

# THE CASKET.

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1913.

A minister in Sydney said something, it seems, disparaging to the Italians, whereupon three Italian citizens of Sydney wrote to the *Post* a moderate but spirited protest. We are glad they did so. Nothing is to be gained by taking such things "lying down," as the phrase goes. Ability to take care of oneself always commands respect.

There is a split threatened in the Suffragette ranks in England on account of the nature of a series of articles in which a leading suffragette deals with sexual subjects. Sooner or later that sort of thing crops up in all organized perversions of the truth, whether they be called "movements," "schools of thought," "modern philosophies," or what not.

We are rather surprised to learn that a man in Prince Edward Island recently gave up \$700 under the influence of that hoary fraud, "the Spanish prisoner" story. In the latest case we understand a Russian banker takes the place of our old acquaintance, "the Spanish prisoner." This is one of the oldest and best-exposed swindles in the world. Beware of it. The Post Office department recently issued a warning, and information may be had there. **R.T.B.**

A flagrant case of receiving excessive rents for a house used for immoral purposes has been made public in Montreal. The house is valued at \$8,500, and in two years brought in \$14,245. An owner who accents such rents must know that he is being made a party to some kind of immorality; and, if he does not seek to end it, he becomes a partner in the offence. We have some pity for the wretched inmates of these resorts; but we would almost vote for the death penalty for those who make fortunes by the infamous business.

We said last week that we surmised the grossly exaggerated accounts of the Dublin strike to be part of the Orange-Unionist campaign. The *Irish Catholic* seems to confirm our surmise, as follows:

That the disturbances which have occurred have been seriously injurious to the Home Rule cause is abundantly apparent, not only in Great Britain, but even also in Ireland wherein feelings of intense alarm and anxiety have been aroused among timid people. So far as we are concerned, however, we are convinced that a native government would have repressed the riots much more promptly and rigorously than the feeble Castle Administration—with one eye on the English Labor vote—dared.

Cases constantly occur which show how the divorce laws are used as mere cloaks for agreements to separate and take new partners; mere aids to free love. A news despatch a week or two ago quotes a woman now suing for divorce, as follows:

"We simply cannot live together. We have tried it several times. A divorce was denied each of us on previous occasions, but this time he has deserted me and will not contest my suit."

Fraud permeates many divorce suits from top to bottom. Desertions are pre-arranged. It is agreed beforehand that suits shall not be contested. The Court is simply a rubber stamp, which puts an O. K. on an agreement which is made without its sanction or its knowledge.

Mr. F. J. Robertson, the agent for the association which is promoting Home Rule for Scotland, delivered an address before the Scottish Home Rule Association of New York. He said:

"It is proposed to relieve the present House of Parliament of purely Scottish business, and to set up a House of Parliament in Scotland. The idea is that each of the four nations of Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales are entitled to, and should have, their own legislation and control of all affairs of government

concerning their own national life, with an imperial parliament to look after matters of general common interest to all."

He says that Home Rule for Ireland will be followed by Home Rule for Scotland. He was one of the chief factors in the organization last Spring of the International Scots Home Rule League. He says he met with enthusiasm in all the cities of the United States in which he spoke.

The Orange bluster has caused a good deal of unrest in the labor ranks of Great Britain. That is natural. Labor men have genuine grievances, and, when they see a once great political party openly encouraging lawlessness and treason, those amongst them who are inclined to favor violent measures, they argue that, as they have a better case than the Orangemen, they also may resort to intimidation and threats. Therefore, we are not surprised to read as follows:

A Labor leader, in a letter to the press to-day, warns the public that the chiefs of the Labor party are finding it harder to control their followers, who favor physical violence, in face of the threats being made in Ulster of forcible resistance to Home Rule.

They have as much right as the Orangemen to defy law and Parliament and all authority, and to threaten the King with the loss of their allegiance.

It will be recalled that when the Bank Act was before the committee last session, Dr. Steel, M. P., urged an amendment providing for the sterilization by the banks of all their notes. This was not adopted, but instead the Act was made to provide for regulations by the Treasury Board regarding the disinfection and sterilization of paper money. The Hon. Mr. White requested an investigation by the Dominion laboratory, and detailed examinations were made to determine the object in view. The effect of the report is that there is danger of infection from soiled bank notes, "the degree of it being an unknown quantity and less than proportion to the time elapsing between the inspection of the notes and contact with a susceptible person." The Hon. Mr. White now intends to have further experiments made with fumigation by means of formaldehyde gas, which has been used very successfully by banks in the United States. If it were any easier to get soiled notes then it is to get clean ones, few people would bother about this matter. But dirty notes are no easier to come by; and all notes should be clean. Our banks are making a great deal of money; and they must not impose filthy and foul paper money on us any longer.

A news despatch says:—  
LONDON, Oct. 1.—Extreme Protestants are shocked at a sermon by Rt. Rev. Arthur Ingram, Bishop of London, delivered at one of the services of the Church of England Congress at Southampton yesterday in which he dealt with invocation to the saints. He made a plea for the restoration of that aspect of the doctrine of the communion of Saints to which every Christian reciting the Apostles' Creed pledged. The Bishop said it was a mistake to regard the invocation of the saints as a question which merely divided the Roman and Anglican churches. It was that, he said, which concerned what was deepest in human nature and which was agitating the minds of many people at the present time, and also occupying the attention of men of science. It would have to be reckoned with as much as anything else said the Bishop if there was going to be a re-union of Christendom. Bishop Ingram said he knew men to whom the invocation of the Saints meant everything in life next to belief in the Trinity. He suggested that the proposed supplement to the prayer book should contain some form of invocation recognizing fellowship in prayer between the living and the faithful dead.

All such approaches to the Catholic Faith are welcome to us; because we believe they indicate a real and substantial change in the course of the Anglican Church. The signs of the times say that there will be a very considerable "going over to Rome," as they call it, in England, in the next few years.

There is a flood of dirty plays this year in New York; and now we are told that

In an effort to obtain this State the passage of laws calculated to effect a revolution in the present standards of morality the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews will present a play at the Lyric Theatre on November 14 that in the directness with which it will attempt to point a moral will make "The Lure" and "The Fight" look tame.  
The title of the play is "The Guilty Man." It is a dramatization of a

novel of the same name by Francois Coppee.

The proposed laws will do away with the "unnecessary evil" of illegitimate children by making every child born out of wedlock legitimate and entitled to bear its father's name.

Another law proposes to permit physicians to prevent the coming into the world of unwelcome children.

The time has come to put an end to the hypocrisy which pretends "to point a moral" by undermining morality. Suppose the medical profession, when called on for an antidote to arsenic, should prescribe a strong dose of prussic acid? should we not say they were gone mad, and proceed to restrain them? Something not unlike that is now going on amongst faddists who have no moral knowledge. There are, and always have been, evils and miseries in the world. The new medical morality tells us that the way to remove them is to heap on top of them iniquities as yet hardly dreamed of by the majority of people. Are these medical men possessed by the devil? No, but they are moral idiots; they do not know the first principles of religion and morality; have no conception of God or of His unchangeable law; nor of why He made man.

We respectfully call the attention of all parish priests to the following, which we take from a Montreal paper:

With the purpose of distributing throughout the Dominion good Catholic literature at low price, an association was formed of a gathering at the residence of Lady Hingston in Sherbrooke street last night. It was suggested that the organization be known as the Catholic Literature League.

Books racks of the association will be placed in churches, schools, colleges and other public places, providing, according to the plans, the publications of the Catholic Truth Societies of England, Ireland, Australia and the United States, works of independent Catholic publishers, magazines, and the like. The league may also take up publishing on its own account.

The movement was given impetus by the recent visit to Montreal of Ambrose Willis, publishing director of the *Tablet*, London, and organizer of the English Catholic Reading Guild, which carries on similar work.

A book rack containing Catholic Truth Society publications was installed at St. Patrick's church some months ago and has proved a great success.

We have been very much in favor, as our readers know, of seeing some such movement begin in this diocese. At Halifax, a branch of the Catholic Truth Society has been at work for some time past, and is doing excellent work, having a book-rack in St. Mary's, and selling Catholic papers at the church doors. We hope our clergy will see their way clear to taking hold of this work. The fact is, it requires hardly any effort and very little money to make a commencement, and, once started, it increases of its own force.

The *Sacred Heart Review* relates an instance of fraud and humbug perpetrated by moving picture proprietors or makers. We published something not long ago of a similar nature but in respect to moving pictures:

About the time of the Spanish War certain American papers published a picture of the ravages of the famine in India and labeled it "Reconcentrado Victims in Cuba." A somewhat similar dodge is brought to our attention by the Central Bureau of the Central Verein, St. Louis, Mo. It appears that an anti-Catholic magazine prints in its August issue a picture representing two armies, or divisions of the same army, drawn up on opposite sides of a great tree, from whose branches the dead or dying bodies of some twenty-one men are hanging, while on a ladder placed against the tree others are mounting to their execution. This picture is labeled "Execution of Protestants in the Netherlands." The picture, as a matter of fact, is not a portrayal of the execution of Protestants at all, but is one of a series of etchings on "The Miseries and Sufferings of War," produced by Jacques Callot (1592-1635), a French artist, in two series in 1632-33.

Of course our readers are aware that many of the moving pictures, perhaps most of them, are posed for, just as people pose for other pictures, though a different word is perhaps required for the case of motion pictures. A large number of people are now employed in acting the scenes which are shown on the screens of the moving picture theatres. Patrons of those theatres will find it necessary to examine them critically, and even then they will sometimes be taken in and think they have witnessed a representation of a real event when they have only seen the acting of a few of a group of paid employees in a field, on a hill, or in a room. It is not of moving pictures, however, that our contemporary complains in this case. The Church must bear such attacks, as she has borne them in the

past. Not content with the written or printed lie, the painter's brush and the pencil of the artist have, of course, been used against her for centuries.

### THE HALIFAX HERALD'S LOYALTY

We have before us an editorial published in the *Halifax Herald* two months or so ago, and two editorials of recent date, on the subject of Home Rule and what is arbitrarily and ridiculously called "Ulster."

The fact has been stated with monotonous frequency that Ulster, as a province, is in favour of Home Rule, which fact is evidenced by its returning, out of 83 members of parliament, 17 Home Rulers, supporters of Mr. Redmond. There are nine counties in Ulster. In five of these Catholics are in a majority. In four Protestants are in a majority; but in two of these four Catholics number 45 and 46 per cent. of the population.

One of the four includes the large city of Belfast, an Orange stronghold; and in the whole province, taken together, the Protestant majority is about 300,000—in a total of about a million and a half.

The *Halifax Herald*, nevertheless, adopts the lie so brazenly and strenuously reiterated in the anti-Home Rule campaign, and talks as glibly of the coercion of Ulster and the opposition of Ulster, as though it were a settled and undisputed fact that Ulster is against Home Rule. Even the City of Belfast returns one Home Rule member. But why should we repeat facts? The essential element in the Unionist-Orange campaign is the studied ignoring of facts.

Now, Senator Dennis and his eccentric *Herald* are of no importance in this last stand of narrow, intolerant, Popery-baiting bigotry. William Dennis, in this matter, is only an echo for the big Ontario papers which see money or other gain, in adding a little to this last long-drawn-out Orange howl. But there are some facts which make it worth while to notice him.

Last August we saw a despatch in the *Sydney Post* which said:

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 9.—That the Unionist Party of Great Britain and Ireland has made up its mind to a deliberate and organized attempt to secure the true public opinion of the people of the Dominion of Canada on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, was the statement made by the Right Hon. Stuart Murray, M. P. for Sheffield, one of the most prominent of Conservative members of the British parliamentary party before he left Vancouver this week for Australia. In making the statement he made it a condition that this would be not mentioned until the steamer *Makura* was well out to sea. "We Unionists believe," he said, "that the form of Home Rule for Ireland as proposed by Asquith and Redmond is a sort that will lead not only to civil war but eventually to the dismemberment of the Empire, because it gives the Nationalists of Ireland a chance to become independent." Right Hon. Walter Long and Captain Morrison Bell gave us such information that we have decided to send messengers to each province in Canada to test the public opinion, and we hope to secure such a verdict of public opinion as will enable us to go back to Westminster and say that the resolutions passed years ago by your parliament does not now represent true opinion of the people of the Dominion.

We do not know whether this little plan has been carried out or not; but we do know that a very persistent campaign by cable of misrepresentation and lies has been going on for some time past, and prominent amongst the papers giving large space to it are the *Montreal Star*, the *Halifax Herald*, and, apparently, the *Mail and Empire* of Toronto. It is perfectly plain that an attempt is being deliberately made to affect public opinion on this subject; and the fraudulent nature of the representations ought to be plain to any one who is not carried away with animosity or bigotry.

Now, a few words as to the *Halifax Herald*. We quote from its editorials as follows:—

And what has Ulster done to justify this threat of shrapnel? Nothing but this, that for upwards of a century she has had parliamentary government direct from Westminster; that she is well pleased with it, and wants to retain it.  
But, for her contentment with her old Government, and for her constant and unwavering loyalty to Throne and Parliament, she is now threatened with shrapnel!  
Such is the top-notch of Radical wisdom and sense of justice and liberty in government!  
The men of Ulster are loyal, patriotic, contented, prosperous, and not more afraid of shrapnel than other men.

Are these the sort of people that King and Parliament should deprive of the government they and their fathers have uninterruptedly had and supported for over a century and still wish to retain?

There is the besetting sin of Orange-Unionism—falsehood, brazen and unblushing falsehood. The *Herald* knows that this is not what they have been threatened for; but for talking and threatening treason and civil war; which they have talked and threatened whenever any measure of justice was proposed for the Catholic majority of Ireland.

If the loyal people of Ulster are determined as they are to retain their old time and direct connection with the Throne and Parliament at Westminster, His Majesty will need to provide himself with constitutional advisers who will show him how that they may best be done.

His Majesty would be deeply obliged to Senator Dennis and his *Herald*, no doubt, for the advice, but the chances are that he will live without hearing of them, and die without knowing what he has missed. His Majesty would perhaps be interested in learning that the fiction of Orange "loyalty" is still in favor in Halifax, Nova Scotia, though badly the worse for wear in North-East Ulster, where it is best known.

No doubt His Majesty would like to meet some one who could tell him how and why four out of thirty-two counties should have "direct connection" with the Parliament of Westminster, when these Counties are not geographically, or municipally, or otherwise, separated from the other 28 counties; and always bearing in mind that in two of those counties Catholics number 45 and 46 per cent. Be it remembered that the division of Ireland by provinces is almost wholly historical. There are no provinces, in our Canadian sense of the term. Ireland is not governed in provinces; but by an iniquitous system of bureaus and boards, all subject to two or three men in Dublin Castle; by which means a most unfair and discriminating administration of public business and distribution of public offices and patronage has been maintained down to this very day.

But of course His Majesty knows nothing about his kingdom of Ireland; and, having failed to call Sir Edward Carson to his counsels, perhaps he might be induced to send for Senator Dennis. Mr. Dennis has served one term in the Senate of Canada; and surely, surely, that is a great thing! Can there be much wisdom left for a man still to acquire, who can make such a boast? On another day, recently, Mr. Dennis' paper had an editorial which begins as follows:

ARE THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF ULSTER TO BE FORGIVELY DEPRIVED OF THE GOVERNMENT THEY SUPPORT?

A few weeks ago the *Toronto Mail and Empire* illustrated the injustice of the proposed coercion of Ulster by pointing out that it would have been only a parallel case if, in 1867, the British Government and parliament had compelled Newfoundland in spite of the declared wishes of the people, to pass under the control of the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

Any such treatment of Newfoundland would have been regarded as downright tyranny.

What then is the coercion proposed to Ulster?

This will not do at all. Orange-Unionism and its friends should never argue. No order, party, or system based on false principles and false pretences can afford to argue. Orange Unionism has gained its best political successes, not by arguing, but by a judicious mixture of lying, threatening and whining.

Comparisons for North-East Ulster are not to be found in Newfoundland or anywhere else. There is not, at the present day, nor yet in history, another such case as the present demand of a small and ignorant minority in the midst of a large and generous majority, to be considered and dealt with as separate and apart from the great majority of the people of their country.

The North-East Ulstermen have not themselves any misunderstanding of the situation. Some of them believe that they are about to be handed over to the Pope; but all of them believe and know,—and it is a fact,—that the public business and patronage of Ireland are about to pass from the hands of bureaus and boards, on which Protestants have, by appointment of English officials, ten times more than their first membership, and to come into the hands of a government which shall be responsible to a legislature elected by the whole people.

Ireland has never had responsible government. John Redmond, with 80 per cent of the members for Ireland behind him, cannot control the appointment of a country policeman in Ireland. That is the system of government which is about to pass. Orange-Unionism will die of general debility when the change takes place. Consequently, Orange-Unionism is clamoring with lungs of leather and

forehead of brass to a world long ago grown weary of its falsehoods and its absurdities.

We shall deal with the *Herald* further next week.

### ORANGEISM AND THE COURTS.

MR. KERMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Before the same Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Kerman, a barrister with 30 years' experience in courts in Ulster, said that the Orange Society had injured the administration of justice very materially. He said:

"In the first place, the returning officer at the assizes and sessions, the high-sheriff generally, the sub-sheriff always, are both Orangemen, and I conceive that for the last thirty years, to the best of my recollection, there has been no jury (in Fermanagh at least) consisting of other persons than Orangemen. I think the administration of justice has been most materially injured in that respect, and the reason I think so is, because the verdicts were generally, in cases between Orangemen and Catholics, contrary to the judge's charge as well as contrary to the evidence. That is my impression, and I can state several cases in proof of the fact."—*Question 7214.*

He was asked:

"What is your observation generally as to the administration of justice?"

Answer: "In all cases, civil and criminal, between Protestant and Catholic, justice is positively denied to the Catholic."—*Question 7321.*

Just here, we may quote once more from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons:

"The obvious tendency and effect of the Orange institution is to keep up an exclusive association in civil and military society, exciting one portion of the people against the other, to increase the rancor and animosity too often, unfortunately, existing between persons of different religious persuasions, to make the Catholic the enemy of the Protestant and the Protestant the enemy of the Catholic; by professions on particular days, attended with insignia of the Society, to excite to breaches of the peace and to bloodshed; to raise up other secret societies among the Catholics in their own defence, and for their own protection against the insults of the Orangemen; to intercept the course of justice; and to interfere with the discipline of the army, thus rendering its services dangerous, instead of useful, when required on occasions where Catholics and Protestants may be parties."

ALL THESE EVILS HAVE BEEN PROVED BEFORE THE HOUSE IN REGARD TO IRELAND, where the system has long existed on an extended scale, rendered still more prejudicial to the best interests of society by the patronage and protection of so many wealthy members, high in office and in rank, taking an active part in the proceedings of these bodies, though in Great Britain in a more limited way."—*Report of Commons Committee 1855.*

We have, in previous articles, quoted denunciations of this Society by Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, Canning, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Stanley, Lord John Russell, King William IV., Lord Plunket and others, all Protestants of high rank and authority; also, reports of Royal Commissions, charges of Judges in open court, the evidence of officials in inquiries under oath, and the comments of historians and journalists, all Protestants, and all unqualifiedly condemning this Society. We have quoted the unanimous resolution of the British House of Commons and His Majesty's reply. We have quoted Acts of Parliament and orders of Government Boards and high State functionaries, civil and military, all condemning this pernicious Society. And the evidence is not exhausted. We could go on for a long time.

But we shall content ourselves with the authorities we have already referred to.

But now, let us see how Orange domination worked in some other respects: The Catholic Emancipation Act drove the Orangemen crazy; and led to the Cumberland plot, which came within measurable distance of giving us an Orange Royal Duke, Imperial Grand Master, as Sovereign of this Empire, instead of the Princess (our late Queen) Victoria. The consequent Parliamentary inquiries, reports, resolutions, and the suppression of the Society, have already been related.

Before Catholic Emancipation, there was not a Catholic judge in Ireland; very few Catholic magistrates; and in Ulster, even in Catholic counties, Catholics were systematically and illegally excluded from the juries. Orangeism not only threatened rebellion against Catholic Emancipation, but did something much more practical and far-reaching, namely, defeated its objects after it was law.

Lecky, a Protestant historian, says: "In 1833, four years after Catholic Emancipation, there was not in Ireland a single Catholic judge or stipendiary magistrate."—*Leaders of Public Opinion. Ed. 1871, p. 260.*

Continued on page 4



### The McFarlanes in Margaree.

(By Drummer on Foot.)

My former sketch of this family treated chiefly of those in Antigonish and adjoining places. I deem it proper now to refer to those on the Island of Cape Breton more in detail, as a large number of them are, doubtless, CASSET readers, and further, that it was from some of them I received the most of my information.

To these the sketch of their people in Antigonish has been interesting; to the latter, a sketch of the former must, naturally, be also interesting.

It will be remembered that Archibald and John (sons of Dougal) moved from South River, Antigonish Co., to Margaree, C. B., in the year 1822. Archibald (Gillesbuig MacDhughail), who was married to Margaret Gillis (Oban), settled at South West Margaree. His family may be briefly described thus: John, married to Jessie Gillis, of Judique, with issue—John, Angus, Donald, James, Dougal, Mary, Nancy, Jessie, Maggie and Katie.

Angus, married to Catherine MacDonnell, Lake Ainslie, with issue—John P., Angus, Dougal, James, Archy, Duncan, Mary, Nancy, Bella and Mary Ann.

Malcolm was married first to Catherine Gillis from Scotland, with issue—Katie, Mary, Jessie, Bella, John; and secondly to Sarah McLellan, with issue—Dougal, Archy, Angus, Patrick, John, James, Katie, Maggie, Annie and Mary.

James was married to Ann Coady, with issue: Hugh, John, Archy, Angus, Peter, Mary, Maggie, Katie, Christy and Jessie.

Dougal was married to Catherine McDougall, with issue: John, Dan, Sandy, Archy, John A., Joseph A., Mary, Katie, Annie, Christy and Maggie. The second name "Dan," I recognize as my helpful friend,— "D. D. McFarlane."

Catherine was married to John Gillis, (Iain Gobha, Forks), with issue: Hugh, Archy, Angus, Sandy, Mary, Jessie and two Maggies.

Mary was married to Atchy McLellan, Broad Cove Mountain, with issue: John, Dan, Angus, Jim, Joe, Jessie, Annie, Martha, Flora, Maggie, Mary, Kate and Bella.

Margaret was married to John Gillis, (Gillis' son), Upper Margaree, with issue: John, Duncan, Archy, Gillis, Angus, Mary, Jessie, Catherine, Flora, Nancy, two Maggies, Sarah and Martha.

Ann was married to John Gillis, Peter's son, with issue: John, Hugh, Angus, Dan, Archy, Peter, James, Mary, Maggie, Jessie and Isabel.

Isabel was married to Angus McNeil, Broad Cove Ponds (now St. Rose), with issue: John, Sandy, Angus, James, Mary and Catherine.

Christy was married to Ronald McLellan, S. W. Road, with issue: John, Dan, Archy, Angus, Allan, Mary, Kate, Maggie, Jessie and Nancy.

Jessie, an elder sister, was married to Hugh McNeil, Farmer (An Tuath-anach), Upper South River, Antigonish Co., with issue: Angus, John, Jane, Maggie, Mary and Kate.

It may seem to most readers that I went to unnecessary details in the above, but I merely treated of "Gillesbuig MacDhughail's children and grandchildren. Let their relations in Antigonish County, including the McFarlanes direct, the descendants of "Isabel Migh'n Dughail," who was married to Angus MacPherson, the descendants of "Cathrina Nigh'n Dughail," who was married to Angus McIsaac, the Boyds and the rest of them, reflect from the foregoing, what a vast army of second cousins they have at Margaree and Cape Breton generally, and it may be a surprise even to many of them.

This is also true of the "Obans," on account of Margaret, wife of "Gillesbuig." It would only be natural for us, if we have any natural affection left, to know our relations, at least, down to the third degree. The details that I have given them are quite justifiable, and I have no "apology" to offer yet.

### John, (Iain MacDhughail's) DESCENDANTS.

John, settled at Margaree Harbour, and was married to Catherine McInnis, with issue: James, John, Dougal, Angus, Pat, Alex, Archy, Mary, Kate, Isabel, Peggy and Nancy.

James was married to Ann Gillis, with issue: John, Mary, Kate, Jessie. John died young. Mary married to Dominic Mac; Kate to Dougal McErichon, Mabon; Jessie to Duncan McDonald, Margaree.

Angus was married to a Miss White. John (The Post), was married to a Miss McNeil from Broad Cove, with issue: Dougal, James, John, Sandy, Angus, Patrick, Mary and Kate. Angus, mentioned above, is the well-known C. P. A. McFarlane, a well-known citizen of Antigonish.

I am not in possession of full details of the descendants of John, (Iain MacDhughail), than I have given. Should such be required by any interested, "D. D." would be the man to furnish it.

One feature of this sketch is the very large number of descendants there were from the two McFarlane families who settled in Margaree. Doubtless, like others, many of them are scattered over this wide continent, but still natives of Margaree.

All of Gillesbuig's family are dead, with the exception of Dougal, who though in his 88 h year, is yet quite active. The good man must experience some lonely moments, while he recalls the happy days of old, when they were all living, in the vigor of manhood and womanhood. The most of them lived to a good old age. Angus lived to 98, Malcolm 95, Mary 96, James 91. With the exception of one sister, Christy, who died comparatively young, the rest I am informed, would average about 90.

Many will, probably, consider that I have devoted overmuch time and space to the "McFarlanes," but if they take into consideration that I have embraced many other connections under this heading, they may realize that I could not in justice to all, curtail my sketch. It is yet subject to modifications and corrections, and I shall thankfully receive such at

any time, in connection with any sketch that I venture to publish. I shall desire to have them as correct and reliable, for future reference, as it is possible to make them.

During the past few weeks, a busy season in country places, I have found it impossible to have as much as I should need for this purpose, even in districts near at hand. Good as this work is, there is not a living in it, and I, like other country people, must garner up a little for the long winter months.

Let districts not written up yet, possess patience, for I can assure them that, so far I am able, none will be passed over. In the meantime, they might be collecting data, for "Drummer on Foot" may be upon them, when least they expect him. D. O. F.

### Talks by Theresa.

(In Northwest Review.)

Few people realize the importance of youthful amusement, and that the very roots of the social evil are fastened in the natural craving of young girls for amusements," says an eminent man, a judge whose experience on the Bench has brought him into close contact with girl offenders of all grades.

"Of the girl transgressors who come before the courts you will find," he says, "that almost invariably their first wayward step was incidental to the pursuit of forbidden amusement; and that in the quest for this amusement they were forced to deceive their parents. It rarely appears that those amusements were in themselves improper. Usually the only evil in them was that they were forbidden. Denied parental sanction, the daughters lied, deceived, intrigued, drifting on and on, until they paid the customary price."

Not many Canadian parents err on the side of over-caution; as a matter of fact, their sin against their children is usually in the direction of too large a liberty; yet it is a fact that in the homes where Puritanical traditions prevail, the children are denied the common pleasure of youth, with the result that the forbidden freedom tastes extraordinarily sweet, and once away from the controlling influence of the parental eye, they set no limit upon their actions. We have heard mothers declare that they want their girls to have proper amusements, yet at the same time they prohibit them from the natural pleasures of girlhood—the joyful intercourse with companions of their own age, the well-conducted dance, and so forth; expecting them to find an outlet for all their young animal spirits in dreary afternoon tea parties, reading, croquet, lectures, and sewing-bees. Is it any wonder that girls restricted to such hard and fast rules complain that they have "no fun," and that they take their fill of pleasure from doubtful sources on all possible occasions, shielding themselves from detection under a tissue of deceit? It is as unnatural to expect young creatures, full of the exuberance of life, to be content with piano-playing and sewing for recreation, as to insist upon a patriarch indulging in leap-frog and marbles as a pastime.

Congenial amusement is the right of youth; pleasure is as essential as food to the normal development of the child. You may deny a certain variety of food or amusement, but nature will demand a substitute. It remains with the parent whether the substitute is wholesome or harmful; but no harm ever came of permitting a daughter, properly chaperoned, and in the company of those worthy of her companionship, to enjoy the pleasures natural to her years. It is when galling restrictions are placed upon her, when she is treated as an irresponsible child unworthy of confidence; or when she is allowed to run wild with no restraining influence at all, that the young girl meets almost inevitably with disaster.

The girl whose life is filled with active exertions rarely goes wrong. She is too fully occupied with wholesome fun to spare time for intrigue. She wants to be in the sunlight, racing over the golf links or tennis court, or if in the dance-room, dancing in real enjoyment of the physical exercise instead of "sitting out" in corners with the latest masculine arrival in the social circle; the time not spent in physical exertion she considers wasted. On the other hand, who has not been shocked by the transgressions of the quiet, retiring girl—quiet usually because she dare not be her real self under the narrow surveillance of her parents—suddenly brought to light and revealing the long practice of secrecy under which she has snatched at forbidden pleasures? Even the most wholesome amusements when reached clandestinely, become a source of danger; and those girls denied the safety valve of physical diversions, the innocent joys of dancing and outdoor game, have had too much time to think of romance and forbidden pleasures; to repine, rebel, and then plan out secret ways and means.

There is as much to be said on the duty of parents to their children as upon that of filial duty; they have a stupendous trust placed in their hands and should spare no pains to exercise it to the best advantage of their offspring. Too often mothers have to bewail the narrowness of their own outlook, the sternness which repelled the confidence of the young heart bursting for some sympathetic bosom upon which to sob out its anxieties and perplexities; too often have they to weep over the wreck brought about by their own carelessness in regard to the comings and goings of their children. The influence of the home is a great factor in the salvation or the destruction of the young. If home were made attractive, and the girls permitted to bring their friends in and have their amusements under the wise and genial supervision of the mother, there would be fewer instances of heartbroken parents and fewer young lives blighted.

In our families there should be more of prayer; there should be greater anxiety to teach the children how to pray, to instruct them in the dignity of God's Holy Name and in the beauty of service to God in following the pre-

cepts of religion. Unfortunately, there is a growing tendency in families to neglect the daily prayer—the prayer at morning and evening and at meals. There is a neglect on the part of parents to teach the children their prayers, to train them from their earliest childhood in those beautiful expressions of confidence in God, of love for Him, and of filial reverence toward Him. There is a neglect of instruction as well as of example in those religious duties, which train the child into correct Christian manhood and womanhood. There is an absence in the home of books of devotion which children should be taught to read. There is an absence of the Catholic newspaper which contains instructions on points of religion, words of piety, examples of devotedness, which brings to the home the history of the struggle for religion, and the success of the Church in extending the Kingdom of God among them. It is true that in many homes sacrifices are made for the material and intellectual welfare of the children, but the spiritual development is frequently left to chance, and as a result we have multitudes who are Christian in name only, and who lack that strength that comes from a proper instruction in the knowledge of their religion.

### Acknowledgments.

(See Additional Acknowledgments on page 5.)

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O Cruz Ave, Spes Unica.

(By F. O. Cross, in the Lamp.)

Hail Cross, mine only hope I cling to thee,  
The Lord of life to Thee was nailed for me;  
His love alone from death can set me free.  
When to escape the tempter's snare I kneel  
Beneath thy shadow, let my spirit feel  
The power thou hast, O Sacred Cross to heal.

O Jesu crucified! to Thee I cry  
Pity my bitter sorrow—be Thou nigh  
In utter helplessness I sigh.

THE CHARITY MACHINE.

"My change, please."  
Mrs. Langdon Wallace stood at the hoisery counter in Sarcy's, a store that she seldom visited, because its name was in the unwritten list of "cheap" establishments in her home city. She was there because an acquaintance had told her of a bargain to be had in silk stockings in a special sale—and she dearly loved a bargain. She had found the bargain to be genuine, and was waiting for change; Sarcy's was probably the only large department store in town in which she had no monthly account—and desired none.

She was warm and uncomfortable. The store was crowded, and the air was bad. Mrs. Wallace was not accustomed to being jostled and pushed, and she was not fond of an overheated, overbreathed atmosphere. She was unused to coming into close contact with the kind of people who traded at Sarcy's. Without assigning a definite reason for the feeling, she was somewhat ashamed of being there; she was concerned lest some one she knew should see her. And she had waited a long time for her change. Her voice was coldly insistent.

The girl across the counter had rather sullen brown eyes. On her chin was a smudge of dirt. Her shirt-waist was not entirely fresh; a straight lock of hair hung across her forehead, and she looked unkempt. Mrs. Wallace could not tolerate people who were not neat. Moreover, the girl's whole expression appeared defiant, impudent. It was she who, ten minutes before, had sold Mrs. Wallace a dozen pairs of silk stockings, and had received a twenty-dollar bill in payment, from which there was to be change amounting to eight dollars. Neither package nor change had arrived; and now the young clerk appeared utterly to have forgotten the transaction.

The girl's dark eyes seemed to resent the customer's question. She stared for an instant at Mrs. Wallace, then turned to another woman who was eager to buy.

"I want my change," said Mrs. Wallace, stepping nearer the counter, "and I want it at once."

The girl turned to take down a box from the shelf behind her. "Ask the clerk who waited on you, madam," she replied.

"Why—you waited on me!" exclaimed Mrs. Wallace, indignantly. Then she went on: "Why, what sort of service is this? Do you care whether I get my change, or do you not?"

The clerk looked up into her face. The sullen eyes had a glitter in them. When she spoke, however, it was only her tone that was offensive: "You're mistaken, madam. I don't know anything about your change."

It was one of Mrs. Langdon Wallace's principles in life never to argue with a servant. In Mrs. Langdon Wallace's catalogue of human beings, store clerks ranked as servants. She turned in search of a floor-walker, with an air of decision that spoke clearly of her intentions.

A tall man, with a bald head and a big mustache, came, smiling, through the throng, in response to a lift of her brows. He glanced at her Persian lamb coat and the bird of paradise on her hat, and rubbed his hands. Mrs. Wallace promptly despised him. But he was the authority at hand.

"I gave this girl twenty dollars in payment for a purchase of twelve dollars' worth of stockings," she said, nodding her head in the direction of the clerk with the sullen eyes. "I have received neither my package nor my change, and she now disclaims all knowledge of the matter."

The floor-walker looked instantly at the clerk for explanation. Mrs. Wallace felt a stir of satisfaction as she saw something like terror break through the expression of obstinate indifference on the girl's face. "Why! Why, were you—the one?" suddenly gasped the girl.

It was exasperating. "The one!" exclaimed Mrs. Wallace. "Of course I was the one! What have you done with my money?"

The girl forgot the customer to whom she had turned. The shopper forgot her contemplated purchase. So did other shoppers about. Mrs. Wallace realized that her voice had been raised rather high, and she was chagrined at the attention attracted to the incident.

"Why, madam, I—" began the girl, leaning forward, with her clenched hands on the counter. Then she stopped.

Mrs. Wallace would have liked to withdraw. This was going to be a scene, undignified, vulgar. The girl was either careless and incompetent, or dishonest, but she was disposed to brazen it out. Escape with dignity unimpeded did not seem possible. Mrs. Wallace felt forced to go through the affair. The girl certainly needed disciplining.

"Account at once for the twenty dollars I gave you," she said.

"I—I must have—I must have given the change—and the package—to some else!" said the girl faintly. She turned her eyes to the floor-walker, and the color in her warm face grew mottled.

"You just denied all knowledge of me and my purchase!" exclaimed Mrs. Wallace.

"The girl stared at her.

"Let me see your sales-book," said the floor-walker.

The girl turned to the shelves be-

hind her. No sales-book was at hand. She picked up and down the counter, seized a book that lay on the glass, dropped it, and reached for another, which a sister clerk, evidently with a claim to it, quickly drew away. Confusion came into the searcher's manner.

"Why!" she murmured, and stopped, with her knuckles against her lips. Then she looked once more with sudden intense apprehension at the floor-walker.

"Lost your book again?" he said. "What did I tell you yesterday?" He turned to Mrs. Wallace. "If you will give me your name and address, madam, we will see that the matter is rectified. There is no need of your being further annoyed."

But the girl suddenly stiffened. "How do you know there is a mistake?" she demanded, with energy that was almost startling. Her eyes went over Mrs. Wallace in a manner that seemed to question the customer's veracity.

It was like a last straw upon Mrs. Wallace's forbearance. She caught her breath. "That," she said to the floor-walker, "is simply insulting! The girl is guilty either of gross negligence or of downright theft—and she has offered me every affront now that she knows how to offer. I should like to see the manager of this store, and ask if he will countenance such treatment of customers."

There was a crowd in the aisle about Mrs. Wallace and she felt her face burning with the humiliation at such a public discussion.

"Miss Starling report at the office at once," said the floor-walker to the girl. "I will refer the matter to the manager, madam. We shall refund your lost money, and duplicate your purchase. And that impudent girl will be discharged. We do not, indeed, intend to have customers insulted and I regret—"

Mrs. Wallace cut his speech short. "Very well," she answered. She gave him her card and turned to leave. After a glance at her name, he was instantly before her, making a way through the curious crowd. He extended apology all the way to the exit. Her name was well known in the city.

Five minutes later she was rolling up the bright, sun-filled avenue in her handsome limousine, angrily telling herself that she deserved a disagreeable experience for going into such a place, and resolving never to enter the doors of Sarcy & Company again.

The Langdon Wallaces had sufficient money to make them conspicuous even in a great city. Mrs. Langdon Wallace was a leader in social circles. Moreover, she was prominent in charities that received wide publicity. Her name was often opposite a large sum in the list of contributions to fresh air and ice funds. It appeared among the patronesses of the working girls' night sewing classes. It was engraved on the stationery of the Associated charities. She financed and controlled a club for shop-girls that boasted 300 members. She was one of the most generous supporters of St. Luke's Charity Hospital. She was a leading member of the Association for Tenement Reform.

In fact, her business in life was giving the weight of her name and money to worthy projects. They kept her so busy that she sometimes became quite fatigued by her work. Indeed, she had been compelled early in the summer to take a long ocean voyage and recuperate after a winter of devotion to her varied activities. Frequently she was obliged to take several days complete rest in some health resort. She required the visit of a physician almost every week. She kept two secretaries busy over details. Her husband called her, sometimes laughingly, sometimes protestingly, a veritable charity machine.

Of course, he did not appreciate the great need that was always calling to her and making her unable to rest while the masses suffered. His own charities were of the scattered, individual kind that are supposed to pauperize the recipient. He treated the organized work with a tolerant indifference that showed no real comprehension of the problem. He never really assisted in her great work, beyond allowing her freedom and money.

It had been a Saturday when Mrs. Wallace had bought the bargain stockings at Sarcy's. On the Monday following she received a letter from the firm, enclosing a check for eight dollars, and assuring her that her purchase would be delivered during the day. The letter also apologized at length for the regrettable incident, and informed her that Alice Starling, the impertinent sales-girl, had been discharged. Mrs. Langdon Wallace was invited to open an account with Sarcy & Company.

Mrs. Wallace felt that the amend offered was barely adequate. But, in the multiplicity of her duties, she could spare so slight a matter no further attention. There was a meeting of the Factory Mothers' Association at eleven that day; a luncheon with Mrs. Carlton Chalmers at one; a committee conference at the Neighborhood House at half past two; a directors' meeting at the gallery of the Fine Art for the Poor Society at four; the reading-hour at St. Luke's at five; and a evening at the opera to follow. She decided to dismiss from her mind all memory of the indignity that, after all, belonged to a past day.

Tuesday morning she found that the silk stockings had come from Sarcy's. Tuesday was much like Monday. Wednesday she hardly thought of Sarcy's. Thursday she gave a luncheon to leaders in the Woman's Suffrage League; there was a discussion of the garment-workers' strike, and she became so interested that she pledged a \$1,000, for herself and her husband, in support of the strikers' cause. That day she utterly forgot, in her large pity for young women who made waists at starvation wages and under conditions that sapped their lives, that she had ever thought of such a thing as a bargain.

On Friday morning she was in the hospital, superintending the delivery of flowers in the men's charity ward, when an emergency case was brought in. The police had found in a dismal west-side house a man who was reported to be dying from weakness and malnutrition, following a prolonged

case of pneumonia. A woman hysterical with grief, came into the ward with the attendants who carried the sick man. A screen was placed about the bed on which the new patient was laid, but the woman's moans and cries came from behind it, and down the long room to Mrs. Wallace. A nurse told her the story of the case.

Mrs. Wallace, who was a privileged person at St. Luke's, walked slowly toward the screened bed. The sounds of weeping were very disturbing, and she was thinking it contrary to hospital regulations that even a wife should be vent such grief there. It was pitiful, but the welfare of the greater number must be considered. She spoke about it to the interne who stood beside the screen.

"Yes," he said, "she ought not to be here. They're trying to get her out. But it's a hard case. She's on the verge of a nervous collapse herself. I was on the ambulance that went for her, and the neighbors tell me she has been nursing him for nearly three weeks, night and day, and going out somewhere to work at the same time. Recently they've had almost nothing to eat, except what the people in the house have given them."

"Why didn't she appeal to the association?" asked Mrs. Langdon Wallace, disapprovingly.

"That kind doesn't," said the young interne, with a look that seemed to resent her question. "She's worked till she's ready to break with exhaustion. I think, with proper care, the man will live; but I'm alarmed about her. She's starved herself to get him the things he needed. And she's been nearly crazed over some difficulty, about which I couldn't learn."

"A devoted wife," commented Mrs. Wallace.

"Wife? She's not his wife; she's his daughter. That's what makes—"

But his listener did not hear the rest. At that moment a nurse came round the screen, leading a slight, huddled, sobbing figure. The white, tear-stained face looked up into the older woman's, and Mrs. Wallace beheld Alice Starling the discharged clerk from Sarcy's.

Mrs. Wallace made her way out to the waiting limousine. She was driven straight to her beautiful home. There she sought her own luxurious boudoir, and locked herself in alone. Then, coated and befringed as she was, she sank down beside her desk, and stared dry-eyed at the neat piles of correspondence arranged for her attention. On top of one pile lay a typewritten letter, on a letter-head bearing a name that startled her into reading.

"Mrs. Langdon Wallace, Hoynes avenue, City.

"Dear Madam. You will doubtless be interested to know that the package and change belonging to you, and delivered by one of our clerks to the wrong customer, have come to light. The person who received them did not discover the error till she had reached her out-of-town home, but has returned the goods and money today.

"It is some satisfaction to us that this proves that our clerk was at least not dishonest.

Very respectfully,

Sarcy & Company."

Mrs. Wallace's aristocratic head sank upon her gloved hands. She sobbed outright, as she had not sobbed for years. "Oh, she wasn't dishonest at all!" she murmured. "She wasn't—she wasn't sullen. Oh, poor child! She was only mad with anxiety—heart-breaking anxiety and—and exhaustion! And I—I had her discharged!"

And then a very simple, humble prayer, that had no relation to the progress of organized benefaction of the masses, trembled on her lips.

"Oh God," she whispered, "may they well help me to help them! And oh, forgive me for being—a charity machine!"—Gardner Hunting in the Youth's Companion.

The Making of Bells.

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL BELLS HAVE CALLED THE PEOPLE TO ASSEMBLE FOR WORSHIP AND DEFENCE—THE GREAT CARE EXERCISED IN THEIR MAKING.

The history of bells and bell-making is one of the most interesting studies of antiquity. In ancient Egypt the feasts of the gods were announced by the ringing of bells, the Athenian priests employed bell ringing in their rites in honor of Cybele, while in the Jewish ritual it was commanded that "the robes of the high-priests should be adorned with pomegranates and golden bells," that by their tinkling people might know when the priests went in to the Holy of Holies to worship, and prostrate themselves likewise before the Almighty.

The Romans used bells for military affairs more than religious, introducing them into the life of camp or fortress, and to announce the hours of important avocation, such as business or bathing. The Christians used them in connection with the Church as early as the year 400. Polydore Vergil, writing of an Italian Bishop of the Campania who built a belfry in that year, and hung chimes within it, calling the tower Campanile. There is scarcely an old Italian city which does not boast a wonderful campanile with its holy chime, ringing from open bell-tower, its filigreed carvings like frost-work against the blue Italian sky. Giotto's Campanile in fair Florence is of world-wide fame, and Siena's bells sounded from the belfry in vibrant notes when war wrecked the turbulent city, or with sweeter music as the Ave Maria called the Siennese to prayer.

"While swings the deep bell in the distant tower,  
As the faint dying day hymn chimes aloft."

Other countries have their bell-towers and these have figured in legend and in history. The Giralda of Seville, built in 1196 by the Moors, has six large and sixteen small bells, of exquisite tone, the chimes thereof the most beautiful in all Seville—that city of golden-throated bells.

Other ancient bells date from the sixth century, the Abbot of Wearmouth, England, having brought several from Italy for his monastery, since bells had become popular after a decree of Pope Sabinianus in the year 600, stating that all people should be warned of the approach of the canonical hours by means of bells.

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The earliest bells in use in Western Christendom were hand bells, quaint and beautiful examples of which have been found in Ireland, relics of the fifth and sixth centuries. These were made curiously of iron hammered into thin plates, then turned into a four-sided form, and coated with bronze. St. Patrick's bell, still extant at Belfast, is a famous example of these old Irish bells. It is called *Clóg-an-ealadh* to *Phatrick*—i. e., "the bell of Patrick's Will," and is six inches in height, and five inches broad. This bell is referred to in the Annals of Ulster in the year 552, and is so great a treasure to the Irish people that since 1105 it has been carefully guarded in a magnificent brass shrine, studded with gems set in gold filigree work. Another bell of this kind is preserved in the shrine of St. Gall in Swi zerland, where it was taken by the Irish missionary for whom the Swiss city was named.

The first church bells to be suspended in towers were small in size, a famous one having been given by the King of France to the church of Orleans in the eleventh century. This was considered a marvel of execution in its day, weighing 2000 pounds, and from that time larger bells began to be cast.

The bell "Jacqueline," cast in Paris in 1409, weighed 15,000 pounds, and the famed bell of Rouen, the one which tolled the death-knell for Blessed Jeanne d'Arc, cast in 1501, weighed 30,324 pounds. The largest bell in the world is said to be at Moscow, Russia, called the "Great Bell of Moscow," and its dimensions are marvelous. It is twenty-one feet high and the same in diameter, and weighs 432,000 pounds. In 1737 the Great Bell was injured by fire and nearly buried in the earth, where it remained neglected and well nigh forgotten for a century, being excavated in 1837, and used for the dome of a chapel made by hollowing out the earth beneath.

Other famous bells nearly as large are the great bell of Burmah, the one at Peking, that of Notre Dame, Paris, and the bell of St. Peter's, Rome. A very beautiful large bell is in the famous Japanese temple at Kioto, a superb specimen of Oriental workmanship, covered with chasing and beautiful engraving, quaintly shaped and of a most musical tone. The tone of a bell depends entirely upon its size and making, and the art of bell-making is one of the few mechanical arts which has not been improved in the passing centuries. Bells made four hundred years ago are today as fine in tone and musical of note as those cast to-day amidst all the accessories of modern science. Nothing could be more perfect in tone or appearance than the old Spanish bells of the California Missions, still swaying in the belfries built centuries ago by those devoted Franciscans who tolled along the Camino Real, erecting their lovely memorials of the Cross all the way from San Diego to San Francisco.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913.

#### SCOTCH THIS SNAKE.

That dirty fad, "Sex Hygiene," which is the latest whimsy of Godless education, and has made its way into some of the American public schools, showed its head the other day in Charlottetown at a Convention. Catholic bishops and priests are, we hope, ready to scotch this particular snake whenever it shows its ugly head.

In North America, divorce, dirty stage and novel, and the absence of firm beliefs, have produced some pretty rotten conditions. In the United States there are fifty million persons who attend no church. Only a small percentage of the numerous murders are punished in any way; nor are the criminals even arrested. Socialists and other cranks are questioning the essential laws of ownership. Capitalistic greed seems likely to involve honest ambition and thrift in its own punishment. The right to kill old and sick and helpless people is, here and there, openly asserted. Abortion is becoming fearfully common, and has degraded the ancient and noble profession of medicine in a way to make the angels weep.

Godless living, and pagan education are at the bottom of all this — and unbelief in anything higher than human thought and human effort. There are fifty million people in the United States who have no God and no religion. It is out of this foul cesspool of infidelity and immorality that has come the blindness which offers now, as a check to the reign of the devil, a remedy which might make, almost, the very devil blush—"Sex Hygiene." Innocent children are to have their young minds befouled with lectures which have heretofore been reserved for medical schools. The trouble is with these Godless educators that they have lost all idea of the nature, purpose and action of the human conscience. The modesty of the innocent they do not believe in, because they have no notion of the relations between God and His creatures; they know nothing of the grace of God, and do not believe that there is any such thing.

Their point of view is wholly pagan, or worse than pagan. Prayer, the Sacraments, the grace of God, conscience—these words belong to a language they do not speak.

Consequently, when it is found that sexual immorality is on the increase, their first and only thought is,—and a pitifully inadequate one — that the thing to do is to give to young children an exact statement of sexual knowledge; and that then that knowledge will in some unaccountable manner save them from sin. What pitiable mental and moral helplessness is theirs, who can imagine that sin is a purely physical thing! Some of these modern moral sleight-of-hand propositions approach the borders of lunacy. Not long ago, we saw an article headed, "No such thing as original sin in children." And one of these moral theorists proceeded to enlighten us. All the evils which we have been accustomed to attribute to very different sources, he assured us were caused by "environment," that our surroundings are at fault. That is ridiculous enough; but there are farther depths of absurdity. Another writer thinks the moral condition of school-children is affected by certain kinds of colors of wall-paper, or wall-coloring. Others insist that sanitation and health hold the key to morality.

Having, for all practical purposes, got rid of God; having reduced Jesus Christ to the level of "a good man," who said and did some very wise things, modern "educationists" swing wildly about through space in a vain effort to find the moral causes of the evils they see about them. One says that fresh air and plenty soap will make people good. Others say, if you want children to be good, begin by teaching them thoroughly all the evil of life. In other words, if you want a lily to be fair and pure and white, soak it thoroughly in slime and dirt and sewerage.

The Catholic position is, that you must not thrust the child into temptation. The Catholic Church aims to educate the child in virtue, not in vice. She does not believe that the way to

acquire a virtue is to take a course in the opposite vice. She knows that there is a God, and that there is His grace to strengthen and sustain us. She believes in conscience, and that the surest way to live well is to have a live and sensitive conscience. She knows that mere knowledge of evil is no safeguard against doing that evil. She knows that the argument concerning "knowledge of good and evil" was first used by Satan when he tempted Eve to disobey her Creator. The antiquity of the argument is as unquestionable as its unsoundness.

We have referred to the United States because these new fads are more prominent there; but Canada has her full share of these fads, and of the unbelief and moral laxity which have given rise to them. And, sooner or later, American fads in Godless education make their way over here. This one is on its way, and we must be ready for it.

#### ORANGEISM AND THE COURTS.

(Continued from page 1)

Fifty-three years later, in 1880, out of 17 members of the Belfast Corporation who were magistrates, not one was a Catholic. A similar state of affairs existed in Derry. For 20 years, up to 1814, the Orange yeomanry was practically the only police force in Ireland. We wish we had time to relate some part of their record. The Irish police force was established in 1814; and up to 1836 there was not a Catholic in it; and Orange lodges were formed in that force, particularly in Ulster, where the force was honeycombed with Orangemen.

In 1857, of 190 policemen in Belfast, only 5 or 6 were Catholics. We have already seen how juries were packed. We see now how the police force was packed. We have also seen how the bench of magistrates was loaded down with Orangemen. Before the Commission of Inquiry into the Derry riots of 1890, Dr. White, the leading medical practitioner of the North-West of Ireland, said that he had several times declined to act as a magistrate for the city of Derry; that he could not conscientiously take his place on the bench because of the strong bias shown by magistrates in party cases.

The persistent rascality of the Orangemen, which continued down to our own times, may be sub-divided as follows:

1. Refusing to receive informations or issue warrants against Orange offenders, and permitting escapes.
2. Acquitting contrary to clear evidence and in the face of the charges of Protestant judges.
3. Giving arbitrary decisions in civil suits in favor of Orangemen.
4. Imprisonment of Catholics without trial; condemnation without evidence; and in the face of clear evidence.

Mr. Justice Fox, a Protestant, found some Catholic peasants in jail, on the North-West circuit, without any charge against them. One of these was kept in solitary confinement by order of the great Orange autocrat, Lord Enniskillen. Later, Attorney-General Blackburn, a Protestant, went to the jail in Enniskillen and found 20 Catholics who had been there for three weeks, without any committal or any cause assigned for their detention. William Gobbett, an Orange magistrate, was held responsible for this, and was reprimanded, but not dismissed.

In the previous year, this same man, Gobbett, released a party of Orange yeomanry who had been legally and formally committed by two other magistrates, on a charge of capital felony. The aggrieved persons, it is needless to say, were Catholics.

Concerning this case, the *Edinburgh Review*, January 1835 (Protestant), said of Gobbett:

"For this he would have been removed from the bench, but for his connection with the great Orange chieftain, Lord Enniskillen."

During a riot at Derrygonnelly, Fermanagh County, a man named Murvanogue was killed by an Orange yeoman named Kitson. The father of the slain man went from magistrate to magistrate, seeking to lay an information. All refused. Kitson got away to America. The magistrates were rebuked for this in open court by Mr. Justice Osborne (a Protestant). Others of the rioters were tried by an Orange jury. *The Catholics were convicted; the Orangemen acquitted.* Kitson came home, and in the face of the evidence, an Orange jury acquitted him.

The King by McCabe vs. Robinson was tried before Chief Justice Busche (Protestant) and an Orange jury. The evidence was direct and unequivocal. It was a deliberate, cold-blooded murder. The Judge's charge was as strong as a charge could be. The verdict was "not guilty." Mr. Kerman testified before the Committee that "it was the clearest case for conviction, and the Chief Justice was of the same opinion."

Lieutenant Hamilton halted a set of

his "gallant Orange yeomanry" before the public house of a man named Kelly in Dromore, and ordered them to fire into it. They did so. It was in day-time and in presence of many people. One, Michael McBrien, was killed, and others wounded.

We quote the *Edinburgh Review's* comments on those facts, which facts were related before the Committee of Parliament:

"Here is a deliberate murder, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds. The homicides scatheless, and roaming the country. The friends of the murdered man fleeing from justice to a noble lord who tells them he will meet them in a day or two. . . . The principal offender charged with murder and an attempt to abscond, admitted to bail by two magistrates, on mere verbal security. The principal absconding from this bail, the accessories to his crime tried and found guilty of the minor offence of manslaughter, on the plea of the superior guilt of the principal. That principal returns, and is not tried for felony, but made a Justice of the Peace in the very County in which the widow of Michael McBrien lives under the protection of the laws."

Those were grand old days. And thus did the Orange Society dispense British law and equity to poor slaves of the Pope who were so far sunk in superstition and idolatry and ignorance as to imagine that they had some rights in a country settled by their ancestors 2000 years before Christ.

#### Our London Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1913.

#### THE CARDINAL'S HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND.

We are all looking forward to the national celebration of the Constanian fete which occurs on Sunday week. Cardinal Bourne has returned in excellent health to Archbishop's House after a motor tour with his private Secretary, Dr. Jackman, in Scotland. The Doctor acting as chauffeur, the Cardinal and his companion travelled up as far as John o' Groats by the East coast, coming back by the West, and stopping at several well known places en route, also paying a visit to the Abbey at Fort Augustus. This afternoon His Eminence receives the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in state at D.J.I.I. Hill Catholic Hospital, and his first public visit to the Provinces for the autumn season will be to Walsall at the close of the month. The celebrations at Westminster on the 5th inst., will be on a grand scale with all the solemn and perfect liturgy for which our Cathedral is famous. All the Bishops of England and Wales are expected, and numerous prelates and Clergy, both secular and regular. The collection taken at the doors will be towards the expenses of the new Church on the Milvian Bridge at Rome, and the Cardinal has recommended this work as an appropriate one for the alms necessary to gain the Jubilee. The evening function, which is not usually important at Westminster, is expected on this occasion to be particularly magnificent, and gives another chance to Catholics, prevented from being present at the High Mass sung by the Cardinal at 10.30 a. m., to participate in the celebrations. Communion will be sung at 7 p. m., after which a sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Northampton, and the service will close with Te Deum and procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The Bishop of Clifton preaches in the morning.

#### SORROW AMONGST THE IRISH PILGRIMS.

A sad sequel to the Irish Pilgrimage to Lourdes occurred in London on Saturday morning last. One of the sick pilgrims, a Mrs. Grainny, who was suffering from chronic rheumatism and a weak heart and had made the long and fatiguing journey in company with her son and daughter, died at a West End Hotel where a few of the pilgrims were spending the night. Her son, a priest, administered all the last rites to his mother. Nor was this the only pilgrim who did not return to Ireland. As the last pilgrimage train steamed into Dieppe on Friday morning, a man who was on stretchers in one of the invalid carriages breathed his last. He was attended by one of the Bishops and all the pilgrims were praying for him when the end came. The train was stopped for the removal of the body to a single compartment, as there were other invalids in the carriage where the poor fellow died. R. I. P.

#### A CATHOLIC FIELD-MARSHALL'S MISHAP.

Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, that popular Catholic soldier, has unfortunately met with another accident, the third since the commencement of the year, all taking place in the hunting field. The indomitable rider, who is now 75, had a fall last winter, then his horse was impaled in the spring and the General had to shoot it himself, now he has had another fall which has brought on concussion. The General did not feel the extent of his hurt till he had arrived home in a dazed condition, when he collapsed. Much sympathy is felt with the old soldier, who fears he will have to give up hunting when he recovers.

#### WELL-KNOWN PRIESTS HONOURED.

Several presentations have taken place within the past few days. That to Monsignor Grosch, Rector of St. John's, Islington, and a noted preacher and leader of Catholic action in London, was largely attended. The congregation and friends had subscribed some £200 which was presented together with an illuminated address. Great enthusiasm was shown when the Monsignor declared his intention of devoting the whole amount to parochial works, such as the further decoration of the noble sanctuary, the enlargement of the schools, a treat to the children and various other good works.

Father Rivers, parish priest of

Acton, a large suburb of London, has just received a presentation in commemoration of a double event. The first is his silver jubilee as a priest and the second is the coming of age of the Acton Catholic Church. The Church was opened 21 years ago, and Father Rivers has been in charge during the whole of that period. At a public meeting his people presented him with a very fine set of Mass vestments and some beautiful altar linen and requisites in token of their appreciation of the work he has done amongst them. A splendid failure was also commemorated this week by the presentation to Father Spink, recently of Barnet. For many years Father Spink, who is not a young man, and a devoted band of missionary priests led a forlorn hope in the outlying scattered Northern suburbs of London. On scant food and with empty pockets these good Fathers would cycle twelve and twenty miles every Sunday to say Mass for outlying parishes, while at Barnet itself they had not only built a Church and schools but had opened a boys' home and institute. Their work was truly apostolic as were their hidden lives, but when financial worries culminated in a foreclosing of the mortgage on the property, so hardly built up, their appeals went unheard by the Catholic public, which no doubt has many calls upon it, and poor Father Spink and his priests had to abandon the work of years for the sake of a few thousand pounds. The people of Barnet, which, by the way, is a hot bed of anti-Catholic sectarianism, where a Catholic mission was indeed an outpost on the frontier, have shown their appreciation of Father Spink by a public presentation which took place this week.

#### A CATHOLIC HERO.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Alma, celebrated on Saturday at Windsor, recalled how a Catholic soldier rose from the ranks to the high position of a Major General, knighted for his services to Queen and country. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers were specially paraded in the Royal Borough and were inspected by Major General Sir Luke O'Connor, the soldier in question, once a private in the ranks of that regiment. Sir Luke received his first commission for seizing the colours as they fell from the dying hands of Ensign Anstruther, and planting them firmly on the heights of Alma. Since then his career has been marked by promotion all along the line. This survivor of the Crimea is an old man now, full of honours as of years. He was loudly cheered by men as he took his way down the ranks, and before departing he made a speech in which he recommended military training to every young man, saying his own years in the ranks were the happiest of his life. The veteran then had a talk with three old Chelsea pensioners, one of whom was a contemporary of his own in the Welsh Fusiliers. That regiment is about to embark for Malta.

#### LORD DE FREYNE, A REMARKABLE SUCCESSION.

The death of Lord de Freyne, unfortunately prematurely chronicled by a number of journals more than three weeks ago, took place on Monday. His name became widely known some years ago as an Irish landlord who took a prominent part in the land war. He was also in a unique position as the fourth of a family of sons, the three eldest of whom lost their rights to the title by reason of the laws of the Empire against Catholics in those days. The father and mother of the deceased Peer were married by a Catholic priest in 1851, the mother was not a Catholic and according to the law then in force, the marriage was illegal and the sons could not inherit. After three sons had been born to the de Freynes the disability began to press so heavily upon them that for legal purposes only they agreed to go through a form of marriage before a Protestant Minister. After this had taken place in Dublin, Lady de Freyne gave birth to a fourth son. Thus the youngest boy succeeded to the title and estate while his elder brothers only received what their parents could leave them by will. The funeral of the dead Baronet took place on Thursday at County Roscommon, after Requiem Mass in the private chapel of French Park. The new Lord de Freyne, the second of thirteen children, is thirty-four years of age and is already married. R. I. P.

#### REQUIEM MEMORIAL OF FR. FABER.

There was a large congregation this morning at Brompton Oratory when solemn Requiem Mass was sung for the repose of the soul of Father Faber, whose name lives in so many hearts with thoughts of affection and gratitude. It is fifty years since Father Faber went to his reward, yet there are many alive to-day who can remember seeing him at the Oratory where his name used to appear over the confessional. This grand Church, the first appropriate edifice of Catholic worship to rise in the Metropolis, is rich in souvenirs of saintly priests. It has no memorial of Fr. Faber however, and the Duke of Norfolk has seized the occasion of the solemn Requiem which marks this anniversary to issue an appeal for such a memorial. He proposes, with the approval of the Oratorians, that it should take the form of a bronze statue of St. Wilfrid to be placed in the chapel already dedicated to the saintly Bishop of York. For this Saint, Father Faber had a great affection. He wrote his life before his own conversion to the faith and when he was received took the name of Wilfrid. A small committee has been formed and small subscriptions will be as welcome as large ones for this work. The great Church was crowded for the solemn Requiem Mass and the sanctuary, large as it is, could scarcely accommodate the numbers of Clergy, secular and regular, who wished to pay a tribute to this noble life.

There has been a recent extensive landslide in the Panama Canal. Earthquakes in the region of the Canal last week did not damage the Canal.

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Grey cotton	25 " "	6 " " "
Grey cottons	36 " "	10 " " "
White cotton	36 " "	11 " " "
White cotton	35 " "	10 " " "
White cotton	34 " "	8 " " "
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Corsets with and without suspenders, 50c. per pair.  
Blue cotton warp, \$1.00 per bunch, our entire stock marked accordingly. These prices for cash and produce only.

Agent for the McCall patterns and magazines

## A. KIRK & COMPANY

## BANKING BY MAIL

Is a great convenience to those who live some distance from town. Deposits may be sent in cash drawn, or other business transacted by MAIL without any trouble or delay.

THE MANAGER OF  
**The Royal Bank of Canada**  
SOLICITS YOUR ACCOUNT

Interest paid on Savings Accounts at the highest current rate. Correspondence invited.

**W. M. SIMPSON**  
ANTIGONISH, N. S. Manager

TOTAL DEPOSITS EXCEED \$141,000,000.00

## ALTAR BUILDING

### Church Finish

of all kinds, in any kind of wood, all styles of finish, at the wood-working factory of

## B. CREAMER

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND

References — Bishop Morrison, Antigonish, N.S.  
Rev. F. W. Kiely, P. P., North Sydney  
Rev. J. W. Melsaac, Bras d'Or, N.S.  
The Catholic Clergy of P. E. Island.



Exports of champagne from France average from 32,000,000 to 35,500,000 bottles annually.

German passenger dirigibles carried 10,291 persons on regular trips last year without killing or injuring one of them.

The first snow of the season fell in many parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba on Monday with the temperature around the freezing point.

The number of children attending school at Sydney, C. B., this term is 3,882, an increase of 231 over last year.

The deadlock between the employers and the striking transport workers in Dublin is complete and there seems to be no prospects of an immediate settlement of the dispute.

Nominations for the Chateauguay, Que., by-election took place on Saturday at Ste. Martine. James Morris, Conservative, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, Liberal, were nominated.

Six thousand tons of marsh hay, scattered over an area of eight square miles, near Bradford, Simcoe County, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Loss \$60,000.

Because the clergy do not include women in their prayers, a party of suffragettes on Sunday interrupted the morning service at Westminster Abbey, England, by chanting a prayer for the women now in prison.

The home of William Chisason, Eastern Harbour, Inverness, C. B., was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. A girl inmate of the home lost her life in the flames. Gasolene was sold to the owner in mistake, and its use in kindling the stove caused an explosion.

Two more arrests have been made at Sydney, C. B., in connection with the death of B. S. Atkinson. The widow of the deceased and her brother, William Maddin, were arrested on Tuesday afternoon at the instance of Detective Hanrahan of Halifax. The charge is conspiracy in connection with the alleged murder.

The new United States tariff has been signed by President Wilson and has become law. Canada will be benefited, as many products of Canada will enter the United States now at a greatly reduced rate and in some instances free access to the markets of the States will be granted. This week a shipment of cattle was made from Listowel, Ont.

Henry Spencer was arrested in Chicago for the murder on Sept. 25 of Miss Mildred Allison Roxroat. Spencer confessed to the police that he had murdered 20 other people. The confession has startled the police, who are now investigating his statements. They are only able to fix on him one murder, possible two, Spencer is an opium fiend.

Summerside Agriculturist: Good beef cattle are getting scarce in this province. At the fair in Charlottetown there was a lot of enquiry for good beef bulls and some changed hands at big prices. Notwithstanding that well fitted fat cattle will bring about 7c per lb live weight in the market the number offering for sale is falling off.

Father Collins of Halifax, an zealous priest, has been appointed pastor of Windsor in succession to Father Brown, who goes to Amherst to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Father Mihan. Father Brown was presented with a purse of \$140. On Sunday the mortgages on the church and glebe at Windsor, the erection of which was commenced by Father Kennedy and completed by Father Brown, were burned.

St. John, N. B., is agitated over winter port trade prospects. The C. P. B. has announced that the Empress steamers will sail from Halifax next winter and will not call at St. John, and the L. C. R. is to give a low freight rate for C. P. R. solid freight trains to Halifax. Public meetings have been held, and a delegation of the most prominent men of St. John will proceed to Ottawa to interview the Government.

In a speech at Pontypool, England, on Monday night, Sir Reginald McKenna, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, referred to Earl Loreburn's suggestion for a Home Rule conference. He said such a conference would only mean procrastination, and announced that the Home Rule Bill would follow the anticipated course in Parliament and would become law next session.

Canon Sheehan, the famous Irish author, died on Monday last. He was well-known as a lecturer and an essayist, but it is to his novels that his wide reputation is due. His books have had a large circulation in America and in the old country, particularly "My New Curate," a work that has given rare enjoyment to all who sympathize with conditions in Ireland up to within the last decade. Canon Sheehan was born in Malrow, County Cork, on March 17, 1852.

Officials of the United States Treasury department are at sea to know what Congress actually meant by the provision of the new tariff law allowing a five per cent reduction of duties on goods imported in American ships, with the condition that the differential should not be construed to abrogate or impair any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign nation. Under the new tariff potatoes are taxed 10 per cent ad valorem, when imported from any country or subdivision which imposes a duty on potatoes from the United States; otherwise they are duty free. Lime is taxed five per cent ad valorem and scrap iron is free.

The South station Boston handles the greatest amount of business of any station in America. The total number of passengers that arrive or depart in the course of a year is over 50,000,000. For the first six months of 1913 South station handled 77,664 persons daily, while Grand Central New York 61,370. The daily number of trains at South station is 843, as against 450 in New York. The Boston station even

exceeds it. New York in the amount of mail matter, it is said; though of course South station, Boston, has a much greater share of the business of the city than Grand Central can have of New York.

The well known Alaska mining camp, Nome, was devastated by storm on Sunday night, an area of over two miles being swept. 500 houses were destroyed also all the small boats lying along the beach. No lives were lost. The camp was built on a sandy beach. The storm swept in from Bering Sea. The loss is estimated at a million and a half dollars. There will be much suffering next winter due to the destruction of food products and other domestic necessities, which can hardly be replaced now because of the near approach of the winter season in that far north country. The Government will send revenue cutters in with supplies. The cutters will take out any who wish to leave.

Personals.

Mr. Dan Fraser, Antigonish, is on a visit to friends in Boston.

Miss Mary Josephine McGillivray of Antigonish leaves to-day for Boston, where she will reside.

Mr. Duncan McIsaac of St. George's, Newfoundland, was in Town this week.

Rev. J. J. McMaster, P. P., Mabou, left recently on a trip to Scotland. He will be away about a month. We wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return.

Mrs. D. J. McDonald of Pictou was in Town this week, having accompanied her daughter, who enters Mt. St. Bernard convent.

Miss Stalina Hulbert has returned to her home at Salem, Mass., after a vacation of two months spent at Antigonish. Her health was much benefited.

Miss Mary Jane Benoit of Salem, Mass., left for home last Friday, after a visit to the home of her father, Mr. S. Benoit of East Tracadie.

Mr. C. E. Gregory, K. C., of Prince Albert, Sask., is at his old home, Antigonish, having arrived last Saturday, and will remain a month. He is accompanied by his son. Making some casual observations on conditions in the West, he remarked that he notices improvement in farming conditions in Antigonish, and thinks that the opportunities in Nova Scotia for successful farming are in every way equal to any in the West, indeed are even more so, for the Western farmer has usually but a crop of grain which is frequently seriously injured by frost or storms.

Among the Advertisers.

Just think, you can buy a warm coat at \$3.75. Chisholm, Sweet & Co. I will pay 5 cents for lambs, all weights. Haley's Market.

Wanted at once, a young man to go to school and do chores for his board. Address "Boy," care of Casket.

For sale, a fresh cow six years old, Ayrshire. Apply to John A. McDonald, Briery Brook.

For sale, a general purpose horse, 3 years old, in good condition, by Burleigh. Address "L," care of Casket Office. 2t.

Mrs. A. M. Fraser, Parl Brook, holder of ticket No. 110, was the winner of the silk quilt drawn by Miss Sadie Fraser, Parl Brook.

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

Lost, collie dog, in Town last week. She is yellow and white, and a reward is offered for her return. J. Grant, Sears & McDonald.

For the coming week we will sell the rest of our stock of men's and boys' suits and overcoats at half price. Somers & Co.

Our showing of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats is at its best; why not make your selection to-day? Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Our millinery opening was a grand success. The large number who visited the display were much pleased

with the neat and becoming models displayed. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

The person who took the suitcase from a wagon in the yard of Wilkie & Cunningham's store, Antigonish, on October 4, is advised to leave it at Casket Office immediately.

For sale, a valuable brood mare, also a hackney colt, this season's, a very promising animal. Mrs. James McDonald, Briery Brook. If writing, address Mrs. James McDonald, Box 105, Antigonish.

Strayed from the premises of H. A. McLean, North Grant, a red and white cow, with piece off tail, 10 years old. Information concerning her will be thankfully received by H. A. McLean, Box 787, Antigonish.

"The Glace Bay Book Store," under the management of Miss Nellie McCormack, has lately opened up for business at the stand formerly known as McNell's Book Store at Senator's Corner, Glace Bay. This store carries a full line of stationery, fancy goods, church supplies, and books, including French and English prayer books. If

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of St. Francis Branch, No. 355, C. M. B. A., held Monday evening, September 1st, 1913, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take to himself Annie, beloved wife of our worthy brother, Daniel McNeil;

Therefore resolved, that we, the members of St. Francis Branch, No. 355, C. M. B. A., tender our sincere sympathy to Brother McNeil in his sad bereavement;

Further resolved, that this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to Brother McNeil and to The Canadian and THE CASSET for publication.

DIED.

At Earl's Road, South Vancouver, on September 24th, STANLEY GEORGE LYNGSTON, aged 4 months, child of Margaret and John C. Lyngstone. Interment was at Mountain View Catholic cemetery.

On Saturday, 27th ult., at Long Point, C. B., fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, CATIE ERIN, daughter of the late ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, Miller. Interment was at the old cemetery, Judique Banks, on Monday following, where was assembled a large number to whom she was so well and favourably known. For many years deceased was housekeeper for Rev. Joseph Chisholm. Her memory will be long cherished for her many virtues and exemplary Christian life. She was aged 82 years. R. I. P.

JOHN MITCHELL, for many years a well known resident of Souris, Prince Edward Island, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. McElroy, 641 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass., on Monday, September 22. He was 81 years old. Mr. Mitchell was born near Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, but left his home there early in life to go to sea. For a few years he made trips to Labrador to trade for furs and then went to Gloucester, Mass., to engage in the fishing industry. After marrying he made his home at Souris. In 1888 he retired from active life and went to Boston to spend his remaining years with his family there. His body, accompanied by Mrs. James J. McElroy and Miss Nellie M. Mitchell, his daughters, was taken to Souris, where it was buried in the family lot from the Catholic Church R. I. P.

Acknowledgments.

- (See Additional Acknowledgments on page 2.) Jimmy Long North Sydney \$1.00 Mrs. Donald Parker " 1.00 P. P. Burns " 1.00 P. J. Grant " 1.00 Daniel Power " 1.00 A. D. Gillis " 1.00 Nicholas Young " 1.00 Joseph Colvey " 1.00 Hector McNeil " 1.00 Anthony Sadler " 1.00 John J. McDonald " 1.00 Ernest Garvier " 1.00 Michael Young " 1.00 John W. Wain " 1.00 Ambrose White " 1.00 Alex C. Baker " 1.00 John Camus " 1.00 John McDougall " 1.00 Annie McDougall " 1.00 E. B. Butler " 1.00 P. B. Perry " 1.00 Adolph Harlow " 1.00 Wm. McAdam " 1.00 Wm. T. White " 1.00 Arcadio Anthony " 1.00 Archibald McKenzie " 1.00 Alexander Steele " 1.00 Patrick Dolmont " 1.00 Edward Smith " 1.00 Murdoch McDonald " 1.00 Joseph McIntyre " 1.00 Owen Dolmont " 1.00 Joseph Hickey " 1.00 Ernest F. Garvier " 1.00 Henri Benoit " 1.00 Mrs. Stephen Smith " 1.00 Donald B. McDonald, River Deeps Road " 1.00 Alexander Morrison, Frenchvale " 1.00 A. F. Gannon, Cap de la Madeleine " 1.00 Capt. A. A. McDonald, Georgetown, P. E. I. " 1.00 Mrs. J. R. McDonald, Glace Bay " 1.00 Mrs. James L. Hollors, South Boston " 1.00 J. P. McAdam, Alexandria " 1.00 Mrs. John Keating, Margrave " 1.00 Charles P. Doucet, East Margrave " 1.00 Donald McEachern, Rear Port Hood " 1.00 Duncan H. McLean, Mervan " 1.00 J. A. Cameron, Katalia, Alaska " 1.00 Alex. V. Chisholm, Arlington " 1.00

Have you seen our coats? If not, drop in to-day.—Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Is It Bonds?

Perchance your investment leanings are towards a GOOD industrial bond? If we have guessed aright, you will find that a satisfactory selection can safely be made from this worthy group of six from our October "Investment Offerings."

- "Scotia" 5 p. c. Bonds to yield 5 1/2 p. c. Eastern Car 6 p. c. Bonds to yield 5.85 p. c. Stanfield's 6 p. c. Bonds to yield 5.85 p. c. "Scotia" 6 p. c. Deb. Stock to yield 6.10 p. c. Carriage Factories 6 p. c. Bonds to yield 6 1/2 p. c. Brandram-Henderson 6 p. c. Bonds to yield 6 1/2 p. c.

Acquaint us with the bond that interests you most and we'll gladly send full particulars.

J. C. Mackintosh & Co. EST'D 1873. Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Direct Private Wires. Y. P. C. A. Bldg., New Glasgow. Also at Halifax, St. John, Fredericton and Montreal.

The Best Brains

in Canada have participated in the preparation of our splendid Home Study Courses in Banking Economics, Higher Accounting Commercial Art, Show Card Writing, Shorthand and Book-keeping. Select the work which most interests you and write us for particulars. Address The Shaw Correspondence School, 391-7 Yonge St., Toronto.

SAVE THE PIECES. Of your broken glasses, mail them to us and they will be exactly reproduced and mailed back to you the following mail.

When in Halifax you are invited to call and visit the finest optical parlors in Canada.

The Wallace Optical Parlors. Y. M. C. A. Building. Opposite Infirmary.

West End Warehouse

YOUR HAT IS HERE



The new imported millinery models that we are showing at the present time are becoming; there is a hat here for every face, feature and fancy. Select yours now.

All women should be thinking of NEW FALL CLOTHES

now. Are you? Of course you are. Wouldn't it be a good plan for you to drop in here the next time you go by and let us try a few garments on you. Remember we sell the garments made by the real style leaders. You may depend on the style features of these garments to be

Absolutely Correct and what is more you are assured the utmost service and lasting satisfaction. Drop in to-day, or soon, and let us show you the latest.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store That Satisfies.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table listing various countries and their draft rates, including Africa, Arabia, Argentina Republic, Armenia, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Chile, China, Creta, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Formosa, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Macedonia, Manchuria, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United States, West Indies, etc.

These drafts can be drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, yen, taels, roubles, etc., according to the money of the country in which they are payable. This enables the payee to obtain the exact amount intended.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

When Quality Counts

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

A large stock of "Gold Bonds" for men, made by Canada's best shoemakers, in black and tan, also Amherst, Standard and other makes in heavy footwear. OUR SCHOOL SOLID LEATHER BOOTS are what will suit your boys and girls. Smardon and other reliable makes in ladies' high class footwear. RUBBERS. We sell Lifebuoy Rubbers with interlined leather heels. Will outwear all others. Buy them.

CLOTHING

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

KNITTED GOODS.

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

TOGGERY.

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

McDONALDS CLOTHING & SHOE STORE

FARM FOR SALE Coal Coal

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

JAMES CHISHOLM, (More) North Side Harbor, Antigonish Co. 7-17, tf.

Pupil Nurses Wanted

Wanted, pupil nurses at the Taunton State Hospital. For particulars address DR. ARTHUR V. GOSS, Supt. Taunton State Hospital Taunton, Mass. 10-2,3m.

Wood Lot For Sale

For sale, a wood lot on Brown's Mountain, said lot containing about 30 acres. It adjoins land belonging to Mr. Allan Beaton. Apply to R. L. WILKINS, Antigonish. 10-2, 2t.

"From Your Hips - Down" ENJOY the comfort and convenience of Stanfield's Closed Crotch in a combination suit that will surely fit. Get more wear, too. Your knees will find it hard to rub holes in. STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR.



# NO ALUM



## Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

are especially good for children because they are pleasant to take, gentle in action, do not irritate the bowels nor develop a need for continual or increased doses. 25c. a box, at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, 177

**NA-DRU-CO RUBY ROSE COLD CREAM**

Imparts a soft and velvety charm to the complexion, and counteracts the effects of raw, cold winds and over-dry indoor air. Splendid for cracked lips and chapped hands. In 25c opal glass jars, at your Druggist's. 200

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

## Notice to Farmers and Dealers

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

### Highest Cash Price

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

## Colonial Hide Co.

George St., NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Near Church's Livery

## HALEY'S MARKET

### GROCERIES

A complete and up-to-date line

### MEATS

Fresh and cured, at all seasons

### FISH

Fresh, smoked, pickled and dry

### FRUIT

Everything in season

### CONFECTIONERY

Large assortment, choicest and best.

### Crockery and Agatewares

### CASH! One Price to all. CASH

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

### COAL AGENT

## EDWARD HALEY

## Farm For Sale

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

ALLAN MACDONALD, Agent for Sales, Antigonish, N. S.

## ATLANTIC ROYALS

R. M. S. "ROYAL EDWARD"

R. M. S. "ROYAL GEORGE"

Have set a new standard in all classes of accommodation between



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

## THE LAGUE OF CROSS COLUMN

In our notes two weeks ago, referring to the legislation against gambling, we meant to say that no dictate of the legislator will take away from the Church or the parent the sacred duty of inculcating the moral obligation of practicing the virtue of honesty. The printer had so read "no dictate of the legislator," etc.

St. John's Branch, New Aberdeen, visited St. Anthony's Branch, Don. No. 4, on Sunday evening, Sept. 14th. The Auxiliaries of both Branches were present. Mrs. Neil McDonald, Lady President of St. Anthony's Auxiliary, presented a splendid program was presented by the members of the visited Branch. Grand President MacDougall and Grand Secretary Doucet were present and gave stirring addresses. Messrs. McCarthy, Curry, McIntosh and Miss Curry of St. Joseph's assisted with very acceptable numbers. The meeting was a grand success. The membership of St. Anthony's Branch is now 138, and the 200 mark is in sight.

On Sunday, Sept. 21st, a Branch of the L. O. C. under the patronage of Our Lady of the most Holy Rosary, was organized in the parish of Bailey's Brook and Lismore, Pictou County. Grand First Vice-President Richard C. Soy of New Glasgow was in charge of the work of organization. Following a splendid practical address on Total Abstinence and the benefits of membership in the L. O. C. by Mr. Soy, thirty men took the pledge and enrolled themselves as charter members of Our Lady of the most Holy Rosary's Branch of the L. O. C.

The election and installation of officers followed. The officers are: President—Rev. J. J. McKinnon, P. P.

Vice-President—Mr. Jas. A. MacKinnon.

Secretary—Wm. McLean.

Fin. Secretary—Anthony McIntosh.

Treasurer—R. W. McGillivray.

Marshal—D. D. McLean.

Asst. Marshal—Alex. J. McDonald.

Door-Keeper—D. W. McGillivray.

At the first regular meeting of the Branch held on Sunday, September 28th, eighteen new members were admitted. At this meeting also a Branch of the Ladies Auxiliary was organized with a charter membership of twenty-six. The following named members were elected its first officers:

President—Miss Sarah McDonald.

Vice-President—Mrs. Stephen MacDonal.

Secretary—Miss Vie McDonald.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. W. McGillivray.

Guard—Miss Isabel S. McGillivray.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Alexander C. McKinnon, Miss Florence McGillivray, Miss Catherine K. McLean.

### ABOUT LIQUOR ADVERTISING

We quote from THE CASKET Sept. 25th:

"The Western Chronicle says: While the Western Chronicle refuses \$500 of liquor advertising yearly, we suppose there is scarcely one church in Halifax but accepts contributions from liquor men." We do not pretend to know what motive prompted THE CASKET to print this remark of the Western Chronicle. It is given without comment. We cannot think that the false impression originally intended to convey is approved, we rather take for granted that the slur is too painfully evident to necessitate even a word in condemnation.

It is plain, however, that the Western Chronicle, while meriting just praise for its refusal to print liquor advertisements, is either laboring under a false impression, or else seeking to create a false impression in the minds of its readers. It either believes that its merit depends upon its refusal to accept money from liquor men, or else it wishes its readers to believe that churches are encouraging the liquor traffic by accepting contributions from dealers. It places the fee which a paper accepts for a liquor advertisement on the same plane as the voluntary subscription which a liquor dealer offers his clergyman for the support of the church.

Where in the name of common sense is the analogy? Because a paper acknowledges the evil results of printing liquor advertisements, it does not thereby prove that it is wrong or harmful to accept the donations of a liquor dealer to a church, school, hospital, or even a publishing house. Following out the line of argument pursued by the Western Chronicle, it would be wrong for a butcher to sell meat to a rumseller, wrong for a tailor to sell him a suit of clothes, wrong for a physician to sell him his services, wrong for the Western Chronicle to sell him a copy of the paper, wrong for the undertaker to bury him for a fee.

No, it is not the taking of money from a rumseller that matters, it is not the mere business transaction that causes the harm, it is the nature of the thing sold, in this case the advertisement, that brings about the evil results against which every temperance advocate should protest. For a liquor advertisement helps to make drunkards. It carries into thousands of homes information that too often proves disastrous, and keeps alive that interest in alcoholic beverages which is so easily kindled into a dangerous enthusiasm.

This is the natural outcome of liquor advertising, and it is on account of this evil result, that temperance workers very reasonably protest against such advertisements. No such effects follow from a rumseller's contribution to his church. The Church in no way encourages or advertises the liquor traffic. Honest, upright clergymen of every denomination have been ever eager to persuade, and if necessary, to assist in forcing liquor men to go out of the business, and for the contributions they receive from these men, they give absolutely no return that would in any way increase their sales, or encourage them in the traffic. Nay, it is often thru their hands that the hard earnings of the thoughtless patron find their way back to the homes for whose needs they should have been employed.

No fault is found with a newspaper for accepting contributions from a rumseller or any one else. It is the spreading broadcast over the land of

alluring advertisements that are instrumental in making so many drunkards, and ruining so many homes, that constitutes the evil, and not the financial end of the transaction.

Remarks similar in tone to that contained in the Western Chronicle have likewise been noticed in other papers, and readers should be careful to recognize the fallacy underlying them and the reflection which they are evidently intended to cast on the church.

### The Antigonish Fall Fair Prize List.

#### LETTUCE—6.

Lettuce—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, John D Fraser, L S River; 3rd, Dan Cameron, Fairmont.

#### GRAIN.

Sheaf to be eight inches in diameter. Best Sheaf White Russian Wheat.—1st, Ronald Chisholm, Glen Road; 2nd, Frank Dunn, L S River; 3rd, Alex MacPherson, Cloverville; 4th, Dan Cameron, Fairmont.

Best Sheaf White Fine Wheat.—1st, Alex C Chisholm, North Grant; 2nd, Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville.

Any other variety—1st, Frank Dunn, L S River; 2nd, J R Crockett, Town; 3rd, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale.

Best Banner Oats—1st, Frank Dunn, L S River; 2nd, Taylor Bros, S R Road; 3rd, Ronald Chisholm, Glen Road; 4th, J R Crockett, Town.

Any other variety white—1st, T J Grant, Town; 2nd, Frank Dunn, L S River; 3rd, John C McIntosh, L S River.

Barley—1st, Frank Dunn, L S River, 2nd, George Landry, L S River; 3rd, Rev M Tompkins, Mt Cameron.

#### Class 29—POULTRY.

Plymouth Rock, barred, cock—1st, Duncan Fraser, L S River; 2nd, Arthur Dexter, Town; 3rd, Mrs James Carter S R Road.

Plymouth Rock, barred, hen, 1st—Duncan Fraser, L S River; 2nd, Duncan Fraser, L S River; 3rd, Duncan Fraser, L S River.

Plymouth Rock, any variety cock—1st, James Thompson, Cloverville, 2nd, Hugh McKenzie, S R Road.

Plymouth Rock, any variety hen—1st, Martin L Walsh, Fairmont; 2nd, Taylor Bros S R Road; 3rd, Hugh McKenzie, S R Road.

Wyandottes, white, hen—1st, Willie Fraser, Town; 2nd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale; 3rd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale.

Wyandottes, any variety hen—2nd, James McConnell, Town.

Minorcas black, hen—1st, Arthur Dexter, Town; 2nd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale; 3rd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale.

Leghorns, white, cock—1st, James H McConnell, S R Road.

Leghorns, white, hen—1st, James H McConnell, S R Road; 2nd, James H McConnell, S R Road; 3rd, James H McConnell, S R Road.

Rhode Island Reds, cock—1st, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

Rhode Island Reds, hen—1st, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale; 2nd, J H Stewart, Town; 3rd, William J Chisholm, Clydesdale.

Orpington, cock—1st, Willie Fraser, Town.

Orpingtons, hen—1st, Willie Fraser, Town; 2nd, James H McConnell, S R Road.

Any variety not here stated, cock—1st, James H McConnell, S R Road.

Any variety not here stated, hen—1st, James H McConnell, S R Road; 2nd, James H McConnell; 3rd, James H McConnell.

#### CHICKENS.

Plymouth Rock, barred, cockerel—1st, Duncan Fraser, L S River; 2nd, Duncan Fraser; 3rd, Duncan Fraser.

Plymouth Rock, barred, pullet—1st, Duncan Fraser, L S River; 2nd, Duncan Fraser; 3rd, Taylor Bros, S R Road.

Plymouth Rock, any variety, cockerel—1st, Mrs Fred Chisholm, Town; 2nd, Taylor Bros; 3rd, Hugh McKenzie, S R Road.

Plymouth Rocks, any variety, pullet—1st, Mrs. Fred Chisholm, Town; 2nd, Taylor Bros; 3rd, Taylor Bros.

Wyandottes, white, cockerel—2nd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale.

Wyandottes, white, pullet—2nd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale.

Leghorns, white, pullet—1st, Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville; 2nd, James H McConnell, S R Road.

Minorcas, black, cockerel—2nd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale.

Leghorns, brown, cockerel—1st, John Grant, Town.

Leghorns, brown, pullet—1st, Joe Grant; 2nd, Joe Grant, Town.

Rhode Island Red, cockerel—1st, John P McNeil, Landing; 2nd, John A Chisholm, Sylvan Valley; 3rd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

Rhode Island Red, pullet—1st, John A Chisholm, Sylvan Valley; 2nd, C J Sutton North Grant; 3rd, C J Sutton.

Orpington, Cockerel—1st, Willie Fraser, Town.

Orpington, pullet, 1st—Willie Fraser, Town; 2nd, Willie Fraser, 3rd Willie Fraser.

Any variety not here stated, cockerel—1st, James H McConnell, S R Road.

Any variety not here stated, pullet—1st, James H McConnell, S R Road; 2nd, James H McConnell.

Best pair of turkeys—1st, Dan Cameron, Fairmont; 2nd, Dan Cameron, 3rd, Dan Cameron.

Best pair of geese—1st, Annie McDonald, Frasers Mills; 2nd, Mrs James Carter, S R Road; 3rd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale.

Best pair of ducks—1st, Mrs T J Bonner, Town; 2nd, James H McConnell, S R Road; 3rd, Dan Cameron, Fairmont.

#### Class 31.

#### HOUSEKEEPING.

Two loaves white bread—1st, Mrs Gray, Town; 2nd, Mrs Henry Power, Town.

Two loaves brown bread—1st, Mrs

Gray, Town; 2nd, Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville.

Two loaves bread (country flour)—1st, Mrs Ronald MacDonald, Briley Brook.

One dozen rolls—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs Henry Baxter, Addington Forks.

One dozen oat cakes—1st, Mary Chisholm, Town; 2nd, Mrs D C Campbell, Town.

Dark fruit cake—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville.

Light fruit cake—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville.

Sponge cake—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town.

Home-made cookies, 3 kinds—1st, Mrs D C Campbell, Town; 2nd, Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville.

Covered pie, cherry crust—1st, Mrs John McNeil, Cloverville; 2nd Mrs D C Campbell, Town.

Home-made candies, mixed, one box—1st, Isabella Chisholm, Clydesdale; 2nd, Marion Seaman, Town.

Home-made hard soap—1st, Mrs Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 2nd, Mrs D C Campbell, Town.

#### Class 32.

#### TEXTILE HOMESPUN, WOOLEN GOODS ONLY.

Homespun, colored, for women's wear—1st, Mrs Mary Chisholm, L S River.

Homespun, white, for women's wear—1st, Mrs Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook; 2nd, Annie D Smith, West River.

Two lbs. knitting yarn, grey—1st, Mrs Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs Robert Baxter, Pleasant Valley.

1 pair blankets—1st, Mrs Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs Robert Baxter, Pleasant Valley.

Ten yards carpet woven (warps may be cotton or wool)—1st, Mrs Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook.

#### Class 33.

#### HOME-MADE MATS.

Hooked mat, yarn—1st, Mrs John McKinnon, Middleton; 2nd, Mrs McNaughton, Beaulieu.

Rag mat, braid—1st, Catherine E McDonald, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook.

Quilt, patch work, calico—1st, Mrs Ellen Chisholm, Marydale; 2nd, Mrs Alex McDonald, Briley Brook.

Counterpane—1st, Mrs Angus McIsaac, Dunmore.

Rag mat, hooked—1st, Mrs Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 2nd, Mrs John McKinnon, Middleton.

#### Class 34.

#### KNITTING, CROCHETING, ETC.

Stockings, plain, woolen, women's 1 pair—1st, Isabel McLean, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook.

Socks, men's woolen, 1 pair—1st, Mrs Robert Hunter, Town; 2nd, Mrs Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook.

Gloves, men's plain knitted, one pair—1st, Mrs William Dunn, Harbor Road; 2nd, Mrs Dan Cameron, Fairmont.

Gloves, men's fancy knitted, one pair—1st, Catherine E McDonald, Briley Brook; 2nd, Annie D Smith, West River.

Gloves, women's woolen, plain knitted, one pair—1st, Mrs Dan Cameron, Fairmont.

Gloves, women's woolen fancy knitted, one pair—1st, Catherine E McDonald, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs Dan Cameron, Fairmont.

Ladies' golf jersey, knitted—1st, Mrs Gray, Town; 2nd, Mrs Robert Baxter, Pleasant Valley.

Carriage robe or afghan, knitted or crocheted—1st, Mrs Gray, Town; 2nd, Mrs John McKinnon, Middleton.

Shoulder shawl, crocheted or knitted—1st, Miss Bigelow, Town; 2nd, Mrs Gray, Town.

Fascinator, crocheted or knitted—1st, Mrs J G Cunningham, Town.

Baby's jacket, knitted—2nd, Mrs John A McDonald, Briley Brook.

Bedroom slippers, crocheted or knitted—2nd, Mrs D C Campbell, Town.

#### Class 35.

#### NEEDLEWORK.

Best specimen plain sewing, three pieces, ladies whitewear, hand-made to show hemming, stitching, felling, lacing, gathering, overbanding and buttonhole making—1st, Miss Alice Bigelow, Town.

Best specimen patching, cotton or woolen—1st, Mrs Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 2nd, Mrs C J Seaman, Town.

Best specimen darning, woolen or linen cloth—1st, Miss Alice Bigelow, Town; 2nd, Mrs C J Seaman, Town.

Best specimen darning stockings, at least two holes an inch in diameter—1st, Mrs C J Seaman, Town; 2nd, Mrs John A McDonald, Briley Brook.

#### Class 36.

#### EMBROIDERY NEEDLEWORK.

Embroidered five o'clock tea cloth, all white, not less than one yard square—1st, Isabel McLean, Briley Brook.

Embroidered table centre, white, eyelet—1st, Annie Cunningham, Town; 2nd, B C McPhie, Town.

Embroidered table centre, colored, on white ground less than 27 inches in diameter—1st, Isabel McLean, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs Melanson, Pomquet.

Embroidered tea cosy—1st, Mrs C J Seaman, Town; 2nd, Mrs Henry Power, Town.

Best embroidery—1st, B C McPhie, Town; 2nd, Catherine E McDonald, Briley Brook.

Embroidered wallachian—1st, Catherine Forbes, Beech Hill.

Embroidered Blouse—1st, Mrs J F Stewart, Town; 2nd, Marion Seaman, Town.

Embroidered Pillow slips, two—1st, Catherine Forbes, Beech Hill; 2nd, Mrs Melanson, Pomquet.

Two towels with embroidery edge or crocheted edge—1st, Mrs C J Seaman, Town; 2nd, Mrs Melanson, Pomquet.

Embroidered pin cushion—1st, Marion Seaman, Town; 2nd Mrs Melanson, Pomquet.

#### Class 37.

#### LACES, DRAWN WORK, ETC.

Irish crochet—1st, Mrs Hugh D McDonald, Big Marsh; 2nd, Mrs Hugh D McDonald, Big Marsh (special mention by judge).

Crochet lace, not less than two yards—1st, Mrs J F Stewart, Town; 2nd, Isabel McLean, Briley Brook.

Crochet yoke, all thread—1st, Mrs J G Cunningham, Town; 2nd, Mrs Robert Hunter, Town.

Crochet yoke with braid—1st, Mrs Robert Hunter, Town; 2nd, Mrs John A McDonald, Briley Brook.

Any piece Mexican drawn work—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs R D Chisholm, Town.

Crochet dollies—1st, Mrs C J Seaman, Town; 2nd, Mrs Robert Hunter, Town.

#### Class 38.

#### DECORATIVE AND INDUSTRIAL.

Pyrography on wood—1st, B C McPhie, Town.

Punctured brass—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs Gray, Town.

Best collection house plants, not less than five specimens—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs Gray, Town.

Best foliage plant—1st, Mrs Allan D McIsaac, Hawthorne St Extension.

Best blooming plant—1st, Mrs Gray, Town.

Best bouquet cut flowers—1st, Mrs Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs C J Seaman, Town.

#### Class 39.

#### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Handkerchiefs, embroidered initial or monogram—1st, Annie Baxter, Addington Forks.

Crochet lace, two yards—1st, Annie Baxter, Addington Forks.

Best display of mending or patching—1st, Annie Baxter, Addington Forks.

Knitted lace, two yards—1st, Melvina Pratt, S R Road.

The youth who sows wild oats consciously won't necessarily make a good farmer.

"Had all my money taken last night. Woke up hearing some one in the room. Reached under the pillow for my revolver, but didn't shoot."

"Why didn't you?"

"I'd be a widower if I had."

The hobble skirt will not prevent women from running after men.

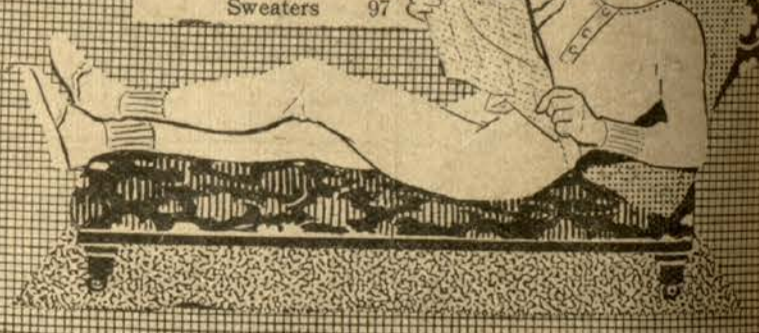
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is that kind of underwear you want—the kind that cannot sag or lose its shape. Every suit bearing the famous triangular trademark is actually knit to form—knit with exacting care to fit distinct types of men, women and children.



No. 95 natural wool garment is probably just what you are looking for—ask to see it.



**The Making of Bells.**  
(Continued from page 1)

so many years ago, when pious Spanish donnas delighted to bestow their jewelry to be melted and made into the Mission bells which were to ring.

"Across the sunlit valleys,  
All in the early Spring,  
The messengers to simple hearts  
Of Mary's Holy Child,  
Sweet bells of Santa Ysabel  
Upon the mesa wild."

The composition from which bells are made varies in different manufacturing, experts never having been able to decide definitely just the correct proportion of the component parts. Bell metal is a composition of copper and tin, usually sixteen parts of copper to five of tin. Old copper is better to use than new, and Australian tin is considered the most suitable for bell making. The amounts used have always varied. Bells found in the ancient palace of Nimrod, that "Mighty Hunter" of the Scriptures, contain ten parts of copper to one of tin; those used in England in the reign of Henry VIII. are fashioned of two parts of copper to one of tin, and excellent modern bells are made in a ratio of four to one. There are varying reasons for this divergence of opinion in regard to the appropriate amounts. Tin melts at a point of 440 degrees, while it is necessary to have 1905 degrees to melt copper; therefore the tin often vaporizes while the copper is melting and more has to be added to the alloy. Hand bells require more copper than large bells, because the sides are so thin they are liable to crack if the ordinary amount of tin is used.

Bells have been made of steel, and some of these have as clear and vibrant a note as those made of bell metal, but they are far less durable, and so are less practical. Glass bells are made also, peculiarly sweet in tone, but so fragile they will not long withstand the stroke of the clapper.

The perfection of bell sound depends not entirely upon its composition, but on its shape, and the proportions of its height, width, and thickness, and to determine these points for each individual bell the maker has scientific rules. In the medieval days bell-makers grew superstitious and many believed the bells to possess human qualities, their notes to be voices talking to those for whom they were rung. As the pitch of a bell is higher the smaller it is, they thought the tiny bells held childish voices, and the large ones those of mature years, and many were the legends of the chimes of ancient towers, told at twilight when the chimes rang through the dusk.

To make the bells requires nice handling and careful workmanship. A mold is built and this first step is the crucial one in bell-making, for in this, as in all else in the world, "It is the first step which counts." There is a deep depression at the bottom of the furnace, and under this the workmen build with bricks a "core," of general shape and size, the innermost size of the desired bell. The core is covered with layers of clay, which is smoothed down with a sort of gauge called a template, which works on a pivot. When the inner mold is smooth and thoroughly dry the iron hood is fitted carefully over the core, the distance between the core and covering being scrupulously adjusted, for into this flows the molten metal fresh from the furnace, which is to form the bell. The flow of this metal is exactly regulated, it running through channels from the furnace to the pit. In order to fit the core over the mold and leave the required space into which to run the molten metal, the core is covered with a "model," a strata of hair and clay, which is the exact size of the desired bell. When this is smooth and hard the hood is fitted over it, adjusted with extreme nicety (if both sides are not perfect it stands to reason that the two sides of the bells will be imperfect), then carefully removed and the "model" chipped off the core, when the hood is returned to its place and the metal run into the mold.

This is an exciting moment, for the workmen who have worked slowly for weeks to perfect the mold must now strain every nerve to finish the casting of the metal in a few minutes. Their hands—gloved to prevent scorching from the intense heat—move with the utmost swiftness, it often taking only a minute and a half to fill a huge mold. It is a strange sight to witness, for the glow escaping from the wind-pipes is burning with a fitful flame, gruesome to the darkness of the furnace-room, and the figures of the workmen, half seen through the dimness, seem like comets or fire-worshippers of the olden times.

The bells are left in the casting pit day to cool and then, the dirt being scoured from the pit, the core is taken out, and the results of all the weeks of labor determined. Then follows the work of trimming and finishing, and for this last a musician is required as well as a metallurgist. An Englishman, Canon Simpson, first pointed out the fact that bells should be tuned, and proposed a way to adjust their notes as skillfully as piano or violin music. Bells, like people, to be in tune with the world in general must first be in tune with themselves, a writer on the subject in the "Scientific American," has recently well said, and to do this a bell should have five notes adjusted to each other at correct intervals. These notes are named respectively the fundamental, the second, the third and fifth to the fundamental or strike note. For example, a bell whose fundamental note is C, would have C in the bass clef, G in the middle of the staff, and C in the treble as the fundamental third and fifth, thus forming a perfect harmony. It is marvelous how changes can be made in harmonies from the bell notes, a peal of five bells allowing for 720 changes, while from twelve bells 470,001,600 can be rung.

When a bell is cast and tuned, however, it is by no means completed. The hanging of it is among the most important things about it, and bells

are hung in various ways. The Old Liberty Bell, in Independence Hall at Philadelphia, rung to announce the independence of America in 1776, and preserved with jealous care by good Philadelphians, was originally hung with a single rope, replaced now by a heavy chain, but chimes of bells must be most carefully adjusted in order to obtain tuneful results in the ringing.

In olden times the bells were suspended from wooden beams, but of late years metal frames have become popular, as smoother and more durable. Bars support the bells and these are held in sockets of gun-metal, smooth as silk. The bells are swung on wheels which are made of oak and polished until smooth, and these sway to and fro as the bell ropes are pulled. The ropes with which the bells are rung must be carefully made, and stretched across a beam with heavy weights attached to each end so that they will be as hard as steel.

One more thing is necessary to complete the difficult art of perfect bell-making, at least for church bells, and that is the ceremony of blessing the bell to its sacred use. The ceremony is of ancient date, and was formerly called the "Baptism of the Bells," from its similarity to the ceremonies of baptism. Possibly this arose from the fact that church bells formerly were always named, some being called for Our Lady, others for the saints, others for the grivers. A quaint old bell in Gunby has the inscription, "In the name of the Trinity, Nicolas, men call me," while a splendid bell in Shropshire bears the Norman-French scrawl, "Jeu le Seigne Noyat Anne per Ordynance Adels Treys qve div Asolle Prest Gavnt Mercys." The four famous bells of Walsingham cathedral were named "Jesus, Mary, John and Walsingham," respectively, for Our Lord, Our Lady, the Saint of the cathedral, and Lord Walsingham, the giver.

One can not think of any more beautiful or gracious gift to the Church than that of a chime of bells, hanging aloft beneath the blue of the celestial skies, in sweet harmonies voicing holy prayers Heavenward, "sprinkling with rarest incense the dewy air."—Benziger's.

**The Duties of Parents.**  
(BY THE BISHOP OF LEEDS.)

It cannot be denied that in these days there is a very serious falling off in faith and piety among our people. How many are there among our young men and young women, and and these trained in Catholic schools and brought up under Catholic influences, who neglect the ordinary duties which religion prescribes, and consider attendance at Holy Mass an obligation of but slight importance? How many others are there, Catholics only in name, who never darken the doors of their Church, who never approach the Holy Sacraments? They are frequenters of the public-houses, their language is profane and blasphemous, and they unblushingly violate the laws of morality. How many, again, are there who completely abandon their religion and openly profess themselves unbelievers? How many sacrilegious marriages are contracted in violation of the Church's law—these marriages being offences entered upon between parties, both of whom are born of Catholic parents?

Then, too, amongst those who do not entirely turn their back upon their Faith, what disobedience to parents, what unfeeling conduct towards them do we not witness! What quarrels and dissensions, what breaches of the precept of charity! Contenting this sad state of things among so many of our people, our heart is filled with grief. Nor are we alone in looking with dismay on this indifference and open sinfulness in the midst of our flock. Our priests, too, remark it, especially those who work in our cities and in the populous centres of industry; and although their trust in God sustains them in their labours, they experience in themselves a continual sorrow.

When we recall the sacrifices that have been made during the last thirty years to secure for our children the priceless blessing of a good Catholic education, it is truly amazing that in spite of all these efforts there should still be so prolific a crop of evil! Where does the fault lie? Who is to blame? Certainly not our priests, or our religious and secular teachers. Of the devotion of our clergy to the care of the little ones of the flock we are well assured. By their instructions in school and Church, by their zealous care in preparing children for the Sacrament of Penance and for their first Holy Communion, by gathering them into Guilds and sodalities, by the close personal interest taken in each child of their flock, our priests leave nothing undone to train up practical, sincere, and intelligent Catholics. In this labour of love the Sisters, consecrated to God in holy religion, nobly second them. Is it not a marvellous thing to behold so many daughters of loving parents, forsaking the comforts of home and the tender solicitude of father and mother, and going, in the very bloom of youth, to spend health and strength and life itself in the arduous work of teaching, taking upon themselves this grand duty, not for any reward this world can give, but seeking only God's glory and the saving of immortal souls! Nor can we justly pass over the secular teachers, who conduct so many of our schools. They, too, merit from us the highest praise, since with but rare exceptions, they spare no pains and incur no cost, provided they can bring the scholars or departments entrusted to them to the highest state of excellence. We believe our Catholic teachers are actuated by a strong sense of zeal, and that in their mind the savings of our children's faith comes before any thought of temporal remuneration.

Humbly speaking, then, all has been done and is being done to give to every Catholic child a sound secular education and an intelligent grasp of the faith; and to awaken in him a sense of his responsibility to God, a hatred of all that is vicious, base, or mean, a love of truthfulness, sobriety,

with pure and innocent, and radiant with heavenly beauty, they are taken home to be reared in such a way as to fit them for their rightful station, sooner or later, in the courts of their Heavenly Father.

Parents, do we not see here in the gift of children a wonderful proof of God's affection for you? What confidence does He not place in you? What treasure could God entrust to you more precious than a little child? Fashioned to the likeness of God, brought by the precious blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, sanctified by the eternal Holy Spirit of God, heir of heaven, and prince of eternal glory, this child is placed in your hands. You have to take charge of it and train it, and the realization of God's intentions in its regard depends, humanly speaking, upon the way in which you discharge your responsibility. This child will be, as a rule, saved or lost, receive its inheritance, and reign with God, or be banished from its Maker for ever, according to the home it is reared in. But if the future happiness or woe of the child depend upon the parents, may we not say with equal truth that the salvation of the parents depends upon the eternal welfare of the child? How can parents hope to be saved if through their sinful neglect their child is lost? How boldly presumptuous they would be to expect God to reward them with the joys of paradise when, through their fault, the child is created and redeemed is burning in hell! There will be no fear of so miserable a lot if Christian parents provide their children with a Christian home. What, then, is a Christian home? It is a home in which religion holds the first place, in which the name of our Lord is a familiar sound, and where the parents govern themselves and rule their children by the principles of a Christian life. The Christian home is easily discovered. The very walls of the house will tell you at a glance who it is that holds the first place in the minds and hearts of its inmates. If, on looking round, the eye rests on the emblem of our holy faith, if you find in every room the Crucifix, or the image of Our Lady, or a religious picture; if you see the holy-water stoup well replenished, along with other tokens of faith, then the very appearance of the house will afford presumptive evidence that our Divine Lord holds His rightful place in the bosom of the family dwelling there.

This, however, is only presumptive evidence. Much more is needed to constitute a Christian home. Great vigilance, wonderful patience, unflinching industry on the part of parents is required, if the children are to grow up in virtue. To be a father or mother is no easy task. The one charge, the one duty they have to look to, is the welfare of their child. This obligation overshadows every other. Even their own salvation, as we have already said, depends in a very great measure on their labours for the salvation of their children.

Before, however, parents can fully and perfectly discharge the duty of their office, they must realize to themselves the dignity, the privilege and responsibility of being a parent. The words of a truly Christian man, the founder of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on the birth of his first child, will show you better than anything we can say what should be the thoughts and sentiments of husband and wife when God blesses them with children. "A new blessing," he writes to a friend, "has come to me, the greatest joy probably it is possible to experience here below: I am a father! We pray much; we begged for prayers on every side: never did we feel greater need of the divine assistance; and we have been heard above and beyond all our hopes. What a moment it was when I heard the first cry of my child, when I beheld that little, but immortal, creature, which God had confided to me, and which brought me so many delights and so many duties! With what impatience I waited for the day of her baptism! . . . The mother is able to nurse her baby. Thus we shall not lose the first smiles of our little angel. We will begin her education early, and at the same time she will begin ours; for I perceive that Heaven has sent her to teach us a great deal and to make us better. I cannot look upon the sweet face, so full of innocence and purity, without seeing there, less obliterated than in us, the sacred impress of the Creator. I cannot think of this imperishable soul, of which I shall have to render an account, without feeling myself more penetrated with my duties. How dare I teach her lesson that I did not practice? Could you find a kinder way of instructing me, of correcting me and of setting my feet on the road to heaven?" (*Life of Fredk. Ozanam*, p. 241.)

(To be continued.)

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Sixty thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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FURNACE FOR COAL and WOOD

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

**The Blazer is a Powerful, Durable Heater at Moderate Cost**

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

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

Well, a cheap, inferior heating apparatus makes a big hole in any coal bin, besides wearing the money and wasting the time of the one who tends it. If you want to have the house "comfy" this winter install an

**Enterprise Blazer**  
FURNACE FOR COAL and WOOD

**COULD NOT BUNCO THIS MAN**

Has No Use For Peddlers Selling Worthless Medicines



CROOKSTAIRS, ONT.

I was pestered last week with a travelling agent who said he had heard that I was troubled with Rheumatism. I told him I had been and he wanted to sell me some other medicine. I answered that I was taking GIN PILLS, the only medicine that did me any good.

I told him that I had tried various other medicines but none had done me any good but GIN PILLS and that I always kept a box in the house. GIN PILLS have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

Don't be imposed upon. Don't accept substitutes. If your dealer won't supply you with GIN PILLS, at the regular retail price of 50c, a box, 6 for \$2.50, send direct to us. Sample box free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 205

Manga-Tone Blood and Nerve Tablets are the best all round tonic for pale, thin bloodless people. 50c. a box.

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

**GATES' CERTAIN CHECK**

Messrs. C. GATES, SON & CO.

DEAR MRS.—I have been thinking for some time that I should write and let you know what your

**CERTAIN CHECK**

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

Your Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup also cured me of lung trouble. I consider your medicines superior.

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

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

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LIME JUICE, FRUIT SYRUPS, ROUE'S GINGERALE, GRAPE JUICE, HAMS and BACON, BREAKFAST BACON, CODFISH, BONELESS CODFISH, JAMS and MARMALADES, PICKLES and SAUCES,

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We want

**GOOD BUTTER, EGGS and WOOL**

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ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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Monumental Works  
PICTOU, N. S.

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

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G. A. BERNASCONI,  
8-21, St. North Sydney

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Two brooks run through the farm and are never dry, affording very easy watering for stock during winter.

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

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

For price, terms and all information, apply to

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On the place.

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Carving:—A specialty.

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

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KIRK & COOKE  
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Optician and Jeweller  
**ANTIGONISH, N. S.**



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
Engine for Sale—M V Webb
Eye Glasses—P R Saunders
Fall Hats and Coats—Chisholm, Sweet & Co

LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDREN'S studio will be open till Friday evening.

MR. ADAM MAHONEY of Antigonish has the contract for the painting of the exterior of the Church at Arisaig.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MORRISON will leave for Boston, to attend the Missionary Congress, either on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

SUPREME COURT.—The October sittings of the Supreme Court at Antigonish takes place next Tuesday. Judge Meagher is expected to preside. There is only one case on the docket, a civil action.

THE RAPID GROWTH of New Glasgow is shown by the number of new houses under construction. Within the Town proper ninety-seven houses are being built, while in the immediate vicinity there are forty-five more in the course of erection.

AN UNSEASONABLE FIND.—This week we were handed a large, ripe, beautifully formed strawberry which was picked by an I. C. R. sectionman near the railway track. It is firm on its stem and its cluster of leaves are fresh and healthy. Such a find in October is extremely rare.

THE SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS presented by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the best and second best 15 lbs. of butter at the Antigonish Fall Fair, and won by Mrs. Herbert Smith of Clydesdale, and Mrs. John J. McNeil of Cloverville, are on exhibition in the window of Foster Bros. drug store.

A PLOWING MATCH, by the East Pictou County Plowmen's Association, was held on Tuesday at Lower Barney's River. It was a very successful affair, some 1500 interested spectators witnessing it. There were twenty-two competitors and three classes. Possibly a ploughing match would prove a very attractive feature for the Antigonish Fall Fair.

THE ADVANTAGE to the farmer of good live stock is always apparent. An illustration of this was given the district of St. Joseph's a few weeks ago, when Mr. Colin Chisholm of Pinkietown sold several lambs to Mr. Ronald McDonald, Merchant, Pinkietown, each of which weighed from 120 pounds to 141 pounds. Surely such animals are profitable products. Mr. Chisholm secured last fall a pure bred animal from the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and the lambs here mentioned are some of his progeny.

GRAND BAZAAR.—The ladies of the Parish of St. Ninian are actively preparing for a grand bazaar to be held at Mt. St. Bernard Convent on Wednesday and Thursday, 22nd and 23rd, inst. Their well known capacity for conducting affairs of this nature will again be in evidence in a grand display of useful and ornamental needlework, china painting, etc., while a dainty yet substantial dinner and reasonable delicacies will be served, added to which will be the further attraction of various amusements, including choice music. The admission fee is 25 cents; children 15 cents.

ON SUNDAY LAST HIS LORDSHIP consecrated an extension of the cemetery of St. Ann's Parish, Glace Bay. The occasion drew a very large body of the congregation. A procession of the members of the A. O. H., L'Assomption, the C. M. B. A. and the League of the Cross, the Clergy and the different ladies' societies of the Parish formed on Main street and proceeded to the cemetery. After the ceremonies the procession returned and returned to the Church, which was soon filled to its capacity. His Lordship then delivered an impressive sermon, which was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

CLASS MEET.—The twelfth annual Class Meet of the students of St. F. X. College will be held in the College rink on the night of Thursday, the 16th inst. Those meets are always interesting, and a great deal of friendly rivalry exists between the classes. This year's programme includes all the usual events—sprints, runs, jumps and weight events, three legged and potato races, etc. Representatives of the various classes are now training hard and an excellent night's sport can be expected. The meet will open at 7.45 p. m.

LOVERS OF HIGH CLASS MUSIC are assured a rare treat next Monday evening, October 13th, when Eva Mylott, the celebrated Australian contralto, will appear in the Celtic Hall. Miss Mylott is a finished artist and possesses, as an American, British and Canadian critics unite in pronouncing, a pure contralto voice of exceptional richness, with a wonderful range. Besides this, Miss Mylott has a striking stage presence and sings with great dramatic effect. That she is among the world's greatest artists is evidenced by the fact that she toured with Melba, Trebelli and Albani, and was honored with the special patronage of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales.

DEMONSTRATION OF LIVE STOCK.—Mr. A. Elliott, of Fredericton, N. B., an employee of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave a demonstration in live stock judging on the Exhibition Grounds, Antigonish, Tuesday afternoon. It was a clever illustration of the fine points of the cow and the horse, and one that should be seen and heard by all our farmers. Unfortunately there was a very small attendance, due, we think, to the very poor advertising of the visit. Mr. Elliott told in plain language of the requirements of the good type of animal. Of the Ayrshire, an animal imported first from Scotland, where it was accustomed to work for its living by climbing hills, it was shown that it was adaptable to rocky soils, while the Holstein, an animal from Holland, brought upon the rich dyke pastures of that country, required a good soil to pasture on. By

the aid of a couple of cows and a horse the lecturer illustrated all his statements, and the audience could readily see that he was conversant with his task.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARY CONGRESS is to be held in Boston this month, commencing on October 19th. It will be an important event in the life of the Catholic Church of North America. Leading clergymen from Canada and the United States will be present, also thousands of delegates coming from all the communities of the country. Bishop Morrison will be present, also representatives from the several societies within the diocese of Antigonish. On the opening day the Most Reverend Archbishop Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, will celebrate Pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral, and the sermon will be preached by Cardinal O'Connell. The Most Reverend Neil MacNeil, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, Ont., will officiate at the Pontifical Vespers at the Cathedral on the evening of the same day, and the Right Rev. Michael O'Fallon, D. D., Bishop of London, Ont., will preach simultaneously with these impressive services in the Cathedral; Pontifical Vespers, visiting Bishops officiating, and distinguished missionaries preaching, will go on in seventy-five churches of the city and nearby towns.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF CARS.—On Saturday, 4th inst., the first shipment of finished cars was made from the Eastern Car Company works at Trenton. The string numbered fifteen and made an impressive showing as they were pulled from the shops bright with new paint and running as smoothly as if they were passenger coaches. It is expected to send out another batch of eight on Wednesday and to repeat on Saturday, 11th inst. Last week a special inspector from the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. R. F. Nystron, of Montreal, visited the plant here and was very much elated with the situation and the prospects of getting a large supply of cars immediately; he congratulated the Directorate and the Management on the success of their works and felt a great future lay ahead of them. The demand for cars to transport the Western wheat is very pressing just now, and the contracting buyers are consequently pleased with the promptness with which the Eastern Car Company are meeting their contract to supply.—New Glasgow Chronicle.

Notwithstanding this very encouraging report about the manufacture of cars, we note that the car-works at Halifax and Montreal are closing up parts of their plants for lack of orders.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE is well upon another scholastic year. The many new students, along with the old, are now in the midst of their studies. The College is gradually extending its influence; young men from Newfoundland and the far West of the United States and Canada are in attendance at its lectures. Each year brings a large number from the Eastern States. Most of the collegiate societies have been reorganized. Debating, but just begun, is attaining remarkable success. Fortunately several of last year's star debaters are again at school and the new members of the advanced society are very enthusiastic, giving assurance that the utmost will be done for the success of the year's work. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Wm. Noble, 14; Vice-Pres., Vincent McNeil, 15; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Henderson, 14. At the first meeting of the athletic association, held a few weeks ago, new officers were elected and a committee appointed to arrange for the interclass track meet to be held October 18th in the college rink. Preparations have already been made for this interesting event; each class has entered a team of which it can justly be proud. On October 7th, the Americans of the University assembled to reorganize their society and to elect new officers. Grant O'Brien of Helena, Montana, was chosen President; William Kavanagh of Philadelphia, Vice-President; and Cornelius Collins, of Pawtucket, R. I., Secretary-Treasurer. An executive committee consisting of Henry McNeil, of Roxbury, Mass.; James L. Kelley of Central Falls, R. I., and John H. Reardon of Brooklyn, N. Y., was appointed by the President. Activity is everywhere manifest at the college; everyone is busy at work. Refreshed after their long vacation all are most diligent in their various paths of knowledge and virtue, along which St. Francis Xavier's so surely guides them. This year is but a forerunner of what may be expected in the future.

England and The Pope.

To The Editor of The Casket: Sir,—Would you kindly give space to a much-pleased listener to express his appreciation of Professor Kennedy's lecture on the relations of England to the Holy See previous to her separation from it in the reign of Henry VIII., to which so many of us listened with pleasure on Sunday evening last? The risk combated by the lecturer are, of course, much less frequently encountered on this side of the Atlantic than in England; nevertheless, one meets them. And surely his handling of them showed how little of substance there is in them!

Not that there is not much in the history of England's pre-Reformation relations with Rome that is not puzzling to the young student. But does not much of the difficulty arise from our effort to make rulers, statesmen and legislators consistent with themselves? I can recall the illuminating remark of one of Dr. Kennedy's predecessors in the chair of history in St. Francis Xavier's to a sorely puzzled young student who went to him with one of those very difficulties. "These things," said he, "are no harder to understand than sin in the individual." We acknowledge the absolute sovereignty of God and His right to our entire obedience; and yet we disobey Him. There is the key to many an act of an English king and parliament before Henry VIII., and of many a Catholic king and statesman both before and since that time. And it seems to me much

simpler and truer to recognise this than to contend, for instance, that William I. had no intention of interfering in spiritual matters when he forbade the Bishops of England to deal with the ecclesiastical offences of his tenants in capite, or to acknowledge a newly-elected Pope, without his permission.

That the legislators and rulers of England in those days had no intention of denying the authority of the Pope, was made abundantly clear by Dr. Kennedy. Further than this is it necessary for us to go? Is the consistency of acts with principles so universal in the statesmen of the present day that the lack of it should so puzzle us in those of former ages? Not every man who trespasses on his neighbour's land denies that neighbour's title. Let the propounder of the purely civil theory, with its concomitant theory of English Church independence, who appeal to such theological experts as "the frogs of Fulham moat" first agree among themselves whether it was Augustine or Lanfranc and the Conqueror who first, on their theory, set up the Papal power in England. They have a trifle of nearly five hundred years to adjust. Meanwhile the actual fact is stated by the Bishop of Olifton in the Preface to his Short History of the Catholic Church in England, in words which we need not be concerned to minimise: "In fact, the jealousy of Rome, and the placing of legal barriers between the English clergy and their head, the Pope, only dates from the times of the Conqueror, though it comes out again and again in various statutes which paved the way for the schism of the sixteenth century."

As to the deposing power and the right to release subjects from the obligation of allegiance, the lecturer well said that the spiritual jurisdiction of the Supreme Pontiff does not include them. But does it thence follow that in the days of Henry IV. of Germany, or King John of England, such a claim was a pure usurpation? To answer this in the affirmative is, it seems to me, to project our notions of the relations of Church and State in these modern days back to the time when, to quote Cardinal Manning, "the kingdoms, which, in the first instance, rose up under the power and influence of the Holy See, were consecrated, concentrated, and united into one great confederacy, were held together by a general law, by a transcendent principle of community, which operated through them all, and bound them all to one centre, and gave them all one arbitrator." Surely when that was the state of Europe, the rights of the Supreme Pontiff—not his inherent spiritual powers as Head of the Church, but his recognised rights under the accepted general law of which the Cardinal speaks—were very much more extensive than they are to-day. Would it be strange that he should have then as much right to interfere between those sovereigns and their subjects as the Powers of Europe to-day have to interfere with the Sultan's treatment of his subjects, or as President Wilson has to demand the holding of a free election in Mexico? Again to quote the great Cardinal of Westminster: "The dread chimera at which the English people specially stand in awe, the deposing power of the Pope,—what was it but that supreme arbitration whereby the highest power in the world, the Vicar of the Incarnate Son of God, anointed high priest and supreme temporal ruler, sat in his tribunal, impartially to judge between nation and nation, between people and prince, between sovereign and subject? The deposing power grew up by the providential action of God, teaching to subjects obedience, and to princes clemency." "Supreme temporal

WEDNESDAY The 22nd day of Oct.

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of Peter Chisholm, Harbor au Bouche, on
1 Horse, good worker, weighs 1300 lbs
1 Horse, 2 years old, Bashaw.
1 Mare, one year old.
1 Cow, due to calve in December.
1 Cow due to calve in February.
1 Cow, good milker, 3 years old.
1 Dry Cow, good for beef.
3 Yearling Steers, 1 Yearling Heifer.
1 Steer Calf, 1 Heifer Calf.
20 good breeding Shropshire Ewes.
Terms of sale: Eight months Credit on notes with approved security.
PETER CHISHOLM, Harbor au Bouche October 7th, 1913.

ELECTION CARD

To the Electors of Municipal District No. 4: At the request of a number of friends I have consented to become a candidate at the approaching election for the office of Councillor for District No. 4. I wish to take this opportunity of asking for your support and influence and if elected pledge myself to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties belonging to the office. DAN J. McDONALD, Purl Brook, October 9th, 1913.

Engine For Sale

An up right engine, 8x8 cylinder, only used ten months, cause of selling too light to propel heavy saw mill. Will be sold for \$95, a bargain at the price. Apply to M. V. WEBB Harbour Bouche, Ant. 10-9, 3t

ruler," not by divine right, but by the common consensus of that Europe of which he was the bulwark and the recognised head.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE. Antigonish, 1st October, 1913.

Choice No. 1 salt herring, quality guaranteed. Haley's Market.

For correct style, best values and low prices in coats, come to us.—Chisholm, Sweet & Co. "The best satisfaction I ever had was a Northway make of coat," was the expression made by a lady buying her new fall coat. Why not make your selection now. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of Mrs. D. Anderson, Harbor au Bouche, on

FRIDAY The 10th day of October next at 10 o'clock a. m., the following:

- 1 Double Mowing Machine.
1 Double Truck with Haybody.
1 Cart with box and hay frame.
1 Set Double Working Harness.
1 Set Single Working Harness.
2 Spring Tooth Harrows.
1 Patent Frame Saw.
1 Single Carriage.
1 Double Seated Carriage.
1 Set Single Bob Sleds.
1 Riding Sleigh. 1 Pung Sleigh.
1 Yearling Steer. 1 Heifer Calf.
Also stock in store, consisting of Hardware, Clothing, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale:—Six months' credit on notes with approved security. Amounts of \$5 and under, cash at time of sale.

MRS. DANIEL ANDERSON, Harbor au Bouche, Sept. 29th, 1913. J. P. CORBETT, Auctioneer

J. H. W. BLISS

Piano Tuner Eureka, N. S.

MISS MYLOTT

Australia's world famed contralto



Celtic Hall

MONDAY EVENING OCTOBER 13th

accompanied by Miss Hilda Aiken A brilliant Pianist

Prices of Admission, 50c, 75c, and \$1 Tickets on sale at Hal

NOTICE

The subscriber begs to inform his customers that he will have good hand-picked Tracadie Oysters for sale after the opening of the Oyster season, Oct. 1st, and will be pleased to fill all orders promptly on application. ARRAHAM MYETTE, Tracadie N. S., Sept. 9th, 1913. 9-25, 4 t

For Sale By Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday Oct. 21, 1913 for the purchase of the residential property on the corner of Hawthorne and Pleasant Streets, Antigonish, lately occupied by Miss Flora MacLean. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Address, for information or particulars, ANGUS H. FRASER Hygienic Building Antigonish, N. S.

NOTICE

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

While You Wait

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

THE D. G. KIRK WOODWORKING COMPANY, Antigonish, Sept. 10, 1913. 10-9, 3t

FALL, 1913



Many a man is well dressed not because he pays fancy prices for his clothes, but rather because he does his thinking before he buys, and not afterwards.

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

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

SUITS, \$6.00, 8.00, \$10.00, 12.00 to \$20.00

OVERCOATS, \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$15

TROUSERS, \$1, 1.50, \$2, \$3, and \$5.

Also a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC. rightly priced.

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

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

J. H. W. BLISS

Don't Judge a Roofing

By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same. But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

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

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

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

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

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

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing. Its basis is the best wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid gum.

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

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

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

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

Our Motto:—Purity, Accuracy THE NEW DRUG STORE

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

J. P. McKenna Dispensing Chemist, Main Street Phone 83. One door East of Presbyterian Church.

TROTTERING HORSES FOR SALE

MAID'S KING, 37847, race record 2:22, bay trotting stallion, foaled 1903, 16 hands, weight 1150. Sired by May King, 2:20, the sire of Bingen, 2:00; sire of Ulan, 1:58. This horse is in splendid condition, and is faster and handsomer than ever. Winner of first prize in Standard Bred Class at Nova Scotia Exhibition last year. BUTTERCUP, beautiful trotting mare; bay, foaled 1907, 15 3/4 hands high, weight 1100. Sired by Achilles, 2:15. This mare has had considerable track work, and owner believes she can trot better than 2:20 in the right hands. Both horses are ideal roadsters, kind, and are not sold for any fault. Owner retiring from game. These horses will be at the Exhibition, Halifax, Sept. 3rd to 11th. Can be seen in Antigonish any other time. Don't write unless you are prepared to buy a high-class horse. Suitable terms, if necessary, to responsible parties. CAPTAIN A. McFARLANE, P. O. Box 293, Antigonish, N. S. 10-9, 3t

FARM FOR SALE

The farm of the late John Malone, formerly South Side Cape George, formerly owned by Alexander McIsaac, is offered for sale. It contains 100 acres more or less, is well wooded and watered. For particulars apply to the widow of said John Malone, or to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Antigonish, N. S., August 13, 1913.

College Endowment Fund

All persons in arrears for instalments of subscriptions to the College Endowment Fund are requested to pay same at once as I am desirous of closing and completing my subscription list without further delay. D. C. CHISHOLM, Dated Oct. 1, 1913