjoying a meal, a gentleman approached him and extending his hand said: "I do not know who you are, but you look so much like Mayor. are, but you look so much like Mayor Gaynor that I must shake hands with you." The other genests seated at the tables overheard him addressed as Mayor Gaynor and glancing in his direction noted Mr. Kirk's striking resemblance to the Mayor. In a short time the walls of the hotel rang with lusty cheers for the mayor and all present raised their glasses to the health of the future president of the United States. - Sydney Record.

AT THE EXHIBITION. - The Four-teenth Annual Exhibition opens today at Halifax. It is particularly pleasing to note that our people are begining to take a deeper interest in the exhibition of the products of their Province. This is manifested this year in the entries which have just closed. The number of exhibitors will be far in excess of any since the Dom-inion Exhibition, in 1906. In the Manufacturers' Building more than sixty exhibts will be displayed, besides which thirty or more manufac-turers will exhibit in the Annex

Horse Parade, in which more than 300 horses are entered, will take place to-day. The horse races will take place every afternoon. The Royal Canadian Band, just from the Toronto Fair, has been secured and will play every after-noon in front of the Grand Stand. Cheap rates will prevail on all lines, accommodation is promised for all who attend.

JESSIE MACLACHLAN, the famous Scottish singer who thrilled the people of Antigonish in the College Rink several years ago by her spirited and dramatic rendering of Scottish song, is to visit Antigonish on Monsong, is to visit Antigonish on Mon-day, Oct. 10. Apparently she has lost none of her old-time force, as she still seems to be popular with concert folk, her present tour through Canada being very successful. She is ac-companied by a humourist. Of her performance and that of the humor-ist the Edmonton Alberta Journal performance and that of the humorist the Edmonton, Alberta, Journal says: To hear Jessie Maclachlan sing "Loch Lomon'" and "The Blue Bonnets over the Border," is well worth the admission price. To say that she was accorded a splendid reception is to put it mildly. She was encored over and over again, and especially over and over again, and especially was this the case when she sang "Rule Britannia." "Home, Sweet Home" was another piece which drew from the audience a storm of applause, and upon her rendering two Gaelic songs there was another outburst of enthusiasm. Craighall Sherry furnishes the wit and humor of the concert and he does it well. He is thoroughly Scotch and his recitals kept the audience in convulsions.

THE NUNS and pupils of Mt. St. Bernard Convent on last Tuesday evening enjoyed a very instructive and interesting discourse on "India," the Rev. Father Nash, S. J., kindly favouring them with a lecture on that subject. Father Nash is a pleasing, fluent speaker, with a fine enunciation, and naturally his address was heard with keen appreciation, particularly as it was known by all present that Father Nash had laboured for thirteen years in that country as a missionary, and had practical knowledge of, and experience with, conditions there. He told of the habits, customs and superstitions of the great body of the people in that vast country; of the sufferings of the lower orders who are obliged to labor for inconceivably small pay; of the hardships imposed on women of the upper classes who spend their lives curtained from the yes of the world; of the inflaence of the caste and the Brahmen priests; of the unchangeable condition of the people because of this influence, what their forefathers were they are satisfied to remain. Be-cause of this caste and the influence of Brahaminism Christianity is makno great progress. He felt that it was necessary to meet the women of the country and place Christianity before them to have it make notable advance in the masses of population. A public lecture by Father Nash should, we think, appeal to all.

Housemaid wanted. Very highest wages paid. Apply at once at Queen

Hospital Building Fund.

Previously acknowledged, R. R. Griffin, Antigonish, Henry Power, Antigonish, \$1532 00 D. J. Gillis, Antigonish,

Tag Day at Antigonish.

As intimated in last weck's CASKET, conjunction with the County Fair on the 6th and 7th of October next, a "Tag-day" in aid of the building fund of St. Martha's Hospital.

A committee of the young ladies of the town will see to it, that the usual exchange of a tag for ten cents be duly executed; and that all, young and old, men and women, every one who lives in town, visits it or passes through it during these days shall be ith be-coming ceremony invested with a tag. Anyone seen therefore without this badge must not be surprised when approached by some one of the com-mittee, every member of which will of

course be prepared to throw in smile Notice is hereby given to all who get themselves tagged on the first day that if they are desirous and generous enough to spend another ten cents a second tag can be procured for the 7th inst. If not they had better continue

wearing those of the 6th. No doubt, every one will wish to get a new one for the 7th. Ten cents is a very small sum, but it will be quite sufficient to help accomplish a great work if we can succeed in multiplying it often enough.

Personais.

Mr. and Mrs. Finlay Chisholm of Yarmouth, N. S., were in Town this

Miss Jennie McKenzie and Miss Lizzie Gillis of Pinevale, Ant., left on Tuesday for Boston.

'Halifax made Goods." The Work Barristers, of Antigonish, are at Ari- now 25 and 50, sizes 6 to 71. Chisholm. chat attending Court.

Messrs. Ben. and Thomas O'Neil, of Dorchester, Mass., were recently on a visit to their old home at Harbour Boucher, Ant.

Miss Edith Harris of Antigonish left last week for Hamilton, Ontario, to attend the classes of the Ladies College of that City.

Dr. D. A. McIsaac, Veterinarian, of St. Andrew's, Ant., on Tuesday started for Toronto to take a postgraduate course in his profession.

Miss Marjorie Cleary of Lake Egmont, N. S., and Miss Rose McDon-nell of Enfield, N. S., returned home on Monday after a fortnight's visit with friends in Antigonish County.

Miss Mabel F. Delorey and Lionel Delorey of Somerville, Mass., have returned home after visiting at Har-bour Boucher. They were accom-panied by Miss Sadie O'Nell.

Mr. Colin F. McKenzle, engineer at St. F. College, left Antigonish on Tuesday for Cobalt, Ont., where he has accepted a position with a mining

Dr. L. G. Macpherson of the Upper South River, Antigonish, was a successful candidate at the recent examinations of the Nova Scotia Medical Board.

Miss Mary Ann McIsaac of Haw-thorne street, Antigonish, and Miss Kate McIsaac of Dunmore, Antigo nish, leave to-day for Montreal to enter the novitiate of the Congregation de Notre Dame.

Mrs. James Nichols of James River, Ant., and her daughter, Mrs. William Cochrane of Calgary, Alberta, arrived at James River on the 26th, from a visit to relatives at Aylesford, Boston, Waltham and Malden, Mass.

Mr. William Chisholm and wife of Gloucester, Mass., who have been visiting relatives and friends in Guysboro and Antigonish Counties for the past few weeks, intend returning home next week after what they consider will have been a very enjoyable and pleas-ant trip through Eastern Nova Scotia. They are at present the guests of D. Chisholm, Esq., of Tracadie, whose wife is a sister of Mr. Chisholm.

Rev. M. A. MacAdam, Rector of the Cathedral, leaves next Monday, by the early train, for Boston to spend short time at Carney Hospital. We believe and hope that this is the last time Father MacAdam will deem it necessary to go abroad for medical treatment. He is now, to the observer, nearly wholly restored to his former health. Very Rev. Canon Stewart, of Edin-

burgh, Scotland, was the guest of Rev. M. M. Doyle, Mt. Cameron, last Friday night. He left Saturday for Prince Edward Island, and from there he will join the Empress of Ireland at Quebec to-day for Liverpool. Stewart attended the Encharistic Congress. He paid a visit to Mr. A. W. McDonald of Glen Alpine, Antigonish, whose niece is one of his parish-

Among the Advertisers.

Cheese rennet at Bonner's. Fresh bass, mackerel and cod at Bonner's.

Young pigs for sale, Apply to Thomas Somers.

25 one-half barrels No. 1 herring just received at Bonner's.

We want good country cheese and it must be good, full milk cheese. T. J.

For sale, 8 little pigs, ready to ship 7th Oct. Price \$2.00. Leave orders at T. J. Bonner's.

For sale, a pure-bred collie dog, six months old, partly trained, apply to W. J. Walsh, Fairmont. Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Williams of Sydney are in Antigonish, having re-

turned from a trip to Chester, N. S. Wanted, a working mare, about 14 years old, sound, kind, and a good stock - getter. Address, Farmer, Casket Office.

A few boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging in a good comfortable house in a central locality. Apply at Casket Office.

Lost, in Town, a gold crescent brooch with star of pearls. It is of special value to the owner. Finder please leave at Casket office.

Father Morriscy's remedies are doing good work in this County. All the different numbers at the Agency. Bonner's.

Buy your tea from us,—Red Rose, the famous tea in bulk, 25c. packages, 30 to 50c. per lb. Buy Red Rose 5 lb. lots at 25c. Bonner's, the tea and coffee house. Life Insurance is a subject of vital interest to every man. See the statement of the Sun Life on page 8. A.

McNeil, Local Agent. 'uesday for Boston.

100 prs. of slightly damaged kid gloves in black, tan, grey and fawn, regular price 75 cents, \$1, and \$1.25.

The big Laundry and Dye Works does the best work - clothes cleaned and pressed-French ary method. We dye everything in gents' or ladies' wear-any colors. Our laundry work is unsurpassed. Call on our agent, T.

The friends of John Harrithea of Sydney Mines will deeply sympathise with him in the sad accidental death of his two-year-old son on Monday, The little lad was found strangled in the ropes of a swing which had been erected for him a few days ago.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable farm at Harbor Road, 5 miles from Antigonish. The farm contains Si acres of good land, well wyoded and watered, part of which is is good state of cultivation. Good harn and very fine large house. Very pleasing situation, conveni, ently located, P. O. on the farm. Good site for tradesman. Will be sold reasonable. Death in family the reason for selling.

MRS. ELIZABETH ACISAAC,

Harbor Road, Ant., N. S.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Monday, October 10th

Transcontinental tour of

MISS JESSIE MACLACHLAN

and her concert Company including MR. CRAIGHALL SHERRY

> refined entertainer, and MR. ROBERT BUCHANNAN, pianist and conductor.

Prices, 35, 50 and 75c.

Reserved Seats on sale at D. CHISHOLM'S.



Trappers, Attention!

You make no mistake if you ship all your turs to me, for I pay highest cash price, and guaran-tee to please all. TRY A SHIPMENT.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Antigonish, . N. S. Antigonish, - -

OYSTERS!

Good, fresh oysters supplied after ABRAHAM MYETTE, Tracadie



Kodaks and Brownies Velox Paper, Developing Powders.

Mail orders receive promt attention.

Satisfaction given in

Developing and Printing"

J. D. COPELAND DRUGGIST



THIS BEAUTIFUL GOLD

FIVE DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Send me your full name and address and I will send you, at my expense, on approvat, this High Grade Waltham Watch. If perfectly satisfied after 5 days' free trial, I give you the very fine price of \$16.50. To be paid on the very easy terms of 50c, a week or \$2.00 a month. I trust every honest person.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT Nickel, 15 Jewels, Settings, Exposed Pallets; cut Expansion Balance; Patent Brequet Hairspring, hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, polished and gilded under plate. The case is one I recommend very highly. Will replace at any time, should it prove unsatisfactory. Mail you name and address now for Free Trial, to Jewelry Department of

WALLACE THE OPTICIAN AND JEWELER ANTIGONISH, # # N. S.

Top Coat Time

FALL OVERCOATS at prices that we recognize no competition, considering style, fit and quality

You're likely to need a Top Coat any moment at this season of the year. You're certainly missing a heap of comfort right now, if you haven't got one. Can't blame us in the least if you eatch colds. We're ready any day to protect you from freally weather. We have the short cost and the medium length.

Swell Smart and Snappy Garments

Vicunas, Worsteds, Coverts in black, Oxfords and all popular

Tailored by Expert Workmen

Some silk faced, handsome garments, every coat of them marked to suit your purse. \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15 is the price range. Bought to please and marked to sell.

This is a Top Coat opportunity a wise man will not let get away from him. Also bargains in our New Fall Suits, Hats, Haberdashery, Boots, Shoes, etc. The finest display of Men's wear ever shown in Antigonish. You're invited to see it.

COME

Palace Clothing Company

Antigonish, N. S.

The New Victor Gramophone Records for September are Here.

You will save much time and a lot of annoyance and trouble if you buy your Victor Records here. As soon as they are issued each month a stock is received by us.

We carry at all times the largest stock of Victor Records to be found at any music store anywhere in Canada.

Send us your name and address and we will send you our monthly catalogue of records.

COME AND HEAR THE NEW RECORDS.

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co.

46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. ALSO AMHERST. NEW GLASGOW. MONOTON

HARDWARE

Now in stock at

D. G. KIRK Hardware Emporium

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