Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, October 13, 1910.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Some of the editors and letter writers who have been on Father Vaughan's trail this month past, had better drop him now and get after the Protestant Bishop Sellew of Jamestown, N. Y. He says that Protestantism is decaying. Why do they not raise the hue and cry after this

King Manuel of Portugal is an exile; and his kingdom has changed itself, almost in a day, into a republic. The monarchy has not been a strong one: and if, the change meant popular representative government as we know it in British dominions, the people might hope to benefit. As it is, however, it is by no means clear that the new conditions will be an improvement upon the old. The politicians of Portugal, as a class, have an evil reputation in the matter of honesty. Tyranny under the forms of republican government is the worst kind of tyranny; and it is that sort of thing, we fear, that Portugal is now about to experience.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Robertson, of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Toronto, has some notions about Spain, of the kind that can be acquired by the easy process of reading the headlines in the secular papers. He thought, the other day, he had formed an argument to confirm those notions. He knew that Cardinal Sancha, of Hervas, in Spain, was present at the Eucharistic Congress, two years ago, in London. He knew he was not at Montreal, in September. And said he: "To - day the Cardinal from Hervas is not in the ranks. He is vonder in the land which ten years ago was described as the strength of the Church, in stern struggle with the strength that used to be his." He was not. He died on the 28th of

Right Reverend Dr. Cleary, the new Bishop of Auckland, New Zealeand, has been home to Ireland to be consecrated in his native diocese of Enniscorthy. He is grea'ly impressed by the happy changes that have occurred in the condition of the Irish people. He speaks of the increased comfort 'the neat, solid, and generally wellkept homes that dot the country. especially in the two Southern Provinces. He notes also better feeling between Catholics and Protestants; and, on the whole, he is much encouraged as to the future of the country. Much of this is due to the last few years of intelligent legislation in London. The pity is that such reasonable and just measures as the land-purchase law and other acts were not considered and passed much earlier.

Cardinal Moran says, as reported in the Sacred Heart Review:

Of all the people in the world the Spanlards are most remarkable for honesty Sir Hiram Maxim, of Maxim gun fame, made public the results of his ervations during a tour in Spaia. He has an English fac ory near London, and a Spanish one in the Basque country, the most thoroughly Ca holic province of Spain. In the heart of hat entirely Catholic country such a thing as a lock was unnecessary. By night and by bay the doors of the factory and of every compartment in it stood open. And Sir Hiram adds: "Had this laxity been practised in England, the factory would have been sutted the first night it was unlocked. It is not surprising that when an agent of one of the proselytising societies called on Sir Hiram to request a donation for the "Spanish missions" he not only refused, but added that he would wilingly subcribe instead to any movement which would make the morals of England

like those of Spain. But wait until Canalejas has had a

The Brotherhood said:

notion to get drunk on duty, and we do not intend to take any chances on having a drunken man tearing through the country at sixty miles an hour, endangering the lives of others. It is unfair both to the employees in your service and to your patrons.'

He was discharged. This is strong treatment; but, in view of the immense importance and responsibility of the work of a locomotive engineer, it is impossible to say that it is too strong. And it is a sign of the times, an indication of the great change in the sentiment and opinion respecting the senseless habit of drinking, that has taken place in recent years.

Some time ago we showed, upon the au'hority of an eminent Protestant writer, that the first Juvenile Court was established by a Pope in the Papal States, nearly a century before the idea struck the minds of the rulers of any other State. Now, for the benefit of those who are so cocksure that all that is admirable and serviceable has been found, or produced, or developed since the "Reformation," we wish to refer to a book on "The Medieval Hospitals of England" by Rotha Mary Clay. The book has a preface, written by an Anglican bishop, and, as the Register truly remarks, it is badly needed by some people who think they know much but have missed a lot of information. Miss Clay's researches have revealed that there were were 750 hospitals in medieval England, besides the hospitals within certain monasteries. Now, if there is one thing that the contemners of the "Dark Ages," (who do not know what they mean, exactly, by that term), boast of more than another, amongst modern institutions, it is the hospital. But the world is old. Our ancestors really did have some ideas; but, simply because they are so long dead, and because some new fashions in religion are now in vogue, many people have rashly concluded that they knew nothing that is worthy of our consideration.

One of the most surprising articles called forth by the Congress appeared in The Toronto Daily News. The News is not consumed with love for the Catholic Church. But it said:

Canada is no foreign land to the Roman Catholic Church. Three hundred years ago and more, missionaries followed Poutrincourt to Acadia. A shining roll of great names begins with Brebeuf and Lallement, the that surrounds the decent poor and Jesuits martyred in the Huron county north of Lake Couchiching. It con-tinues with Jogues and Ennemond Masse, and Daniel. Father Marquette plunged into the forest and emerged at the Mississippi, just as Livingston, another missionary in another age, p'unged into the African jungle and emerged at the Zambesi. Father emerged at the Zambesi. Father Pothier, living his solitary life at Sandwich, binding his sermons in deerskin, stood on a stool to wind his clock. His sight failed, his spirit found the frail and perishing casket of

a heroic soul.

And all this time the devoted children of Brittany heard in Quebec the Angelus. The boys trooped to the Petit Seminaire, the girls to the Ursulines. Marie de l'Incarnation. filled with the apostolic spirit and with a courage beyond her sex. "passa les mers pour aller travailler en Canada a la conversion et a l'ins ruction des files saauvages." What those pages of history which deal with the foundation and progress of the Carbolic Church in Canada! Whether or not we may agree with its teachings, whether we follow Francis d'Assisi or Martin Luther, or John Knox or John Wesley, we all can recognize the courageous spirit and the fervent enthusiasm which laid the foundations of the ancient faith on this new continent.

The maryrs mentioned were Jesuits. Rev. Mr. Batty, of Moneton, might take notice. Where and when did the martyrs of his church perish?

AN OLD OFFENDER TROUBLES A CORRESPONDENT.

A subscriber in Glace Bay has sent chance to tinker with them and to us a letter published last month in teach them "modern political pro- the Montreal Witness, signed "An that the saint taught that the offend-Inquiring Protestant" with a request | er might kill to save his cloth and the that we comment upon it. We shall Church from disgrace. Thus he makes

their paper, the Journal. When a one column, he could have found in think of. Now, the saint was writing, time to waste on nonsense. He said Christians? Let us see. man has been duly convicted of drink- Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons" lies as he always wrote, upon deep and that, if there was "a sufficient reason," ing and punished according to the and errors enough about the Catholic knotty subjects. His subject, in this -not "in a just cause,"-as Littledale laws of the order, the facts are laid Church to fill his ten columns, and case, was, by what acts is a priest says, an oath might be put to a liar, before the proper authorities of the then he would have hardly got the degraded, or suspended from his sacred and, if he lied, the person who called road on which he is employed, and his book open. Whether they were Dr. office ipso facto, without the necessity him would not be responsible. Such discharge is demanded. In one in- Littledale's own lies, or whether he, of a sentence? To illustrate his re- is the ordinary every-day custom in stance, the engineer of a fast train got too, was "An Inquiring Protestant," marks, he took one of the most ex- our courts. Liars are sworn every drunk while off duty and disgraced with his mouth gaping for deceptions treme instances he could imagine. himself. He was tried, convicted and and frauds concerning Catholicity, The right to kill in defence of one's If it is known that they will lie, that expelled; the management of the rail- matters little now. Dr. Littledale is own life is well known, and it is the is another matter. All these are nice road was informed, and his discharge dead; but the evil that he did lives same when one is caught in a crime as asked for. The management objected, after him. His "Plain Reasons" is at any other time. The discoverer of "There is no telling when a man misrepresentations, fables and pal-who gets drunk off duty may take a pable frauds circulated about the preserve his own life, even at the cost This is the same man who earned a attacks on Cardinal Newman. Newhimself. Indirectly, we owe Littlebeautiful and brilliant books ever published in the English tongue. When Littledale attacked St. Alfonsus Liguori, the great saint was long dead; but his traducer did not escape, nevertheless. H. I. Ryder, of the Oratory, took from Littledale whatever little of repute as a critic he still him. In the preface to his book, he

"All that I pretend to prove is, that Dr. Littledale has repeatedly asserted the thing that is not, with the evidence that it is not staring him in the face, and in cases, too, involving the grave t impurations upon the character of an adversary.

But, to come to the specific charges referred to in the letter sent to us. St. Alfonsus was a very great man; a very holy man; and a very great writer upon theology. Suppose, one of these days, somebody should write that the late Bishop Cameron once stole a horse; or that Bishop Worrell of Halifax was in the habit of raising cheques; or that Archbishop Bruchesi was partner in a bar-room businesswho would believe? Who would call for denials or disproof of such statements? But, a hundred years hence, such statements may be made about these men; and if they are then made, depend upon it many men will believe them, merely because they are discreditable to adherents of a religion which they detest. Such are the workings of prejudice. Had Littledale lived and written in the lifetime of St. Alphonsus, those who knew the Saint would have been affected just as little as any one of us to-day would be affected by such charges as we have

above supposed. (1) Littledale says that the saint wrote that "the actual assassins of a man are not equally guilty with their instigator, whom he admits to incur excommunication.

St. Alphonsus never compared the guilt of the parties. He was speaking of a certain decree of excommunication, which reached only the instigators, because the assassins were infidels and not subject to excommunication. He was speaking of the force and effect of the excommunication, and said it could touch only the party who was a Christian. The guilt of the crime itself, he was not speaking of at all. In this, as in other matters, Littledale would make him appear not only a bad theologian, but a fool as well.

(2) "If A murder B in order that C may be suspected of the murder, and thereby suffer loss of any kind, A is not bound to make C compensa-

The saint said nothing of the kind. He discussed the question of a murderer being willing to have another suspected of his crime, and of his doing something to arouse such a suspicion. The saint, in all these maters, was discussing the degrees of guilt, the fine distinctions that differences of fac's may make. The presumption, of course, would be heavily against the murderer. If, as Littledale says, the murder be committed for the purpose of making another man appear guilty, then he is again making out St. Alphonsus to be a fool.

(3). "If a clerical adulterer be attacked by the husband, he may law-fully kill the husband, and does not incur 'irregu'arity,' thereby, " etc.

It has been well said that this is the most monstrous of all Littledale's enormities. For our par, it looks to us like a piece of barefaced rascality. if he ever saw St. Alphonsus' books at all. It has been understood, and he intended that it should be understood,

an almost complete collection of the the crime has no right to kill the pable frauds circulated about the preserve his own life, even at the cost Church up to his time; and it is even of killing the man who attacks him. to be feared that he added a few frills St. Alphonsus' condition that the himself with malice aforethought, killing be done in the strictest self-defence, Dr. Littledale quietly igbrief notorie'y by his outrageous nores, as he ignores the whole drift and point of the discussion. The man was alive, and able to defend killing, if not in self-defence, would be murder. If in self-defence, it would dale some thanks; for he started not be murder. That is ordinary Newman to write one of the most knowledge; but the saint was upon the point of ipso facto suspension of the priest, or, as it is called, "irregularity," and he propounded the question, if the attack and the killing took place in consequence of the other offence, did that make a difference Was the priest suspended ipso facto, or was it necessary to pass sentence had when Newman was through with first for the offence which he was guilty of? All through the discussion he supposes the case of a killing in strict self-defence. He discusses the question whether, if the affront to the husband was given in an open and notorious manner, that fact might or might not cause a suspension ipso facto, because it would naturally give greater provocation to the man to attack him. Here, again, the saint was discussing nice questions of the degrees of guilt, and of their effect on the standing and status of the priest. Nothing but almost insane bigotry, or flagrant dishonesty could have led Littledale to say that he was laying down new law respecting murder or adultery, or placing priests in any better position than other men who might commit such offences. His whole discussion of the subject shows clearly that priests are in a worse position; because, as he shows, under certain circums ances, they stand suspended by the very fact, without the necessity of a sentence.

Now, we have not space to go over all the wild charges of Dr. Littledale. Our correspondent, by this time, sees what weight his words are entitled to. One or two more points, and those

"A man in great need may steal what is necessary for the relief of his own want, and what a man may steal for himself he may steal for another

This is wrong. What is taught is that a man who is starving, and in danger of death, may take enough to preserve his life at that time, and no more. This is not new, and it is not wrong; but it must be strictly conbe stretched an inch. St. A'phonsus never stretched it. It must be starvation, and no other way to avoid it. As for stealing, in the like circum- follows: stances for another, we could not discuss the question off-hand; but it does not strike us as being a horrible principle by any means, if the circumstances are extreme, and there is no o her possible solution. There is a law of nature and humanity, but it must be applied with the greatest restraint and even then it is a difficult law to apply. Happily, such cases, in modern life, are almost wholly specula ive, and not practical. And if a starving man may take an apple from a tree, or a potato from a garden,

ra her than die, when he can get food in no other way, it follows, doubtle-s, that if any man seeks his life for so doing, be may in strict defence of his life, kill him. Dr. Littledale scores nothing on that point. Happily, again, no such case is likely ever to 'That it is lawful to procure the

giving of p rjured evidence, " etc., e c. This is of apiece with all the rest of Littledale's misrepresentations. St. Alphonsus was neither a fool nor a rogue. He was a great theologian and a holy man. He wrote upon difficult questions, in order that his opinions and discussions might benefit others and help them to solve hard problems. The question he took up in this case was, whether the man who calls a witness who has the reputntion of lying, is responsible for his lies, if he does lie? Does he, by calling such a man to give evidence, cause him or help him to lie? Not whether one man can bargain with another to perjure himself, or whether you can

getting drunk, and listed them in letter ten columns long, instead of most immoral acts it is possible to not by St. Alphonsus. He had no nearer than this to the God of the day; for liars may tell the truth. questions. We are not laying down law upon them here. We are expos-

Dr. Littledale is dead. He may have been an honest man. If he was, he was mentally cross-eyed, and colorblind. He was not a normal man, certainly, or else he could hardly have made so many dexterous misquotations and misrepresentations from the writings of a man of St. Alphonsus' standing and reputation, and never found himself out.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINSTRELIGION.

VIII.

THE BIBLE OR THE ZOHAR-WHICH? We have seen how the two days, which happen to be the feast days of the two Saints John, came to be days of masonic celebration according to General Grand High Priest Mackey. He tells us that the dates were fixed upon as marking periods in the sun's annual course. Whereupon, Dr. Preuss justly but cuttingly remarks that the lodges ought to be opened not in the "name of God and the holy Saints John," but in the name of God and the holy Zodiacal signs of Cancer

and Capricorn. When we learned the Catechism in our childhood, one of the first questions put to us was-"Who is God?" Let us ask this question of Freemasonry, and let the Masonic authorities answer it.

"Freemasonry is exceedingly tolerant in respect to creeds; but it does require that every candidate for initiation shall believe in the existence of God as a superintending and protec-ing power, and in a future life. No inquiry will be made into modifications of religious belief, provided that it includes these two tenets." Encylopaedia of Freemasonry, p. 624.

Now, when the question, "who is God," was put to us in the Catechism class, we were taught to answer something much more definite than "a superintending and protecting power.' That is somewhat vague. Perhaps Dr. Mackey can make it clearer. The Masonic Ritualist, at page 95, gives a pic ure of a lodge room. Over the Master's head, surrounded by a halo, is the letter "G." This, to the uniniated or the newly initiated, no doubt stands for the word "God" and the section of the Ritualist in which this picture is published, is headed, "The moral advantages of Geometry," and its first statement is that. "Gometry, the first and noblest of sciences, is the basis on which the fined to the case stated, and must not superstructure of masonry is erected." What does the letter "G" stand for in the lodge? Mackey quotes Hutchison, Spirit of Masonry, Lect. VIII, as

"To apply it to the name of God only, is depriving it of part of its Masonic import; although I have already shown that the symbols used in Lodges are expressive of the Divinity's being the great object of Masonry as Architect of the world." This significant letter denotes Geometry, which to artificers, is the science by which all their labors ase ca cu'a ed and formed; and to Masons contains the determination, definition and proof of the order, beauty and wonderful wisdom of the power of God in his Creation." Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry, p. 301.

But why this s range mixture of the Deity with Geometry? Dr. Mackey says:

"For Masonry sees in the Supreme God that it worships, not a 'numen divinum, a divine power; nor a moderator rerum omnium, a rol er of all things as the old philoso-phers designated him, but a Grand Architect of the Universe. The Masonic idea r-fers to Him as the Mighty Builder of this terres rial glote, and all the countless worlds seems to be more that that surround it. He is not the ens entium (Be ng of beings), or any other of the thousand tit'es with which ancient and modern speculation has invested him, but simply the strength and beauty," we are drawn Architect—as the Greeks have it, the chief workman—under whom we are all workmen also; and hence our labor is worship."

The letter "G," then, conspicuously displayed in the Lodge-room, refers to a God who is "the Grand Architect from the infinite light which he was, of the Universe," and also to Geometry, the science of building. This title, "Grand Architect of the Universe," is, if we mistake not, in favor in the Grand Orient of France. It is a vague, general, broad title, and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States expelled thirty-five members in 1909 for Potestant" had cared to make his

A few words now from Grand Commander Pike:

"The deity of the early Hebrews talked to Adam and Eve in the garden of delight . . . he sat and ate with Abraham in his tent . . . he dictated the minutest police regulations and the dimensions of the tabernacle and its furniture, to the Legalites he was angry. Israelites . . . he was angry, jealous and revengeful, as well as wavering and irresolute . . he commanded the performance of the most shocking and hideous acts of cruelty and barbarity. . . "Morals

and Dogma p. 207.

Pike was a Grand Commander in the Masonic order. He is the man who is said to have cut off the Masons of France. If the Masons of France have found their way to a more anti-Christian conception of the Jehovah of the Bible than Pike here give us, they must be far advanced indeed. Pike was a very high Mason. He must have had an idea of the Masonic conception of the Deity. Are we going too far, then, in inferring that the Jehovah of the Bible is not the God of Masonry, as understood by Grand Commander Pike? We shall see, perhaps, as we go on.

"The letter G, then, has in Masonry the same force and signification that the letter "God" had among the Kabbalists. It is only a symbol of the Hebrew letter, and as that is a symbol of God, the letter "G" is only a symbol of a symbol." Encyclopue-Verily, the Masonic authors are

leading us into strange places. We have neither time nor space to tell our readers about the Kabbala. Suffice it to say it is a system of theosophy which was in vogue amongst the Jews for several generations after the tenth century. It is the expression of mental and moral idiosyncracies and vagaries which afflicted a portion of the Jewish people, much as Masonry and some other systems of teaching seem to express the mental and moral vagaries of more modern times amongst Christian peoples. The Kabbala had a "Book of Creation" and the "Jobar." The former is made up of oracular sentences, and professes to be a monologue of the patriarch Abraham. A Supreme Being is recognized. Then there were what they called "potencies." Certain potencies, united, formed a "trinity." Of these "trinities" there were several, forming a unity with the Supreme Being. All the esoteric doctrines of the Kabbala were supposed by its adherents to be contained in the Hebrew Scriptures, in which however, they could be perceived only by those initiated into certain hermeneutical methods. But enough of the Kabbala, -- before our readers weary God of the Christians. But the of it. Note, however, the words we have placed in italics. We do not know where the Masons got all their notions; but, from what we have read of the Kabbala, we think it not improbable that some of them were derived by the founders of Masonry from that absurd system.

Our point for the present is, that the speculations of the Kabbala concerning God's nature and relation to the universe, differ materially from the teachings of Revelation, as received by Christians. And when we find Dr. Mackey referring to this letter G as a symbol of the "God" of the Kabbala, it behooves us to find out whe her the God of the Kabbala is the Jehovah of the Bible. He is not. We have stated sufficient of the teachings of the Kabbala to show that. The God of Masonry! Mr. Clenachan, the continuator of Dr. Mackey, writes the word as follows: "G. O. D. The initials of Gomer, Oz, Dabar."

And he says: "It is a singular coincidence, and worthy of thought, that the letters composing the English name of the Deiry should be the initials of the Hebrew words, wisdom, strength and beau y, the three great pillars, or metaphorical supports of Masonry. They seem to present the sole reason that can reconcile a Mason to the use of the initial "G," in its conspicuous suspension in the east of the Lodge in place of the Delta. The incident seems to be more than an accident.

To us also, it seems "more than an accident." Speaking of "wisdom, back to the Kabbala for a moment. The Kabbalists taught that "En Soph," as they called him, "The Infinite One," created the world in an indirect manner, by ten emanations and in which he dwelt. These ten emanations were the ten Sephirath, or Splendors of the Infinite One. The Kabbalists told of the "emanations," or "potencies," — of "wisdom, intelligence," "love," "justice, beauty," "firmness," "splendour,

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Father Vaughan's Address on "Character."

Before a crowded audience at the Monument National on Monday evening, September 0, Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., delivered an address on "Character," and his witticisms, his engaging personality and clear cut passages won him thousands of new

The lecturer was introduced by the Venerable Cardinal Logue of Armagh. A great reception greeted the aged Cardinal as he rose and said: "This

land to me is a land of surprises, and one of my surprises is that of your president inviting me to preside this I am sorry in one sense that I am asked, because it shows me in contrast to the brilliant lecturer, I know he is bashful, but I truly can say that on the Empress of Ireland he made many of us forget seasickness."

A magnificent ovation greeted
Father Vaughan, and it lasted for

several minutese as he proceeded: "I have been listening with gratification to what my lord Cardinal has been saying. Because I believe I am a popular edition, but in him you have the edition de luxe (laughter). He has told you that he has been often delighted with my passages. I will try to not deserve the remark tendered to a popular clergyman who asked a charming lady once which passage in his sermon she enjoyed most, mineing tone she answered: my dear vicar, the passage from the pulpit to the vertry." I am quite certain you will be delighted when it is all over (loud laughter).

'My theme this evening is Character, I have chosen it for my address to you, not because I believe you to be wanting in it, but because it seems to me to be the special want of our day.

'Among all sections of the community there is a plentiful lack of charac-We are too slim, sleek and . We want to go by the line of resistance, and to get what we want without working for it. We need the advice embodied in a line from a great poet, 'Learn to labor and to wait. A man is not what he has, but what he is; not what he says, but what he does. He must make for 'Something attempted, something done.' In a word, he must make it his business to build up character, and a man will be of use to his fellows in the measure in which he is true to him-self and to these principles which in-spire and actuate his life. If you ask me to give you in one word my definition of character, I would say, 'It is life dominated by principle."
"Character is that which marks a

man off from his fellows; it is that which defines his position. As you know, character is a Greek word, implying something clearly and sharply defined, like the current coin of the realm, with the effigy of its ruler. When our Lord was shown a coin, He asked for the superscription upon it. Finding it was Caesar's, He said let it go to Caesar. When I see a man I ask, what is the image engraved on his soul. On the coin is Uaesar's likeness, let it then be given to Caesar. On man's soul is God's likeness, let him then give himself and his energy to fulfilling the mission set him by God. Father Vaughan went on to say that there were three special engravers defining a man's character, there was Heredity, Environment, and Education. Heredity was a great factor in the production of character, and for that reason, if for none other, man ought to bring his passions, as a huntsman brought his hounds, to heel. If to-day the concupiscence of the eyes and the concupiscence of the and the pride of life were so terribly in evidence, heredity, no doubt, nad a good deal to say to it.

*Men seem to forget that what they to wed they reaped. Only a few years ago ph losophers (so-called) were declaring themselves to be Determinists, teoriessiy ass, rung that Heredity was a force too strong to fight against; in other words, that a man's character was settled by Heredity. To-day the swing of the pendulum had brought moderns to proclaim that man's character was the result of his environment; and the novel and the play and the magazine of the hour made out that there was no such thing as sin, that man was no more to be illumed for not reaching some moral stan-dard of excellence than he was to be found fault with for not attaining to some physical standard of health or

"Clearly these modern scientists did not expect a man to be the architect, but the mere creature, the toy of

Of the third engraver of character, Elucation, the speaker said he had something more to say. Of course there was absolutely nothing that determined a man's position in the scale of being, in the religious, mental and social world as education.

He contended that man's primary school was his mother's arms. Education began on the mother's lap, was continued on the nursery floor, was developed in the school room, and when that purpose platform was when that narrow platform was ex-changed for the broader one of public life man was still learning lessons which were building up his personal character. In a word, education only ceased with life, and till the Master rang him up from school for his eternal heliday, man had to grind away like a boy at school, building up his Christ-like character. He had to build a character which would defy all the ravages of time; a character that could stand the tests of God, a character that would deserve the reward of God,-a glorious eternity in a land

beyond the stars.

We were living in a day when men were so anxious to do good to others that they forgot to be good themselves. They seemed to forget that you can only put into others what you can only put into others what you took out of yourself, that your influence for good was to be measured by your own personal worth before by your own personal worth before God. It would be well to remember that besides an ill-regulated, there was a well-regulated egoism.

True altruism sprang from sound egoism; in other words, well ordered egoism spelt 'Each for all and all for each." 'But the egoism of which I complain," said the speaker, "and which is a menace of the Empire of to-day, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism which might more of the speaker, is an egoism to the children, on all of whom it is an outrage and a disgrace to our civilization that any taint of the workhouse should be put.

"We want an Irish Parliament," declares Mr. Redmond, in conclusion, it with an executive responsible to it, created by act of the imperial Parliament." True altruism sprang from sound

properly be called self-centered ma- forcefully. properly be called self-centered materialism such as was found in Phoencia, Athens, Carthage and Rome when they lapsed from glory to shame, from health to decay.

from health to decay. from health to decay.

Let me here, by way of parenthe-

sis, publicly proclaim that I am by no means blind to the noble and generous lives of some of the sons and

daughters of our world-wide Empire.

They are the sound, strong and healthy members of the social organism, dominated by lofty principle; they have learnt to throw off the microbes of luxury and selfishness which are preying upon the body corporate and would reduce it to degradation and decay, unless fought and conquered. Unless we become dominated by lofty aspirations and the highest principles, we too, may easily degenerate into malignant growths, instead of remaining healthy mem-bers of our social organism. "Only yesterday," said Father Vaughan, "I was accosted on the street and asked I guess I want to know what is at the back of your life; what are your ambitions? I turned to my ments beyond said: 'My ambitions are far beyond flying-men. If I were at a baptism I should not be satisfied to be the babe, nor if at a marriage to be the bride, nor if at a funeral to be the corpse, My ambition, under any and all these circumstances, would be to be the soul most pleasing to our dear and Blessed Lord.' It does not so much matter on a third rate planet what your position is before the world, which is but a shifting scene, but before God the Judge of the Living and the Dead."

The speaker said they must fight the contention of the day, that Christianity was a worn-out superstition, that it had served its purpose and was no longer needed. On the contrary, he declared that it was Christianity and Christianity only that could restore life and health to the organism suffering from apostasy from God. The social organism was becoming undermined by the microbe, first of all of riches. We were suffering from feverish unrest; there was little repose in the political, social, artistic, or dome-tic life of the nations. Life was lived in a wbirlwind, tornado, hurricane; the very arteries of our cities were a nightmare, so that it did a man infinite credit to cross them without being pulverized by the rolling stock careering madly down the highways of our cities. But the maddest rush of all was the rush for wealth. Having lost sight of Almighty God men had lost all sense of proportion, and were falling down in shameful worship before the golden calf. Men measured happiness by wealth, and by wealth they measured respectability. What was it that created this greed of gold, this fever thirst for it? was wanted in both the old and the new world today, for the same reason as it was wanted in Rome and Athens before their fall. Men wanted riches because they wanted pleasure. Pleasure is a ready money business; it gives no credit and exacts the last farthing, hence bubble companies, money lending schemes, gambling hells, commission bribes, fraudulent foodstuffs, lying advertisements and exorbitant usurers. For God's sake let us find our relaxations in healthy recreation, not in decaying and de-gredating practices. Father Vaughan referred to divorce, racial suicide, to the desecration of the Sunday, and the scrofulous literature and loose plays all prolific causes which went to explain the absence of that strong virile Christian character which is the supreme want of today. "Happy is the natior," they were told in the Holy Writ, "whose God is the Lord." Man was made to praise, reverence and serve God, he was sent into this world charged with world charged with a mission, deputed to a work. His first work, his primary duty was to build up his own character, to be his own self, to realize himself, to multiply his talents, to be worthy when rung up at the end of his work-a-day life, to hear the glorious greeting, "Well done good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many things; enter into the Joy of thy Lord."

There is nothing great but God and man is great in the measure of his nearness to Him. Before the world what is man? Politically, he is a vote, socially he is a card, financially he is a cheque; when he is travelling he is nothing more than a ticket, when in a hotel only a number, and when at work, at best, he is only a hand. It is only before God that he is a living, energising immortal soul and let me, in conclusion, remind you of the

Divine warning given to each one of us. "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul." It was not directly political, or social, or even religious reform that was presched by the Gard form that was preached by the Great Reformer, the Supreme Liberator, it was personal reform, it was "If thou wilt enter into life." "If thou wilt come after Me." "If thou wilt be perfect." When all individuals have reformed themselves they will have reformed the world."

Cut holice will be described in actual opposition to the will of the governed.

The extension of the English Poor Law, which was devised to meet cases where there was plenty of employ-

Catholics are growing in numbers, while Protestants are diminishing and must soon die away. If I were Protestant I would urge the destruc-tion of racial suicide else Catholicism will be in possession altogether.

It was a serm n more than a lec-ture," was the voiced sentiment of His Eminence Cardinal Logue in conveying a vote of thanks to the distinguished lecturer. And the Cardinal spoke of the feelings of 2,500 hearers who revelled in the bewitching imagery, chaste diction, lofty spirit and inspiring counsel of Father Vaughan. Father Vaughan is polished to the highest degree as a master orator. At times he swept in flerce denuncis-tion and then broke into quip and merry jest. The alternate flashes of wit relieved his discourse, which painted society evils in sombre hues. Fearless and dareing, he attacked the cherished socal sins. No new gospel was urged, but with effectiveness he brought before the minds the beauty of goodness and the blackness of

THE CASKET

What Ireland Wants.

Much of the doubt and uncertainty as to what the demand of Ireland for Home Rule really means is dispelled by an article by John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, in the British Parliament, in the current

number of "McClure's Magazine,"
Mr. Redmond says: "The Irish
demand is, in plain and popular language, that the government of every
purely Irish affair shall be controlled
by the public apprior of Laboratolled by the public opinion of Ireland, and by that alone. We do not seek any alteration of the constitution or supremacy of the imperial Parlisment. We ask merely to be permitted to take our place in the ranks of those other portions of the British Empiresome twenty-eight in number-which in their own purely local affairs, are governed by free representative institutions of their own.

"The moderate, even modest, de mand has its root alike in historic title and in the utter and disastrous failure of the attempt since 1800 to govern the Irish affairs by a British majority at Westminster. Historic title may could for little near title may count for little nowadays against superior force, but it is a potent influence in the hearts of Irishmen, and accounts for the passionate enthusiasm which has enabled them, in spite of suffering and disasters per-haps unparalleled in history, to preserve unimpaired the sentiment their distinct and separate nationality.

"History proves Ireland's right to self-government," Mr. Redmond de-clares, "but aside from that her demand for Home Rule also has its root in the failure of England to govern her."

"What greater test of good government is to be found than the test of population?" Mr. Redmond asks. "In Ireland since 1841 the population has diminished by fifty per cent. In 1845 Ireland had three times as many people as Scotland and half as many as England. In fact, Ireland had one-third of the whole population of the United Kingdom. In sixty years her population has gone down by four millions. Ninety per cent. of those who left her shores were between the

ages of ten and forty-five.

"Take the test of civil liberty.
There has been a coercion act for every year since the Union, and even at this moment there is in existence on the statute book, a special law applicable to Ireland alone, which enables the lord lieutenant, without any check whatever upon his arbitrary will, to suspend trial by jury, personal liberty, freedom of discussion and the right of public meeting all over the

There have been since the Union three armed insurrections, and to-day admittedly the overwhelming mass of the people are thoroughly disaffected to the system of government under which they are compelled to live."

The census figures show how Ire-

land's industrial prosperity was checked by the Act of the Union. The following is quoted by Mr. Red-mond from the report of the last census commission for Ireland: "The number of persons engaged in Ireland in the production and distribution of textile fabrics has fallen away very considerably during the past thirty years, hhe totals recorded were, for 1871, 183,864, and for 1881, 129,787. In 1891 there was practically no change at 129,884, but in 1901 the numbers employed had fallen 109,588."

Referring to the returns for the latter year, the Commissioners observe. "In this marked decline of over fifteen and a half per cent., the males diminished by 8,864, and the females to the extent of 11,432. Lock-ing at the principal texile manufac-tures, we find that by far the most important industry in the country, viz., the flax and linen industry, has lost over 17,000, nearly one-fifth of its workers, while those employed in the manufacture of woolen goods have suffered a corresponding reduction." Education in Ireland, Mr. Redmond

says, is admittedly fifty per cent, below the standard of every other European nation. Taxation per head has doubled in fifty years, and the civil government is the most costly in

Per head of the population, the cost of the present government of Ireland is twice that of England, and is far higher than that of Norway, Holland, France Depmark Postucal France, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-

Hungary, Germany or Russia. In other words, Ireland, probably the poorest country in Europe, pays more for her government than any other nation. The secret of the in-efficiency and the extravagance is identical, namely, the fact that it is a government not based upon the con-

where there was plenty of employment but where the people would not work to Ireland is cited by Mr. Redmond as an example of outrageous English misgovernment. Ireland opposed the measure with every means in her power, and now, seventy years after the law was put in force, a commission appointed to investigate its workings declares that the Poor Law is unsuited to Ireland and that it has been a failure during all these years.

There are, in the thirty-two counties of Ireland, one hundred and fifty-nine workhouses, and there are inmates in these houses, numbering 45.195. Within these all kinds of inma es are crowded — the sick, aged and infirm, children, helpless mothers of young children, insane, casuals and tramps, and other able-bodied paupers.

So far as the larger number of those inmates are concerned, that is a horrible outrage. By far the larger number are sick, aged, and infirm, and the children, on all of whom it is

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ment, and charged with the management of purely Irish affairs; (land, education, local government, transit, labor, industries, taxation for local purposes, law and justice, police, etc.) leaving to the imperial Parliament, in which Ireland would probably continue to be represented, but in small r numbers, the management, just as at present, of all imperial affairs—army, foreign relations, customs, imperial taxation, matters pertaining to the crown, the colonies, and all those other questions which are im-perial and not local in their nature, the imperial Parliament also retaining an overriding supreme authority over the new Irish legislature, such as it possesses today over the various legislatures in Canada, Australia, South Africa and other portions of the Empire.

The Ministry of a Smile.

In the vestibule of a certain hospital visitors see a card bearing thes advice: Never utter a discouraging word while you are in this hospital. You should come here only for the purpose of helping. Keep your hindering, sad looks for other places, and if you can't smile, don't go in.

"If you can't smile, don't go in!" It is good advice f r others than hospital visitors. Who is beyond the ministry of a kindly smile? It is a tonic to the discouraged. It helps the little child for whom the world holds so much that makes afraid, and it cheers the aged who finds life unspeakably lonely. As King Arthur's court was built by music, so the happier life we all hunger for here upon earth is built in large part by the cheerful faces we ee as we bear the load appointed for

Smiles are as indispensable to true success in life as money, mind and might. As long as a man can smile he is not besten. Not in hospitals only, then, but in the home and on the street there is call for the kindly sunny smile. The way to have it is o get the heart right with God, and then turn the eyes to the light, for the smile that helps is the smile of heaven, kindled joy and hope east and

At a dinner at Laffan House, his Long Island residence, Mr Laffan of the New York Sun once said of

Cream Separator

other contraptions, than common separators with them. No better proof exists that Tu-ar construction is the only correct separator





"To be brief and pointed, that is, in my mind, the secret of a good news-paper style. I may say I founded my own style on a remark made by a widow to a tombstone dealer.

"'I don't want no windy, lyin' rubbish," she said, in a bitter voice.
'Let it be sumpin short and simple, like this:

". Hiram Simmons, Aged 78 Years. The good die young."

Sharples Dairy Tubular



"This widow, a hard-featured wo-man, visited the dealer to tell him about the epitaph for her husband's

-Sentinel.



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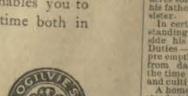
You see I put special emphasis on right flour. For it is very important. It means the difference between light, flaky, crumbly doughnuts that melt in your mouth and are easy to digest, and tough, rubbery greasy wads of dough, heavy, soggy, indigestible. Try making doughnuts from

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

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terial and design.

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THE PATTERN ON THE ISLAND.

THE LITTLE LASS, THE LOVER WHO WON HER HEART, AND THE MOTHER WHOSE PRAYER, WAS

ANSWERED, Face 8 BIF gr.
It was a long way from Glendara to the town, first over the mountain and then along roads little less rough than the mere pony track. It may have been because of this that the donkey was weary and footsore, and passing the big barrack building she stumbled with her poor aushod feet and fell, working have with her load. Some half-grown chickens, a dozen or more, were flung from the creel and went-fluttering down the road, each one trying to escape from the companion to whose feet it was tied. Then the white cloths came tumbling into the dust, and of the basket of eggs little seemed left but a sticky, dripping Only the wool bags remained

figures, that, a moment before her fall, she had seen sauntering out through the gate. Then perhaps she was a little stunned, for she could not tell exactly what happened next. She was picked up from the road, and she felt an arm about her that was strong and very comforting. The her cheek was the color of bog grass in the winter. Then a hand was put beneath her chin and her face was raised till her big, black, frightened eyes met a pair of laughing blue ones gazing down upon her. It was a goodly face to look upon. Little Mary Ellen was not the first by a great many who had found that out.
"Well," he said, "there's not much harm done after all, eh?"

He was disappointed to find that the face upturned to his own was not a pretty one, but there was something appealing all the same in the big. dark eyes, and, smiling still, he bent his head, and kissed her on the lips.

Quick as lightning, with a sudden movement, she wrenched herself from

his arms, and he, half-ashamed by her terror and amazement, bent sheep-ishly to pick up the butter that lay at his feet, while his companion, breathless and laughing, returned from a successful chase after two pairs of chickens. Mary Ellen's confusion passed unnoticed in the business of packing her feathered charges into their places again, a business that was accompanied by such noisy protests on their part, that any attempt at conversation would have been futile,

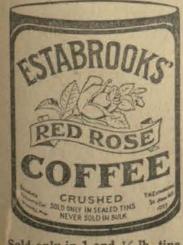
So her belongings were all packed as before, excepting only the poor eggs. But Mary Ellen herself refused to be lifted to her former seat, and with frightened, murmured thanks she went on her way this time in safety at the donkey's side. It was the first time in all her life that she had been entrusted with the week's marketing, and she had had to meet many curious glances during the first part of her journey. A few of the women had asked what alled her mother, but for the most part she was allowed to pass unquestioned. The Jewman had never been popular in the district, and now that he was dead, it seemed as though the feeling of mistrust and strangeness that had hung about him was to be handed on to his ittle black-browed daughter, with the land and fortune he had toiled so hard

The wide s're'ch of grazing and the small tilled plo s away in the heart of the moun ains was a fine inheritance for a slip of a girl, but her father had made her work so hard in his lifetime power of enjoyment from Mary len Her intercourse with the world had so far consisted in a few months' schooling long ago that the priest had insisted on, and after it she had seen no one but her parents and old John, the farm-boy. Except on Sundays, when she had crept down to the chapel, and had seen o her girls and boys, whom she was too frightened to address, and who on their parnever spoke to her because of her

father's unpopularity. Then, just late y, elderly men had taken to coming up the Glen on Sunday afternoons to look at the land and the stock, and eventually to ask would they bring up as nor a nephew ano her week to make a match be-

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tween them and the owner of so desirable a holding. But Mary Ellen would have nothing to say to these would be match-makers. She spoke patches of foam that boded ill for Eut correctes. little-not that she had much encouragement to do otherwise, for both her mother and Old John were hard of hearing, but in her heart she used to hearing, but in her heart she used to wonder if there was any one in all the world who would ever want her for herself, not for the grazing and the cattle and the pigs. But even when such thoughts as these had dared to creep in through the grayness of her life, she had never imagined anything that the protection of that danceleved like the protection of that dun-colored

The wonders of the town were lost olls of butter that were wrapped in white cloths came tumbling into the last, and of the basket of eggs little darragh village, which consisted of half a dozen cottages with the chapel at the end. She did her business in their places.

Last, or rather first to fall, was
Mary Ellen, the Jewman's daughter,
It was her first visit to the town, and
the sight of the slated houses in the
distance filled her with awe. She had
gazed in wonder at the barracks and
gazed in wonder at the smart khaki-clad

Wilson to dream of all the week.
She did not often assert herself, but
often all she was mistress, and when after all she was mistress, and when the market day came round again she told her mother, who had now re-covered from her "turn" of illness, that in future she meant to go to town herself.

She had thought and thought how best to thank him, and in the end she had plaited a basket of green rushes had plated a basket of green rushes in which to carry a dozen of the freshest eggs, and had printed out what to her seemed the sweetest butter, and had wrapped it in a kerchief bought on purpose from a pedlar woman who had happened to climb the steep track to the Glen. Across one corner of this handkerchief there were two words outlined in colored cotton. Mary Ellen had in colored cotton. Mary Ellen had taken her purchase out to the mountain, where the dead grasses were of a familiar yellow color, and for a long time she had studied those words, asking herself if she dead make asking herself in the dead grasses were of a familiar yellow color, and for a long time she had studied those words. asking herself if she dared make use of the linen they ornamented.
"Ever thine!" No, the red letters

stared her too boldly in the face, and running home, she washed and washed till all the color had come out, washed till all the color had come out, and yet, pale and unnoticeable, the message still was there.

And during the long, lonely night hours, while the wind moaned and sobbed through the Glen, there was still the shadow of

Fortune favored her. Approaching the barracks for the second t me, she dared not look up for fear of disappointment, and she won-dered that the passers-by did not hear the beating of her heart. But he was there, and he accepted the little offering. Fresh eggs and butter had good com-mercial value in the general store downtown, where kind was taken as willingly as money, even for a drink. He said he would not keep the hand-kerchief or plate, and he promised Mary Ellen to have them ready for her on her return. But in the hour that passed before she came again he had had a conversation with a neighbor from Kildarragh, and had learned what Mary Ellen thought to keep so secret from him, that she was the owner of a fortune of three hundred pounds in the bank, and of a farm that was worth at least two hundred

"Here is the plate," he said, and he slipped it down between the parcels in the creel. "But I hadn't seen the handkerchief when I said I'd give it back." His hand went to the pocket in his tunic that was near his heart. and his eyes, bent on her, noted the dusky rea that in an instant dyed the brown of her skin. After that to such an experienced campaigner all was the plainest sailing. Only, when he would have bidden her good-bye, the donkey came between them in a way to him unaccountable. And she, going homeward, whispered to herself:
"Not again," and then, with a sigh

But very soon the time came. A few more trips to market, and then the Jemman's daughter was the happiest girl in all the leng h and breadth of Connaught, for the man she loved had asked her to be his wife.

that was all concent, " Not yet."

His time in the army was nearly done. Only a few months and then all her life, so Mary Ellen though, would be like the golden minutes that she lived on now from week to week. And in al the year her happi-ness could not have come to hec at a better time, for the pattern day on the island was at hand, and all the world knows that lover. who pray at the saint's tomb on his feast are given lasting love and prosperity and the blessing of Heaven. rell upon a Sunday, and John Wilson promised Mary Ellen he would go with her to the pattern. But promises are easily made, and a fourmile row in a Galway curragh was not to Priva e Wilson's taste. Duty in the army indisputably d spenses from any promise, and on the Sa urday morning the post brought to Mary Eden the only lett r she had ever re-

"I karnt come Sunday," it ran, for Private Wison, though fluent at ex-cuses, was not a scholar; "du y befor plesure, so tak care of Jack's little

The conclusion he had found popular with less sopoisticated maidens han Mary Ellen, but to no other had it crought the joy it gave to her. She had looked forward to the long day hey would spend together, but next to his presence this let er was to her the dearest thing in all the word.

She read it twen y times ov-r, then fo ded it in the kerculef under her shawl. Her mother could not under-stand the happiness in her face when she came to tell her that she must go alone, with old John to row her to the pi grimage on the morrow. But then her mother did not understand this marriage at all. Only Mary Ellen was content and the mother asked no more. All her life, unde the harsh rule of the Jewman, her husband, she had writhed at the hardships that small proportion of the total mass of the making an old woman of her child before ever she had been young, body, these little "live wires" travel, and now, however the joy came into carrying the mandates of the will.

Mary Elien's life, she was satisfied.

It was barely light when the two went off to the pattern, the bent, deaf old man and the girl, almost pretty this morning in the radiance of her happiness. The wind was blowing in from the wes, when the old

those who were at sea. But corracles can weather most of the summer orms and no one felt anxiety for the pilgrims to the island. Coming back to the Glen, Mary Ellen's mother

gone up in her absence

There was no one in sight when she reached the house, but entering and passing to the inner room she saw from the window two figures ciad in the yellow dun that Mary E len had described, and she knew that one must be her future son-in-law. Which it was she had not long to question, for, though unseen, she was close beside them and the voice of one was loud even in her dulled ears.
"Yes, with the cattle, it will bring

every penny of two hundred pounds, and there's three hundred in the bank as well. Won't I have the snug little pub far enough away from this dead and alive part of the world with all

"But what'll the wife say to selling?" She only guessed at this, for the second voice was no. so clear.

"Pshaw!" the snswer came with a jeering laugh. "What'll that matter once I have the money?"

They passed on out of hearing, but for long, long moments the old woman never stirred. Then with a stricken moan she fell upon her knees. This was the man who held Mary

E len's happiness, her very life.
"Oh God, spare her!" If heartfelt
prayers goes straight to heaven this one could not fail. "God of mercy, God of pity, spare her, spare her!"
She had no other words, only these,

and over and over again they came from her heart to her lips. Even with the evening, when the pilgrims should have been returning, and nothing came up the Gien but the wind risen now to an angry roar, the mother's prayer never changed. She did not say, "Calm the sea," "Guard the curragh," "Bring my child home safe," but always, "Spare her, spare her, Lord God of pity."

upon her than mere anxiety for the girls return. Very early in the morning when the light was still dim and gray the old woman loosened the spance's from the donkey's legs and started down for the shore beside the village.

There had been many pilgrims making the pat ern yesterday, and all the curraghs had weathered the storm saving only the one that the Jewman had never wasted money on repairing. No one had seen it founder, but when the news sprewl that Mary Ellen and old John were missing, people gathered along the rocks and on the strand, and with the turning of the tide the battered, broken old frame came in.

Later they found the girl herself. She had been cast up on the soft sand of a little cove, and her black hair, oosened by the waves, made a pillow inderneath her head. She almost looked as though she were asleep, so peacefully was she resting, and on the hitle brown face there lingered some-thing of yesterday's radiance. The beads on which she had prayed when doing the sta ion on the island were twisted round one wrist and the dead fingers were elenched tightly on the wooden cross. The other hand was thrust into the folds of the kerchief on her bosom, and in it was a sodden pulp that once had been a letter.

The women gathered round, kneeling on the sloping strand, and one began to keen. Soon the others took it up till only the mother was silent, but she, kneeling, was praying her own prayer to Gou—and it was a prayer of thanks.—Alice Dease, in Benziger's Magazine.

Why Nature Supplies Us With Eyebrows.

(By Hereward Carrington.)

Marvellous contrivance; wonderful, this body of ours! When to stop to consider it we can see how very any machine created by man is from approaching it in detail and complexity. The million things it can perform, that it can think of, all distinguish it from any other machine, and make it distinctly human. Let us see in what some of these wonders

The bony skeleton that holds us erect is made from the food we eatjust as is our hair, our flesh, our eyes, every part of us. The dense, hollow skull projects the delicate thinking brain from injury. The human skin is one of the most wonderful fabrics in the world. "Flexible as silk, resistent as steel, tinted like the petals of a flower, tough as leather, and almost translucent, it is the most superb non - conductor of electricity known. Its vitality is unconquerable ts power of repair almost unlimited. With a vascular mesh capable of containing half the blood in the body, it can adjust itself to olmost any ex-freme of temperature. With nearly three million flushing sweat glands, it is absolutely self-deansing. tically nothing can get through the skin; and even most of the medicines which are rubbed in and supposed to be absorbed are volatilized by the heat of the body and inhaled by the lungs. or else act on the imagination by their color and odor."

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

But the wonders of the skin are as nothing to those of the nervous system. In the brain alone it has been calculated that we possess between nine and ten million cells of various shapes and sizes, and these are only a

beauty of the face they prevent perspiration from running down the fore-head into the eyes. The tiny hairs This is the sort of boy who commits in the nose prevent the ingress of small burglaries that trouble the solid particles, which would otherwise police. Bad companions picked up at gain admission and cause trouble in wondered to see two bicycles lying where the track led upward from the road and with a sudden fear she hurried on to see what visitors had them; it prevents the entrance of insects, which might otherwise attack the ear-drum and cause great trouble. As it is, they get their feet caught in the wax, as they do in "tanglefoot fly paper," and are easily extracted. The eyelashes add beauty to the face and prevent all sorts of small objects from entering the eyes. Hair generally grows on the most fertile spots of the body-those which are most abundanty watered by the moisture of the body. The nails and the hair are of almost identical composition and structure though so unlike apparently; and, while the former protect the fingers, the latter keeps the head warm, and should protect the neck if our hair were worn long, as it should be.

OUTER SKIN USEFUL.

Nothing is useless. It may be thought that the outer layer of the skin — composed as it is entirely of dead cells, cast off from the lower layers—is useless. Not at all! With-out this layer of dead cells we should be so sensitive that the slightest touch would cause us agony. We should even be unable to wear our clothes. More than that, we should be open to every blood disease which touched us with its virus. We know that, as it is, we are safe until the skin is punctured, and the poison finds its way into the blood stream. But without this top layer of cells we should be poisoned all the time, and the race would become extinct before many moons had passed.

Perhaps other creatures offer us even a more certain indication of marvellous design in this connection than the body of man. The sting of a certain Indian fly, for instance, is one such example. When seen through a magnifying glass it is found to be composed of three sharp blades folded into one with their cutting folded into one with their cutting edges outward and running down to one fine point. When the fly inserts this up to the hilt in its victim the three blades fly apart, and then it is seen that each inner edge is a beautiful saw, worked by six separate muscles, so that in drawing the instrument it rips its way out along with a gush of blood. But now comes the most curious provision of all. It would not do to fold up these blades with the blood adhering to them so with the blood adhering to them, so each blade is provided at its base with a fine brush of hairs growing out of an oil gland, which provides an antiseptic secretion to keep the blades clean! What could be more marvelous, more an evidence of design, than this?

Late Hours.

I do not know just where to place the blams, but I do know that some-thing is wrong with the home or its inmates when I find boys and girls on the streets at all hours of the night If the home surroundings are all right that is one point in favor of th parents; if not, it is one point in ex cuse for the boys and girls. Still, I know of homes that are comfortable and pleasant, and yet they are not used or appreciated by the growing up boys or appreciated by the growing up boys and girls except as places in which to eat and sleep. Why are they, then, on the streets, or worse still in the parks? Is it because they have parents who are not strict enough to make their children appreciate a good home but who for pages sake allow home, but who, for peace sake, allow them to go jout at night, and never question them as to where they go or with whom they associate. Many times they ask the question when it is too late. An officer lately said: "I have more hope for thr boy who steals than for one who stays out at night. The boy who steals does one wrong. It is definite and may be corrected. There's a chance to reform him. But the boy who makes a practice of staying away from home at night is bad When a boy or girl doesn't feel the

woman went down to the second Mass, and the waves, gray and sullen under a cloudy summer sky, showed Apart from their use in adding to the should lie, they are bad. There is small burglaries that trouble the night, in many cases, work untold harm. With girls, it is the same, Easier to reform a girl who has stolen than one habituated to late dances and late hours." We trust parents will take these words to heart, and often ask themselves: "Where are the children to - night?"-Augus-





For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Cholera Morbus

"AND ALL".

Pains and Cramps, Children or Adults There is nothing just as good as

Gates' Certain Check

superior medicine in the house, as it might save life before a physician can be called. Try one bottle, and join with those who already pronounce it the best, as well the cheapest on the

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DRUMMOND GOAL

JAMES KENNA At this season of the year every family should have a bottle of this HUGH D, MCKENZIE, Agent, St. Paul Bilding, - Halifax

LAND SALE.

1977. C. No. 562

In the County Court, for District No. 6. Between D. GRANT KIRK, Plaintiff,

JOHN J. McINTOSH, Defendant,

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

TUESDAY.

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

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

LAND,

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

Single, ying and bounded and described as follows—

let: Beginning at a stake two rods East of the Bridge at tannery, running down stream five rods to a stake, thence eastwardly five rods to a stake thence eastwardly five rods to a post marked "A." thence four rods and ten links to a stake marked "A." thence four rods and ten links to a stake marked "A." thence four rods and ten links to a stake marked "A." thence four rods and ten links to a stake marked "A." thence four rods and the rod thence along said rod tinn at Goshen, described as follows: Beginning at a fir tree on the Eastern side of the public road marked A. X, thence along said publi-road Southerly diffeen rods and five links to lands owned by Mrs. Jordain, thence along the course of said land until tistrikes lands known as David Sinclair's farm, thence along said land easterly eighteen rods and fourteen links to a stake marked J. M. thence wortherly thirty rods and thirneen links to a stake marked. A. X, thence westerly twenty four rods to the place of beginning, containing five acres, more or less, and the buildings, etc.

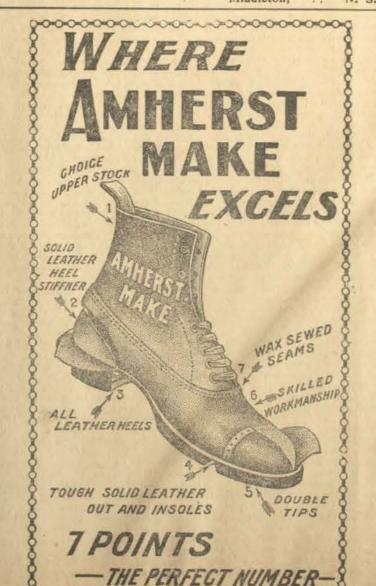
3rd Lot: All that lot of land at Goshen on the East side of the road to Fisher's wills are beginning and road so the place of land at Goshen on the East side of the road to Fisher's wills are beginning and road southerly to the Country Harbour and East side of the road to rear a content of land at granted to like Alexander Sinc air thence northerly along the fence where I turns to Fisher a Road, thence along and road so a juniper stake, thence easterly to a juniper stake in the foundation of an old fence, thence northerly along two acres, more or less, being same lot deered by above monitoned Alex Sinciair to Margaret Jordain as per Reg. Bk E. page 263. The said lands having been levied on under an execution issued out of this Hospitalle Court on a judgment tecovered herein, which was daly recorded for upwards of one year. corded for upwards of one year.

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

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

ALLAN MACDONALD.
Plaintiff's Solicitor on Execution.

Dased Sheriff's office, Sept. 12, 1916.



BSTABLISHED, 185%

THE CASKET, POBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY J IMITED). M. DONOVAN Manager.

Subscriptions Pa, able in Advance RATES-Canada, \$1.00 per year United States, \$1.50 "

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into the character of even good people; and there what is called the time spirit, which means

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

THE OCTOBER DEVOTIONS - THE ROSARY.

It was in the reign of Pope Leo XIII that October became "Rosary Month." Our readers will remember when he called upon the Catholic world to observe this month by the use of this beautiful devotion. He it was, too, who added to the Litany the invocation, "Queen of the Most Holy Rosary pray for us." He wished to see the people use the Rosary as part of their daily prayer. We speak of Leo XIII. in particular; but of course the Rosary has, for Catholics, all the interest that centres in, and clings to, an ancient pious practice, and one which furnishes us with that combination of oral and mental prayer which is the most perfect of all prayers. The Rosary has, for Catholics, all the is the most perfect of all prayers. The saying of the Rosary involves reflection on the mysteries which are to be considered. The five Joyful Mysteries place before our minds the five events through which were laid the foundation of the work of redemption. The five Sorrowful Mysteries takes us through the accomplishment of the work that Jesus came to do, and leave us to contemplate Him hanging on the cross. In the five Glorious Mysteries we contemplate the fruits of our redemption,-the awakening of the soul; the entry of the just into their eternal home; the dispersing of God's light and truth; the reward of the mother of God; her great place in heaven, "above all the angels in glory untold," there to be our friend and our intermediary with God.

That a devotion so admirably conceived has become the delight of the pious, and the refuge and appeal of the repenitent sinner, in every land beneath the sun, is surely not surprising. That popes, bishops and pastors have joined for ages in urging it upon the people as a constant practice and not merely an occasional one is most natural. Prayer is natural to man; prayer dignifies man; prayer is the first and highest duty of man. If a man never adores God, never contemplates the truths that concern God, how can he hope to do aught else well? It is true that our work and our acts may be offered as homage and adoration; but such adoration cannot take the place of the practice by which a man brings his mind directly and unequivocally to the contemplation of his Creator and Master and Sovereign Lord, addressing to Him his feeble praise, acknowledging H's power, goodness and love, and laying his location before Him his feeble to the oldest Catholic Cathedral in the contemplation of the contemplation of the contemplation of the cathedral priests.

And if London was more than usually interesting Salford was enfect, and the devoted Catholic Cathedral in the contemplation of the cathedral priests. equivocally to the contemplation of

And, since we must pray, since we have nothing reasonably to hope for jubilee of its dignity as the seat of a if we do not pray, how shall we pray? How, better than in the Rosary? There is the Creed; there is the Our Salford celebrations may be said to be Father; there is the contemplation of Jesus Christ, from the announce-ment of the angel to the day when He ment of the angel, to the day when He was nailed to the cross; to the time through the week, which have caused when He received His Blessed Mother and installed her in glory; there is the consideration of Mary's part and place in the plan and accomplishment of the redemp ion of man.

We have known some men who seem to think that the Rosary was a good devotion for old women who had plenty of time. Prince Eugene of Savoy, the victorious general of the eighteenth century, the ally of the English army under Marlborough, wore his beads beside his sword, and said them always before going into battle. He had not on such occasions time to throw away; neither can he be classed as an old woman. Radetzky, another famous general, aid the same. To go as far as possble from a battlefield for other instances, the great musical composers, Haydn and Clinck used the beads constantly; and Gliick called them the "musician's breviary." The Rosary has, and throughout its whole history has had, its devotees all up and down the lines. from Kings and Queens to the poorest have we cause to hope in the future, of their subjects; from the Pope to if sixty years can so far undo the the altar-boy. Pius IX. said :

"To arms! my children, I invite you to battle with the evils in the world and society, not, however, with the

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1910.

Last Sunday these Catholics who make a practice of rushing from one spiritual attraction to another, spiritual attraction to another, itinerant churchgoers who never spend two consecutive Sundays in the same Church unless some particularly eloquent or favourite preacher occupies the pulpit for a course of sermons, had quite an embarras de richesse of events to follow. At our great Cathedral, which is becoming justly celebrated for the perfection of its music, Father Jackson formerly prefect Apostolic of Borneo, was preaching in aid of that noble work which was appreached. which was perhaps the nearest to the heart of Cardinal Vaughan amongst all the great institutions he founded. I allude to the Foreign Missionary College at Millhill, where he laboured as a young priest and to which he went when death's hand was heavy upon him. At the little Church of Corpus Christi which lies just behind the rear of the Strand, one of London's busiest and most historic thoroughfares, the great Jesuit preacher of Dublin, Father Robert Kane, who is blind, delivered one of his marvellously beautiful sermons to a very large congregation. Though an attendant attendant accompanies the tall spare figure of the priest to the pulpit it is difficult to believe that the man who walks with so confident a step, who describes the glories of nature with so true an eye, is blind. It is not often he is heard in London, and much of their emphasis and beauty in the printed word.

But perhaps the greatest number foregathered at Islington, for at St. John's was held the annual celebration of the anniversary of the Eucharistic Congress. Solemn Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament lasted from the High Mass till the evening service, and during the day evening service, and during the day crowds filled the Church to adore the Blessed Sacrament, while in the sanctuary a guard of honour of the members of the Guild in their handsome crimson and black members. some crimson and black mantles designed from mediaeval garments of the kind, and wearing the Congress the kind, and wearing the Congress medal which has been taken as the symbol of the Guild, kept watch. The decorations of the sanctuary itself were carried out in a scheme of crimson and white, which was very effective. The Bishop of Amycla gave Benediction in the afternoon to the united Guilds, both men and women, numbering some thousands, who said their office and sang the splendid congregational hymn brought from the Cologne Congress and translated by the Rector, the very Rev. Monsignor Grosch, with most impressive piety. At night some thousands of people from all over London filled the Church, every side chapel being crowded and hundreds kneeling in the atrium and on the steps in the roadway as the Blessed Sacrament was borne through the It was a demonstration of Catholic faith, not very far from two conventicles which both profess Catholicity, but not from the fountain head, Rome, For just behind St. John's lies the Church of the Catholic Apostolic community, who, it must be added, are quite inoffensive and not at all beligerent in their claims. while a few streets off resides the Bishop Mathew who has recently been making such a pother in his efforts to form a hierarchy and build a college for the training of schis-

England since the Reformation to join in the thanksgiving for the diamond These rejoicings have continued through the week, and I think the principle features of the eloquent preachers has continued universal interest, designed as they are to give a review of the last sixty years work of the Church in this country and also to make plain to our fellow countrymen the doctrines of that Church. Indeed they show a marvellous advance. From devoting hers-if to the revival and strengthening of the faith and tradition which ing of the faith and tradition which came in a semi-comatose state through the last drear years of persecution and ostracism, s e has passed on to shed her benign influence, like healing rays of light, upon the sores of our social state, she passed on from building churches to building schools. to the endowment of institutions for the relief of the suffering and the pcor; her priests and bishops are to be found on the boards of every great movement for the amelioration of the condition of the masses, on many public bodies, and amongst the writers who count, when social subjects are the topic. She has recieved the most subtle of all fluttery — imitation. The national Church, that part of it which really takes religion seriously is becoming daily more imbued with her doctrines and practices, would that it could catch something of her spirit of humility and single mindedness also. ghastly work of the Reformation and its three centuries of comparatively undisputed sway in this land of

Surely many a Catholic, Scot and sword, but with prayer and good example."

And no prayers have been more warmly pressed upon us by the popes than the Rosary. Twenty-seven popes have endowed it with indulgences. Such is the devotion to which this such is the devotion to which this sword, but with prayer and good example."

Surely many a Catholic, Scot and Saxon too, must have breathed a prayer for their brave Catholic ancestors, on Tuesday, when under a brilliant sky Sir George Douglas unveiled the noble Celtic Cross, a monolith in grey granite, which stands upon Flodden Field and is dedicated to the memory of the brave of both nations. It stands upon that month of October is now particularly appropriated, through the piety and zeal of the late Pope Leo, Can any man afford to ignore it?

of both nations. It stands upon that very spot where the Scottish Knights formed in circle round their King and fought to the last about him. Many will remember that the good Catho-

lic King James were around his body an iron belt in penance for the deeds which wicked men had forced him into when in his boyhood he was led against his father, and that it was the absence of this belt which cast the doubt that lingered in Scottish hearts for many years that their King was yet alive. Sir George Douglas, who was surrounded by a distinguished company numbering many a scion of the ancient knightly families of the Border, reminded his hearers that there emerged from the gloom which hung over Flodden stars of courage, devotion, and patriotic fire, doomed to extinction in their mortal past, but in their essence and effect undy-ing. It was these that they saluted and commemorated that day.

The Catholic Women's League, which only a few days ago was giving us an example of world wide unity and organisation in its Brussels Congress, is now leading the way in the Winter Sessions which are approaching by instituting a series of Lectures of particular interest and value to the student, or to those who varie to the student, or to those who are attracted by the past, or the varying study of economics and psychology. The first series will be given by a Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, Mr Urquhart, who will deal with the Manorial System, Mediaeval Town Life, the Tudor System, the Black Double and the Referenties. Black Death, and the Reformation.

An additional course is being arranged to take place in the evenings - those previously mentioned are held in the afternoons, and are intended peculiarly for the Members of the League, most of whom are ladies of leisure. This last mentioned course in Psychology will be given by Dr. Aveling, a young American convert priest who has already made a name for himself as a preacher and has a most interesting personality. He was one of the first students chosen under the special bequest of the late Justice Hawkins, who left the bulk of his fortune to the Archbishop of Westminster in trust for the higher education of Church students where marked ability was shown. Dr. Aveling has been pursuing this extra course of studies at the great Catholic University of Louvain. He took his degree as Doctor some time ago in Rome, and before he recognised the truth of the Catholic Church he had wandered theorem. wandered through many lands and sampled many faiths. His manner is easy and graceful, the learning of the scholar mingling with the savoir vivre of the man of the world. It is certain this course will attract a great deal of public attention.

I have before referred to the various actions by which the West Riding County Council has shown its animosity to Catholic schools. Only a short time since a priest secured a catholic school which the above authority had refused to sanction. Now the same Council are endeavouring to drive the Nuns from the Catholic schools. In own instance, the Catholic schools. In one instance they have refused to confirm the appointment of one of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, -which Congregation has taught for fifteen years in the schools,—as head teacher of this particular school in succession to a nun of the same Congregation who had retired owing to ill-health, alleging as their excuse that they desired to have a master in place of a mistress at the head of affairs. The schools have always met with the approval of the Government inspector and the appointment is the wish of parents and managers alike, who see through the design of this implacable enemy of Catholic education to oust Religious from the schools. Several other schools in the neighbourhood are watching the turn of events with anxiety, and it is hoped a strong fight will be put up, as the legal advice is "The church is 50 feet long, 32 feet the W. R. C. C. cannot force their wide, 18 feet in the post, and 18 in the wishes on the managers.

Sunday and Monday brought back to our shores a large number of the in birch bark, it was enclosed within happy pilgrims who were privileged to assist at the New World's glorious act of reparation to the Blessed Sacrament. The Archbishop of Westminster, who travelled by the Mauretania from New York, is again in residence, and several Irish and Scottish bishops are making their way back to their respective diocese The party on the Cedric, which arrived in port on Sunday, was presided over by the Bishop of Birmingham, and the farewell dinner was memorable by the fact that it took place on board the very day when Signor Nathan was insulting the Father of Christendom in his own holy city of Rome. Remembering that it was the anniversary of the bombardment of Rome the Bishop proposed the health of the Holy Father, which all drank standing, an interesting feature of the gathering being the presence of one who was one of the defenders of Pius XI on that memorable day, Mr. J. Kenyon, an old Papal Zouave.

Four bishops and over 150 Monsignori and other dignitaries assisted a few days since at the solemn opening of the new Church of St. Mary, Lanark, which is built on the site of that most unfortunately destroyed by fire, and promises to be one of the finest Gothic structures in the North when its adornment completed. The preacher was the Bishop of Clonfert, the Bishop of Galloway sang the Mass, and their Lordships of Aberdeen and Argyll and the Isles assisted within the sanctuary. A large congregation attended, and some fine music was rendered by the combined choirs of rendered by the combined choirs of Parliament Buildings. two Glasgow Churches.

4. The Synod no

North we are naturally drawn to the convictions for drunkenness and crime thought of its ancient tongue, and on two or three occasions lately Cathelic priests have been identified with movements having for their object the revival of Gaelic as a living

native tongue will have a good opportunity of convincing themselves it is not the hard angular unpoetic speech which perhaps it looks, for with the Scottish National Concerts coming on, the numerous recitations of Irish poems and songs organised by the Gaelic League, they will soon feel the fascination of its soft vibrating phrases, than which none are more beautiful when spoken with real feeling, which of course means real CATHOLICUS. understanding.

Dedication of the Chapel of the Holy Family at Eskasoni, C. B.

Sunday, Oct. 9th, 1910, will hence-forth appear on the Micmac Calendar or Cape Breton as a special day. Representatives of the early settlers of the Island foregathered at Eskasoni to witness the blessing and laying of the corner stone of the new prayer house and the dedication of the edifice to the service of God. The Great Spirit was propitious, for, despite the lurid crimson of the dawn, foreboding elemental capers, He held the rain in suspense until most of the participants had regained their homes or what served as such through hospitality. And who shares his wheaten loaf or cup of water more willingly than our dear Indian brother! Only those who see the children of the forest "at home" can estimate their real charit-God bless their simple soulful hearts.

How few knew that within hearing of the dream-troubled murmurs of the sleeping Bras d'Or, the swish of saw and the thud of hammer were slowly but surely co-operating to bring into being the domus Dei that on this Lord's day was set apart for God's service! Years have witnessed the seemingly balked efforts of the struggling Micmacs of Eskasoni, but each year found them further on the way. Only the Angel of the mission knows what struggles the noble, sturdy hearts had to make. To-day a near, substantial church, 50x32, stands forth as the crown of effort so courageously continued.

The blessing was done by the Ilnoi Patlias, the Indian Patriarch himself, Father Pacific, the Capuchin of Resti-gouche. He has mastered the sentencewords of these aborigines and, whilst doing so, he has had no use for Thing-a-hobs' Digestion Tablets, as he found that work was cheaper and more effective. Following the opening of the church he is to give a week's

Enclosed within the corner stone were Micmac and English copies of the

"On the 9th of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1910, Pius X. being Supreme Pontiff; Rev. H. P. Mac Pherson, D. D., Administrator of the diocese of Antigonish, S. V., after the death of the Right Rev. John Cameron, who donated \$50 to the building of this prayer house; Rev. A. R. Macdonald, missionary of these parts; George V. reigning over Britain and the Dominions over seas; Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada; John Deny, Chief of Eskasoni; the Indian Missionary, Father Pacific, holding authority from the aforementioned Administrator, laid the corner-stone of this church, dedicated to the service of God under the patronage of the Holy Family; the first title given to the mission at Chapel Island by Father Maillard, there being present Revds. A. R. McDonald, P. P., of Christmas Island, and D. McPherson, P. P., of Glendale; High Chief John Deny: Chiefs Mathew Francis, Meri-gomish, Stephen Christmas, Sydney: Captains Simon Basque, Whycoco-magh: Stephen Simor, Middle River: P. Bernard, Eskason: Noel Jerome, North Sydney: Thomas Marshall North Sydney; Thomas Marshall, Chapel Island.

rafter.

"I have signed this paper. Wrapped the cavity of the corner-stone.

(Signed) "FATHER PACIFIC." From now on the struggle will be to get the interior finished. What a beautiful opportunity for the charitably inclined. Com.

Temperance Resolutions.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD, AT NEW GLASGOW, OCT, 6, 1910.

The Synod cordially commends the action of the Government of Nova Scotia in passing the Nova Scotia in passing the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, embodying the principles of Prohibition and Government Enforcement, regrets that it does not include the whole of the Province in ite prohibitive features, and respectfully and earnestly urges upon the Government earnestly urges upon the Government the necessity oi mending the law, so as to bring the whole Province under Prohibition, and make the Act thoroughly effective in all

The Synod commends the work the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, and especially of its indefatigable Secretary, the Rev. H. R. Grant, whose untiring and self-denying efforts have done so much to procure improved Temperance Legislation, and to promote an advanced Pemperance sentiment and practise in our Province.

3. The Synod arges the Assembly's Board on Moral and Social Reform to take determined steps towards the abolition of the sale and use of liquors, within the precincts of the Federal

wo Glasgow Churches.

4. The Synod notes with great satisfaction the marked decrease in in recent years in P. E. I., as shown by the reports in Criminal Statistics for the Dominion and believing that this decrease is largely due to the enactment and enforcement of the Provincial Prohibitory Liw, and whereas, efforts are now being made to further improve that law: the Synod commends these efforts to the favorable consideration of the Government of Prince Edward

5. The Synod would join with other bodies of citizens in New Brunswick, in pressing upon the Government of that Province the necessity of enacting a Provincial

The meeting of the British Parliament is little more than a month away—the date is November 15—and the members will return from their holidays prepared to take part in proceedings of momentous importance. It is the general expectation that this will be the last meeting of the parliament-which is not a year old. It is uncertain yet what the issues in the expected nontest may be, for nobody outside of a small circle knows what has been done in the conference over the House of Lords question. Neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Balfour is disclosing his mind on political issues, but the party workers are getting ready for the battle. It is somewhat suggestive that the London correspondent of the New Fork Triqune, whose sympathies are with the Unionists' tariff reform ideas, inclines to the view that the Liberals will go into the fight with better prospects of success than their opponents, judging from the present

RESIDENTS OF INVERNESS CO.

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and Engraver, is in charge. There you will find a select line of Rings, Watches and Jewelry for you inspection. All work will be guaranteed, and no charge will be made for Eye Examination. Yours very truly,

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The Pougla Royal Bank of Canada

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

Antigonish Branch J. F. BLAGDON, Manager

THOMASSOMERS

General Store.

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

Ready-Made Clothing

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

Boots and Shoes

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

Brantford Carriages

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

Dairy Supplies

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

'HOMAS SOMERS

Massachusetts republicans on Thursday re-nominated Governor Draper

Hon. L. P. Brodenr announces the st. Lawrence channel is to be deep-end to 35 feet to Montreal. The work will take five years.

T. P. O'Connor, the distinguished arliamentarian and brilliant jour-alist, is to address a meeting in the attreet of Home Rule at Halifax on Sevember 3rd.

At Stanhope, P. E. I., a quarrel between aunt and nephew over a sublage in which sticks were used, resulted in the death of the aunt, an ederly person, and the arrest of the nophew. Victor Hudson.

Near Agara, India, hundreds of lives were lost on Saturday by the prowned were encamped along the ment of the people and the country. there attending religious festivals.

Hon. Mr. Templeman, Minister of hand Revenue, and Mr. John J. lardine, liberal M. P. P., for Esquiring the state of the st nalt, had a fist fight in the Victoria cest office Thursday. The minister was knocked down by Mr. Jardine and hystanders separated the combatants. atronage is said to have been the anve of the trouble.

An important shuffle of portfolios in he McBride government has been anthe Marride government has been an-counced. The vacancy created by the death of Captain Tatlow, has been filled by taking in Mr. R. Ross, K. O., M. P. P., Fernie. Mr. Ross takes the portfolio of lands held by Mr. Price lison, who takes finance.

Two cases of the cholera that is raging in Russia and which is breakng out in Mediterranean ports, has
reached New York. Two of the
rew of the steamer Moltike, which reached New York on Monday from Naples, are violently sick and the Health Officer has pronounced the sekness cholera. The vessel, crew and steerage passengers are detained in quarantine. The cabin passen

was charged with causing the death of woman, who, while attempting to oard a street car, was killed by an atomobile, which Mrs. Pride was bring. Judge Meagher expressed s amazement at their finding. He aid it was one of the clearest and mongest cases that ever went before grand jury, and ordered them back reconsider the case. A quarter of the hour later they again returned, with a true bill, and were discharged.

earthing for Mr. Robert N. Venning, uperintendent of fisheries for Canada id one of the most valued men in the

Forest fires, always terrifying, are orking appalling loss of life and descommunities of Beaudette, conner, and Graceton were practi-ally wiped away. Five thousand cople are homeless. Many are new in the country, emigrants om Northern Europe, without dends and without knowledge of contions in the new world, and are pless and hopelessly despondent.

with cities and states having bath returns, (55.3 per cent of the block, tuberculosis of the lungs was sponsible for 70,040 deaths. Pneumonia carried off 70,033, nearly nine ousand more than in the preceding ear. Influenza, or the grip, was less adly, the total number of deaths ing 6,649, while in 1908 the number as 9,989. The statistics show that ere was a large increase in the numdeaths from diseases of the reulatory and respiratory system.

There is little idoubt that while the

eral election in South Africa reted in Botha's loss of his own seat, party triumphed. The October ue of the London National Reviewch journal is a strong friend of cionel Jameson, the opposition leader professes to be well satisfied with result of the election, although it snowledges that the Nationalists, som it describes as "Boers and prohave sixty-seven of the one ndred and twenty-one, a majority all of thirteen, and the four labor a supporting the ministry, a ority of twenty-one. The London y Chronicle in its estimate of the oding of parties counts most of the rteen independents as supporters of a government, and estimates that's majority at twenty-three or enty-four. With this majority, it To General Botha may be trusted to try on a broad and liberal policy.

he ravolation in Portugal, mention the possibility of which was made his column last week, has material-to-day there is a republican of Government in the country, King and the other members of Rayal has sheet at a glance the several entries in each section. Royal household having fled the

unsuppressed, the mob meeting with Massachusetts republicans on Thurslay re-nominated Governor Draper
and the state ticket.

The estate of the late Governor
The estate of the late Governor the late G Pract is worth \$42,000, and the property is left to Mrs. Fraser, who is all executrix. shortly, and the Admiral of the fleet in the harbour hoisted the new flag of the Republic. In the fighting which followed several hundred people were killed. The loyal troops made some show of fighting for their King, but finding they were largely outnum-bered they withdrew from the scene. In the Provinces there appears to be no disturbances over the new conditions, at least the news from Portugal,

which of course is censored, represents the mass of people as accepting the constitutional change with satisfaction. King Manuel is but twenty years old, and was not wise or experienced in governing. The new Government, which has already been established, is proclaiming to the country that it is actuated by the best intentions for the progress and advance-

THE FALL FAIR.

The Fall Fair on Thursday and Friday of last week at Antigonish, the fifth under the direction of the Anti-gonish County Farmers' Association, was in every essential a decided success, in very many respects a marked improvement on each of the preceding four annual fairs. The weather, too, was satisfactory, indeed most favourable for an out-door gathering in October, being unseasonably warm and dry throughout Thursday and until the afternoon of Friday, when a change took place, the temperature suddenly lowering with light rains. The attendance was exceedingly large on Friday, the really important day of the event, rendered so by the display of live stock which occurs only on the last day of the Fair.

The growing number of entries, over 250 more than at the Fair of 1909, augurs well for the permanency of the annual fall fair. This increasing num-ber of exhibits is an indication, too, that interest in the Fair and the desire to produce farm products worthy to be shown in competition is extending throughout the County. Last year it was remarked that the bulk of the In the Supreme Court, Halifax, on exhibits were from communities contiguous to the Town. Now we notice a decided change for the better in this respect, several districts remote from the Town were well represented among the display of products. Still there is yet much to be desired along this line, a number of important districts being wholly unrepresented either by farm products or by spectators, especially was this the case from several eastern sections along the railway. It is hoped that next year every locality in the County will contribute to the success of the exhibition.

The improvements so noticeable last week were principally under cover in the vegetables particularly, in the grains, fruits, butter, cheese, etc. The building was filled with samples of these products, many of them being betwice of the Dominion, who went to the Hague as an expert to advise with farming industry. The variety of vegetables was large and the quality in the distriction which was recently consider. Early in September he was the display of turnips. The latter were pronounced a superior lot, better than could be shown by any other unious search has failed to reveal any country of the Province. Potatoes, of him. When he left the care of him. When he left the large on Sept. 3 he had \$600 in his last year's, being less firm and less clean looking, a fault common all over Nova Scotia, due no doubt to the greater amount of moisture this year. greater amount of moisture this year. The judge thought the beets were too large for prize-winners at a provincial exhibition. The judge in the butter and cheese sections, the same gentlement and fright at their experiences. thinks more progress is needed here. in fact he stated there was none over the butter article tested in 1909. grains were fine samples, healthy, plump, well-filled heads.

The horse ring is the premier attraction at the fall fair. While the judging was going on, and that was practically all Friday, there was a large body of spectators gathered here. Many of the classes in the The death rate in England was 14; here. Many of the classes in the berthousand in 1909; in the United States it was 15, which is the lowest true recorded. According to some draft classes, the colts, yearlings and two-year-olds making weak competition in numbers. The quality of the colts was good some draft classes, the colts, yearlings and two-year-olds making weak competition in numbers. The quality of the colts was good some competitors, however, was good, some fine types of the coming draft horse were seen. The first prize-winner in the two-year old draft was a strong bulky Clyde, weighing 1110 pounds. The mother was also the prize winner. Both are owned by Rod. McDonald, Murdoch, Copper Lake. In the lighter classes,—roadsters, driving, carriage, and general purpose—there was strong competition, and handsome and sty-lish-looking animals were on view. The judge, Dr. Standish, frequently found it difficult to determine the most deserving exhibit.

In catile the dairy classes have al-ways been well filled. It was the same this year. There was a finer display of beef cattle last week than formerly. the number being larger and the quality was declared to be very good. Of bulls there were some ten animals competiting, a bigger number than previously, and all showed good breed-

Sheep and swine were rather important sections of the live stock department of the fair, many good types of the best breeds for wool and meat and pork were on the grounds.

The poultry show was fairly good, about 150 exhibits were presented to the judges, who found their work difficult by reason of the poor arrangements. Private coops contained the birds, and they were often so poorly constructed that the judges were compelled to pull the birds from the coops compare at a glance the several entries

Attorney-General MacLean was un-Ty, and are in Gibralter under able to attend. Prof. Cummings gave the opening address. He was introduced to the assemblage by Mr. A. S. McMillan, Warden, and President of leance of their plane. It originated address, speaking of the good done

in a series of street rows, which were our agricultural interests by the fairs. bald, Antigonish; 2nd, James Eroad-The five mile race was exciting. First place was secured by Billy Barrett of New Glasgow, second Clydesdale; 2nd, James Carter, Antiplace by Benny Grant, also of New gonish, Glasgow, and third place by Howard Wallace, Town.

Prize List.

BUTTER.

BUTTER.

For best butter in tubs or crocks, not less than 15 by—Silver Medal donated by the Canadam Bank of Commerce, won by Willie McDear mid, Clydesdale; 2nd, bronze medal, Mrs. J. J. Chisholm, Briley Brook.

Best package of butter, in tub or crock tot less than 15 pounds—1st. Mrs. Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 2nd Maicolm Fisher, Head of Lochaber; 3rd, Mrs. J. J. Chisholm, Briley Brook; 4th, Mrs. Edward Purcell, Pleasant Valley; 5th, John A. Stewart, Head of Lochaber.

aber.

Best butter, in print or fancy form, not less than 5 lbs.— ist, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Olydes date; Sud, Malcolm Fisher, Head of Lochaber; 3rd, Mrs. J. J. Chisholm, Briley Brook; 4th. John A. Stewart; 5th, Henry Baxter, Adding ton Forks.

CHEESE.

ton Forks.

CHEESE.

Bost cheese, private dairy, not less than 10 pounds—Mrs. J. J. Chishoim, Briley Brook; nd., Isabella M. Chishoim, Clydesdaie; 3rd., Murdock McRae, Beaver Meadow; 4th. Henry Baxter, Addington Forks.

Best two factory cheese, not less than 50 pounds—1st, Glassburn factory; 3nd, Marydaie factory; 3rd, Thomas Somers, Town; 4th, Geo-Vinten, Lower South River.

FRUIT.

Best collection of apples, not less than 5 varieties, named and labelled—1st, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 2nd, Rev. M. M. Doyle, Mt. Camerm; 3rd, Frank Chisholm, North Grant.
Best collection of preserved fruit shown in glass—1st, Mrs. M. Gray, Town; 2nd, Mrs. Isabella Chisholm, Clydesdale; 3rd, Chas. Gass, Bayfield.

Isabella Chishoim, Clydesdale; 3rd, Chas. Gass, Bayfield.
Best Collection of Piums — 1st, Mrs. Gray, Town; 2nd, Anna Thompson, South River Road; 3rd, Mrs. Murdoch McRae, Beaver Moadow.
Best plate Wealthy Apples — 1st, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 2nd, John Brown, West Lochaber; 3rd, Juncan Chishoim, Ogy Harbor, Best plate Gravenstein Apples — 1st, John Brown, West Lochaber; 2nd, John A. McConnell, antigonish.

Brown, West Lochaber; 2nd, John A. McConnell, Antigonish.

Best plate King Apples—1st, George Vinten, Lower South River; 2nd, Rev. M. M. Doyle, Mt. Cameron; 3rd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

Best plate Bishop Pippins—1st, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 2nd, John Brown, West Lochaber; 3rd, Kev. M. M. Doyle.

Best plate St. Lawrence Apples — Ist, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale.

Any other grade—1st, Duncan Fraser, Lower South River; 2nd, Rev. M. M. Doyle; 3rd, Mrs. Gray, Town.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES. FOTATOES.

Early Rose — lst, George Baxter, Pleasant Valley, 2nd, Thomas Brophy, Fairmont; 3rd, John J. Inglis, North Lochaber.

Beauty of Hebron—lst, John C. McIntosh, Dunmore; 2nd, Harry Eadle, Clydesdale; 3rd, Dan C. McNeil, Brophy's.

Any other early variety named—lst, John C. Chisholm, Lower South River; 2nd, John W. Chisholm, Harbor; 3rd, Dan C. McNeil, Brophys.

Chisholm, Harbor; 3rd, Dan C McNeil, Brophys.
Carmen—1st, John C Chisholm, Lower South River; 2nd, John W Chisholm, Harbor; 3rd, Taylor Bros. Antigonish.
Any other late variety—1st, Dan C. McNeil, Brophy's; John R Munros Pushle, addington Forks; 3rd, W. J. Walsh, Fairmont.
Dak ta Reds—1st, Rev. M. M. Dovic; 2nd, Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook; 3rd, John W. Chisholm, Harbor.
Any other late Red named—1st, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale; 2nd, Moses Somers, Briley Brook; 3rd, W. J. Walsh, Fairmont.
McIntyre or Biue Variety—1st, Thomas Brophy; 2nd, James Broas foot, Antigonish.
Green Mountains—1st, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale; 2nd, James Purcell, Pleasant Valley; 3rd, Aiex, Chisholm, North Grant
Green Standard—1st, Dan C McNeil, Brophy's; 2nd, A. S. McMillan, Upper South River; 3rd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

TURNIPS Swedes, Phrple Top-lst, T J Grant, Asylum; 2nd. Taylor Bros., Antigonish, 2rd, Harry Eadle, Clydesdale. Kangsroo - 1st, Frank Dunn, Lower South River; 2nd, Harry Eadle, Clydesdale; Bid, A. S McMilan, Upper South River. Any other sort—lst, Harry Eadle, Clydesdale; 2nd, St F X. College

MARGOLD WURTZELS MARGOLD WURTZELS

Red Long-1st, Melean Cunningham, Antigonish; 2nd, Harry Eadle, Clydesdale; 3rd,
A 8 McMillan, Upper South Biver
Yellow Intermediate — 1st, Harry Eadle, Cly
deadnle; 2nd, McLean Cunningham, Anticonish; 3rd, Rey M M Doyle,
Any other sort—1st, Chas Gass, Bayfield; 2nd,
Harry Eadle, Clydesdale; 3rd, John R. Crockett,
Artisonic

CARROTS. Long Red—1st, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale; 2nd-James Furcell, Pleasant Vailey
Short Red—1st, Willie McDearmid, Clydes-dale; 2nd, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale
White Belginn—1st John A, McConnell, Anti-gonish; William McKauzie, South River Road
White Intermediate—1st, Harry Eadie, Clydes.

PARSNIPS. Any variety—lst, McLean Canuingham, Auti-gonish; 2nd, Will McDearmid, Clydesdale BEETS

Mgyptian — ist, Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 2nd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale Long Bloods—ist, Ha-ry Eadle, Clydesdale; 2nd, Frank Dunn, S R Rond Turnip Blood — ist, Will McDearmid, Clydes-dale; 2nd, Harry Eadle, Clydesda e ONIONS

Yellow-lst, Willie McDearmid, Clydesdale
White-ist, Duncan A Chisholm, North Grant;
2nd, Henry C Smith, Antigonish
Red - ist, Duncan A Chisholm, North Grant;
2nd, arra W S Airchibaid, Town
Potatoe - ist, Henry Baxter, Addington
Forks; 2nd, Isabelia M Chisholm, Clydesdale

CELERY
White or Yellow — 1st, Mrs W 8 Archibald,
Town; 2nd, Mrs Henry Power, Town

CAULIFLOWER. Any variety — 1st, Henry Smith, Antigonish; 2nd, Duncan Fraser, L.

CABBAGE. Drumhead-1st, John A. McConnell, Antigonish, Wakefield - 1st, Frank Dunn, L. S.

Any other variety — 1st, Rev. M. M. Doyle, Mt. Cameron; 2nd, James Broadfoot, Antigonish.

TOMATOES. Red-1st, Isabella M. Chisholm, Clydesdale: 2nd, McLean Cunningham,

Antigonish. Yellow — 1st, Isabella M. Chisholm, Clydesdale; 2ud, Augus McIsaac, Dun-

SQUASH. Boston Marrow - Ist, Taylor Bros., Hubbard-Ist, D. McK. Gillis, Anti-

gonish. Any other variety - 1st, Taylor Bros., Antigonish. Largest single variety — 1st, Mrs. Henry Power, Antigonish.

Largest Single Pumpkin-1st, Leslle B. Stewart, Briley Brook ; 2nd, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale.

CUCUMBER.

Table Cucomber — 1st, Taylor Bros. Antigonish: 2nd, McLean Cunning

ham, Antigonish.

Pickling Cucumber — Ist, Taylor
Bros., Antigonish; 2nd, John A. McConnell, Antigonish.

Cucumber for Seed—Ist, T. J. Grant,
Asylum; 2nd, John Dunn, Lowe

South River. CORN

Sweet Corn-1st, Mrs. W. S. Arch

1st. Isabella M. Chisholm, Clydes-Prof. Cummings dealt principally with the Agricultural College.
On page 7 will be found the first of the list of prize winners.

Prize List.

18t. Isabella S. Chianolli, Clydesdelle, 2nd. Antigonish.
Best collection of Garden Vegetables from one farm — Ist, Harry Eadie, Clydesdele; 2nd. Isabella M. Chisholm, Clydesdele; 3rd. J. R. M. Prish Addington Early. Pushie, Addington Forks.

GRAIN.

Best Sheaf White Russian Wheat— Dan C. McNeil, Brophy's: 2nd, James Broadfoot, Antigonish; 3rd, John

Grant, Briley Brook.

Best Sheaf of Fife — 1st, John R.

Crockett, Antigonish; 2nd, Harry Eadie, Ctydesdale; 3rd, Allan J. Ross, North Grant Best Sheaf any other Variety - 1st,

John A. McConnell, Antigonish; 2nd, May McConnell, Antigonish; 2nd, May McConnell, Antigonish. Best Sheaf Beaver Oats—1st, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 2nd, Alex. Chis-

Best Sheaf any other Variety White-1st, Alex, McPherson, Clydes-dale; 2nd, Wallace C. Crockett, Antigonish; 3rd, John W. Chisholm, Har-

Barley—1st, Taylor Bros., Antigo-nish; 2nd, Moses Somers, Briley Brook; 3rd, Frank Dunn, Lower South River.

POULTRY.
Plymouth Rock Barred, Hen-1st, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale; 2nd, James

McConnell, Antigonish. Plymouth Rock, any variety, Cock— 1st, David Somers, Antigonish. Plymouth Rock, any variety, Hen-

1st, David Somers, Antigonish.
Leghorns, white, Hen—1st and 2nd,
James H. McConnell, Antigonish.
Rhode Island Red, Hen—1st and
2nd, George Sutton, North Grant.
Orpington, Hen—1st, Henry Kirk,
Antigogish.

CHICKENS. CHICKENS.

Plymouth Rock, barred, Cockerel—
1st, William McKenzie, South Riyer
Road, 2nd, Hadley McDonald, Town;
3rd, Henry Kirk, Town.

Plymouth Rock, barred, Pallet—1st
and 2nd, James Carter, South River

Road ; 3rd, James H. McConnell, Anti-

Plymouth Rock, any other variety, Cockerel — 1st, David Somers; 2nd, William J. Chisholm, Clydesdale. Plymouth Rock, any other variety, Pullet - Ist. David Somers, Anti-

(Conclusion of Prize List next issue.). Brooms are lower, go to C. B. Whidden & Son and buy them at re-

duced prices. Finest stock of onlons just received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Don't forget that C. B. Whidden & Son sell the best quality of molasses, "E, M," brand. Try it.

DIED

At Big Marsh, Antigonish Co, on Sept. 15th, fortified by the last rites of the Church, Mary McGullvray, widow of the late Hugh Mclsac, in the 13rd year of her age. She died as she lived, a good Christian and a kind neighbor. May her soul rest in peace!

bor. May her soul rest in peace!

At Cape George Point, on Oct. 3rd, after a lingering liness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Cattierine Baurett, beloved wife of Hugh D. McInnis, in the 73rd year of her age. She was the last of a family of twelve. She leaves a disconsolate husband, five sons, three daughters and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Always of a kind and gentie disposition, she will be greatly missed. Fortified by all the rites of sloy Mothar Church, she caimly yielded her soul to God with the firm hope of enjoying a gierious hereafter. After a Requiem High Mass, offered up for the repose of her soul by Rev. Fr. Beaton, P. P., on the morning of Oct. th. her remains were tenderly laid in the family lot in the new cemetery at Ballantine's Cove. R. I. P.

At Balley's Brook, on the evening of the 4th.

Cove R I P.

At Balley's Brook, on the evening of the ith inst., aged 77 years, John J McGilliyraay, after a lingering and painful illness, borno with the patience and fortinde that characterized the deceaced all through life Endowed with intelligence of a very high order, coupled with a wealth of wholesome humor, he was a general favourite with his many acquaintances. Always a practical Catholic he was prepared for the final summore and went calminy and hope fully to meet his God. After Requiem Mass, sang by flev R K McIntyre of the College, he was buried on the 6th last at the new cemetery at Balley's Brook He leaves a wife, two sons and four daughters, and three sisters, to gether with a large circle of friends, to mourn his death. Way his soul rest in peace!

Acknowledgments.

M's Catherine WeDougail, McGrath's Mtn \$1 00
Matthew McGrath, 200
Hugh H McGellivray, Balley's Brook, 2 (0)
Duncan J Mclease, Port Hood, 1 00
D R Hattie, Duncan, 1 00
Joseph McGillivray, Pinkietown, 2 (0)
Joseph McGillivray, Pinkietown, 2 (0)
John Haney, Summerside, 1 (0)
John Haney, Summerside, 2 (0)
John Haney, Summerside, 2 (0)
John Haney, Summerside, 1 (0)
W Chisholm, Heatherton, 2 (0)
Daviel & Carthur, Quincy, 2 (0)
D Smith, Pictou, 1 (0)
M B McNeil, Hallinx, 1 (0)
M B McNeil, Hallinx, 2 (0)
Clarence Rogers, Afton, 2 (0)
Augustine McGillivray, St Andrew's 1 (0)
Mrs Edward Venedam, Monk's Head, 1 (0)
C F McDaugail, Cascade, 1 (0)
Aiex B * Clonald, Dominion, 1 (0)
Peter J Coady, Margaree Forks, 1 (0)
Aiex B * Clonald, Dominion, 1 (0)
Peter J Coady, Margaree Forks, 1 (0)
James Balaes, S W Port Hood, 1 (0)
Michael McDonald, Soldler's Love, 3 (0)
Michael McDonald, Soldler's Love, 3 (0)

NOTICE. Any person trespassing on farm at Pleasant valley owned by A. A. McDougall, without orders from T. J. Sears, Pleasant Valley, will be prosecuted.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Beach
Protection Work, Three Fathom Barbour,
N.S.," will be received at this office until 400
P. M., on Monday, November 7, 1919, for the
construction of Beach Protection Work at Three
Fathom Harbour, Halfax Co, N.S.
Plans, specifications and form of contract can
be seen and forms of tender obtained at this
Department, at the offices of C. W. Dodwell,
Esq. District Engineer, Autigonish,
N.S.

atilitige, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish, N. 3

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of nine hundred (2000 90) which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,

B. C. DESBOCHERS,

Secretary,

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 4, 1919.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co

Fall Style Exhibit and Millinery Opening, Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th, of the Correct Autumn Fashions for Women.



Everybody is invited to come and see the new Coats, Waists, Skirts, Furs, whether you come to buy or merely to look.

We cannot resist saying that we are sure we are now showing the finest lines of ready-to-wear apparel for ladies ever shown in Antigonish. We are likewise confident that we are offering better values for the money than you will see elsewhere. These statements are made in all sincerity and without any attempt to exaggerate, in the slightest degree; you can satisfy yourself in this regard by making a personal inspection of the goods which are good enough to bear out any statements we have made concerning them.

It is our aim, first of all, to create permanent customers - not one-time purchasers-and we believe that we can best accomplish that by giving maximum value and satisfaction. We are determined to do this, and we will.

The Store That Satisfies. CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President

Paid-up Capital, \$10.000,000 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

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

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON.

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

Address all correspondence to

R. H. McDONALD Manager

> ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

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



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Duncan's Cove, N. S.," will be received
at tals office until 4.00 p. m., on Monday, November 7, 1910, for the construction of a breakwater at Buncan's Cove, Halifax County, N. S.
Pians, specification and form of contract can
be seen and forms of tender obtained at this
Department, at the offices of C. E. W. Dodwell,
Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S., E. G.
Millidage, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish,
N.S., and on application to the Postmaster at
Duncan's Cove, N. S.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an
accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable
to the order of the Honourable the Minister of
Public Works, for nine hundred dollars (800 00)
which will be forfeited if the person tendering
decline to enter luto a contract when called
upon to do so, or fall to complete the work contracted for If the kinder be not accepted the
choone will be returned.

The Department does not bind fixelf to accept
the lowest or any tendor.

By order,

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Department of Public Works, Ottswa, October 4, 1910.

FOR SALE

A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS

Apply or write to

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Barrister, Antigonish, N. S. 192 Pleasant St.,

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and enslored "Tender for Break-water at Black Point, N S." will be received at this office until 400 P. M., on Monday, November 7, 1910, for the construction of a Breakwater at Black Point, Richmond County, N S.

Breakwater at Black Point, Richmond County, N.S.

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fall to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will resurned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lewest or any tender.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 5, 1910.

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British Men of Mark.

Mr. Lloyd-George now wields an influence in the Liberal party second only to that of the Prime Minister. To strong mental and moral qualities he adds the gift of a winning person-ality. Magnetism and personal charm are no small aids to a statesman in these days of popular appeal.

Another Liberal Minister, Mr.

Churchill, has the attribute of magnetism in high degree, but in his case it is magnetism without charm. He lacks the suavity and the amiability which are such marked characteristics with gleams of genius. At his best he is the most eloquent and stimulat-ing orator in the House of Commons. ng orator in the House of Commons. By common consent, his speech on the House of Lords question was the finest delivered during the debate on the veto resolutions. But he is often not at his best, and then he can be very pedestrian. For all his rich dower of talents. We Charlebill, he not made talents, Mr. Churchill has not made progress in the present session. Somehow he conveys the impression of fretfulness and instability. Knowledge and power have come to him

early, but wisdom lingers, Sir, Edward Grey, whom all Liberals hold in high regard, lives like God on Olympus, remote from the mundane life of the House of Com-mons. He is lost from view in the recessesses of the Foreign Office, and some new members of the House of commons have not yet seen his face. Foreign affairs seem, in fact, to have passed out of the region of Parliamentary government. This is bad for the House of Commons, and it cannot be good for the Foreign Office. Only the confidence reposed in Sir Edward Grey's character has prevented loud murmurs against this policy of secrecy and seclusion.

The Government has held its own without difficulty in the House of Commons. A barren session gives few opportunities to Ministers, but in such debates as have taken place the honors were invariably with Mr. Asquith and his colleagues. In ability and variety of talent, the Government entirely outmatches the Opposition. It is a Cabinet of strong men, and there are large reserves of talent in there are large reserves of talent in the lower ranks of the hierarchy, where serve men like Mr. Masterman, Colonel Seely, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Mallet, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. Lambert. The Government has been exceptionally fortunate in its new Chief Whip. It is no easy task to maintain the integrity of a majority composed of three separate forces, but the Master of Elibank has been govern the Master of Elibank has been equal to every occasion. He is the ablest Whip the Liberals have had since the days of Mr. Marjoribanks. He has shown extraordinary tact and ability in circumstances of unusual difficulty. Among the Conservatives, Mr. Bal-

our towers in lonely eminence, like a lofty peak rising out of a featureless tableland. In intellectual subtlety, in debating power, in charm of mannner, he has not a superior in the House of Commons. No more gracious and attractive figure adorns our Parliamentary life. The Conservatives are proud of Mr. Balfour, the scantiest. Devotion to the but mingled with their pride is a trange distrust. These honest, simple, country gentlemen are dazzled by his brilliancy and perplexed by his ers by his philosophic doubts and damaging admissions. What chance of success is there for a crusade led by

now belongs to the front rank of debaters. His speeches denote a man of character and purpose. Mr. Bonar Law is the only other member of the front Opposition bench who has made

his mark this year.

Of the unofficial Conservatives, Mr.

F. E. Smith is the man richest in He has taken a great stride forward in the present session. No longer can we dismiss him lightly as a careless gaillard. He has expanded

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Relieved at Once by Father Morriscy's No. 11 Tablets.

Many people find that no matter how carefully they watch their diet and deny themselves this, that or the other favorite dish, still after every meal gas forms in the stomach and everything seems to turn

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Father Morriscy's No. 11 Tablets promptly relieves this and other stomach disorders. Each Tablet has the power of digesting a pound and three-quarters of food, so that even though the stomach may be in a very bad or weakened condition one tablet taken after each meal will insure proper digestion and prevent sourness, gas in the stomach, pain or discomfort.

The case of Miss Maggie Leahy, of West Franklin, Ont., is a sample of what Father Morriscy's No. 11 Tablets can do. Writing

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nuing their use."

If you happen to eat a little too much for dinner, or something that does not agree with your Stomach, just take a No. 11 Tablet and you will feel all right in a

If you have been troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia a course of Father Morriscy's No. 11 Tablets will soon put your stomach into a healthy condition again.

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speeches, but they have now thought and earnestness as well. The mandar-ins of Toryism have no liking for the member for Walton, who has not even a nodding acquaintance with the great territorial interest which is so potent a factor in the councils of Toryism. But he has fought his way into the charmed circle and cannot be ignored. If Toryism is ever again to be reconciled to the favor of the masses of the British people it will be through men like Mr. P. E. Smith.

Lord Hugh Cecil has not yet re-gained the high position into which

of the Chancellor. The complex tex-ture of Mr. Churchill's mind is shot he leapt at a bound in the Parliament of 1900 5. In the early weeks of the present session he seemed to have lost his self-possession, and when on his feet was nervous and distrait. The nervousness has now worn off, those troublesome arms that waved awk-wardly like the sails of a windmill are kept under control, and in the last couple of months Lord Hugh's speeches had the old sparkle, audacity and epigrammatic flavor. He is emphatically a force to be reckoned with. A product of the cultured landowning class, his speeches call up visions of old rural England — the England of the pleasant country mansion, with the snug village clustering around the ancient church, and a dependent but not unhappy peasantry. But this amiable feuda-lism belongs to the past. Lord Hugh Cecil, with his land and church traditions, is a much less champion of his party than Mr. F. E. Smith, who represents the jolly, heedless, pagan Toryism of our great towns.

Of the new Tory members, only one, Mr. Steel-Maitland, has so far

won the ear of the House. A young man of solid rather than showy parts, he brings into politics a high serious-ness is well-informed, and speaks admirably. For the rest, Mr. Balfour's new supporters are an undistinguished lot. There are 105 more Conservatives in this House of Commons than in its predecessor. Not half a dozen of them have made any kind of mark in debate. For all the additions to its numerical strength, mediocrity is still the distinguishing mark of the Opposition. Most of the new Conservative members are connected with the land or the army, or both. Physically they are fine men, tall, well-made, with open, candid faces, and with all the freshness and elasticity that comes from an open life. They have applied themselves with zest to their new duties in the House of Commons, and are regular in their attendance. The House is a much more interesting place than they expected. Its full, rich and varied life has come to them as a revelation. They feel strongly, but they are fair antagonists and play the gray with small play the strong life. the game with scrupulous regard for the rules. They listen with polite attention even to the highly-flavored rhetoric of the Labor members on whom they look with curious interest, as though they had emerged from some strange under-world. The England of these comfortable Tories is landed interest, dread of labor, an unreasoning dislike of Germany, a touching belief in protection—the honest fellows really think they can subtlety. They would like better a leader of less polish and more vigor, one who would show greater ardor in the pursuit. Mr. Balfour is constantly depressing Tariff Reformation of the pursuit of the p

Spain's Leper Colony.

It is generally admitted that leprosy The ablest of Mr. Balfour's lieutenants is Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who, maturing late, is still developing steadily as a Parliamentarian, and of Pompey the Great from their military operations in Syria and Egypt, namely about the year 60 B. C. The conditions for the spread of the dreadful disease seem to have been such that it established itself and caused frightful ravages among the people, although explicit details are wanting in the writings that have come down to us from those troubled times. It must have lingered in the land even after i s first display of virulence had passed, for the primitive habits of the people and their ignorance of hygienic precautions against possible contagion could not have stood them in great stead where there was question of its insidious attack.
History tells us that Alfonso III.

King of Leon, had a son, Fruela by name, who died in 923, a victim of a hideous disease which the chroniclers call teprosy, this being the only known case connected with the Spanish royal house. It was not until a hundroyal house. It was not until a hundred and fifty years after his death, however, that the first lazaretto for lepers was established in Spain by the re owned warrior, El Cid Campeador, around whose memory legend has woven so many romantic tales. Founded in 1067, the hospital of the Cid was one of nineteen hundred simi ar institutions in Western Europe which responded to the crying need of the sponded to the crying need of the

There was a very cetebrated lazar-There was a very ce-corated lazaretto in Seville, which o wed its foundation to St. Ferdinand, known in profane history as Ferdinand III., King
of Castle and Leon, who, shor ly after
his triumphant entry in 1248, in o that
proud s ronghold of the Moor, ordered
that sheeter should be provided in the
suburb of Macarena for the lepers of the city. His s n and successor, Altonso the Wise, transferred the cosp take to another part of the city. and endowed it with many valuable

roperties and privileges.
Wishing to make more sui able pro-vision for the lepers of their kingdom, Ferdinand and Isabella issued a decree in 1477, which established a special board of "superintendents of lepers," whose chief duty must have been to vatch over the isolation of the victims the malady, for the medical skill of the day was powerless to do more than alleviate the misery of the patients, if it could do as much. The sanitary regulations which the board introduced and strictly enforced well-

into a serious politician. There is being the right to one-fifth of still the old flash of liveliness in his speeches, but they have now thought every leper dying in the kingdom. If the deceased left neither children nor grandchildren, the hospital was entitled to his whole estate. The one obligation on the part of the patients was "to pray for those who had founded and helped the hospital." where they were supplied with all things necessary for their bodily and entirities well before spiritual well-being.

As time rolled by, the great hospital met with reverses. For nearly three centuries after the decree of Ferdinand and Isabella it continued in the en-joyment of its princely prerogatives, but then set in the period of decay. One by one, its exemptions and privieges were disregarded or cancelled until in 1854, when by the withdrawal of the royal patronage, its ruin became complete, even the buildings having fallen into dilapidation and decay. Though the inmates at the time were only twenty-nine in number, the in-come of the institution was not sufficient to furnish them with proper food and attendance. This state of neglect and destitution continued until 1864, when extensive repairs were made and the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul were placed in charge of the renewed and restored institution. But, after all, the place was only a hospital with its courtyard and small grounds. The patients who were able to do some little work had no place in which to busy themselves or while away the the time, which must often have hung heavy on their must often have hung heavy on their

It is now about sixty years since the marked increase of leprosy in the maritime provinces, especially in the South, called the attention of the medical profession to the danger of a medical profession to the danger of a medical profession to the danger of a renewal of the widespread evil of earlier times. Valencia was the first to realize the danger, when the vital statistics of 1843 showed that during the preceding forty years the number of deaths from that disease had reached forty, and that the twenty-six other cases were known. The number of lepers that were hidden away in remote villages might be much greater. Yet no sweeping changes were attempted in the sanitary regulations of the province or the kingdom, for the cabinets changed so frequently and questions of finance, commerce and agriculture clamored so loudly for ministerial attention that the lepers of Valencia and Alicante were disregarded if not forgotten. Outside of some general regulations issued in 1878, the government did nothing to hinder the spread of the disease. These reglations were less efficacious than those of Ferdinand and Isabella, back in 1477.

But private zeal and charity were to come to the rescue of the victims of government indifference and neglect. It was near Christmas, 1901, that a priest and a lawyer, who were spend-ing a few days in the little town of Tormos, chanced to lears of the existence in the neighborhood of a poor leper, whose only attendant was an old man almost as helpless as the patient himself. The townspeople stood in such fear of the sick man that they would not go near his door, and the attendant never crossed the sill. Far into the night the priest and the lawyer discussed the question of caring suitably for those who were thus excluded from the society of the living, and yet could not be reckoned with the dead. Then was born the project of a leper colony, where all that religion and science could do for the alleviation of bodily and spiritual maladies might be put into practice under the most favorable conditions,

A preliminary organization was formed at Gandia, where an enthusiastic meeting, he'd in the ancestral home of the Marchioness de la Roca, in April, 1902, resulted in the election of Don Juan Vallier, son of the Marquis de Gonzalez to the office of Dongident of the Watistal Local President of the "National Leper Colony of St. Francis Borgia." Or-ganized and incorporated as a charitable society, it met with the enthusiastic approbation of Cardinal Herrero, Atchbishop of Valencia, and of the Spanish hierarchy in general. Then began the work of soliciting funds and selecting a site for the first attempt at an agricultural colony for isolating, housing and suitably employing the distressed objects of the society's care. distressed objects of the society's care, An ideal place was found in the valley of Fontilles, where a tract of about one hundred and sixty acres was bought for the first colony. Protected on the North and West by mountains and bills and sloping towards the East and the S. ur h, it is the home of the grape, the olive and the orange. soil is fertile and a copious spring supplies an abundance of water for the use of the colonists. Three buildings have already been put up and others will be erected as fast as circums ances permit; but as there are upwards of 2,000 known lepers in the kingdom, only a beginning has thus far been made towards providing for their proper care. Not only will the patients have sanitary surroundings, wholesome food, and the devoted care of the Sisters of Charity, but the Medical Institute of Valencia, under the Presidency of Dr. Vincen e Carsi will undertake a careful study of their condition in hopes of discovering a specific for their ailment, or at least

of lessoning their sufferings.

Thus far, the Spanish Government has gran ed no sub-idy to the colony. but the provincial and municipal authori ies have set aside small aunual grants towards its mainten-ance and development. It is plain, therefore, that if many poor lepers are to profit by the Colony of St. Francis Borgia, the charity of the faithful must come to the help of the institution. For the sake of arousing interest in their afflicted brethren and interest in their afflicted brethren and of inviving contributions of the faithful to so worthy an undertaking, committees have been formed in the principal cities, including Madrid and Barcelona. In the meanwhile, the good work is progressing under the immedia e direction of the Rev. Carlos Ferris, S. J., who, with the authorization of his superiors, has established himself at the colony as chaplain and spiritual adviser.—D. P. S. in America.

nigh stamped out the disease in Spain.

The lazaretto in Seville received a lady on the train said he "was from the royal pair even more crowded out to make room for more interesting metter."

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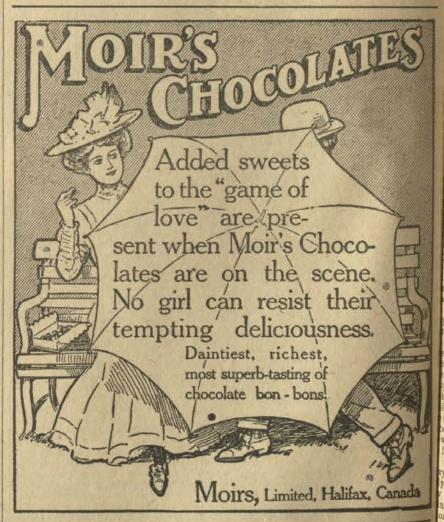
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Italian Fetes and Festas.

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and of song and sunshine, Italy is for its fetes and festas, of them the more beautiful jayons because carried on a sky of turquoise and pearl diant as to seem but a transparent etween the fair Italian land and Many of the festas are ne in character, others relies of Middle Ages, commemorating historic event or famous hap-

mong the most wonderful of the oric fetes is that of the Marriage as Adriatic, where:

venue sits in state, throned on her hun-dred leies. The pleasant pince of a l festivity, In revel of the Earth, the marque of linly.

gend made it incumbent upon incoming Doge to wed the air, spouse of Venice, and no ant in history equalled in splenthe superb sweep of the gondolas n the silver sea, every tower and ce aglow with light and color, state barge of the Doge, manned swarm of oatsmen, magnificently rated, with the ducal banner in the breeze, headed the line swept up the Grand Canal,

ne glow and splendour of the rule is over ; prim Dandolo is

rded with gala barques as the dropped the wedding ring into

ill is the Adriatic, purpling in y beneath the evening sun, and her waters is celebrated the ern fete of Venice, the "Feast of Saviour," a thing of beauty in the languor of the Venetian summer, evening before the feast, the nd Canal is marvelously beautiful, owded with gondolas and small onto under whose gay awnings gayer oppanies sit to "eat, drink, and be erry," their flower-bedecked boats with lanterns of paper or glass. h suppers are served on the decea, the Venetians being very of the "fruits of the sea," as they all sea-food. These suppers last cakfast with scarcely a break in arses, when the revellers watch mugh the dawn the exquisite rising the festal sun from the golden

lers,
lany a goudolier, anxious for fares,
akfasts in his goudola, while the
a take their black coffee in the
ara di San Marco, awaiting
a grand moment of the festa when gay procession, followed by a vast d, takes its way across the bridge boats to the Church of the Re-mer. It is a wonderful eight, for, dever changes, Venice is Venice a radiant vision of beauty.

Neapolitan dances are particu-attractive. The costumes of and women both are gaily colored the dancing has a verve and don peculiarly joyous. th town and city in Italy has its

ite saint's day, a day of feast and for all devotees. In Naples Januarius looks down from his se upon the Ponte Maddalena in pied dignity, his kind hands out-ched in blessing o'er the crowds h throug to do him honor. A sy throng is his-market-women the country, their baskets filled fruit and flowers, have trudged to pray to him; peasant boys, maidens, bambinos as sweet as blessed Bambino so beloved of Italian heart, old and young, fair wrinkled, all crowd to the feastof this good Saint. The blood of saint is preserved in a vessel in the rch, and it liquifies upon the feast being, the remainder of the year, lid red mass.

s, and here on Holy Saturthe Pazzi family defray the exmagnificent car, drawn by white m, is brought to the Cathedral, ated with fireworks, and just at Moria in the Mass occurs the mo del carro, when the Archlights a taper borne by a snowdove, which flies the length of thedral (upon a wire so fine as almost invisible) and lights the

in the Church of Ara Coeli.
of the oldest of the Roman thes, Ara Coeli, was erected upon altar which Augustus made in dance with the Cumean Sibyl's beey as to the coming of Christ.

name of the church arcse from inscription on the altar, "Ara oganiti Dei," and it was a favorplace of pilgrimage with the ans. Here at Christmas a won- trib is erected, all the figures of life-size and the blassed Report life-size, and the blessed Bam-aid in the straw of the manger to adore. This famous statue, from wood from the Mount of and painted by St. Luke, is an of great veneration.

least of the Holy Child is kept great enthusiasm. The children liny Images of Him, and fairly is His shrine, about which are all manner of votive offerings, alice of the afflictions which have cared through the gracious pity min Bumbino. There are silver a gold legs, brass arms and all lier of things hung there beside of things bung there beside tine, for the blessed Bambino ked on all occasions by those will. Those who are too ill to be shrine often have the honor th, the Bambino being carried in procession by the is who form his guard. The se of little Romans streaming

on the streets of the Eternal to honor the Beato Bambino is the fairest sights of Rome.

ong the religious festas none is to the Italian heart than a sening festa. Peculiarly fond of the these warm-hearted neonless. the fairest sights of Rome.

In the religious festas none is to the Italian heart than a sing festa. Peculiarly fond of the first than a sing festa. Peculiarly fond of the fi

The good old white-haired priest who blesses the new Christian and his sponsors smiles benignantly upon the smiling baby in its swaddling-bands upon the smiling, proud young godfather, the prouder godmother, and then all go forth from the church to the feast at home, where the neighbors have gathered to congratulate the parents that "a new saint has come from heaven to smile within the bouse," so quaintly is the birth of a child mentioned by this

child-loving people.

The birth feast of the holy Child is one of the favorite festas. Christmas in Italy is almost entirely a religious festival. Gifts are given upon the New Year, but the Christmas festa is kept by visiting the churches to see the various Christmas cribs, and by blowing trumpets of glass exactly like the golden ones carried by Fra Angelico's angels.

The piffereri are charming accompaniments to the Christmas fetes, those fifers where the control of the control of the charming accompaniments to the Christmas fetes, the control of the charming accompaniments to the Christmas fetes,

those fifers who come in from the little mountain hamlets and play the dainty folk-songs so charmingly. They are something like the Christmas waits of

old English life, and no Christmas would be complete without them. Pilgrimages to the famous shrines Pilgrimages to the famous shrines of Our Lady are favorite festivals of these devotees of the Madonna, and her shrines are always thronged upon her feasts, "Our Lady of Pompeil" lifts her calm and pictured face above thousands of votaries, "Our Lady of the Wayside" has even more devotees, and the fete of the "Madonna del Arco" is one of the greatest favorites with all the Italian people. This partakes of the joyousness of the This partakes of the joyousness of the harvest, and the peasants of the countryside deck there ox carts with leaves and grain and autumn fruits. making, in honor of Our Lady, revel of the harvest toil, as they do also of

Amongst the festas peculiar to certain cities none is more famous than the Palio held in Sienna, rock-girt fortress of medieval days, perched like an eagle in its eyrie, high above the hills which overlook the Tuscan Valley, where, like a silver ribbon, the Po winds through emerald vales to the sea. Twice a year these races are the sea. Twice a year these races are celebrated. To the sober Saxon mind it would seem a bit incorgruous to celebrate a horse-race in honor of Our Lady, yet to the Latins it is most appropriate. Why not? The Latin heart is warm, and its fires of devotion to the Madonna burn as brightly with modern Italians as in medieval days, so that severence for her comes into their every-day lives. The Feast of the Visitation and that The Feast of the Visitation and that of her Assumption were long ago chosen as the festas upon which to

race in her honor in Sienna.

The city of Sienna is divided into seventeen wards called contrade, and each one is named, i. e., the Goose, Eagle, Tortoise, etc. Each contrada has its colors and emblems, its horse, ockey, trumpeter, drummer, color bearer, and banner. Each page looks like one of a comic opera chorus, dressed as if for a fancy ball, in short satin or velvet jacket, trank hose of gay colors, and long floating curls.

The race course is a a concave amphitheater in front of Sienna's magni-

ficent Palazzo Municipale and motley crowd assembles to view it, a crowd of splendid color and lite. The weather is too hot to attract foreigners -a fact which good Italians are wont to regard as a distinctly kind dispensation of Providence-and from all the villas thereabouts, as well as from the peasant cottages, the throng gathers. Each horse has, of course, been taken to the parish church of his special contrada to be blessed and sprinkled with holy water, and he has danced and pranced until the priest thought seriously of exorcising as well as blessing him! The race is preceded by a magnificent parade of every one concenders and here on Holy Same in the festivities, medieval costumes and seeming as if some fourteenth century fresco had stepped from the walls of an old palace and walked abroad.

A pecularity of the race itself is that the horses are ridden barebacked, and each jockey carries a nerbo, or short whip, which he plies with vigor, not, bowever, upon his own nag, but upon some horse of the other conalmost invisible) and lights the origin of orks on the car. The origin of estal custom is in the legend that uncestor of the Pazzi family, ing the sacrificial fire from the Sepulchre, rode backward all the from Palestine lest the wind guish the sacred flame.

The origin of and bewildering him in his flight around the course. The victorious horse and jockey are feted and feasted the contrada banquet being held in the street, and the equine victor given a place of honor at the head of the table, eating from his manger with an air of mild astonishment, not unmixed with a look of longing for his own green fields. ment, not unmixed with a look of longing for his own green fields.

It is a quaint custom, this Siennese horse race in honor of Our Lady, quaint as are many of these relics of medieval days.—Benziger's Magazine.

Fall Fair Prize List.

(Continued from page 5.)

Continued from page 5.)

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Stallion, any pure breed, over 3 years — 1st,
North Grant Agricultural Society.

Stallion, any pure breed, under 3 years — 1st,
R. R. Macdouxid, Copper Lake.

Mare or Gelding, any grade, over 4 years—1st,
R. R. Macdouxid, Copper Lake; 2nd, Angus A.
Macglivray, Pleasant Valley; 3rd, Samuel
Cameron, Beaver Meadow.

Mare or Gelding, any grade, over 3 years—1st,
John B. McPherson, Springfield; 2nd, John W.
McDonald, Briley Brook.
Mare or Gelding, over 2 years under 3 years—
1st, John J. Chisholm, Briley Brook; 3rd, Ronnid Chisholm, Briley Brook.
Mare or Gelding, under 2 years—1st, J. Chisholm, Chydesdale; 2nd, Angus McLean, Briley
Brook, 3rd 1 Phomas McAmis, Town.

Mare or Gelding, under 1 year—1st, James
Broadfoot, Town, 2nd, Angus McLean, Briley
Brook; 3rd, Walter Grant, Harbor,
Brood Mares, any grade, foal by side—1st,
Thomas McAmis, Town; 1nd, Angus McLean,
Briley Brook; 3rd, James Broadfoot, Town.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES. Mare or Gelding, over 4 years — Ist, Samuel Cameron, Beaver Meadow; 2nd, Herbert Smyth, Clydesdale; 3rd, Sydney Herricks,

Pinedale.
Mare or Gelding, over 3 years—lst, A. P. Mc.
Adam, Malignam Cover 2nd, James McDougain,
Harbour; 3rd, W. K. MePine, West Lochaber,
Mare or Gelding, over 2 years under 3 years—lst, George Sutton, North Grant; 2nd, John D.
McDonaid, Cape George,
Mare or Gelding, any grade, in harness, over
3 years—lst, Thomas Hogan, Harbor Read; 2nd,
A. D. Boyd, Pinevale; 3rd, R. H. McDonald,
Town.

Brood Mares with foat by side — Ist, Rev. M. M. Doyle; 2nd, Angus P. McFurlanc, St. Andrews; 3rd, George Baxter, Pleasant Valley. ROADSTER HORSES.

Stallion, standard bred, over 3 years-1st, Dr.

Stallion, standard bred, over 3 years—1st, Dr. M. Ronan.
Mare or Gelding, any grade, over 4 years, shown in Harness—1st, A. S. McMillan, Upper South River; 2nd, Colin McAdam, Harbor; 3rd, John Hanrahan, Town.
Mare or Gelding, any grade, over 3 years, shown in harness—ist, A. S. McMillan, Upper South River; 2nd, Matthias McIsaac, Upper South River; 2rd, William Dunn, Harbour Mare or Gelding, under 1 year—1st, Heary Kirk, Town; 2nd, Alex. Chisholm, West River; 3rd, David McEachern, Town.
Brood Mare, with foal by side—1st. Alex J. Chisholm, West River; 2nd, Henry Kirk, Town; 3rd, David McEachern, Town.

BEEF CATTLE

SHORT BORN, PURE BRED. Bull, over 2 years — 1st, Alex, Kirk, Puri Brook; 2nd, John D. McDonald, Cape George; 3rd, Dougald *cDonald, Landing, Bull, over 1 and under 2—1st, North Grant Agricultural Society. Cow, over 3 years-1st, F. R. Trotter, Antigo-

Heifer, over 2 under 3-ist, F. H. Trotter, Antigonish. Heifer, over 1 and under 2-ist, F. R. Trotter, Autigonish.

BEREFORD OR OTHER PURE BEEF BREED Bull, over 2 years—1st, D. P. Hanrahan, Fal-mont; 2nd, Colin F. &cadam, Haroor Road.

ANT GRADE.

Cow, over 3 years—1st, William J. Chieholm, Chydesdale; 2nd, Ronald Albholm, Briley Brook; 3rd, Ronald Mchonald, Clydesdale. Helfer or Steer, over 3 years—1st, James Carter, Town.

Heiter or Steer, over 2 and under 3 years—1st, William Chisholm, Clydesdale; 2nd, Colin F. McAdam, Harbor, Road; 3rd, James Carter, South Siver Road.

Helfer or Steer, over 1 under 2 years—1st, Wm J Chisholm, Clydesdale; 2nd, W. A. Macdougall Sylvan Valley.

Helfer or Steer, under 1 year over 6 months—1st, William Chisholm, Harbout; 2nd, M. Leo Waish, Fairmont; 3rd, Ranald Chisholm, Briley Brook.

WORKING CATTLE

WORKING CATTLE WORKING CAPTLE

Best Yoke of Oxen - 1st, William McRae,
Beaver Meadow; 2nd, Thomas Ethridge, Puri
Brook.

DAIRY CATTLE-HOLSTEIN-PURE BRED. DAIRY CATTLE—HOLSTEIN—FURE BRED.

Bull, over 2 years—ist, John C Chisholm,
Lower South River; 2nd, Ronnid A. Hoyd,
Morristown.

Bull, over 1 under 2 years—ist, John C.
Chisholm, Lower South River; 2nd, Lauchlin
Cameren, Salt Springs.

Bull, under 1 year — 1st and 2nd, John
C Chisholm, L. S. River.

Cow, over 4 years—ist, John C. Chisholm, L.
S. Kiver; 2nd, Colin F. Meadam, Harbor.

Cow, over 3 under 4 years—ist, Colin F.
McAdam, Harbour.

Heifer, over 1 under 2 years—ist, Colin F.
McAdam, Harbour.

Heifer, over 1 under 2 years—ist, Colin F.
McAdam, Harbour.

Heifer, under one year—ist, Colin F. MacAdam, Harbour.

AYRSHIRE, PUBE BREED. AYRSHIRE, PURE BREED.

Bull, over 2 years—1st, South River and Loch Rattine Agricultural Societies: 2nd, D. W. Grant, Heatherton; 3rd, John V. zicPherson, Upper South River.

Bull, over 1 and under 2—1st, F. R. Tretter, Antigonish; 2nd, John V. McPherson, U.S. River Cow, over 4 years—1st, F. R. Trotter, Antigonish; 2nd, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 3rd, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 3rd, Taylor Bros., Antigonish.

Gow. over 3 under 2—1st, Hev. M. M. Boyle, Mt. Cameron; 2nd, F. R. Trotter, Autigonish.

Helfer, over 2 under 3 years—1st, Taylor Bros., Antigonish.

Helfer, over 1 and under 2—ist, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 2nd and 3rd, F. R. Trotter, Antigonish; 2nd and 3rd, F. R. Trotter, Antigonish.

melfer under 1 year-1st, F R Trotter.

ANY GRADE. Cow, over 4 years—lst, McLean Cunningham, Autigonish; 2nd, John C, Chisholm, L S Kiver; 3rd, Taylor Bros.
Cow, over 3 under 4 years—lst and 2nd, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 3rd, Alex J, Chisholm, West River.
Heifer, over 2 under 3 years—lst, McLean Cunningham, Antigonish; 2nd, Coffir F, Mc Adam, Antigonish; 3rd, Taylor Bros., Antigonish.

Antigonish.
Heifer, over I under 2 years—lst, John R.
Crockett, Briley Brook; 2nd, Lauchlin Cameron, Briley Brook; 3nd, Aiex, J. Chisholm,
West River.
Heifer, under I year over 6 months—tst, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 2nd, stokean Cunningham, Antigonish; 3nd, Aiex, J. Chisholm, West
River.

Heifer, under 6 months - 1st and 2nd, Taylor Bost Herd of Dairy Cattle, consisting of 5 females, of which 3 must be over 2 years — 1st, Taylor Bros., Antigonish, Best Herd of beef Cattle, consisting of 5 females, of which 3 must be over 2 years — 1st, Wilham J. Chisnoim, Clydesdaic.

SHEEP LEIGESTER OR OTHER LONG WOOL PURE BREED.

Ram, over 1 year-lst, W. J. Walsh, Fair-mont; and, Alex. J. Stewart, Head of Lochaber; 3rd, A. R. McAdam, Mailgnant C.ve.
Ewe, over 1 year, -1st, Taylor Bros., Anti-

gonish.

Ewe, under I year—lst, 2nd and 3rd, Taylor
Bros, Antigonish.

Ewe or Wether, over I year—lst and 2nd,
Taylor Bros; 3rd, Thomas Mcamis, Antigonish.

Ewe or Wether, under I year—lst and 2nd,
Taylor Bros; 3rd, Thomas Mc mis, Antigonish.

SHROPSHIRE, PURE BREED,

Ram, over I year — 1st, John W. Chisho,m,
Harbour; 2nd, Dan Cameron, Fairmont; 3rd,
Go.in F. McNeil, sairmont.
Ews, over I year — 1st, Ronald Chisholm,
Briley Brook; 2nd, John V. Mccherson, Upper
South River; 3rd, Harry Eadle, Clydes dale
Ews, under I year—1st, Harry Eadle, Clydes
dale; 2nd, Ranald Chisholm, Briley Brook.

Oxford, or Other Medium or Short Woot.

Ram, over 1 year — 186, A. S. McMillan, Ipper South River; 2nd, Dan J. McDonald, fraser's Mills; 3rd, Dan C. McNell, Brophy's.

Ram, under 1 year—18t, Alex McFherson, loyerylle; 2nd and 3rd, A. S. McMillian, U. River. Ewe, over 1 year—lst and 2nd, A. 5. Mac-fillan, Upper South River. Ewe, ander 1 year—1st and 2nd, A. 8. Mac-fillan, Upper South River

WEDUM OR SHORT WOOL GRADES
EWe or Wether, over 1 year - 1st and 2nd,
Willie McDermott, Civeesdale; 3rd, Renald
Clisholm, Briley Brook
Ewe or Wether, under 1 year - 1st and 2nd,
D W Grant, Heatherton; 3rd, Ronald Chisosim, Briley Brook

SWINE YORKSHIRE, PURE BREED

Boar, over 1 year-lst, Harry Eudle, Clydeslale
Boar, over 1 year over six months—1st and
mid, Rev M Doyle, Mt Cameron
Boar, under 6 months—1st, Harry Eadle,
lydesdale
Sow, over 1 year—1st, Harry Eadle, Clydeslale; 2ad, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale
Sow, under 6 months—1st and 2ad, William
Thishelm, Clydesdale

CHESTER WHITE OR OTHER PURE BREED.

Schmitz, narrates an instance :

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Does not Color the Hair

Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol, Water. Perfume.

We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR Does not Color the Hair

Sow, under 1 year over 6 mouths—ist and and, Duncan C Fraser, Town

Any Grade

Sow, with litter—ist, William J Chisholm, Clydesdale; 2nd, Alex McDonald, Church St. Town
Sow or barrow under 6 months—ist, William McRenzie, South River Road; 2nd James Cater; 3nd, John J Bowis, Town
Largest and Fattest Hog—ist, John Kell.

Antigonish

Pope Pius as a Priest.

The Holy Father, when he was a young priest at Tombolo, had a vigorous method of correcting profanity. His biographer, Monsignor Schmitz, narrates an instance: market in the region.

presbytery, was heard to give vent to you chew cloves?"

The inhabitants of Tombolo are neually rural traders, large of heart and ready of speech. Strong men are they, and no manner of weather can keep them from attendance at every proceeded to administer in a vigorous and masterful manner the needed and masterful manner the needed. and masterful manner the needed bodily correction. There are even today, in Tombolo, some who glory in having received such efficacious lessons, in having been, as they pleasantly describe it, confirmed by Don Beppi and thus set on the right way to God. In spite of the blows his zeal compelled him to distribute, he was soon almost worshipped by he was soon almost worshipped by these rough peasants.

Said the bibulous gentleman who had been reading birth and death statistics: "Do you know, James, every time I breathe, a man dies?"
"Then," said James, "why don't



The more bread you eat, the less will be your cost of living, and the more you will live healthfully.

The whole problem of economical living is solved when you eat more bread-wholesome, nutritious, delicious bread-made of "Beaver" Flour. Your grocer will supply it.

DEALERS-Write us for prices of Feed, Coarse Grain and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED,

CHATHAM, Ont.

You can rarely distinguish weak spots in underwear until holes rub through-at your expense. So it's safer, cheaper to insist on Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear. For our careful sorting process retains only the very finest wool. Even this selected grade is scoured,

flaw to get through unnoticed.

cleaned, combed until every short end and weak

fibre is pulled out. Finally the finished fabric

-perfectly knitted on patent machines-must

pass rigid examination in front of a searching

light that makes it impossible for the merest



Made both for women and for men in perfectly fitting sizes. Twenty-one different weights and qualities: from warm, heavy ribbed garments particularly suitable for outdoor workers to the soft, finely knitted underwear so soothing to sensitive skins. Your local dealer sells Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear. Catalog on request.

STANFIELDS LIMITED,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice-T J Sears, page 5
Agents Wanted-J L Nichols Co, page 8
Laborers Wanted-Brown Machine Co, pg 8
Information Wanted-page 8
Tenders for Protection Work-R C Des Notice to Farmers-Maritime Fresh Milk

Company, page 8 Notice—R H McPhie, page 8 Tenders for Breakwater—R C Desrochers page 5
Tenders for Breakwater—R C Desrochers,
page 5

LOCAL ITEMS

TAXES. - Saturday, the 15th inst., is the last day for paying taxes and obtaining the discount.

THE FOOT-BALL MATCH at New Glasgow between St. F. X. and New Glasgow teams was a draw, neither team scoring.

HON. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL presided at the October sitting of the Supreme Court here on Tuesday, which lasted only about an hour. Of the causes on the docket, Doret vs. Warren and Quinlan was settled out of Court, the defendants agreeing to give the deed demanded. Bowman vs. Bowman was continued to next term. After hearing motions the court adjourned.

HAPPY FAMILY REUNION. - Mr. Thomas MacDonald, accompanied by his sister Margaret, left Antigonish last Friday for Atlantic City to attend a meeting of delegates from all the business corporations of the United States. Mr. MacDonald, who repre-sents the electrical interests of Colorado Springs, combined pleasure with business by attending a family re-union at his old home at St. Andrew's, Ant., where Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Mac-Donald had the pleasure of seeing their whole family, of eight children, reunited. One of the four sons, Fr. H. J. MacDonald, has since gone to Glace Bay, while another, Rod, has returned to New York.

TAG DAYS. - There was realized from the sale of tags on the days of the County Fair the substantial sum of about three hundred dollars. This amount has been placed to the credit of the Building Fund which is now being raised for the enlargement of St. Martha's Hospital in this Town. Every praise is due the young ladies who so cheerfully gave their time, as well as to all who responded so generously in carrying out successfully this most laudable work. Judging by the way in which the subscription list is growing and the generous whole-hearted manner in which the whole community joined in making Tag Days a success, everybody is desirous of having a real up-to-date hospital in their midst.

HYMENEAL. — St. George's church, Georgeville, N. S., was the scene of an Georgeville, N. S., was the scene of an interesting event on the 11 inst. when Mr. Colin Francis MacDougall of Cascade, B. C., formerly of Georgeville, led to the altar Miss Mary Ann MacGillivray of Maryvale. The pastor, Rev. Ronald Beaton, officiated at the marriage. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Lucy MacGillivray of Maryvale, as a maid of honor, while John Macdonald, Stellarton, assisted the groom. After Stellarton, assisted the groom. After the ceremony, the happy couple repaired to the home of the bride's father, where a dainty breakfast was served. Breakfast over, the bridal party drove to Antigonish, and entrained for their future home. Mr. Dan R. MacGillivray of Maryvale, a consin of the bride, and Miss Mary Harriette McDougald, sister of the groom, accompanied them to Truro. Mr. and Mrs. McDougall were the recipients of many valuable and use-ful gifts. Their many friends wish them ad multos annos.

THE JESSIE MACLACHLAN CONCERT at the Celtic Hall on Monday evening was not well attended, though really deserving of a bumper house. Frequently the deserving entertainment meets with discouraging reception in Antigonisb. So often does this occur, that it has been subject of remark. The inferior, cheap entertainment, on the other hand, is greeted with a large house. Miss Maciachlan has lost none of her vocal talent since her last appearance here, a number of years back. Her voice is as strong, clear and sweet as ever, and the same old stirring, ex-pressive rendering of the well-known scotch and other ballads characterized her performance Monday evening. In an "Ancient Fairy Lullaby" she was wonderfully sweet and low, while in the "Blue Bonnets Over the Border" she was the well-remembered Jessie Maclachlan of other years, strong and dramatic, her wonderful strong and dramatic, her wonderful voice ringing clear and true. Every number by Miss Maclachlan was heartily appreciated. In Mr. Crighall Cherry, the Company has a genuine humorist, one who appeals irresistably to the sense of humor, the audience to the sense of humor, the audience being convulsed with laughter at his every reading, and would like to have a whole evening with him. Mr. Buchanan, pianist, is an accomplished musician, a reputation he has enjoyed for a long time. In remaining away from this concert, the hall patrons missed a genuine treat.

THE MARITIME FRESH MILK Company of Antigonish is now operating its plant. It is most complete. Every detail for the proper handling, care and preservation of milk has been scrupulously attended to. The machinery, of which there is a surprisingly large amount, is direct from the manufacturers in France, where the business of homogenizing is widely conducted. Only one other homogenizing features we understand is nizing factory, we understand, is operating in this country; it is a financial success, with good prospects for even larger business. From the moment the milk enters the factory, it travels from machine to machine automatically until it comes out nicely bottled, ready for shipment. A fine artificial freezer, capable of converting the temperature to several degrees below zero in a very short time, has also been installed. A striking feature of the premises is its clean condition. The bright white walls, the polished vats, the trim, solid-looking machines, the hard cement floor and the arrangements for flushing and daily washing direct the notice of the visitor to this important element in the making of a perfectly

wholesome and healthy food product. Consumers of the milk and cream of the Maritime Fresh Milk Company are assured at the outset of the utmost care to secure the best and most approved sanitary arrangements. To proved sanitary arrangements.

attain this no expense was spared, and the management are spared, and the management are to be congratulated on the fine appearance of their premises. The markets for the goods will be sought throughout the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland, and the New England States. The Company is deserving of success, and we rearnestly hope they will achieve it earnestly hope they will achieve it, and that the business will be permanent and continually growing.

Hospital Building Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$1599 00 Mrs. Judge McIsaac Charles Hamilton, St. Andrew's Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Personals.

Miss Belle McDonald of Lanark, left on Saturday last for Boston.

Mrs. John R. McGillivray, who was visiting Antigonish and Cape Breton, has returned to her home in Boston.

Miss Annie B. McDonald, of Glassburn, Ant, left on Monday for Glace Bay, to train as a nurse at St. Joseph's

Miss Mamie Boudrot of Tracadie, Ant., left on Tuesday for Winnipeg, where she will be employed as stenographer.

Miss Cassie J. Gillis has returned to Roxbury, Mass., after spending two months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillis of Williams Point, Ant.

Mr. Fred Monahan, formerly head watchmaker for M. S. Brown & Co., Halifax, bas joined the staff of Wallace, the Optician and Jeweler.

The Misses Teresa and M. Rose Mac-Gillivray, of Antigonish, left on Mon-day morning for Winnipeg, en route to Saskatchewan, where they intend teaching during the present school

Miss Clara Brewer of North Sydney, who has been visiting in own for the last week, leaves to-day for Halifax. She is accompanied by Miss Florence Fader.

Among the Advertisers.

Lost, a gold brooch, finder please leave at Casket Office.

Wanted, a girl for general housework, Apply at Casket Office. O'Brien is offering ladies' and girls' coats at reduced prices.

Three hundred pairs of pants for sale at O'Brien's, from 90c. up.

Get O'Brien's prices on boots, shoes, and rubbers before buying.

Lost, in town, on Oct. 4, a five dollar bill, finder please leave at this office.

Bull terriers, pure bred, for sale. Apply to Thomas Girrior, Town,

New sewing machine for sale. Apply at Casket office. Min wanted, Apply at Sylvan

Valley Mills. Get your stove pipe, elbows, coal hods, etc., at Haley's market.

We want a large quantity of good country cheese, Bonner's.

Twenty-five & bbls choice herring ust received, guaranteed, Bonner's. Oysters, wholesale and retail, at Bonner's.

Choice fresh buck wheat, and graham flour at Bonners.

For sale, a stove useful for heating hall, office, etc. Apply at T. J. Bonner's store.

Good fresh oysters. Send in your order at once, season getting late. Abraham Myette, Tracadie.

Just received, a lot of winter onions, for sale at 2½ cents per pound. Abraham Myette, Tracadie. Horse blankets, gloves, mitts

rubber coats, spreads, etc., at rock bottom prices at Haley's market. Expected daily, a carload of flour,

which will be sold cheap from car. Also, just received, a large shipment of feed. Abraham Myette, Tracadie. Wanted, a girl for general house work. No washing or ironing, Good wages, apply to Mrs. Cameron, Church

Lost, on Harbour Road, or in store in Town, package loose music. Finder oblige by leaving at Casket

Lost, between Gaspereaux Lake and Wilkie's bridge, on Friday, 7th inst., a valise. Finder please leave at Casket Office.

On Wednesday, 5th Oct., a lady passenger left a hand satchel with purse containing a sum of money on express train. Antigonish to Sydney. Will the finder kindly deliver same to the I. C. R. agt. at Mulgrave or Heatherton.

Lost, on Sept. 30th, between Anti-gonish and Goshen, a small bundle of rools with Ecnest Sinclair's name on ticket. Finder will please leave at Casket Office.

Ungar's big laundry and dry works dye anything any color in men's or women's wear, send your faded suits, sacques, dresses, waists, etc., to our agent, T. J. Bonner. All work guaranteed. Our lanndry work and french dry cleaning works is unsurpassed—we are getting new customers daily.

At the Dominion Exhibition.

Quite a number of firms who are well known to readers of the Mari-time Merchant had very attractive exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition, which closed recently in St. John. One of the first to attract attention

on entering the main building was that of T. H. Estabrooks, who had a very artistic booth with polite attendants, to serve Red Rose Tea and Coffee to all comers. Needless to say it was always filed. it was always filled .- Maritime Mer chant, Sept. 29.

ELECTION CARD.

To the Electors of District No. 6, South

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I At the request of many of you, I have consented to be a candidate at the forthcoming election, to represent you at the new Council Board.

If honored with your confidence, I shall always have an eye to your public interests, and endeavor to keep taxatlon within limits, consistent with the requirements of the Municipality.

Altry.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. D. CAMERON.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents either sex. Are you making \$5 per day? If not, write immediately for our Free Elaborate Outfit of Ho.lday Books. Sells at sight.
J. L. NICHOLS COMPANY LTD, Toronto

Laborers and Carpenters Wanted at once.

Apply to

BROWN MACHINE CO. LTD. Office, : Trenton, N. S. J. W. STAIRS

Information Wanted

Friends are inquiring for a lady whose maiden name was Mable Ryder, and who left Halifax when a child, eleven years ago, to live in Guysborough. Any information sent to the Casket Office will be gratefully received.

Notice to Farmers

After a long delay, awaiting our machines, we are glad to announce that all our machines now work with satisfaction, and we are ready to

TAKE MILK EVERY DAY

We will run year round and take all he milk the farmers will bring us. Next summer we will require 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. per day. Prices for the winter months will be

October	\$1.10
November	1.20
December	1.40
January	
February	1.30
March	1.30
April	1.20

Payment on the 10th of each month.

MARITIME FRESH MILK COMPANY A. LAPIERRE, Pres.

NOTICE

A meeting of the shareholders of the Antigonish Rink Company will be held in the rink on Tussday, Oct. 18,

R. H. McPHIE, Secretary

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

W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

Farm For Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied by the late Donald McDonald, Allan's son, containing about 20 acres of good land, well-wooded and watered and conveniently located near school, post-office, etc. J A WALL.

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910,

Beauty and Wear

Knives, forks, spoons, etc., of exclusive design and fine wearing quality are stamped 1847 ROGERS BROS.

This mark on silver plate is a guide to quality recognized every-where as the world's standard.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, elc., are stamped MERIDEN BRITACO. "Silver Plate that Wears"

LandforSale

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

SALE.

A choice lot of fat July herring for sale. Call early and secure a half The July catch of Heiring was very small. F. R. TROTTER.

Parties having lumber in our mill

yard are requested to have same removed soon as possible.

D. G. KIRK WOODWORKING CO.

TEACHER WANTED

This school having become vacant, the Trus ees are desirous of receiving applications from rade B or C male or female teachers for the alance of the term. Apply to SEC'Y TO TRUSTEES, Christmas Island, C. B

TENDERS FOR HAY

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for entire lot of hay consisting of fifty to sixty tons choice English Timothy and Clover in barn on Sweet Farm at Cross Roads Country Harbor, S R GIFFIN & SONS, Goldboro.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable farm at Harbor Road, 5 miles from Antigonish. The farm contains 89 acres of good land, well wooded and watered, part of which is is good state of cultivation. Good barn and very fine large house. Very pleasing situation, conveniently located, P. O. on the farm. Good site for tradesman. Will be sold reasonable. Death in family the reason for selling.

MRS. ELIZABETH MCISAAC, Harbor Road, Ant., N. S.

FOR SALE

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

30 acres of land at Harbor.

with summer cottage, cook house and barn, Also

100 acres woodland at Briley Brook

Terms easy. Inspection invited. Write, or apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, September 20th, 1910. Antigorish

Library for Sale The library of the late Rev D. V. Phalen will

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