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Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, October 27, 1910.

Nc. 43

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Keir Hardie, addressing the al Congress of the German Democratic Party, said that ich Labor stood to German dism as a son to a father. Well. sometimes improve upon their ers; and this is a case in which on has an opportunity to do some derable improving.

English national memorial to Riward will be a sanitorium for implives, to cost £300,000. That meh wiser act than the erection dly and useless monuments, or considered expenditures of enous sums on state funeral cere-The good sense of the late led him, in his lifetime, to advothe combination of utility with deur in such matters.

he Hochi Shimbun, a Japanese nal, states that a number of Japahave been arrested on a charge cords to be onspiracy against the life of the eror, and will be tried by a special court. This is said to be the time in the history of Japan that overeign has been known to have conspired against by his own ets. Japan must begin to pay cenalties for becoming civilized.

> alging from the tone of the Engpress, the visit of the Canadian cen's Own Rifles" to England to have made a very happy imon. Right Hon. Mr. Haldane, tary for War, said to them :

Empire has been working out in id new ideas—the ideas of an bound together by common es of defence far more distinctly and defined than was the case short time ago. And now has the occasion of your visit, and it at the seal of reality upon the pirit and shown how it is going

is said that Premier Botha of South Africa would like to General Lord Kitchener to mize the militia of that country. history of South Africa, since the has had its dramatic and striking

ures. This is one of the most natic situations it has yet deped. General Botha was the foremilitary adviser of the Boers. hener was one of the British rals. To-day, Botha is a British iler, organizing a militia for the ace of a British dominion; and he longingly to his old opponent to

Minister of Finance of France Mormed the Budget Committee e Chamber of Deputies that adnal expenditure of £1,812,000 is sary in connection with the aption of the workmen's pensions during the second half of the at financial year. The workmen ance were told by the politicians the huge property confiscated the religious orders was to sh an old-age pension fund. Inof doing so, it has furnished the ets of a horde of grafters. Now. overnment of France proposes wive its scheme for taxing on a r scale the estates of persons leave fewer than three children, o increase registration dues and

English Trade Union Congress ed a resolution demanding the they mean some particular repretion of labor unions, as distinhed from such general representa-Labor is doing fairly well, we In England, it has a reprelive in the Cabinet, in the person

organizations, labor must expect to to say what advantages or disadvan make progress gradually; and its tages may attach to the scheme: progress will be the sounder, and the surer to last, if it is content to make t gradually, and not by violent and udden movements.

New Zealand has an advanced scheme of colonial defence. The premier, Sir Joseph Ward has introinced a Defence Amendment Bill on the lines laid down in Lord Kitchener's report. 30,600 men were under the act of 1909 liable to undergo training for military service. Under the present Bill, 75,000 will be liable. The net total, after allowing for exemptions, will be 50,000, all liable to serve to the age of 25. The annual cost will be £400,000. Compulsory military service is, of course, not desirable, if there is any way to avoid it. But it has been hinted at in England for a long time; and, owing to the reluctance of men to volunteer. -a reluctance which seems to be increasing, it may have to be generally adopted in the future, if the Empire is to effectually safeguarded.

The sound sense and good judgment of the late Governor Fraser were displayed in one of his last requests, which was that no flowers be sent on the occasion of his funeral. The heaping of flowers upon the coffins of the dead is, in some aspects, a beautiful eustom; and it has had its origin in feelings which are worthy of respect. There is, however, another, and a very serious, aspect of the matter. Today, many people who loved the odour of the sweetest flowers, can hardly endure their perfume, because that perfume brings them, in imagination, back to the moment when they stood by the coffin of a dead and loved friend. There is nothing more stimuating to memory than a perfume. It takes us back at once to former occasions on which it has greeted us, and presents to our minds the very scenes that we then saw. It is a pity that the beautiful flowers, intended to delight the eyes and the sense of smell, should be, in our minds, inseparably associated with the thought and the sight of the death and decay of the human body.

Great Britain and her colonies have been getting acquainted for a few years past. The pity is that this did not take place sooner. The process of getting acquainted has proceeded in several ways. The first great impulse was given when Canadian militia volunteered for active service with the British Army, some years ago. Since then we have had: (1) Colonial Conecturing upon the colonies by their (3) the holding of conventions of Britcolonies; (4) touring of the colonies by delegations representing British commercial and scientific bodies, and by private parties of public men; (5) the investment of huge sums of British money in business and manufacturing in Canada and other colonies, which is, to a large extent, a result of the other matters. The visit of the Queen's own Rifles to England and the proposed British Army tour are the latest developments of the process of getting acquainted.

If the steamship "Trent" had not come along at the right time, disaster and death would doubtless have been the portion of the crew of the airship, rescued by that steamer the other day 150 miles from Cape Hatteras. The development and progress of airships will yet be marked by the forfeiture of many lives; but perhaps they will be worth the cast. Certainly, very great progress has been made in a very short period of time. It is impossible to estimate the influence of airships on the future history of the world. Probably, like most other human contrivances, they will prove to be a mingled curse and blessing to the human race. Looking to the working out of the essential destiny of mankind; looking to man's future of Parlimentary representation have human achievements contristate, how much real aid and help organized labour. Without buted? Many men speak of these ng seen the particulars, we judge things as though man was created just to do and discover these things. Who carry us to Heaven and steer clear of as laborers may get under present the other place? What is progress?

The London Times tells us of the hn Burns; and a number of following scheme which is now under centatives in Parliament. In consideration by the Secretary of

An interesting scheme, by which it is hoped to familiarize the people both of this country and of our overseas Possessions with the daily life and actual conditions of service of all ranks in the British Army, to stimulate recruiting, and to give much-needed help to several of the military charities, is now being elaborated by a

board composed almost entirely of Army officers.

The details of the scheme have not been finally settled, but, broadly put, the idea underlying it is to take the British Army, in miniature, on tour. first throughout the provinces and then in Canada, South Africa, Australia Maria and India The tralia, New Zealand and India. organization, the military details of which are being carried out by Colonel A. G. Burn, of the Indian Army, is to consist of 50 officers, 100 non-commis-sioned officers, and 1,000 men, all of whom must have served with the Colours. A "permanent camp" is to be established at Watford, and here the men are to be trained for the dis-

play which will be given to every town or centre visited.

The tour is to begin at Birmingham on Easter Monday, April 17, 1911, and it is contemplated that it will extend over three years over three years.

A correspondent sends us a copy of the Montreal Daily Herald, containing an account of the annual meeting of the Grand Ligne Mission (Baptist), an organization which has for its object the conversion of the French-Canadians. Secretary Bosworth pronounced the Eucharistic Congress 'a great demonstration," but as an inspiration of the "Back to Rome" movement a failure. Speaking of failures, he ought to be a fairly good judge of them; for he has under his eyes in his own "Grand Ligne Mission" a very conspicuous failure. Are the French-Canadians becoming Baptists very fast, brother Bosworth! Rev. Gordon Baker was the next speaker. He gave as his reason for the "Mission," that the Catholic Church was founded on false fundamental assumptions and that her "doc trine, shorn of all pretence, was false." And which of the several varieties of Baptist doctrine is true, Mr. Baker? Or, are you going to let your converts toss a coin for a choice? Rev. Mr. Marshall considered "that the forces that would ultimately effect the downfall of the Roman Catholic Church would be the ever-increasing power of commercialism that would brook no interference, the flood of immigration, and finally the work of the Protestant Missions." Now, there are some ideas here; but they are slightly mixed up. The Church is, indeed, not unlikely to be hurt by the "ever-increasing power of commercialism;" for that means the concentration of the mind on getting money gresses; (2) Extensive advertising and | and property; and it always had, and agents in Great Britain and Ireland; draw men from religious duties and practices. But "the power of comish and Imperial associations of mercialism" has no religion to offer various kinds in Canada and other it is not Baptist, nor is it anything else that is Christian ; and therefore it is injurious to the Baptist religion as well as to all others. The forces which this gentleman thinks are working together against the Catholic Church are, in realty, enemies to each other. Even if the Church were capable of destruction, she would have a good chance of escape whilst the forces against her cannot unite or coalesce.

> Some years ago, we quarreled with the Halifax Herald, because of some statements it made upon the occasion of Princess Ena's becoming a Catholic, before her marriage to the young king of Spain. Now, an officer of The Catholic Truth Society sends us an editorial note from the Halifax Echo, in which the same subject is comment upon it. It reads as follows:

> A BAD BARGAIN. King Alfonso is beginning to show the hereditary blood taint to which he is the unhappy herr. Both his body and mind are said to be affected and he is constantly afflicted with melanchol a. The precise form in which the hereditary taint has manifested itself in his case is in caries, or decay of the bones. It is apparent that it will be only a short before Spain follows the example of Portugal. A strong man on the throne now might still hold the be surprising if Victoria found herself on the list of royal exiles before her death. And it was for such a king-

about it. It is to the second-last senking that she renounced her faith." This sentence contains two implications, namely, that the causes sole and reasons of her change of faith were her desire to be a Queen and her wish to marry Alfonso, and secondly, that she did something reprehensible in changing her religion. The first of these suggestions is a piece of gratuitous insolence, unsupported as it must necessarily be by facts known to the Echo; for the Echo cannot possibly know any such facts. The second suggestion is a natural one for a Protestant to make; but the question is, ought it to be made in the editorial columns of the Echo? A public journal, seeking readers of all religions, can take any one of three courses in its editorial articles; and the nature of its reception by the public must depend on which course t chooses. It can be (1), absolutely neutral at all times, leaving to the denominational papers the discussion of all questions involving religious differences; it can, (2), constitute itself the champion, upon occasion, of some particular religion, pursuing a secular policy as the general rule; or (3), it can defend all religions from unfair attacks, making it its business to see fair play all around. Our correspondent tells us that this is not the first time that the Echo has had a sneer for the Spanish Queen because of her change of faith, and that he has not noticed any corresponding sympathetic interest in the fate of (for instance) the Czarina of Russia who went the other way about, leaving the Catholic Church for the Greek Church. For ourselves, we may say that we have not noticed the Echo championing our Church or our Faith as against any other. Perhaps our readers know whether it has or has not. If not, we should suppose it falls into the second of the classes we have named. For the information and guidance of its own readers, it might make its

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION

GRAND COMMANDER PIKE CHOOSES HIS BOOK.

We closed our last article with a Commander Albert Pike's notions as to the origin and foundations of religious belief, which we presume he thought were the foundations and which Dr. Mackey assures us Masonry has preserved and all religions have overlaid with errors. General Pike, evidently, imagined that this old primitive faith could be traced back to certain ancient "mysteries" and beliefs known in ancient Egypt. Our readers must have noticed that General Pike was hovering between two theories which were apparently inconsistent. We are not concerned with that, however. We do not care whether the Masonic theories as to the derivation of the distinctive Masonic teachings be consistent or inconsistent. We are examining the question-are they Christian?

We have not the time, nor the inclination to describe fully the strange places into which the Masonic authors referred to, with a suggestion that we lead us. When their writings led us to the Jewish Kabbala, we said but a few words about it. Now, we are led The word comes from Spain that to the temples of ancient Egypt, and we sha'l say on'y a few words about that dead and gone system, which was to the Egyptians of those days, a religion, for the want of a bet er. Of the religion, or religion, of the Egyptians of ancient times, very little is now known with certainty. They recognized numerous deities; they admitted that man was dependent on monar hy together, but Alfonso as a superior beings, and a certain survival ruler is merely pitiable. It would not of man after death. But as to the superior beings, and a certain survival essence of those gods, their relation to the world and to man, the nature of to do and discover these things. Who dom and such a king that she re-will make us an airship that will nounced her faith! Some of the sub-nature and modes of the survivial itself royalties of England are pretty small as depending on earthly life, we know so little that we are forced to doubt We do not hold any brief for King whether the Egyptians had any clear Alfonso. From our point of view, he and complete system of religious is not acting very admirably just views. This is enough to say about now. We do not know how much, if the matter. At present we wish only any truth, there is in the rumors to mark this point,-that to say that of the Australian provinces, the State and the Army Council, which about his health. The rumor is not Masonry is Christian and at the same

floating about for a long time, during to contradict oneself. To honor the a second Bible born, unknown to, or which he has been, apparently, lead- Bible and at the same time to picture ing quite an active life. It may very it as containing concealed under well be, as our correspondent suggests, symbols, some old heathenish system that this rumor was concocted to which occupied men's minds long disturb the minds of the Spanish before the time of Christ, is not to people, with a view to political results. honor it in the way in which we Of that, we know nothing; which is Christians must, and always shall, fully as much as the Echo knows honor it. Let the Masons reconcile the Kabbala and the notions of the tence quoted that we wish to direct ancient Egyptians, if it amuses them our attention for a moment, -" And | to do so; whether they reason well or it was for such a kingdom and such a lillon that point, we care not at all. We are discussing an order, or association or system, existing in our own day, which, evidently, has some views. We are interested as to whether it obtained those views from Christian sources; all other questions they may settle for themselves.

But, for the grim absurdity there is in it, just a word from Mr. McClenachan before we go on. Mr. | McClenachan is not, apparently, so prominent a Masonic author as the others. He is, however, the continuator of Dr.

"The earliest instructor of man in letters, sciences, and arts, especially in architecture, geometry, botany and agriculture, and in all other useful knowledge, was the fish-god Oannes (myth). This universal teacher, ac-(myth). This universal teacher, according to Berossus, appeared in the Persian Gulf. . . . The following is from the Book of Enoch (Vol. II. p. 154: "The Masons Hold their grand festival on the day of St. John, not knowing that therein they merely signify the fish-god, Oannes, the first Hermes and the first founder of the mysteries, the first messenger to whom the Apocalypse was given, and whom the Apocalypse was given, and whom they ignorantly confound with the fabulous author of the common Apocalypse.'" Encyclopaedia of Encyclopaedia Freemasonry, p. 987.

This is the second explanation we have quoted, of the keeping of the feast of St. John. And, as Dr. Preuss remarked 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," we think we might now add, "and in the name of the fish-god, Oannes.'

We ask now, our readers to carefully read the following passages. It has been our purpose to let the Masonic authors speak for Masonry. We have already stated who Albert Pike was. He was a general in the American army; he was once a Grand Commander of the Masons; he it is who, as it is claimed, cut off the Grand Orient of France from communication with American masons. He was the author of thirty books on Masonry. He diedin 1801. This is all we know about him. We do not suppose that all Masons are acquainted with his teachings. We do not suppose that all Masons who are acquainted with them believe or accept them fully and notation showing some of Grand entirely. Yet, we must regard his teachings as most important, owing to his prominence in the Order, the study he had evidently made of the so-called Masonic learning and trasources of the old primitive faith ditions; and not only because of all that, but because of the striking points of similarity between his teachings and those of other eminent Masons; and because of the evidences furnished by the actual progress and the deeds and acts of Masonry in some parts of the world, which show, in actual and logical operation, the un-Christian or anti-Christian theories General Pike sets forth:

"All truly dogmatic religions have ssued from the Kabbala and return to it; everything scientific and grand in the religious dreams of all the illumin-Jacob Bolhme, Swedenborg, Saint Martin, and others, is borrowed from the Kabbalah; all the Masonic associations owe to it their secrets and their symbols.

'The Kabbalah alone consecrates the Alliance of the Universal Reason and the Divine Word; it establishes by the counterpoises of two force pparently opposite, the eternal apparently opposite, the eternal balance of being; it alone reconciles Resson with Faith, Power with Liberty, Science with Mystery; it has the Keys of the Present, the Past and

We think we must add something further to Dr. Preuss' paraphrase of the formula of the opening of the

"In the name of God, and the holy zodiacal signs of Cancer and Capricorn, the holy fish-God, Oannes, and the holy Kabbalah of the Jews."

But let General Pike proceed:

"The Bible, with all the allegories it contains, expresses, in an incom-plete and veiled manner only, the religious science of the Hebrews. The doctrine of Moses and the Prophets identical at bottom with that of the ancient Egyptians, also had its out ward meaning and its veils. The Hebrew books were written only to recall to memory the traditions; and they were written in symbols unin telligib'e to the Profane. Pentateuch and the prophetic poems were merely elementary books of were merely elementary books of doctrine, morals or liturgy; and the true secret or traditional philosophy importance. The officers and men premier, returned the other day, will attract deep attention throughout new, as the Echo's remarks might time to trace it to the Kabbala was only written afterwards under the world. It is, perhaps, too early lead one to suppose; but has been or to the ancient religion of Egypt, is

rather, uncomprehended by, the Christians; a collection, they say, of monstrous absurdities; a monument, the adept says, wherein is everything that the genius of philosophy and that of religion have ever formed or imagined of the sublime; a treasure surrounded by thorns; a diamond concealed in a rough, dark stone. One is filled with admiration, on penetrating into the sanctuary of the Kabbalah, at seeing a doctrine so logical, so simple, and at the same time so absolute, The necessary union of ideas and signs, the consecration of the most funda-mental realities by the primitive char-acters; the Trinity of Words, Letters and Numbers; a philosphy simple as the alphabet, profound and infinite as the Word; theorems more com-plete and luminous than those of Pythogaras; a theology summed up by counting on one's fingers; an Infin-ite which can be held in the hollow of an infant's hand; ten ciphers and twenty - two letters, a triangle, a square and a circle; these are all the elements of the Kabbalah. These are the elementary principles of the written Word, reflection of that spoken Word that created the world." Morals and Dogma, pp. 744, et seq.

We make no apology for quoting Grand Commander Pike at such length. For years we have asserted that Freemasonry is at the bottom of the anti-Christian conspiracies that have appeared in the politics of Europe and of South America. During the last few weeks we have set ourselves in earnest to prove that assertion. We began with Freemasonry in North America; and have been quoting from the works of eminent American Masons, as to what it is and what it means. . We have first taken Masonry in the lands in which it is, in practice, more respectable than it is in Europe. We have shown how its own writers have looked upon it. When we come to speak of Masonry at its worst, as it is to-day in France, Italy and Spain, it will be helpful to remember what its American writers have thought and said of it.

We have kept before us at all times, one question - "Is Freemasonry a Christian institution?" We have considered that question from several points of view. Our last quotation from Grand Commander Pike leaves not the slightest vestige of doubt that no Mason who shares Pike's views, or is influenced by his teachings, can ook upon the Bible of the Christian as the "Book of the Law," for it must give way to the sacred books of the Kabbalah. Moreover, taking the Bible of the Christians at its very best, how does Grand Commander Pike regard it? As a transcript of traditionary beliefs handed down from ancient teachers in the temples of Egypt, brought there by Thoth from India, or announced, according to Mc-Clenachan's fable, by the great fishgod, Oannes. Of course, we are not quite clear as to what Pike means; but we are absolutely clear as to what he does not mean. He does not mean. when he speaks of the Bible, the same thing that Christians mean, nor does he mean anything that even remotely resembles our meaning. We accept the Bible as the Word of God. Grand Commander Pike took it to be a record of the traditions of ancient peoples who had a number of gods, but no shadow of the Christian conception of the One true God. The "second Bible," to which he refers, is plainly the so - called sacred books of the Kabbalah, the "Book of Creation" and the "Zohar."

And so, we find that this eminent Mason had a distinct theory about the system which he s udied so deeply and upon which he wrote so much,-Freemasonry. It is, he thought, the chief egatee of the Jewish Kabbalah.

We dare say we shall at length get our amended formula for the opening of a lodge, fully completed. Atpresent we should put it thus:

"In the name of God (interpreted 'Ma-onically,') and in the name of the holy zodiacal signs of Cancer and Capricorn : in the name of Geometry ; in the name of Thoth in the name of the fi-h-god, Oannes in the name of the Bible (interpreted 'Masonically;') in the name of the Koran, the Vedas, and the Zendavesta; in the name of the holy Kabbalah of the Jews; in the name of he holy ten ciphers and twen y-two letters; the triangle, the square and

The Masonic authors have brought us thus far. But the Masonic men of action will take us much farther when we set out with them one of these days. And the Masons of Europe are, above all things, men of action.

The Canadian cruiser Niobe, the first vessel of the Canadian navy, arrived at Halifax last Friday. She was welcomed by representatives of the Federal, Provincial and Civic governments, and a large body of Halifax

John Black, Scottish Dominican R. P. Devas O. P., in American Catholic Quarterly Review.)

HIS MORAL CHARACTER AND HIS CLAIM TO THE TITLE OF MARTYR.

He either fears his fate too much, Or his deerts are small, Who dares not put it to the touch, To win or lose it all. The Marquis of Montrose.

Those who have had the patience to read the foregoing sketch of Fr. Black's life will now be prepared to face the slanderous accusations that have been made against him. moral character has, indeed, suffered considerably at the hands of Randolph, Bedford, Knox and others. For the friar's enemies were very numerous, and whilst some of these more than once attacked his person and finally killed him, others as well did their best to sully his name with accusa-tions of gross immorality. The present writer is now convinced that these scurrilous charges are entirely false. But let the reader, when he has considered both sides of the question, judge for himself.

What, then, are the evil deeds imputed to Fr. John Black? Sir Thomas Randolph, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador in Scotland at the time of which I write, appears as the first witness against him. In a letter dated June 3, 1563, after reminding Cecil of how Black had disputed with the Protestants at the time when that English minister was in Edinburgh, he says that this friar was "the selfsame man that had hys lemman taken with hym in the chapell of the Castle of Edinbourge, not longe before your comy-ing," that is, about the end of April or the beginning of May, 1560. Nearly three years later, on March 13, 1565-66, reporting to Cecil the friar's death, Randolph again says of him: "This is he that was taken in the Castle Chapel with his woman; your honour knows the time." John Knox, the May of that same year (1566), likewise tells this story. For, after relating how Black said Mass for the Queen Regent on May 7, 1560, he goes on to say that this friar was the man whom the Regent "herself a little before had decembered with his healt, in the deprehended with his harlot in the chapel; but," he adds characteristically, "whoredom and idolatry agree well together, and that our court can witness this day, the 16th of May, 1566. Thomas Wood enlarges upon this narrative in verse, as also does the MS. volume of Calderwood's "His-

Secondly, in 1562, the Town Council of Edinburgh arrested and imprisoned Friar Black on the charge of "manifest adultery." Randolph again reports this episode to Cecil twice, and he tells him also that for this crime the Dominican was banished. In his second account (written four years after the event) he declares that the friar suffered this punishment for "two several advouteries," and this allusion to a second offense does not refer to the affair in the chapel in 1560, for of that also he has just before reminded his correspondent. In his first account, dated June 3rd, 1563 - that is, one year after Black's arrest—he says: "I desire 'no nother' to Sir Henry Percy my good friend, but that his mother [with whom Black was then staying] might be warned to 'tayke heede to her maydes, for I assure your honour that frier is sycher knave; I desyre not that he I ave in my countrie anye of the race." Thirdly, Randolph testifies concern-

ing Black that some time after Easter, woman with chylde, whear he served not farre from Newcastle." reader would obtain a true estimate of the tone of Randolph's correspondence, he should read the ambassador's letters in full. All that actually relates to Black, however, has been given

Fourthly and finally, the Eul of Bedford generalizes; for when reporting the friar's death he says that Black was "a ranke papiste and a man of evill lief."

These, then, are the accusations against Fr. Black. At first sight, indeed, they seem very grave and almost overwhelming. But remove almost overwhelming. But remove the veil of prejudice through which every friar of bygone ages can but appear as a profligate and licentious man, view the charges in the clear light of twentieth century criticism, and o e by one they will quickly disappear. The chief difficulty, of course. refuting them, lies in the fact that, though very definite, the accusationare extremely hare. I have given literally the sum total of all that is to be found against the friar, and really the mart r hardly seems to lay itself open to direct disproof. The accusations are simply blunt a-sertions unaccompanied by any sort of explanation, unsupported by any fair witnesses, unsubstantiated by any red or circumstantial evidence, proved by nothing. This fact, though perhaps going some way to show that they are groundless, has not facilitated their refutation. Nevertheless, it will now be my endeavor to prove that, taken as a whole or singly, the charges are utterly unworthy of belief. Let us first of all consider them in

general. It must be noted at the outet that all the accusations-even that of the Town Council (as will be shown in its proper place) — emanate from Black's adversaries. Now, assertions of opponents and enemies, uncorroborated elsewhere, can be of no weight. They would not obtain a hearing in a court of justice. Moreover, those who bring these charges against him dis-charges against him display, as will be seen in each case, such personal hatred of the man, or such manifest prejudice against the religion of which he was a member, that they cannot on their own evidence be credited. They are utterly untrustworthy witnesses.

Again, in their "Report" to Clement VIII., the Jesuits expressly declare that the principal incentive to aportasy among the Scottish monks - and so

vows, he, too, would have quickly "cast off the yoke of religion," and would not have suffered his priestly and monastic character to be the occasion of so much personal inconventience, injury and peril. As Father Thurston has well said: "No sensual minded ecclesiastic of the type depicted by Buchanan, that is to say, no man whose religious profession was a mere mask, would face opprobrium, exile and hardship when the way of apostasy was easy and provision secure." Yet we know that Black suffered all these things and a great deal more. Surely, then, it is the plain calumny of his opponents to state that the friar was guilty of gross

and even public immorality.

Moreover, all the Catholic historians who have written of him, as will be shown later, and also his accusers (except the Town Council, which, as will be seen, had its reasons for not doing so) assert or imply that the friar was a strunch Catholic. It is not as though he was simply styled or sup-posed to be a Catholic. On the con-trary, his activity in religious matters most pronounced, and really seems to give the lie to the accusations of immorality, seeing that the law of celibacy for the clergy is such a marked characteristic of the Catholic Church. A profligate priest is certainly not an

example of a good Catholic.

And there is another point to which attention must be called. John Law. sub-prior of the Dominicans of Glasgow, recanted and received the usual pension; John Douglas left the Carmelites, and became one of Knox's most valued cooperators; John Willock, another apostate friar whom we have met before, was advanced to positions of the highest trust; John Black, on the other hand, who remained firm in his allegiance to and very strenuous in his defense of the Catholic Church, was made the object of the gravest accusations. "As in England, this last mentioned circumstance," says the well-known critic already quoted, "throws a flood of light upon the sincerity of Reformers' denunciation of the friars. As long as these religious remained true to the faith in which they had been born and in which they had bound themselves by solemn vow, they were continually satirized by their opponents as both dissolute and ignorant. The moment that they yielded to pressure and were content to renounce their allegiance to Rome, they sud-denly became men worthy of all respect for their learning and probity, while not the alightest scruple was manifested about advancing them to responsible cures in the religious system to which they conformed." Fr. Black was always a staunch Catholic priest and a whole-hearted Dominican, and he displayed the most remarkable zeal and energy in the cause of the ancient faith. This was the reason why he was attacked and stoned, cudgeled and stabbed; why he was twice driven into exile; why he was finally murdered, and this also, we may be sure, was the reason why he was so shamefully and so falsely calumniated by his opponents.

Further, if Fr. John Black was publicly known to be a man of evil

ife, would he have been confessor to Mary of Lorrain? Would she have had him to say Mass for her if, as John Knox asserts, she had herself found out but a few days before that he was really a profligate man? The Queen Dowager was not, perhaps, a saint, but no one who has read the history of her life could honestly answer these questions in the affirmative. Again, when in 1562 the friar was thrown into prison on the charge 1563, "by his own confession made to of adultery, Mary Queen of Scots came my lord of Bedforde and to me, in this to his aid and ordered his removal to town, [Berwick], he begot e a ladies the Castl, as though to show that she But further, is it conceivable that this Queen would have chosen for her very confessor, or even for one of her p cial preachers, a religious really guilty of this and other crimes and ther-fore so utterly unworthy of her confidence? Would such a min have been tolerated, much less allowed to say Mass and administer the Sacraments, in the house of such a loyal and dauntless Catholic as Lody Percy? Is it possible that Fr. Black, with these stains upon his name, would have been prometed to or even have continued to hold the position of second master of St. Mary's College? Archtishop Hamilton, though not faultless, would never, I think, have allowed that. He himse f had endowed the college, as | he foundation charter tells us, for defending and confirming the Catholic faith, that the Christian religion might flourish the Word of God be more abundantly sown in the hearts of the faithful, and to oppose the heresies and schisms of the pestiferous heresiarchs who, alas! have sprung up and flurished in these times, in this as well as in other parts of the world. It is not likely, then, that he would have let Black retain his master's office if the frair bad been a worthless character. Finally, it must be noted that Guzman de Silva, the Spanish ambassador in London, does not mention anything at out the scandal of Black's private life, not even as reported. And this is remarkable in that the ambassador was a Catholic, the one Catholic who records Black's death. It looks as though he had never heard anything about it; or, if he had, did not consider the informa-tion worthy of repetition, much less of belief. But what is yet more surprising is that Parkhurst, the Pro-testant Bishop of Norwich, is likewise silent on this subject. Now, if the friar, whom the Bishop scornfully styles Fraterculus, had been really a notoriously had man, as Randolph and Bedford as ert, Parkhurst, who knew all about Brack's murder, would surely have been aware of this fact also, and have made the most of such a salient point; but, as has been seen, he simply makes a joke about the

Let us now proceed to consider the Eugland not long after his arrest and accusations in particular, that is, individually. The first, then, comes was expelled from the kingdom, is from Thomas Randolph, who says easy. It is quite within the bounds of that the friar "was taken in the reason to suppose that the Queen Castle Chapel with his woman." Now (after having rescued him from the among the Scottish monks—and so among the religious in general—was "carnal liberty (one of the chief considerations of Calvin's gospel." If, therefore, Friar Black had really writer found the theme to be sufficiently exalted for poetry. Of these

the Church, and to ignore his religious last rather unnecessary additions to English verse no refutation is needed; they are simply the amplifications of a later age, and may be compared to fungi sprouting from some rotten roots. But concerning Knox a word or two must be said. Although his account of this affair did not appear in black and white till 1566, when his "History" was published, he surely made the accusation orally long before that date. It is possible that he was even first in the field. Now the Sacrament of Penance has frequently been the subject of foul, but false insinuations. Is it not likely, then, that this malevolent Reformer should have seized just some such emporyments. have seized just some such opportunity as this would have afforded to spread about the report of the heinous crime of his hated opponent, Friar Black— hated for his loyalty to the Catholic faith? This suggestion is, of course, pure conjecture, but it is offered in the light of what is quite certain-namely, that Knox's animosity made him relate many a ridiculous falsehood concerning his enemies, and that his anecdotes about them, as historians are agreed, are utterly unwo thy of belief. "Nothing is more objection-able in Knox's behavior," says a fairminded writer, "than his practice of speaking evil of [even] the highest dignities both of Uhurch and State, simply because they were of a different creed from his own." And again : "He seemed to try how much he could outdo others in vulgar wit and coarse invective. All who have read his writings will at once admit this." There was no love lost between him and the friars; so what he has said

detrimental to Black's good name can count for nothing. It has been dis-missed by Mr. James Grant, who says on the other hand that the Dominican was a learned and subtle doctor, a man of deep theological research. So much then for Knox. As to Randolph, the best refutation of the charge as coming from him is to be derived from evidence with which he himself supplies us. For he states that two, or at most three, months after the affair in the chapel Black had a disputation with the Protest-ants in Holyrood Abbey. Now, it is quite ridiculous to suppose that, in the case of his guilt, the friar would have been so audacious, so brazen as to defend the Catholic cause against men who would at once have thrown in his face the taunt of his flagrant immorality. Indeed, the courage dis-played by Fr. Black in publicly disputing with the Protestants at that time, and on a subsequent occasion with Willock in particular, can only be explained on the supposition of his complete innocence as to this first accusation.

The next charge is that of the Town Council, who arrested Fr. Black for adultery. To those unacquainted with the history of the time, this fact, at first sight at least, will seem to weigh heavily against the friar. And yet, what was easier for his enemies than to accuse him falsely? Moreover, it must be borne in mind that all, or nearly all, official positions in Edinburgh were at that date (1562) the hands of the violent and bigoted Reformers. And so, if it was easy to accuse the friar, it was like-wise not difficult to procure, either by help of accomplices among the already prejudiced jury or else by means of actual perjury, his condemn-ation. And lest the reader should think that I make too light of this charge or that I have not truly represented the state of things in those troubled times, let me give a sample of this same Council's work in the year preceding Black's arrest. In 1561 the provost and two bailies of

Edinburgh made "a proclamation that no adulterer, formicator, druncard, massemonger or obstinat papist" within after forty-eight hours, under penalty of being branded on the cheek and carted through the streets." This offensive classification clearly shows how Catholics and adulterers were ranked together, and how in the eyes of the Retormers and of the law these words were all but synonymous. It also shows that, as was said above, even the Town Council is to be placed on the list of Black's adversaries. The frair was certainly a "massemonger" and an "obstinat papist." Will it not then be reasonable to infer that the accusation of adultery was brought against him simply because it was judged to be, specially in his case as he was a particular friend of the Queen, the one best calculated to secure his condemnation? At all events, I trust sufficient has been said to show that, even if he was con-lemned, not the sligh est proof can be adduced therefrom that he was really guilty of the crime alleged. But it is not all certain that he was condemned. Indeed, we do not even know whether the trial was ever beld or not. Randolph is the only authority who says that Black was literally banished. This the ambassador tells us on two different occasions, just as he did in the case of the affair in the chapel in 1560; but, with due respect to him, I am of opinion that the chief merit of these repetitions is that they establish beyond doubt the identity of Fr. John Black. For in this case he states, on the first occasion, that the friar was banished for "advouterie" simply; on the second, apparently forgetting this, that Black received this punishment for "two severall advouteries," of which doubt double crime, or rather accusation, there is not the slightest intimation elsewhere. However, of Randolph's character and of the value of his evidence I shall speak in the next para-graph. But the fact that he clearly exaggerates the number of the charges made against the friar is in itself more than suspicious, and throws considerable doubt upon the sincerity of his accusations taken as a whole, and upon the veracity of his particular statement about the banishment. To explain the fact of Black's being in

(after having rescued him from the Town Council) advised him, in order

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after his arrest Fr. Black was again Sacraments in Scotland, when he had north of the Tweed.

of Black that some time after Easter, 1563, "by his own confession made to my lord of Bedforde and to me in this towne [Berwick], he begotte a ladies woman with chylde, whear he served not farre from Newcastle." To form some idea of the value of this information, let us first of all go to another of the ambassador's letters. Writing in 1563 he relates that Black was staywith with Lady Percy, "wheare he saide masse at Easter, and ministerde to as maynie as came." Now, Lady Percy was at that time living on her Ellingham estate in Northumberland. So when Randolph states, in the other despatch, that not long after this the friar sinned with a lady's maid whear he served not farre from Newcastle," he obviously means Elling-ham. Now, in his first letter, that of 1563, after expressing a wish that such men as Black "were all hanged," (!) "I desire 'no nother' to Sir Henry Percy my good friend, but that his mother might be warned to tayke heede to her maydes, for I assure your honour [Cecil] that frier is sycher knave; I desyer not that he leave in my countrie anye of the race." Then, in his second letter, that of 1566, he tells us that Black did precisely as he had foreseen and seduced a lady's maid. Now all this is very odd. The ambassador seems to have an exceed-ingly accurate foreknowledge of all the evil that Friar Black would do. Or was it that he knew what, when occasion offered, he would say Friar Black had done? On the face of things it is absurd to suppose that Lady Percy would have had such a despicable man in her house, and still

orth of the Tweed.

The third accusation against the practice and belief of his religion to be friar comes, like the first, from left alone and permitted to act as he Thomas Randolph. In a despatch to liked. And then as to Randolph's Cecil dated March 13, 1565-66, he says statement of the Friar's confession at Berwick of his own guilt—the whole thing is utterly preposterous. Why, that would have been hardly less extraordinary than voluntarily singing his own death warrant. Besides, we must remember what sort of man was this ambassador. Tytler, that rigid Calvinist, says of him that he sent the most talse and distorted accounts of the state of Scotland to Cecil and Elizabeth; that to gain the end he had in view, he not only concealed the truth, but did not scruple to employ calumny and falsehood. With political and re-ligious changes, the tone of his corres-pondence undergoes a proportionate alteration. For instance, as Lingard has remarked, it is quite amusing to notice that as long as the Queen acted under the guidance of Murray, Randolph's letters are full of Mary' praise, but that the moment Murray became opposed to her, that is in 1565, the ambassador is teeming with dark insinuations and even open charges to the prejudice of the Queen. Moreover, he sometimes wrote for the benefit of other readers besides Sir William Cecil or his royal mistress. Thus not seldom his letters were composed to tickle the ears of the ladies at the English court. It is apparent that he delights in relating and repeating any savory bit of gossip, and that he is quite capable of amplifying and even inventing an account of some edifying scandal. At the very time he composed the last story about Black, whom he hated for being a Catholic and a Dominican, Sir Thomas Randolph was in banishment from Scotland. For in February, from Scotland. For in February, 1565-66, Queen Mary had ordered him Black, if guilty of this crime, would have been at pains to say Mass and administer the Steraments, yes, and have been in exl-at that very time for having said Mass and given the



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SHERIFF'S SALE

1908, A No. 87 In The Supreme Court,

JOHN D. McMullan, an absconding or absent debtor,

To be sold at public auction, by the Short the County of Antigonish, or his Depat the Court. H. use in Antigonish, in County of Antigonish, on

Saturday, the 19th day November, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of LAND

situate, lying and being at Pinkietown, 0 in the County of Antigonish, and now of 6 erly described as follows: Bounded en North by lands owned or occupied by John McIsaac; on the East by the West for 0? River, so called; on the South by lands Charles A. McLean; and on the West by in possession of John McDonald, contain one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the lands formerly occupied by the fendant, John D. McMillan at Pinkieto Ohlo, aforesaid, together with the privile and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same having been levied upon under execution at the suit of the above-named plaiff's upon the judgment in this cause, whindement was duly registered in the Resis of Deeds for the said County of Antigonish wards of one year, and which execution issued after filling of the security required Order XLVI, Rule 23, of the Rules of Supreme Court.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at time sale; remainder on delivery of deed.
Dated at the Sheriff's Office at Antigonithe 18th day of October, 1919.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLI.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOL*
High Sheriff of Antiso
County. JOSEPH A WALL,
of Canadian Bank of Commerce
Building, Antigonish, N. S.
Solicitor of the Plaintiffs,
Judgment Creditors.



day, November S, 1910, for the construct an extension to wharf at South Ingonist toria County, N. S.

Pians, specification and form of contraction of the seen and forms of tender obtained be seen and forms of tender obtained bepartment, at the offices of C. E. W. IN. Esq., District Engineer, Hallfay, N. S., Millidge, E.q., District Engineer, Hallfay, N. S., and on application to the Postmalingonish Ferry, N. S.

Persons tendering are notified that will not be considered unless made printed forms supplied, and signed will not be considered unless made printed forms supplied, and signed will not a contact the nature of the occupant places of residence. In the case of inctual signature, the nature of the occupant places of residence of cach member firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied accepted cheque on a chartered hand to the order of the Honourable the Mill Public Works, for the sum of six deliars (\$500.00) which will be for the person tendering decline to into a contract when called upon so, or fall to complete the work contract if the tender be not accepted the cheque returned.

The Department does not bind itself to

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 12, 1910

The Little Wife at Home.

Cards MARGARET E. SANGSTER, in Sacred Heart Review. Review.

ar little wife at home, John, as ever so much to do—

a to set and bables to pet so many steps for you. audiful household fairy, gyour home with light, ver you meet to day, John, heerly home to-night. & GRA icitors, Etc

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what though the tempter try you,
Though the shafts of adverce fate
may hurtic near and the sky be drear
And the laegard fortune wat.
You are passing rich already,
Let the haunting fears take flight,
win the fatth that wins success, John,
Go cheerly home to night.

TWO HOUSES.

or nearly half a century the houses od side by side, and, save for an asional fresh coat of paint, other needful repairs, they reained practically unchanged roughout the years of their exist-ce. During this time they had been occupied by the same families which and the usual history of births and leaths and marriages, and the departers and returns which go to the king of the average family annals. They were not fine houses. They were just comfortable homes with considerable yard space lying between, divided at the property line by fence which was high and solidly milt of boards at the back. Half way the street it wat joined to an orna-ontal partition of slender iron rods wire scrolls, painted a glossy ck. This part of the fence was

nly waisthigh to a grown person, and emitted of neighboriv visits be-wen the occupants of the houses. in the beginning of their residence by side, there was not such intimerican Lit thers were busied with their houseent Compan & hold cares and their children, and there was little time for visiting; then they belonged to different social GONISH, E. les and were never brought in cont away from their homes.

The years which seem so many hen they are counted in retrospec-on were swift in passing, and while ey were going, the two women were dowed, the house where there had en but two children became a place N SATISFACT quiet and sometimes one of loneliss, while the other, where there are several sons and daughters born attinued to be filled with life and The sons and daughters of Other House married while they ere young and began home-building

then there came a second in the fill the Other House with the terests and the stir and cheery ands brought by children. The amily thrived and prospered and increased in numbers, while in the Quiet ease there was no second generation which had been second generation which had been second generation as there was no second generation which had been second generation as the second generation and the second generation as the second generation and the second generation are the second generation as the second generation and the second generation are the second generation are the second generation as the second generation are the second generation and the second generation are the second generation generation are the second generation generation are the second generation generation generates a second generation generates are the second generation generates generated generated generated gener SALE

by a strong tie of sympathy and affection. They visited frequently over the fence," and found they had much in common. Both loved flowers nd both worked in their yards to

en and her children-in-law without fiction. It was a busy happy life hat went on in the Other House, and watch its transactions was as enertaining as a play to the woman in the Quiet Place. Often she was alone, nd sometimes she would have been maly but for the interest afforded

good time together.
Much of the life of the Other House
ent on in the side toward the Quiet The living rooms in the Quiet ace faced the lively side of the Other louse, and often at night when the miet Place was very still, it gave the oman who lived there a sense of omforting companionship to hear the ening and closing of the side door Over to the Other House," ices raised in greeting or saying. Well, good night, Ma; take care of courseif. Yes, some of us will be over

The side door of the Other House pened from a veranda directly into e sitting room, and the sitting room was the heart of the house. In the the sitting room where the "chiland the children's children asmbled but even through closed doors | hurt, e could sometimes hear talking and lighter, and at night there were alays bright lights shining through windows.

e if the light was there reflecting to Other House cheer, and she was adom disappointed. If the house stanced to be dark of an evening the standard series and series the yards a series the series to be serie anced to be dark of an evening she

eighborly greeting. Life in the two houses moved in ith the friendship growing stronger arning of an illness the woman in where undue pressure is brought to the coin from his pocket, and he Other House folded her hands; bear, and nature is only seeking to across the table, exclaimed:

e held so dear. The woman in the Quiet Place felt

must be a change, since she who made the home was gone. None of the sons or daughters cared to take the homestead for their own. The house was old, and expensive repairs were needed to make it a modern residence, and so it was decided to tear it down and put up in its stead an apartment building. When she heard of this de-cision, the woman in the Quiet Place felt as if her life was violently disrupted. It was a grief to her when she saw the Other House being de-stroyed, and the yard which "Ma" had so carefully tended, trampled to wreck and ruin. The new building would cover nearly all of the ground, and crowd the fence over which they had enjoyed so much good, sweet gossip. There would be no more family gatherings for her to watch, no more comfortable sense of companionship when she was lonely, and she looked on the growth of the apartment house with hostile eyes.

Brick by brick its walls were reared until they loomed high above the Quiet Place, and cast upon it their shadow. The nearness of the building made its great bolk seem overwhelming. The woman of the Quiet Place was used to open spaces and the change was unwelcome. So many years the Other House had stood there, and now it was gone—blotted out by this monster of an intruder.

It is strange the tricks that fancy plays, and it is strange how memory can make more vivid pictures than present realities. Sometimes, though it is all past, when night veils the walls of the apartment building, the woman in the Quiet House looks out of the window from which sne has so often watched and listened for the Other House cheer, and she sees it just as it used to be in the winter avenings with its broadcide of light evenings with its broadside of light turned toward her, and its sounds of happy home life. She hears again the opening and closing of the side door, and she hears voices raised in greeting or saying: "Well good night, Ma. Take care of yourself. Yes, some of us will be over tomorrow."—Elizabeth Ayres in Toledo Blade.

Aching Feet and Frazzled Nerves.

(Dr Johnson Talks.)

"Did you see that lady going out of my office as you came in?" said Dr. Johnson to me. "Yes," I answered, what a care-

worn and unhappy face she has."
"Her face is not as care-worn as her

feet," said the doctor.

"She illustrates perfectly just what aching, uncared-for penal extremities the same town and were daily stors at "Ma's home."

will do for the rest of the body. She came in here this morning and said, 'Doctor, I think I'm going insane. My

A No. 82 When there were growr.

Was a thin woman, and naturally ner feet were without the flesh which acts as a padding that is so essential not only to a graceful carriage, but to comfort in walking as well.

On each foot across the ball there

"On each foot across the ball there were three terrible corns and the callouses were so thick both on the ball and on the outside of the little ball and on the outside of the little toe and on the back of the heel, that her feet looked as though they were dead—this skin being yellow and hard like parchment. Her feet were so sore that when I touched them she cringed, and yet she told me that for ten years she had been walking upon these painful and diseased members. No wonder her face showed marks of physicial pain for those deep lines at the parchaeat. We have deep lines at the parchaeat of the little toe and on the back of the heel, that her feet looked as though they were dead—this skin being yellow and hard like parchment. Her feet were so sore that when I touched them she cringed, and yet she told me that for ten years she had been walking upon these painful and diseased members. No wonder her face showed marks of physicial pain for those deep lines at selt, and "Ma" was the gentle, physicial pain, for those deep lines at the corners of the mouth reaching the corners of the mouth reaching down to the chin are always indicative of physical pain. These lines, however, must not be confounded with those made by a drooping mouth which predicate discontent."

"Goodness, Doctor, I thought you were a chiropodist, but you seem to be a diagnostician of the psychological

ad not curiosity concerning her eighbor's affairs; she simply enjoyed ering them come and go, and having diagnose unerringly the symptoms of different diseases on the feet, and this different diseases of the

"I have almost grown to be able upon looking into the faces of the people in the street to immediately decide whether they have healthy feet or not. It ought to be said in this connection, however, that corns do not always come from wearing tight shoes. Skins differ so much in differ-ent persons in softness and pliancy, and there is ofttimes a lack of the natural oils which will mediate the friction arising from il!-fitting shoes. Thin people are perhaps more apt to

fleshy ones. mmer the family spent much time the nerves which center in the ball the veranda. In the winter it was of the foot. The sense of feeling is there quite as acute as in the hand, and as is usual when these nerves are hurt, there is a sympathetic reflex action from all the other nerves in the

body. "But to get back to my patient, after having her feet massaged for a The woman in the Quiet Place often short time in a cooling and softening cent to her sitting room window to cream, it was astonishing to see what quieting effect it had on her nervous condition. Af er the removal of some of the worst callouses I proceeded to pay the bottoms of her feet in such a

" My dear lady,' I answered, cone, and went away from the home froming horny layer after layer of the rather talk." scarf-skin over the point of pressure.

The layer on the top of the corn is desolated when she knew "Ma" was Rone. "So many years we've lived growth. The latest growth is at the growth is at the growth. The latest growth is at the growth is at the growth is at the growth.

side by side," she said. "So many years. How I shall miss her!"

The life in the Other House seemed to have reached a full stop. There layer is that which, when the corn as a mass is removed from the foot, clings to its base and is triumphantly exhibited as its root. If you will examine fine slices of a corn cut horizontally across you will find that they represent concrete layers of a horny substance—this is the dead layer of the scarf-skin. Knowing this, the remedy is easy to find. We must remove the pressure which prompts nature to form these horn layers of scarf-skin and this we will do by softly padding the sore spot. These pads must be taken off at night to allow aid to get to all parts of the feet and dry out undue perspiration that comes from wearing them.'

"The remedy seems very simple, said my patient; how long will I have to wear these pads?"

"'You will have to wear pads," I answered, 'at least a year, but they will probably have to be cut in different shapes on each of the fifty-two weeks during that time.'
"'You don't mean to say,' she ex-

claimed, 'that it will take a year to cure my feet!'

" A year at least, I answered," and if you will stop to think that you have been ten years getting them into this condition, the time is short in comparison. You will have to be very careful of the stockings you wear during this time; they should never be too long or short. The perfect fit of the stocking should be insisted upon with quite as much emphasis as the fit of the shoe.

"I would advise shoes made to order, or at least if you buy those ready made, go to a reputable shoe dealer and explain to him your trouble and have them fitted by an expert.'

"I know that my patient felt better when she left the office, but it will take her many months to get her nerves back into healthful condition. - From The Woman Beautiful..

Eating.

[From "Good Health" by Francis Gulick Jewett.]

I know a farmer who never hires a man to help him work on the farm until he has seen him eat. He says he can tell by the way the man eats whe her he is likely to work well or

We are apt to think that a man is healthy, vigorous, and able to work if he has a good appetite; and when we hear a boy say, "I am as hungry as a bear," we are quite sure that he is well, while we also suspect that he is growing fast.

It is a good sign to feel hungry. In fact that is the way the body rings the bell to tell us that it needs food to make flesh and brains out of. If a boy never felt hungry, he might be so busy with his tops, his balls, and his backers to force this action or think. books as to forget his eating entirely. If he did not eat, he would grow If he did not eat, he would grow thinner and weaker day by day until he was nothing but skin and bone and unable to walk, and at last he would stop living entirely. That is what happens when people starve to death. Even when people have food enough they make great mistakes about eating. Every child should know four things in this direction.

things in this direct on.
1. What to eat. When to eat. How to eat

4. How much to eat. First of all, however, he needs to know a little about the part of the body that uses the food. He must bear in mind the important fact that it is a long tube, beginning with the its. Serve at once. mouth, enlarging as a stomach, then becoming a tube again. Parts of it are straight and parts are twisted; parts are large and parts are small; but every mouthful of food we

The next time you eat, notice just what happens. You might try an experiment first: wipe your tongue perfectly dry and put a lump of sugar on it. You will be surprised to find

Put a piece of bread into your mouth. Perhaps you want to swallow it at once, but it is too hard those of love, we shall not be at war with anything.

It you look at the Sacred Heart, so and dry; so you crash it between your teeth and bite it into smaller and smaller pieces; your tongue turns it over and rolls it around, while you keep on chewing, and all the while the bread is getting damp and soft.

That is the main use of saliva: it gets the food ready for swallowing. Perhaps the wonder is where all the liquid comes from. There are little pockets under the tongue and in the sides of the mouth; and the more saliva we need the faster these from your moral steadfastness.

have corns and calloused feet than fleshy ones.

"Few people realize the delicacy of of water will make bread soft, but it is very different from the water we drink. Any kind of water will make bread soft, but of water will make be water will make bread soft, but of water will make be water will make be water will water will be water will will be water will be wat saliva is the only kind that can get food into the best condition for the somach to use. The truth is why we need to take smal mouthfuls at a time, and chew each mouthful until it is wet through and through with saliva and turned in o a smooth, thick pudding with not a lump in it.

hat point it is ready to be swallowed. It is a mistake to drink while we are hewing, for real water weakens the and grow fat. saliva. Do not dr nk until you have swallowed the mou hful you have and a sure cure for the "blues," been chewing.

Went Back on His Bargain.

A guest was expected for dinner and Bobby had received five cents as th the friendship growing stronger latans, the corn has no root. It does meal. He was as quiet as a mouse of stronger between the woman in not grow upward, but downward, and it is thus protruded upward. What dessert was being served, he could no longer curb his enthusiasm. He drew where undue pressure is brought to the coin from his pocket, and rolling it

"Here's your nickel, mamma, I'd

Saving Bread

Every good housekeeper will examine the contents of the bread box every morning, if her cook is inexperienced, and often there will be a part of a loaf which can quite well be cut up for the early dinner. Too often the servants will take a new loaf rather than look round to see if there is a portion which would answer equally well.

That, then, dispenses with the large pieces; now about the small ones—the crusts cut from loaves before cutting bread - and - butter, pieces left from meals when more has been cut than was needed, etc.

There are various way of utilising these fragments. First they can be used for breadcrumbs. Break them in pieces, and put them in the slow oven till perfectly dry but not colored. Pound and sift them, and put into a tin. Use these for frying fish or cutlets (they are far better than freek analysis) for walding the colored. fresh crumbs), for puddings, garnish-

ing, etc.
Then, if there are sufficient crumbs in the store, cut the pieces into neat shapes, and either bake them, or, better still, fry them and use for garaishing stew, hash, or a dish of spinach.

As a change, break the scraps of bread into rough pieces, omitting the hardest morsels of crust, and crisp them in the oven. They will be much liked if served with cheese and butter instead of biscuits.

When the piece of stale bread is large enough to cut slices from it make "fairy toast," which is so much liked nowadays instead of bread at lunch and dinner. With a very sharp knife cut exceedingly thin slices, so thin thet you can almost see through them. Lay these on a baking-tio, and bake a pale golden color. Pay great attention to the baking of this toast, for a fairly quick oven is required, yet, if left a minute oven is required, yet, if left a minute oven is required. oven is required, yet if left a minute too long the bread is burnt and wasted.

Having shown various methods of using stale bread, now let me give some good recipes for puddings in which stale bread can be used. A bread-pudding is generally looked on with contempt as being a stodgy and uninteresting dish, but, if carefully made with eggs, milk and butter added, this should not be. Try these recipes:

Steamed Cabinet Pudding — Required: Stale bread, one pint of milk, two eggs. candied peel, rasins, sultanas vanilla flavoring.

Butter a pint and a half pudding basin, and ornament it with split raisins and some thin close of availed.

raisins and some thin slices of candied peel. Break up some stale bread in small pieces, put it into the basin, adding sultanas and candied peel to taste in layers. Put in the bread quite lightly, on no account pressing it down. Beat the eggs with the milk and flavor rather highly with vanilla, pour it over the pudding and vanilla, pour it over the pudding and leave for half an hour to soak. Tie it over with greased paper, and steam gently for one hour. Turn out and serve with sweet sauce.

□Vienna Soueffe - Required: Three ounces of stale crumbs of bread, one

ounces of stale crumbs of bread, one pint of milk, two eggs, half an ounce of butter, flour, apricot jam.

Put the piece of bread (broken small) into a basin, and pour over them the cold milk: cover and leave for thirty minutes. Then with a fork best till prefeatly smooth. beat till perfectly smooth. Add the butter, warmed, the beaten eggs, and a little flavoring, and dredge in a little flour. Line the piedish with apricot jam, pour in the mixture, and bake in a quick oven for twenty min-

Helpful Counsels.

Never think it is too late to touch appeal, tender and strong, too, one

that you can not taste the sugar with a will to do right can lead us to hap-a dry tongue. This is true of other piness and satisfaction. The only way kinds of food, for the fact is it is the must be the wisest way. The labors saliva in our mouths that helps us of love bring contentment and if our taste anything. Yet the saliva has even more importent work to do.

way is the wise way, our will to do is the right sort and our wishes are

meek, so sweet, so condescending, so loving toward miserable creatures, provided only they recognize their misery; so gracious toward the unfortunate, so good to penitents - ah! who would not love this royal Heart, so fraternally maternal to us? - St. Francis de sales.

friendship with God remains un-broken, the world, the flesh, and the devil will seek in vain to sway you pockets make it and send it out for us is only when you forget to converse to use.

We know how it looks: it is a shick run the risk of falling away from the first standing ground of your integ-

The Laugh Cure.

Laughter introduces a mental exhibitantion, says Success.

The habit of frequent and hearty laughter will not only save you many a

doctor's bill, but will also save you years of your life. There is good philosophy as well as good health in the maxim, "Laugh

Laughter is a foe to pain and disease

melancholy and worry. Laughter is contagious. Be cheerful and you make everybody around you happy, harmonious and health-

Laughter and good cheer make love life; and love of life is half of health. Use laughter as a table sauce: it

sets the organs to dancing, and thus stimulates the digestive processes. Laughter keeps the heart and face young, and enchances physical beauty.

the body, increases the respiration and

Laughter is nature's device for exercising the internal organs and giving us pleasure at the same It sends the blood bounding through

Gifts That Last

Silver forks, knives, spoons and fancy serving pieces of quality and beauty are stamped with the trade mark 847 ROGERS BROS.

To buy this ware is to get the utmost service and salisfaction—the heaviest triple plate— "Silver Plate that Wears" Best tea sets, plates, bowls, MERIDEN BRITA CO.

KENDALĽS SPAVIN CURE NENDALL'S P SPAYIN CURE

is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman. Kendall's Spavin

Cure has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.



curesSpavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the

It leave no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.



should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure - the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will

need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises. \$1 a bottle - 6 for \$5. At all

dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Enosburg Falls, Vt.

gives warmth and glow to the whole It expands the chest and forces the poisoned air from the least-used lung

Perfect health, which may be destroyed by a piece of bad news, by grief, by anxiety, is often restored by

a good, hearty laugh.

A jolly physician is often better than all his pills.

No Coercion.

A wife, joining her husband in a conveyance of real estate, was asked by the Judge, who examined her in private according to the act of Assembly, whether she acted without compulsion on the part of her husband. She stuck her arms akimbo

and replied:
"He compel me? No-nor twenty like him!"

PLEURO - PNEUMONIA BRONCHITIS

Brought Mrs. Baker to Death's Door. Father Morriscy's No. 10 Saved Her.

Of the many hundreds of cures wrought by Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) few are more remarkable than the saving of the life of Mrs. John S. Baker, of 164 Rockland Road (North End), St. John,

N.B. She wrote on Oct. 16, 1909:

'I wish to express my gratitude that I am living to-day, saved from the grave by Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic). This time last year I had pleuro-pneumonia and bronchitis, and had been given up to die, and had my lungs tapped in the City Hospital, and never expected to walk again; I was continually getting worse every day. I came home from the rancis de sales.

As long as the vital bond of your riendship with God remains un-

"I began taking Father Morriscy's No. 10, and the second day I could eat without pain. I used 22 bottles of No. 10, as I was run down right into consumption, and for six months was just a shadow until I began to use it, and now I am in good health, and surprised most of my neighbors by gaining so quickly. I feel it my duty to publish it everywhere I can, as with all I can say I cannot recommend it too highly-it was a life saver to me, and I am very thankful to recommend it, as it is worth all it is said."

Father Morriscy's No. 10 is very different from the many preparations that simply relieve a cough. No. 10 relieves the cause of the cough, restores the membranes of throat and lungs to a healthy condition, and tones up the whole system, giving strength to resist future attacks.

Trial bottle 25c.—regular size 50c. At your dealer's or from Father Morrisey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 92

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son.

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

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

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

COAL

Intercolonial Coal Mining Company. Limited, Westville, Nova Scotia.

For Sale at Antigonish by

JAMES KENNA

HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent. St. Paul Bilding, - Halifax

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Cholera Morbus .'AND ALL.'.

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

Gates' Certain Check

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

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere at only 25c per bottle.

C. Gates, Son & Co.'y. Middleton, ... N. S.

ANDSALE

1894, B No. 138.

ANGUS MACDONALD, Defendan

In the County Court for the District No. 6. Between WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, Plaintiff

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, in the County of

Tuesday, the 22nd day of November Next at the hour of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon

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

situate, Iving and being at Maryvale, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows: cribed as follows:
1st Lot: Bounded on the North by lands
formerly of Colin Ross, on the East by lands of
Donald Macdonald (Gow); on the South by
lands of James Macdonald, Bla ksmith, and on
the West by the Malignant Brook, so called,

the West by the Malignant Brook, so called, containing 10° acres, more or less.
2nd Lot: Bounted on the North by lands formerly in possession of the late Martin Macdonald; on the East by the Malignant Brook, aforesaid; on the South by lands now or formerly owned by John Nacpher on; and on the West by lands now or formerly of John McGillivray, containing 75 acres more or less.

The said lands having been levied on under an execution issued out of this Honourable Court on a judgment recryered heroin, which was duly recorded for upwards of one year.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of antigonish County ALLAN MACDONALD, Plaintiff's solicitor on execution.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre empt a quarter section alongside his home tead. Price \$3 00 per acrey Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per ac re: Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and orect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

THE CASKET,

FUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY ! MITED). M. DONOVAN Manager. 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 is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant lay of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live and these are powerful temptations full of danger and in perpetual action upon us—Cardinal Manning.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

WHATISTHE ARGUMENT WORTH.

At this time, when many writers and speakers in Canada are seeking to drawing comparisons between Catholic and Protestant countries, as to ment is meeting at Paris; and it must | draw by its use. be a surprise to our cock-sure friends to find that the question of unemployment is not confined to Catholic countries, nor is it at its worst in those countries. It is common knowledge that in no country in the world is there such an even distribution of money and property as in France. France is not, like England, a nation with a very large number of wealthy men and an army of unemployed and beggars. It is a nation of people who curiosity by the tribes of visitors who pass through St. Edward's chapel, are to use the common term, "comfortable," financially. Our trusty friend The Glasgow Observer is now publishing a series of articles in which comparisons are drawn between various countries; and in the last one Belgium and England are compa ed. The average Briton will, possibly, never go beyond the two names, and dismiss with a sniff the idea that there can be anything to compare. It is wonderful to see how, when national pride enters into the consideration, the power to distinguish and discern disappears. This is the weak point in patriotism. At the mention of the name of England, what-do we think of? We think of the great and mighty things she stands for; of her wealth; of her power; of her long career; of all that she has seen and done, and, thinking of these things, we are loath to concede, even upon the plainest proof, that she licks anything, or that, in any matter, or upon any point, whatsoever, it is possible that any other country can surpass her or put her to the blush. And when it comes to the comparison between religions, our good Protestant friends never grow weary of teiling us that the grandeur and the progress of England alone prove the wisdom Mass of the Holy Gnost, which Archof the "Reformation." The argument | bishop Bourne sang yesterday in the sound, as it grows clier.

pured with England. Are we justi- countel and solicitors, but there is pared with England. Are we justi-fied in mentioning it? Let us see. It function in his scarlet robes, the last, has seven million people; and only Jutice Walon, having recently ten thousand of them are Protestants.

Is Relging a success? If to be a was remarkall; to see how many success means to be a great naval and military power, to have ships on every see, and to fly its flag in every clime gowns being particularly plentiful in beneath the sun, -no. If to be a success means to be happy, prosperous and free; to have peace and comfort in the poorest homes; to get from | basa Priest had to officate at so strange a a fruitful soil all that it will give, and to enjoy in fair and equal distribution what the country yields; to be tree authorities for the interment of the from perplexing class questions, and remains which form the subject of the taxation questions, from unemployment and hooliganism, from overcrowded tenements, from sluins, and wife, the Music Hall Lidies Guild miseries of poverty,-yes, Belgium is a took charge of the arrangements.

Where England feeds one cow, Belgium feeds two. Every square inde of arable land supports 360 persons more than in England. Sixty five per cent. than in England. Sixty five per cent. of the agricultural population are known to the world as Belle Elmore, farmers, and only thirty-five per cent. laborers,- t very striking proportion indeed, and worthy of earnest attention from those who, in England, are now raising the cry, "Back to the land." In England, the proportions of those engaged in agriculture are, 30 per cent. farmers, and 70 per cent. laborers. The proportions are quoted and some lovely flowers were placed from Mr. B. S ebohm Rowntree's book, "Lind and Libor: Lessons from B lgium" (1910). In Belgium, mi lionaires are unknown. There are no huge combines, or trusts; and no workhouses and no paupers. The social problem-the contrasts and conflicts between wealth and poverty, the that is down, are about to issue a never-ending clashings between class manifesto urging all representative and class, or between classes and masses, between capital and labour. which are the curse of many countries and the nightmare of their governments and statesmen-Belgium knows them not. The despair which grips the heart of the man who stands aside veiled threats unless their behests in the streets of London whilst a procession of resplendent carriages of the too-rich splashes more mud upon his defiance of the Act, that the situation rags, never troubles the heart of the comfortable Belgian.

consider. Protestant writers some- faction amongst the people of the tions and wild argument the Catholic times conclude too hastily that there is only one kind, or only one or two kinds, of pre-eminence. In British its business to stir up the riff raff of the population to acts of violence that the police interfered, and as a caution and a fine did not deter here. boasted of, more than our common educational system? Yet, in a gener-Subscriptions Pa, able in Advance ation or two it will have been altered so greatly that it will hardly be recognizable. We have found that we must specialize, and not attempt to teach our young fragments of a hundred things. Hence the technical dred things. Hence the technical though its wishes may find a ready lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the echo in the desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregationalists into its desires of the mob, the lapping the Congregation all the lapping the congre be a farmer, we now say, let us make him a good farmer. Belgium is ahead of us there. With a population country in the world, or as the friend largely agricultural, she is far ahead of the distressed. largely agricultural, she is far ahead of us in agricultural education, whilst her system of general education is not her system of general education is not shriek, since Archbishop Bourne shriek, since Archbishop Bourne Thomas only one religion which has inferior to ours.

We do not acknowledge the value discredit the Catholic Church by of the argument from material progress, in the comparison of religions: but, taking it at the value its originatheir progress and prosperity, the tors attach to it, Belgium alone dis-International Congress on Unemploy- proves the conclusions they would

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1910. The feast of St. Edward the Confess sor! And from early morn the Catholics of London have been wending their pilgrim way in ones and twos, or groups to his famous shrine in the glorious old Abbey at Westminster, there to form a living Rosary about the tomb, and tell their beads as did their brethren in the days of but the day when a policeman or two was set to watch their suspicious devotions is far passed. Nay, this faithful yearly pilgrimage has induced the Abbay authorities to recognise the day themselves, principally by a red pall flung over the sepulchre, and a communion table with a few flowers and a tall cross,-not crucifix,-and candles, placed at St. Edward's feet. Moreover at the afternoon service some leading light of Protestantism preaches a panygeric of the Saint, which usually lasts much longer than he patience of the later Catholic pilgrims who find their entrance to the chapels barred until it ceases, by which time it is dosk and the solemn chant of "All out" resounds through the aisles that once echoed to the voices of St. Benedict's sons, chanting the Divine Office. In the evening the promoters of this pilgrimage, the Guild of our Lady of Ransom, hold their annual reunion at a public ball not far from the historic spot. This year the entertainment of the evening will be a play written by the Master of the Guild, Father Philip Fletcher on the Forty Crowned Martyrs of Sebaste. Red, white and blue Cross Ransomers, all of whom work by prayer and propaganda for the conversion of England, will be there from all parts of the Metro-

Another event which brought Catholics and the curious together in large numbers was the Red Mass, as it is popularly called, or solemn votive is an old one, and does not grow more Cathedral and which marks the sound, as it grows older, Vacation. The seats immediately Now, there is little Belgium-a below the sanctuary were filled with mall nation, of course, when com- a representative crowd of Catholic prominent Catholics are connected The faith has never quite left Isleworth with the legal profession in one or and now the Catholics can rejoice in of its branches, wigs and the throng which filled the nave.

Datholic Priests often have strange tasks to accomplish in the course of beir saceriotal minis ry, but seldom funeral as that which took place this week in Fincheley Catholic cemeteary. Permission had been given by the famous Crippen murder charge, and as the male prisoner still refuses to These small and scattered fragments of a human to ty, which do not. anatomically at least, reveal their There was a large crowd to see the inner il, which was followed by some friends of the poor woman whose fate we are not allowed to judge till after the verdict of next week's cause celebre has gone forth to the world. Father Powell of the neighbouring Catholic Church said usual prayers at the graveside, over the remains. Masses have been already offered for the soul of the woman whom her husband insists is

The latest activity of the Protestant' Alliance is the result of the official screw which is being so recious society of bigots, with the true instinct of the coward, for the dog public bodies to petition the Government to immediatey put into force will make Roman Catholics sit up. Section 28 of the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 providing that Jesuits and other members of religious orders be gradually sup-pressed and and prohibited the kingdom. The Alliance go on to use are obeyed. They declare that Great Britain is becoming the dumping ground of

to the intolerance of a century ago and follow the example of the godless European infidels. The Alliance however has long been discredited in the even of decent Society, and the Congregationalists into its general community are likely to dare it to do its worst before giving up the

pened a new convent in Belgravia, which is occupied by Spanish nuns who are flying from the tyranny of Canelejas. There is now a possibility too that the convent at Tyburn which the poor French nuns who have made it such a haven of peace, and who were the first to recognise the sanctity of the spot where so many of our martyrs suffered, are now obliged to evacuate for want of funds, may become the home of another exiled community and not and that it is ours, this key to the pass to common uses once more. It riddle of the universe, we lift up our pass to common uses once mora. It is said of this spot that one of the martyr Priests who suffered there tears of Life. CATHOLICUS, prophesied that over that tragic square would one day rise a home of the Blessed Sscrament, a prophesy which has been well fulfilled. Some of the Lisbon Jesuits are thinking of coming to England, I hear, Our own Irish Fathers of the Corpo Santo, and the British nuns of Bon Successo will not be molested and are to be allowed to remain and carry on their work, manifestly merely a concession to the British Government and interests in Portugal. Nothing is said of the English College at Lisbon which sends so many fine Priests to the home mission, therefore we suppose it escaped attack. The students would have known how to defend themselves, and the mob would have got a little more than they bargained

Two more conversions from the Anglican ministry are reported. The first is the Rev. John Knox a direct descendant of the John Knox who was the howling enemy of the lovely and unfortunate Catholic Queen, Mary Stuart; the second is another Brighton clergyman, the Rev. E. R. Shebbeare, of the Church of the Annunciation. The two Brighton Vicars were recieved into the Church last Friday, in the Redemptorist Church at Clapton and both gentlemen will proceed to study for the Priesthood. The movement created by the denial of the Real Presence still goes forward and many lay persons are placing themselves under instruction in various parts of the country, but particularly round Brighton. It is at least remarkable that such a tide of conversion should set in on the central doctrine of the Church, and we must feel that the Eucharistic Congresses have far wider effects for good than we can suspect at the time, grand and glorious as they are even to our half veiled eyes.

One of the oldest and most interesting missions in and around London is that at Isleworth, the new Church of which was solemnly consecrated last week. The old chapel where Mass was said for over a hundred years and which has only lately been demolished stood on the site of Shrewsbury House the home of the Talhots, where many a Priest was narboured in the penal days and from whence came Bishop England for the crime of saying Mass. consecrated forever to the service of God. The Church and the site on which it is built are the gifts of two benefactors; it is dedicated to St. Bridget and has a very beautiful baptistery chapel in addition to the Ludy chapel. It already has a large and growing congregation.

A writer in the leading British newspaper has just been issuing a special plea for an arrangement between Church schools and their enemies, while the former have still valuable property in hand test rengthen their demand for fair terms, for, the writer says, the present situation means slow extinction, while the future suggests that the balance of power will be in the hands of the enemies of religious education. Every year, he declares, so many Church schools are closed and none take their place. And this is the case with one of the wealthiest Christian sects in the world, but when we turn to the figures just published by the Board of education we find that not only have Catholic schools held their ownland kept affoat, but they have added ten new schools to the grant list, with a net gain of 1740 places. Yet we have to struggle against longer odds than our Anglican brethren and against prejudice which would only too readily close our schools were they not the pink of perfection in every respect. We may well be proud of the record achieved though it becomes harder to preserve that record with every turn of the

Very lit le is being heard just now regarding the two recalcitrant Priests of the Nottingham diocese, although a hint comes from one quarter that and will assuredly have a ready sale in some quarters. Interest in them has been obscured by the numbers who have entered the Church since their defection. Of late there has been an endeavour to stop by foul language and abuse the open air lectures on Catholic doctrine which are a feature of the oratorical season in our London Parks. But the strong disapproval shown by the authorities for this sort of thing has thrown a ags, never troubles the heart of the omfortable Belgian.

When we are comparing countries of the directions of the said Alliance, their that the privelege of her sex would the prival the privelege of her sex would the prival the prival the prival the prival the pr that the privelege of her sex would and peoples, there are many things to inactivity will engender such dissatis allow her to drown with foul insinua-

under the cloak of religious enthus-iasm, and lend its best assistance to its country in going to the dogs been placed in the safe custody of

vortex. Here are Dr. Horton's braves, assembled at Hampstead, There is only one religion which has the power to inspire true heroism in human hearts, not the heroism of the fanatic who flings himself beneath the wheels of his ided to be crushed out of recognition, but the heroism which takes life as it finds it, with all its pain, and disillusionments and struggles, which "endureth all things and suffereth all things," just because it "hopeth all things," and that religion is the Holy Catholic Faith,

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Casket: DEAR SIR: - In your issue of August 29th, there appeared a letter signed "Lex," in which the writer seemed to exhibit some fear that the liquor traffic was becoming somewhat embarrassed, [and endeavoured to offer some arguments (?) in favour of the use of alcoholic beverages. THE CASKET replied in a lucid, though-to many minds - rather mild manner, showing the weakness of the writer's contentions. Later, September 1st, there appeared another letter on the same subject, signed "Countryman." This writer seemed to be more fearful than the first, and companied in keep-difficulty already experienced in keepthan the first, and complained of the ing "some liquor on hand." While I feel that most of your readers treated this letter as "a joke," there are others who did not; and I fear that such letters, appearing in a paper having the standing of THE CASKET, are calculated to do a great deal of harm. I waited for some one to take this matter up, but finding nobody forth-coming, I ask space in which to offer a few remarks. Since you considered "Countryman's" letter worthy of space, I have confidence that a reply shall receive the same treatment

"Countryman" tells very plaintively that " most people feel that they have a right to have some liquor on hand in case of emergency, (italics are mine) and to use for pleasure if they wish,' This is true and "pity it is t'is true."
With this "liquor on hand" go, alas!
too many "cases of emergency." I
should like him to name any one thing on earth that has produced so many "cases of emergency" of every kind, as strong drink has? It is ad-mitted on all hands that nothing else in the world produces so much poverty, misery and crime. That there are many who think as does "Countryman," the many vacant farms throughout the country, and the many poor country men whose farms are mortgaged on account of drink, give ample proof. Our courts of law, our prisons, our asylums, give evidence to the same effect. Let me offer your readers some opinions of men whose authority no one questions. Here is the message that Howard Kelly, M. D., LL. D., F. R. C. S., of John Hopkins, Baltimore, sent to the semiannual meeting of the Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Drug Narcotics, held lately in Philadelphia That such a man as Dr. Kelly should thus take a position of uncompromis-ing hostility to alcohol in the realm of medicine and food, is worthy of note. Dr. Kelly's message was as follows:

"I am an average man of the world who has kept eyes and ears open for nearly thirty years for every thing affecting the welfare of the human race, and by profession a physician who observes, by force of habit, the effect of all matters injurious to health. With this experience and professional training, it is as clear to me as daylight that alcohol in all its potable forms is the one most injurious influence in producing disease, shortening life, causing crime, and degrading

"These conclusions are, I believe, in the light of experience, unassailable: "1. Alcohol is a non-efficient as food, a most condemnable, wasteful

"2. May be classed as a drug and a poison, all the more dangerous because insidious and often delayed in its visible effects. Has no recognized position as

a medicine; there is no disease of all the thousands known of which we can say that alcohol or an alcohol beverage will cure it. Destroys individual, domestic,

and civil felicity.
"5. Increases taxation by filling our prisons, mad-houses, and poor-

Then after giving other reasons that would require too much space here, he concludes as follows:

"Therefore, as one of the human family responsible for my neighbor as well as for myself, I have no right to introduce into the household or use for my own pleasure, even moderately, that which may hurt other members of the family, or set at work evi influences I have no well-grounded

hopes of controlling,"
I remember, too, having "asked the late Dr. Farrel of Halifax his opinion of strong drink as a medicine, and I recall his reply very well: "I never used it, he said, I never gave it to a patient. It will do for a man what a stick of a pin will do for a lazy horse It will make him jump, but will not help the horse." The late Dr. Sir Wm. Hingston gave me practicaly the same reply when I put the question to him in the Grand Seminary at Montreal, some eleven years

(Continued on page 5).

Election Card

To the Electors of District No. 4:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-At the solicitation of many of you I have come to the conclusion to be a candidate at the forthcoming election to represent you at the New Council Board. If you see proper to elect me to be your representative, I shall do my best to protect the best interests of the County in general and District No. 4 in particular.

There is no use for me to say that I will do this or do that, as I will only have one vote. That being the case, all that I can do with my vote is to use it in the best interest of the County according to my judgment. I am also of the opinion that it is high time for the farmers to know where every dollar of the road money goes, as they have lived long enough on promises. Your obedient servant,

R. L. WILKINS.

RESIDENTS OF INVERNESS CO

I present to your patronage my branch store opened on Oct. 12th h Inverness, C. B.

TR. FRED. MONAHAN. an expert Optician, Watchmake

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

WALLACE The Optician Antigonish.

FALL OVERGOATS

We are showing the handsomest line of overcoats ever offered, ready-to-wear garments that have good fabrics, graceful draping, liberal proportion, character in every line, and fine tailoring to make them thoroughly

Come and see what we call values in

Overcoats at \$600 Overcoats at \$8.00 Overcoats at \$10.00 Overcoats at \$12.00

Overcoats at \$15.00

We are the sole agents for the

Presto Convertable Collar

The collar that gives you two coats for one. Men, women and children will find the Presco Collar a valuable addition to their outer garments.

A. KIRK & COMPANY

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Capital and Reserve Fund \$10,900,000,00 Branches throughout Canada.

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.

*************** J. F. BLAGDON, Manager Antigonish Branch

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 g od serviceable footwear.

large stock to select from.

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

Dairy Supplies

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

THOMAS SOMERS

Th rane Nap

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rocks

Prince Francis of Teck, a brother of Queen Mary, died on Saturday,

Rev. G. B. Dutton, D. D., has been appointed President of Acadia Uni-The Silliker Car Co., Halifax, has

a financial crisis. Three members of the cabinet resigned last week be-cause of complications over the army

Hattie LeBlanc, the Arichat girl charged with murdering a laundry man at Waltham, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1909, will be tried on Nov. 28th next.

H. S. McActhur's woodworking factory at Stellarton, N. S. was burnt to the ground on last Thursday afternoon. Some twenty men are thrown out of employment. Loss \$10,000.

At Montreal, Friday, at a meeting of the Board of Control, it was decided that a juvenile court thould he established, and \$6,000 was voted

An agreement has been arrived at with the British Government by which Canada hereafter will have control of her own copyright law.

Daniel McPherson, a sixteen-yearold lad, employed in the Cape Breton mines, was instantly killed on Friday afternoon. He was crushed by a runaway car of coal.

Preparations are being made for the taking of a census next June, commissioner is to be appointed for each of the 214 electoral districts. The civil service commission is advertising for 200 census clerks.

F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Laber, is lying at his brother-in-law's house, Forest Hill Road, Toronto, with concussion of the brain, caused

site on one of the principal streets of the city and will erect thereon a handsome club house. Twenty-three thousand nollars were paid for the property. Building will be com-menced immediately.

At the request of the government of Nova Scotia the coal operators on Friday stated their position regarding reciprocity. They unanimously adopted a resolution that reciprocity in coal with the United States would be highly injurious to the mining interests of Nova Scotia.

David Bennett Hill, famous as a rival of Grover Cleveland for the Democratic presidential nomination, what are the best means," he writes. died Monday at Albany. For some years past Mr. Hill has not been active in politics, but for many years he was one of the most conspicuous of Democrats in the United States.

A herd of caribou, numbering probably 100,000, formed the amazing sight which stopped caravans on a lonely trail between Fairbanks and Circle City, Alasks, early in September. The herd was nearly a mile wide, stretching out for miles, closely

The experiment made by the Mines Department the past month in acing 500 tons of pent on the market at Ottawa has been successful. The supply sold promptly at \$3.75 a ton, and there is a great demand for more. The verdict of the users is that it is cheaper and more satisfactory than coal,

It is stated that Spain is on the verge of rupture with Morocco over the payment of the indemnity of a hundred and thirty million pesetas, (approximately twenty six million dollars) which Spain exacted, following the successful campaign against the Rifflan tribesmen in the summer of 1909, and contemplates despatching forty thousand soldiers across the

The island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean Sea, sixteen miles southwest of Naples, has been storm swept. First Naples, has been storm swept. First reports reaching Naples gave a very considerable loss of life from a tidal wave, but later reports indicate that the victims are few. The gale did great damage in Naples. An avalanche on Mount Vesuvius engulfed a score of persons and wrecked the tram line. The ministry of the interior, Rome, has word of a tidal wave at Casamicciola, on the island that drowned 200 persons. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in July, 1883, when 177 lives were lost.

The steamer Regulus from Wabana, NHd., for North Sydney with cargo of iron ore, was wrecked on Saturday night, and nineteen of her crew of twenty-four are reported to have per-ished. Shortly after leaving Wabana ber steering gear became disabled. A lug from St. John's was summoned to her assistance. The tug managed to run a hawser to the Regulus, but the work of towing was so difficult the hawser parted. A raging storm, rapidly growing worse, rendered it impossible to again locate the ill-fated vessel, and she was dashed on the rocks.

Crippen, the notorious character whose flight from Endland and whose arrest on board a steamer in the St. Lawrence several weeks ago, was so ensationally featured in the press of England, Canada and the United States, received summary justice for his awful crime last week. Tried on the charge of having mordered his wife, Belle Elmore, the actress, in their home in London and with burying portions of her body in the cellar, he was on Saturday found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged. The execution-will take place on November 8. The jury was only out a half hour. His companion to flight, Miss Clara Leneve, is now being tried as an

accessory to the crime. The apple crop of Nova Scotia will be a worse failure than was at first anticipated, and it looks now as if

there would be available for export not more than 15 per cent, of the average. The whole fruit region is in the same condition of barren trees, and farmers whose orchards yield an average of 1,000 barrels, this year will have only 100. They are the rule, not the exception. The export of apples to The Silliker Car Co., Halifax, has been absorbed by a new concern to be known as the Nova Scotia Car Works.

Two little children of George Tremble, a farmer living near North Gawer, Ont., were burned to death in their home last Friday.

The Silliker Car Co., Halifax, has been absorbed by a new concern to be known as the Nova Scotia was about 700,000 barrels, while at the most this year will not reach 170,000 barrels, on the season. The fallure of the apple crop is not only a serious thing for the Gawer, Ont., were burned to death in their home last Friday. Great Britain last year from Nova Scotia was about 700,000 barrels,

Is France to be destroyed from within? Internal dissensions and religious persecution threaten the life of France, the country that has done most for Christian civiliza ion, science and literature. Without question the French people have contributed most to the history of Europe. Even now, though her policies are indeed questionable and her rulers are but small men, she is contributing much to the current of human life. A sensation was created in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by Premier Briand, who declared that he had proof that there was a plot to ruin France by violence, anythy and civil merch was a property and civil merch. anarchy and civil war, coupling the labour leaders with his sensational announcement.

(Continued from page 4)

In the face of the opinions of such men as those, and in the presence of the sad picture that rises before every man who has had any practical experience in the world, writers who venture such information as Country man's are more desirving of pity than blame. "Countryman," like too many of our countrymen, is being deceived by this arch deceiver. As for his "emergency" cases, it is too well known that they exist in many, not to be cured by "having some liquor on hand," but as a result of it. "Countryman" has some compassion for the "tew probably honest, but assertly miscuided probably honest, but assertly miscuided probably honest. surely misguided persons" who have forced their opinions on our legisla-tors. If that be so, the latter are the with concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from a street car.

The Winnipeg Council of the Knights of Columbus has purchased a site on one of the principal streets of the city and will erect thereon a secret of their health and success in the secret of the secret of their health and the secret of their health and the secret of their health and success in all the walks of life, while the ruined lives, and blasted hopes of those who follow the trail of strong drink are seen on all sides? One thing is certain, they do not seem to be afflicted with so many of "those emergency cases." Such men as "Country-man" love "to have some liquor on . . for pleasure;" and, as hand. a result, wives and mothers, and little children have the "emergency cases" on hand.

> of promoting temperance and lessening the evils of drunkenness is very hard to determine." No, my "Coun-tryman," it is not hard, if such men as tryman," it is not hard, if such men as you would only will it. To have it within your own reach to do very much. 1. Take the pledge yourself to asbtain from drink "in honour of the Sacred Thirst," 2. Use your influence as far as possible with your friends. 3. Do not let the demon of drink make use of your real to further. drink make use of your pen to further his interests; and 4, Join hands, and work with "might and main" with those "misguided persons" in upholding the majesty of the law by punishing those who disrespect and violate it. I'm sure you would be horrified to learn that the most disreputable of men, the saloonkeepers, are to-day making use of your letter to increase the cursed traffic. Imagine one of our law-breaking and heart-breaking rum-

law-breaking and heart-breaking rum-sellers reading your letter from The CASKET to a gang of frequenters of such places, and gloating over the splendid advertisement.

"Who hath wo? Whose father hath wo? Who falls into pits? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of the eyes? Surely they that pass their time in wine, and study to drink of their cause." (Book study to drink of their caps, "(Book of Proverbs). J. J. McNett..
Port Hawkesbury, C. B., Oct. 25, '10,

St. Ninian St. School.

ARITHMETIC (GRADE X.) Jennie Kirk 87,5 Elmer Cunningham . .

Acknowledgments,

Acknowledgments,

Jack McNell, Antigonish
Alex & McDonald, Marvvale
Arthur Brymer, L L'Ardolee
Mrs McInnia, Doctors Brook
Andrew Chisholm, Harbor S S
Christina Chisholm, Harbor S S
Christina Chisholm, Harbor S S
Christina Chisholm, LS River
John McIsaac, Dunmore
Angus Bnown, Livingstone Cove
J E Condon, Antigonish
Wm Strople, Afton
Patrick McManus, Hallfax
P J Reardon, St John
Mrs Dan McDonald, Lower Barneys River
M E McNell, Boston
Alex Chisholm, Ashthale
Doegald McIsaac, Lakedale
Hory P McNell, Farra Glen
Jensle McAdam, Brookline
W T Jones Bay Roberts
Dr Coady, West Newton
Rev M Wallace, Sydney
Mark McDonald, New aberdeen
Mrs Hosking, Lornevale
Arch McGillivray, West River
Landere Myette, Tracadle
Mrs Colin B Chisholm, Marydale
D A McPherson, Vernal
Lauchin McIsaac, Giants Lake
Mrs Duncan McDonald, Balleys Brook
A J McGillivray, Dunmaginas
Mra Lydis chisholm, St Peters
Sy M Arcadine, El Paso
C F Jonnston, Bradwell
A J Chisholm, Butte
D J Sullivan, Dorchester
M Collora, Halifax
Angus McDongall,
Westvilke
Vatrick Mahoney,
Mrs Alex Lays,
Dennis Higgins.

Alonzo Hali

Library for Sale

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

At Glace Bay, C. B., on October 22, 1916 in the 50th year of his age, JOHN McGILLIVEAT (Flom MacAldsdiar MacOlan Vamie), after an illness of two years, fortified by the rites of the church. He leaves three daughters, three sons and twenty five grand children to morn their loss.

At Guysboro Intervale, on Oct. 3rd, after a lingering illness borne with Christian patience, JOHN CONNOLLY, son of the late Isabel and James Connoliy, is the thritieth vear. An upright citizen, a kind neighbor and a good Christian, he was beloved and respected by all. Consoled by the last Sacraments of Holy Church, he had a peaceful and happy death. He serves a 80° owing widow and two children, brothers and sisters, also many friends and acquaintances who regret his early death. May his soul rest in peace!

At Mabou Harbor Mouth, on the 13th inst., at the age of 56 years, Mrs. alexander Fraton. During an illness of several years, she was never known to complain. She bore her trouble cheerfully as begotten in her perfect trust in God and resignation to the Divine Will Being of a kindly disposition, doing no one wrong in deed, or even in word, she was greatly respected and beloved by all who knew her. She is survived by her husband and seven children—five boys and two girls. Bishop McDona'd of Victoria is a brother of the deceased. May she rest in peace!



H. RANDALL Buyer and Shipper of

RAWFURSANDSKINS OF ALL KINDS. Highest Cash Prices paid.

Jubilee Root - Pulper

Antigonish, October 25, 1010.

The Jubilee root pulper is made from the best of hard wood for the frames, and is fitted with a good size hop-per, and heavy side wheel having six reversible knives, making it both a pulper and

It has a long steel shatt for axle, and is fitted with roller bearings, making it very easy to turn. We will guar-antee it to be well made, and will gladly make good de-fects in material or workman-

Price, freight paid to your nearest railway station, \$10.00, Cash with order.

Write for catalogue, showing this and other farm implements, at equally low prices. Address

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd. Lock Box 249, Bridgetewn, N. S.

Laborers Wanted

Laborers and Carpenters Wanted at once.

BROWN MACHINE CO. LTD. J. W. STALES.

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 growley hay, are notified that they will be proceeded.

prosecuted. W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

TEACHER WANTED.

This school having become vacant, I will receive applications from Grade C or D male or female teachers for the balance of the school term. Apply to JOSEPH BENOIT, Trustee, Pomquet, N. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE

1906, C. No. 533. In The County Court, District No. 6 Between FREDRICK R. TROTTER, Plaintiff

JAMES * ACNEIL, Defendant

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House at Antigonish, on Thursday, the 3rd day Of November,

At it o'clock in the fore-noon.

by the Cheriff of the County of Antigonish or his Deputy, the following goods and chattels that is to say: I Portable Shingle □III

Retary Saw (Carsille and Frich Co-Makers Cincinnatti, Ohio) together with all the pulleys, fittings and belts required for the running of said Shingle Mill.

The same having been taken under a Bill of Sale and levied on under execution.

D. D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish County and Balliff Sheriff's Office, Antigorish, October 25th,

NOVA SCOTIA Telephone 6 Per Cent.

STOCK

Dividends:

Jan. 1st,

April 1st, July 1st, October 1st.

Price on Application

J. C. MacIntosh & Co. Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Direct Private Wires.

Halifax, N. S :: St John N. B.

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.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co

Fall Style Exhibit and Millinery Open ing, 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 eatisfy yourtelf 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.

END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK

READ 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

BANK MONEY ORDERS

These Orders are payable at par at every office of a Chartered Bank in Canada (except in the Yukon) and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.90 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay.

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

Amherst Made

INSIDE SHOEMAKING MAKES AMHERST SHOES STAND THE TEST

That a shoe should look well, is a matter of the outside, but it is careful and horest construction of the inside that makes a shoe wear right.

Say "Amherst" at any up-to date shoe store and you will get satisfaction. The demand for

" Anherst shoes has necessitated a large increase in our factory capacity this year.

Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. Limited, Amberst and Halifax.

Amherst Make Excels



Ask for Amherst-Made Shoes

The farm situated at Rear Arisaig owned by the undersigned is offer d for sale. It consists of 301 acres of excellent land, on which there is abundance of hard and soft wood. For further particulars apply to

MRS EDWARD J. CODY.

Kasto, B. C.

This label on

Men's

heavyweight, medium priced

Underwear

means that you will get the only kind that is made of ALL

Nova Sco is Wool. It is abso-utely unshrinkable — not a gar-

nent has ever been returned to

If you find it otherwise, re-urn it to your dealer, he will

heerfully return you your

Compare the Eureka line with

Nova Scotia Knitting Mills, Limited,

dealer or to the mill.

thers-that's the test.

ASTE NO TIME On Common **Gream Separators**

Waste no time on common, complicated ream separators. You don't need to. You will be etter pleased to have a Sharples Dairy Tubular ream Separator in the first place-for you know

The World's Best Cream Separators



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

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OPIES

Maritime Dental College

August 30th, 1910.

For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 192 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.



DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS

In effect Oct. 1st, 1910. HALIFAX to BOSTO N. Saturdays at midnigh Hawkesbury to Boston, Fridays 9 p. m.

Hawkesbury to Charlottetown Thursdays noon From Boston Tuesdays at noon.

Through tickets for sale, and baggag-nhecked by Rallway agents. For all Information apply to Plant Lin Agents at Halifax. H. L. CHIPMAN,

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

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

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

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

When You Want Society Supplies Such as Badges,

Pins, Buttons,

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

Souvenir Spoons

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

T. P TANSEY 14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



West End Livery Stable

The subscribers have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, almost all new Good Driving Horses, Double St. . . almost all new Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice.

For In connection with our Stables, Horses always on hand for sale.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Head of Main Street :: Antigonish Telephone 20.

INVERNESS. CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam

COAL! COAL

MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

Inverness, C. B.

J McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N S. JAME's KENNA, Local Agen MISSIONS!



POINTERS

IMPORTANT

marked with its retail price, so that a child could conduct the sale. All goods unsold may be returned to me, at my expense. See my Mission circular as so amount of profit guaranteed. Remember the address.

J.J.M.LANDY Importer and Manufacturer.

'Phone Coff 305. Toronto tunate and the tramp.

The splendid religious ceremonies which followed gave occasion to dis.

Cluny's Thousandth Year.

(From America.)

The great public festivities which took place last month in the Department of the Saone and Loire, and which were continued for three days, may help to form an opinion of the curious situation which the religious or irreligious struggle in France has

The purpose of these festivals was to celebrate the thousandth anniversity of the Benedictine Abbey of Cluny, which was so famous in former times, especially during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Of the old Abbey, however, which was so vast and so splendid, and which was indeed almost a city in i se f. very few vestiges remain. A solitary but superb and splendid steeple recalls the famous Roman basilica which, after St. Peter's, in Rome, was the most spacious church in Christendom. It was almost as large. Here and there you see a chapel, a few pillars, arcades and isolated towers, and you find a gothic facade which was rebuilt in the eighteenth century. The monastery itself was completely rebuilt about that time. It still stands, and is used now as a school of arts and crafts. The wild men of the Revolution were not the chief au hors of the ravages which you see around you. The "Terror" already passed when the great Abbey was destroyed, and singularly enough it coincided with the fight which the First Consul was haven. ing with those madmen. But other vandals appeared; the speculators who bought the buildings and lands for a song. The Government had confiscated the property in 1791.

However, the memories of all the moral, in ellectual and artistic glories

which cluster about the old ruins have been revived in our days in an alto-gether unexpected fashion. One of the Academies of that part of the country, namely Macon, was anxious to pay a public and solemn homage to a past which had always been recognized as magnificent, but which now seemed to be invested with more than its usual splendor. It was the thousandth anniversary of the great Abbey, and a great number of learned societies were invited to celebrate it. The invitation was eagerly accepted, and the most distinguished writers and professors hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity of expres-sing their feelings of admira ion and respect. An Archaeological Congress was convened for the occasion, and the audience had the opportunity of listening to the courageous and eloquent discourses which were pro-nounced there, as well as the satisfac-tion of seeing them reproduced in the new-papers conspicuous for their anti-Chri-tian temper. Side by side with the laymen of the Congress were twenty-five b shops. At their head were Cardinal Lucon and the Archbishop of Rheims. Splendid religious ceremonies concluded the business of the Congress. Mgr. Seton, the Arch-bishop of He iopolis, so well known in the United States, was present, and spoke eloquently of the profound friendship which bound together America and Catholic France.

Among the speakers were representatives of three great Academies.

M. Rene Bazin, in the name of the French Academy, was the first to extend the glories of the old Abbry, which he said, "had in the France of the Middle Aces the wontede of the the Middl- Ages the p enitude of the mission of civilization. It was the apostle of the Gospel of Peace, the guardian of all the sciences othe foundress in every work of charity; the originator of all literary progress, and by its devotion to agriculture was the creator of an art which it propagated

"At Cluny, as at Mon e Cassino," he add d, "there were at the side of the beothers who were exclusively devo ed to psalmody, to prayer and meditation, and to c'earing up the forests, brothers who were caligraphers and illuminators, sculptors, gold and silversmiths for ostensoriums, chalices, ciboriums and reli-quaries; there were artis s in mosaics, xquisite book binders and musicians. Great architects were there also who conceived and brought to perfection a new and sp endid style in ecclesiastical and lay constructions. Often, indeed, and lay constructions. Often, indeed, in our days, in France, in Spain, in England, in the Holy Land and even in Italy, at Modena, Verona, Pavia, Padua and Florence, if you inquire about the origin of some famous monument; who designed it, who built it, who adorned it, the guide will tell you: 'Cluny, the Burgundian Abbey.'"

Representing the Academy of In-scription and Be les Lettres, M. Babelon, the curator of the Section of Medals in the National Library, and Professor in the Colege of France, paid fitting homage to the monks of Cluny who, he said, "from century to century, handed down to us the inesimable reasore of ancient literature, wa ching over it as jealously as the Vesta: Virgins watched the sacred fire. "The monks of the Middle Ages," the learned professor went on osy, "are he intellectual link between an iquity and the modern spiri. In copying the written notes of the Greeks and the Romans, they prevented, in the normal evolution of the human mind, a sudden and comp ete rupture, a so ution of continuity which would have been calamitous, for it would have flung back civ liza-tion into the a yss and would have made is retrogade for an incalculable number of centuries.

Another Academician, delegated by his colleagues who have devoted their There are several great abilities to the study of Moral and Polical Science, namely M. Impart de la Tur showed by and Polical Science, namely M. Imbart de la Tur, showed how the great Ord ro' Cluny gave expression to the fillest of Freich characteristics. mod ration and balance. "These two traits," he said, "are noticeable in he Rule the Justitute and the work, just as they are in the architecture of the glori us o'd Abbey."

Other orato's showed the economic, charilable and social work performed

by the monks, who increased their territorial power without abus-ing it, who protec ed the lowly, founded loan associations for them and provided shelter for the unfor-

church of Notre Dame de Clany, Mgr. | torians are giving to the press.

of the visits to the Abbey by Saint Louis IX., King of France. In the procession, which was extremely brilliant and interesting, the most notable families of the locality took part. It was like a resurrection of the

Christianity of former days,
The impression produced by these
gorgeous festivities was not confined to the Province in which they took place. The readers of free-thinking papers like the *Temps* were surprised not only to read an account of all that happened, but to have the real significance of it all set forth in its pages.

Yes, actually in the *Temps* (September 12), there appeared a long article consecrated to the glorious memories of the Abbey and its monastic work. It also reviewed the events in which the figure of Urban VIII. appears, who called Cluny "the mother of the

The greater part of the readers of the Temps must have been amazed. Among them are many functionaries who are in the thickest of the fight against our traditional beliefs.

Another fact is that the celebration created an embarrassing situation for the Government. It did not know whether to abstain entirely, frankly and honestly to take part in it. The proper thing would have been to have designated the Minister of Public Instruction for the reason that the celebration was being held by the scientific bodies of the country. But M. Doumergue, the actual Minister, like so many others of his kind, be-longs to the political world which has the bad habit of trea ing both our religion and the past history of our religion and the past history of our nation with hatred and contemp'. If such a Minister presented himself at Cluny he would have felt ill at ease. Over and above that he would have run the risk of irritating most of his political followers. Nevertheless, as the Government did not want to appear to show its contempt for such a magnificent demonstration which had been inspired by patriotism and scientific enthusiasm, some official had to be sent. So they commissioned the Sub-Secretary of State for War M Sargant an ers while lawyer War, M. Sarrant, an ers while lawyer and journalist. In presence of that throng of learned men, who did not care a snap of their fingers for him, and forced as he was to face a religious past so suddenly restored to being, Sarraut, like the Government he represented, was extremely unsupportable. He sarraly unsupportable the sarraly unsupportable the sarraly unsupportable the sarraly unsupportable. comfortable. He scarcely opened his mouth, but nevertheless in the two or three words he was forced to utter, he was obliged to pay his respects to the religious glories of Old France against which the miliant free-thinkers of to-day are constantly

One would be inclined to think that those two words of timid and embar-rassed homage were of little account; France that meagre recognition is a symptom. It shows how arbitrary and factitious is the physiognomy that has been fastened on our country. In presence of the true France the party in power is in a

levelling their imprecations and their

The contest begun at Cluny has already shown itself e'sewhere; and we can reckon on such manifes ations becoming more and more frequent. In the scientific world there is a continual and grow-

play in a still brighter light the in- ing insurgency against the tyranny In the Footsteps of Father Damien. tellectual and social influence exer- of unbelief. It is especially cised by the monks. There in the noticeable in the works which our his Baudrillart, Rector of the Institut Catholique of Paris, summed up in a masterly fashion the relations of Chmy which have been imposed on us and with the Papacy. He pointed out the powerful and decisive co-operation the last quarter of a century. Chief which the Benedictines brought to every work of ecclesiastical reform during the 10th century and after. He told the story of the fierce war sisted upon, that up to 1789, the about Investitures with the lay princes who usurped and degraded the sacerdatal prerogatives. He described the stamped with the Government's scene at Canos a when the odious Emperor of Germany, Henry IV., had to bend the knee to Gregory VII., the champion of virtue, justice and morality.

Another part of the celebration consisted in the procession and the grand historical pageant which, with the costumes of the epoch, portrayed one of the visits to the Abbey by Saint of the colour based on such a large number among of the visits to the Abbey by Saint of the continuing his work among the lepers in the same lovely, joyful spirit that made Molokai a haven of peace for many a one afflicted with the living death of leprosy. Who is Joseph Dutton is another Damien, walking in his foots eps, and continuing his work among the lepers in the same lovely, joyful spirit that made Molokai a haven of peace for many a one afflicted with the living death of leprosy. Who is Joseph Dutton? many a one afflicted with the living death of leprosy. Who is Joseph Dutton is another band to be provided the provided to the approval, always describe the history of our long and glorious past as "dark and barbarous." Lo! now in the continuing his work among the lepers in the same lovely, joyful spirit that made Molokai a haven of peace for many a one afflicted.

Stamped with the Government's approval as "dark and barbarous." Lo! now in the continuing his work among the lepers in the same lovely, joyful spirit that made Molokai a haven of leprosy. Who is Joseph Dutton? The continuing his work among the lepers in the same lovely, joyful spirit that made Molokai a haven of leprosy. Who is Joseph Dutton? The continuing his work among the lepers in the same lovely, joyful spirit that made Molokai a haven of leprosy.

> whose results we may look with hope and confidence. It is this hope and this confidence which have prompted me to address these few words to the readers of America. Eugene Tavernier, Editor of the Univers, Paris.

What Makes a Great Life?

Do not try to do great things; you you may waste all your life waiting for the opportunity which may never come. But since little things are always claiming your attention, do them as they come, from a great motive, for the glory of God, to win His smile of approval and to do good to men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity, acting thus, than to stand on the high places of the field within view of all, and do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to

But no such act goes without the swift recompense of Christ. To fulfill faithfully the duties of your station; to use to the uttermost the gifts of your ministry; to bear chafing and trivial irritations as martyrs bore the pillory and the stake; to find the one noble trait in people who try to molest you; to put the kindest construction on unkind acts and words; to love with the love of God even the un-thankful and evil; to be content to be a fountain in the midst of a wild valley of stones, nourshing a tew lichens and wild flowers, or now and again a thirsty sheep; and to do this always, and not for the praise of man,

"Are you sure you have the position you want? questioned the student who was instructing his oung cousin in the use of his camera. That gives a pretty fair view of the building, but one from the other side may be better. You don't want to waste your material on a view just because it happens to be the first one you strike. Learning to estimate quickly the worth of views from different angles is a part of the

It is a part of life's business also, but it is an art that too few take the trouble to acquire, and judgment, temper and conduct are sadly distributed in consequence. The first view of any relation or happening is naturally our own-our side of it, how it affects us, our rights or wrongs in the matter. The ability to take a quick other-side view of it, to think how it must appear from our neighof the actual conditions of bor's angle of vision, how it would probably strike us if we stood where he stands, would save unnumbered quarrels and acts of injustice.

More people break the Golden Rule from failure to think of themselves in another's place and estimate the situation from his standpoint, than from any other cause. The estrange-ments and jealousies that so often divide household are due far less to intentional wrong or selfishness than to inability to see the other side.

No man who has added to the sum of human happiness ever dies. His words, his example, his sacrifices, are not "interred with his bones," but they live after him in his followers Father Damien's body, poisoned by the leper's touch, was carried out to the little lonely grave on the hillside but his spirit lives in the many hero'd souls who have, following his example, turned their backs upon home and friends, and the comforts of civilization, to serve the needy and to give comfort to the afflicted.

personality than I, who know him only through a few letters and bave learned to love that intense spirit of devotedness to the poorest of God's children. He is just a simple, everyday layman, as he describes himself in one of his letters. They call him brother, because he has associated with him four regul r brothers as

One day I wrote him, addressing him as Father Dutton, says Father Doyle, in the "Extension Magazine." By the next mail I got a no e to set me right. "I am not fit to be a Father." he writes, "though in 1882-2. I was about preparing for holy orders as an Episcopalian. The study led me to the Church and to Molokai. But a friend of the army and of later times, kept on, received the 'orders,' and is now archdeacon in New York. We exchange letters still, never touching on religion. He writes in beautiful appreciation of the work here and of old-time association."

Brother Dutton is a convert, then, from the Episcopal Church. He was with Father Damien three years, and when the hero of Molokai went down when the hero of Molokal went down to a premature death, through the dreadful scourge, Brother Dutton laid him away in the grave, but returned to take h's place among the sorrowing children. He must now be well up to sixty years, for he has had an experi-ence in the army, and then in prepar-a'ion for the ministry, and for twenty-five he has been among the leners. five he has been among the lepers.

He has never seen a typewriter.

He keeps in touch with all the activities of the Church of the United States, and, as a convert, he is particularly sympathetic with the work of convert-making as a result of the mission movement that centers about the Apo-tolic Mission House. A year ago, at Christmas, he wrote: "Along but for the sake of God—this makes a great life.

The Other-Side View.

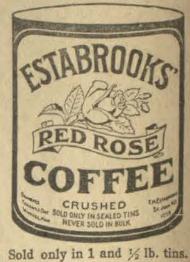
| Ago, at Christmas, he with the Christmas presents and greetings there comes a yellow engle (\$5 gold piece). It flew in, as it were; now it flies to you. A small were; now it flies to you. A small were now it flies to you. A small were now it flies to you. mite in your mighty work, with the hopes and gratitude of a convert." His early life at Molokai was one of

prayer and service. A highly edu-cated man, with cultivated tastes and in his early lise a devotee of society. Gay, handsome, the leader of his britinnt army set in the hey-dey of his early life, he turned away from it all to follow the footsteps of the lowly Damien-to wash the sores of the lepers, to minister to them in their last moments of dissolution, and to bring to them in their dark despair the light of hope to lead them into the world beyond.

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a century, and when inspired by faith and warmed by a glowing hope, such a life is akin to the joy of the saints. It transfigures all about it, and no wonder under its sweet shining the lepers' home has been transformed from what might have been a charnel house into Molokai the Blessed.

Practice total abstinence. It is your Dandruff

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John Black, Scottish Dominican

Martyr. (Continued from page 2) ather call him the friar's worst calum-

Lastly, the Earl of Bedford, that neal supporter of the Protestant ause and faithful servant of Elizaeth, accuses Black of having been ranke papiste and a min of evill hef." od gratis asseritur gratis nega-Bedjord was a man of such a very different stamp from Fr. John Black, that one almost unconsciously heinks from accepting his unqualified ondemnation of the friar. Perhaps he derived his information on this wint from Rundolph; they were ngether in Berwick at the time, and their letters to Ceeil, in which they speak of Black, were both written on the same day, March 13, 1565-66, Moreover, in the same breath in which he says that the friar was a man of evil life, he also declares that he was a rank Papist. Now this almost amounts to a contradiction in If he had simply said Papist, the assertion that Black was a bad pan might at least have been creditable. But the epithet rank, superla tive in meaning if not in grammar, demonstrates clearly that the friar was a Papist among the Papists, that he was ultra-Catholic. Surely, then, there is not room here for immorality.

As coming from his enemies, none of these accusations can affect the reputation of Friar Black. It seems to have been a common resource in those days to cast aspersions and candalous charges at one's opponent, to drag his name in the mire. Witness the examples of Cardinal Beaton a few years earlier, and of Mary Queen of Scots a little later, both grossly slandered by their eremies, and both by their friends as strenuously de-

Up to this point I have endeavored to refute the calumnies directly. But there is also an indirect proof of Friar Black's innocence. If we can show that Black was a man of exemplary life, it will be quite obvious that his morals must have been absolutely unimpeachable. Now, fortunately for the frair's reputation, this has been asserted, or at least implied, by all the Catholic historians who mention his name. Dempster (1628) styles him praeclarus Christi miles, ac invictus religionis Catholicae pancratiasta, and the like; George Con (1628) simply ev D. Dominici familia, as though Black's having remained a Dominican in those trying times was quite suffi-cient recommendation; Chalmers (1631) actually calls him Beatus Journes Blak. It is true that the first and last, the most emphatic of these writers, made a mistake as to the date of the friar's death, but surely this does not mean that they are to be considered untrustworthy on every other point. But even if this were so, would hardly matter, because, happily. Black's character is independent of the eulogies of these his-torians. Leslie, the famous Bishop of Ross, who wrote his history only three or four years after the friar's death, says he was a most strenuous champion of the orthodox faith and lso a man of the deepest learning. Moreover, the Jesuits in their "Report" referred to above, record (not later than 1594) that Sir John Bisck, as they call him, and certain other "Catholic preachers came forward who not only refuted the errors of the heretics with great spirit from the pulpit, but also kept the people to their duty when they were dropping away; and this they did by the publication of many works in the Scottish language. A little further on the account con-tinues: "At this time there was in Scotland a considerable number of scholars, well versed not only in scholastic theology, but in the works the fathers, and indeed, in every department of antiquity. These men held frequent public disputations with the heretical ministers, especially in the celebrated University of Aberdeen and in Edinburgh, which is the abode of royalty. By this means many persons were kept safe in the Catholic faith; for, even in the opinion of persons who were only moderately versed in such matters, the heretics were always defeated in discussions of this nature. It was impossible that a better mode of proceeding could be followed at a time when everything was done by violence and arms." The reader will allow that not many persons would have been "kept safe in the Catholic faith," nor have been saved from "dropping away" by a priest who was a public sinner.

This brings us to the last argument. Had John Black been a man of evil life, he could never have preserved intact, as he did, his great and good reputation among the Catholics of Scotland. At the time of his death he was styled by a Protestant Bishop Papistarum antesignanus, that is, held in great estimation among the Papists. Now, considering that at this period the Catholics had shrunk to a feeble minority, that the wheat and the chaff had been separated, that it was in fact a case no longer of degenerated quantity, but of surviving quality, it will be allowed that this argument of the opinion of Black's Catholic contemporaries is of consider-

The testimony of the old Catholic writers has been given, and I think that they are far more worthy of credence on such a subject as the morals of Friar Black than Randolph, Bedford and the infamous Knox, and that the statements of the former much more than neutralize those of the latter. Not only Uatholics, but all recent writers, have followed in their steps and carried on the tradition of the integrity of Black's character. Let me sum up with the words of one who was fully acquainted with the landerous accusations made against the Dominican. Friar Black, says Bellosheim, was "an exemplary priest and a staunch upholder of the ancient

The question of Black's claim to the title of martyr now remains to be dealt with. Dempster, Chalmers Questif and Echard and Hurter, in fact, "Yes, madam."

The question of Black's claim to the said quietly. Soft, cold water and lay it out flat on the table. Then with a small brush of the Excelsions?"

When the dirt is removed, dip the last and want away. the authority of the first two named, place the friar's death in 1503, state that he suffered markyrdom. But meeing that the frair was not killed at willies, the testimony of these willies with the swift hill swallows some willies.

Nevertheless, a conclusion almost enter the drifting clouds identical with theirs may be drawn A man going to his not indeed, he held as absolutely certain that Black was a martyr, for the simple reason that the fact cannot be absolutely demonstrated. But that this may be safely and legitimately inferred, and so be considered as morally certain, I shall now endeavor

As has been said, two old historians, As has been said, two old historians, Dempster and Chalmers, who have been generally followed by more recent writers, state that Friar Black was attacked and killed by the Reformers in January, 1562-63. Black, however, as we have seen, was not actually killed then. But we know that he stranged the Destree. he strenuously opposed the Protestants; he had been doing so all his life, both by word of mouth and by his pen. Moreover, his moral victory over Willock and the publication of his controversy with that apostate must have deeply offended the Reformers. I have therefore come to the conclusion that Black was indeed attacked by the Reformers at the time when Dempster and Chalmers say he was injured that he was taken for dead. Secondly, three years after this assault almost to a day — namely, January 6, 1556-68—the frair was again set upon and all but slain, and once more his assailants were the Reformers. Finally, on March 9, of this same year (1565-66), in the tumult followed Riccio's murder, Friar Black was attacked for the third time and at last killed. But by whom, and why? Rando'ph, after recording the triar's death, refers to the assault made upon him by the Reformers in the previous January and to the number of persons imprisoned on that account, and then adds the significant "Perchance some of them [were] the authors of his end." suggestion is all the more noticeable in that the names of "John Knox and John Craig, preachers," are on the first official list of those implicated in the murder of Riccio. And when, lastly, it is remembered that the turnult at Holyrood, during which the frair was slain, was created by the Reformers, the conclusion is irresistible that it was the Reformers who killed him. They had tried to kill him before, and had failed. But catching him now quite defenseless,

And now, why was he murdered? Bedford says that Black was killed at the same time as Riccio and "by like order." This may be true. But whereas there may be found in the letters printed in the Sate Papers manifest hints of the intended murder of Riccio, there are none with regard to the friar. Nor is there any more information to be found in the letters (or Knex's "History") written after his death. The Reformers, it seems, who could not speak of Fr. Black wi hout abus ng and maligning him, were not generous enough to supply us with details concerning his untimely end. But we know that Knox and Craig and their party were endeavoring to extirpate the Romish idolatry, and that they held that idolatry was punishable by death. We know that they had a special grudge against this Dominican for having dared to oppose their champion, Willock, and that he was a constant stumbling - block in their way. H s inexhaustible zeal and energy on beha f of the ancient faith was his one offense. This it was that had made the Reformers his +nemies and—the conclusion is na ural—this it was that occasioned his violent death. Therefore, I think, it may be considered as morally certain that Friar Black was a martyr. crashed out t Fr. John Back was rightly called Irish Brigade.

rus Christi mutes; for in an champion of Catholicism.

The Priest in Battle.

There is one chapter of especial interest to Irishmen in that historical interest to Irishmen in that historical romance, "The Special Messenger," by Robert W. Chambers. The Special Messenger is an educated young lady, who acts as she does throughout the story from a sense of loyalty to the Federal flag. The episode from which we quote below is episode from which we quote below is the opening of a charge of the Irish regiments under General Sheridan in Missouri. Secret information has been systematically given to the enemy by a Confederate gentleman, and Sheridan on the eve of the battle commissions the Special Messenger to unravel the disconcerting mystery. The spy is discovered in the person of one of Sheridan's own staff, who has successfully impersonated a dead officer, and at the very moment of the battle is engaged in signalling. work. Father Cerby is an army chaplain, whose remains have since been honored by the Republic. The fiction from which we quote is founded on a grim incident in the Civil War, and the brilliant author who is not, we believe. a Catholic, has done it historic justice. Here are the passages, with most of the connecting story eliminated:

"What are those troops over there, General?" pointing through the door-

way. "The Excelsions—Irish Brigade."

At intervals during the afternoon orderlies came to the hill; one or two general officers and their staffs arrived for brief consultations, and departed

Union left; minute by minute the racket swelled as battery after battery joined in the din.

Behind her the signal flags were fluttering wildly once more; a priest, standing near her, turned nodding; Our boys will be going in before

all in that year, the testimony of these and skimmed along the edges of the writers on this particular point may smoke as though inviting him. From boards, take equal parts of fuller's

perhaps be considered of little value. her rocky height she saw the priest earth and pearl ash, one quarter of

from other and contemporary records.

I use the word almost because it cannot indeed by both and she's was she not about marks, allowing it to remain unnot indeed by both almost because it cannot indeed by the both almost because it cannot indeed by the both almost because it cannot be both almost

A moment later the troopers mounted and cantered off down the hill, veering wide to skirt the head of a column of infantry marching in; and when the Special Messenger started to return she found masses of men threatening to separate her from her prisoner - sunburnt, sweating

Their officers rode shead, thrashing through the moist grass; a forest of bayonets swayed in the sun; flag after flag passed, slanting the masses

She and her prisoner looked on, the flag of the 634 New York swept by; the flags of the 69th and SSth followed A moment later the columns halted.

"Your Excelsiors," said Moray. "They're under fire already, Shall we move on?

"Father Corby, the chaplain," she murmured. A soldier in the ranks, standing with ordered arms, fell straight backward, heavily; a corporal near him doubled

up with a grunt.
The Special Messenger heard bullets smacking on rocks : beard their full impact as they struck living bodies; saw them knock men flat. Meanwhile the flags drooped above the halted ranks, their folds stirred lazily, fell, and scarrely moved, the platoon

in the smoke yonder. A priest passed them in the smoke;

fire rolled on unbroken somewhere out

her prisoner raised his hand to the visor of his cap. "Attention! Attention!" a far voice cried, and the warning ran from rank to rank taken up in turn by officer and officer. Father Corby was climbing to the summit of a mound close by; an order rang out, bugles repeated it, and the blue ranks faced their chaplain.

Then the priest from his rocky pulpit raised his ringing voice in explanation. He told the three regiments of the Irish Brigade - now scarcely more than three battalions of two companies each — that every soldier there could receive the benefit of Absolution by making a sincere act of contrition and resolving, on first opportunity, to confess.

He told them that they were going to be sent into battle; he urged them to do their duty : reminded them of the high and sacred meture of their trust as soldiers of the Republic, and ended by warning them that the Catholic Church refuses Christian burial to him who deserts his flag.

In the deep bat le field silence the priest raised up his hands; three regiments sank to their knees as a single man, and the Special Messenger and her prisoner knelt with them.

"Dominus noster Jesus Christus vos absolvat, et ego, auctoritate ipius, vos absolve ab omne vinculo-The thunder of the guns drowned

the priest's voice for a moment, then it sounded again, firm and clear: "Absolvo vos a peccatis-" The roar of artillery blotted out the word; then again they rang out "In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti! Amen."

The officers had remounted now, their horses plunging in the smoke; the bags were moving forward; rivers of bayonets flowed into the maelstrom where the red lightning played incessantly. Then from their front crashed out the first volley of the

age of bitter religious warfare, he their officers. Men were talling died, as he had lived, an invincible everywhere; a dying horse kicked a their officers. whole file into confusion. Suddenly a shell fell in their midst, another,

another, tearing flery right of way.

The Special Messenger, on her knees in the smoke, looked up and around as a priest bent above her. - The New York Freeman's Journal.

Facts Worth Remembering.

Table-salt applied with a wet cloth will remove egg-stains from silver.
In cooking rice use plenty of water, and put in a little salt and half a teaspoonful of vinegar or a little squeeze of lemon juice. This will make the rice white and keep the grains separate.

To remove stains of iron-rust from cotton garments, saturate the stain with lemon juice, then cover it with salt, and expose the garments to the sun for an hour. Rinse well in cold water afterwards.

Eggs which are cracked can be boiled without wasting the contents if the crack is smeared with butter and dipped in salt; put into a sauce-pan of cold water, and let it boil gently for one minute,

When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is required, but powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of

Oil and powdered bath brick form a capital cleanser of fire - irons and fenders, as it prevents the steel from rusting quickly and produces a bril-liant polish. This need not be used oftener than every two or three, weeks, bath brick alone being sufficient at other times.

at a sharp gallop down hill.

About 3 o'clock there came an which will not tread off, dissolve half unexpected roar of artillery from the a pound of powdered glue in a pint of water over a slow fire. When quite melted remove from the fire and stir into it gradually a pound of powdered whitening. Apply it to the step with a rather hard brush. If the mixture becomes too stiff add more water.

To clean a mackintosh, dip it into

garment in several waters to get rid of the suds, but do not wring it. It should then be hung out in the air to Apply to dry, but must not on any account be

a pound of each in a quart of soft touched for twelve hours, after which it can be scoured off with sand and water. A floor that is much spotted with grease may be completely washed over with the mixture and scoured thoroughly on the following day. Ink stains can be removed from boards by strong vinegar or by rubbing the stains with salts of lemon.

If an iron saucepan has been burnt dirty faced men, clutching their rifle do not pour cold water into it whilst it is hot, as it might crack it. Pour in hot water, and when that and the saucepan are quite cool empty it away and refill the saucepan with cold water in which a good quantity of oda has been dissolved. stand for an hour, then heat the water slowly, let it boil, and then simmer for a quarter of an hour ; let it stand until the water is cool enough for the hands to be put it, then clean the saucepan in the usual way with the pot-brush, and it will quickly become quite clean.

Maritime Union.

Maritime union is in the air. The rapid increase of population in west-ern Canada, and the certainty that after the redistribution of seats in the Commons following upon next year's census the territory west of Superior will have a considerably larger representation at Ottawa than the three Maritime Provinces, give ccasion for the discussion of a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. It will be an exceedingly difficult and delicate operation to combine three Provinces so proud of their history and their achievement. The questions of a new name of a capital for the united Provinces, and of the proportional representation in the new Assembly of the various units in the consolidation loom up large. There is a good deal of jealousy between St. John and Halifax, and it is probable that the influence of each city would be directed toward preventing the Assembly from choosing the other as capital. Frederiction, the present apital of New Brunswick, would be likely to resent rather keenly any movement that would be derogatory to its dignity. There would be little possibility of Charlottetown, the charming capital of Prince Edward Island, becoming the seat of the government of the united Maritime Provinces, and therefore Charlotte-town would hardly be enthusiastic in the cause of union. Nor are these rivalries of the chief cities the only serious obstacle in the way of union There are diverse industrial interests n the various Provinces that no doubt feel safer under the present system. Nova Scotia's Assembly specializes in egislation regarding fisheries, while New Brunswick legislators are experts on forest problems, The Prince Edward Islanders are farmers, and the problems of the farm are their special concern. There would be in the minds of many business men of the various Provinces indisposition to entrust the legislative control of their affairs to a new Legislature composed in a large measure of men who had never studied the conditions of business in all the Prov-

But if the interests tending to the perpetuation of present conditions are powerful, destiny itself seems to be on the side of the union. The men of eastern Canada are intellectually the peers of any in the Dominion. They will not always be content to see the tide of immigration pass through their route to the West making some effort to attract the new-comers to the development of the exceedingly rich natural resources of the Maritime region. There is room for several millions of people in the Provinces by the sea, and only by union can their inhabitants establish adequate emigration bureaux in Great Britain and obtain their due influence in the national councils at Ottawa. ThreelittleProvinces inthree little boats are not nearly so impressive as one good big craft would be manned by Nova Scotians and New Bruns-wickers and Prince Edward Islanders all pulling together.—Toronto Globe.

Advice to Girls.

A girl who looks on while her friend who is known as "easy" is apparently having a glorious time, wonders whether good breeding is not oldfashioned. But it is not the girl who cares little how she talks, where she goes unchaperoned or how free and easy she permits her man friends to

be who wins out in the end.

It is hard in this age to have too high a standard of self-respect. Permitted liberties are so much greater than a generation ago that one needs watchfulness not to overstep the line

A girl need not be a prude because she does not believe in familiarties of speech or touch. When once she has ade her position and standards c'ear she can have just as good a time and far more respect than her friend who

Because a girl is particular it does not follow she must be slow. Given a sense of fun, readiness to be amused by everything that comes along and a tongue that doesn's backbite, and a nice girl need never lack attention because she does not believe in always sitting in corners and frowns upon dubious jokes. - Brooklyn Tablet.

Laborers Wanted

Laborers and Carpenters Wanted at once.

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

Two Minute Talks About RANGE for Goal or Wood



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

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

McClary's

Stands for Guaranteed Quality

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

For Sale by D. G. KIRK

Children Often Need a laxative—but you cannot be too careful what you give them. Harsh purgatives injure the bowels and pave the way for

life-long troubles. The new

effectively without irritating the bowels

or causing any discomfort. The children like them for they taste like candy. One of the most popular of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c, and we will mall them. 20 National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, . . . Montreal.

Moir's lates (hocolates

THE variety of flavors in a box of Moir's chocolates is so great that each bon-bon is a really delightful surprise. The selection of Moir's Chocolates, with their smooth, thick, purechocolate coatings, is an indication of your refined, delicate taste. Try Moir's today.



"BEAVER FLOUR" is the unfailing friend of the housewife. It saves her the trouble of keeping two kinds of flour-one for bread and another for pastry. Being a perfect blend of Manitoba Spring wheat and Ontario Fall wheat, it gives to bread the rich, nutritious properties of the former and the lighter qualities of the latter, making a large white loaf of delicate texture and exquisite flavor.

Pastry, biscuits and cakes, made with BEAVER FLOUR cannot be excelled. Ask your Grocer for it today.

DEALERS-Write for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

The T. H. TAYLOR CO. Limited, Chatham, Ont.

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LOCAL ITEMS

DR. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, Nov. 1st and 2nd.

THE CHANGE in the Intercolonial Railway time-table for the winter months was made on Monday. Be-tween New Glasgow and Sydney there is no change in the number of trains nor in the running hours, other than in the fast freight going east, which now arrives at 4.04.

life.

At Holy Rosary Church, Vancouver, B. C., on Monday, Oct. 10th, marriage was solemnized between Mr. J. S. McDonald of Seattle and Miss S. J. Doyle, daughter of Mathew Doyle, Esq., Margaree, C. B. Nuptial mass was celebrated by the officiating clergyman, Rev. Father E. N. Connolly, O. M. I., after which the happy couple boarded the steamer Iroquois for Seattle, where Mr. and Mrs. McDonald intend residing. They will be at home on 1711½ East Fir St., after Oct 28th. Their friends in the East join in wishing them many prosperous years of happy THE JUDGING of the fields in the prize competition for fields of turnips, the prize for which was offered by R. R. Griffin, barrister, was completed yesterday. The judges, Mrs. S. J. Moore and F. L. Fuller of Truro, had not totalled their scoring in the many prosperous years of happy wedded life, various fields entered in the competition at the time of the departure of the train, but will send the results for publication next week. There Previously acknowledged, A Kirk, Antigonish James McDonald, St. Ninian were eight fields in the competition—four at Clydesdale, two at Fairmont, one at Lochaber at one at the Harbor.

DROWNED NEAR ARICHAT.-A very sad double-drowning accident occur-red off Richard's Cove on Tuesday afternoon in which Simon Richard Dr. W. H. Macdonald, jr., of Antigonish, is on a trip to Boston. and his son Paul, a smart boy of 15, lost their lives. The unfortunate men were on a voyage to Petit de Grat for wood when a squall upset the boat, which sank almost immediately. Richard was rescued from the water, but could not be resusciated. The body of his son was recovered later. The unfortunate man was about 50 years of age and leaves a large family. -Richmond Record.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD," made famous by Denman Thompson, will be presented at the Celtic Hall on Saturday evening next by a company of all Canadian players, several of whomare talented; New Glasgow people. The Company has been touring the Maritime Provinces, and almost everywhere is greeted with crowded houses. Of the presentation in St. John, N. B., the Telegraph says; N. W. Mason as Joshua Whitcomb scored an unquali-fied success, his comedy being very good and not overdone. Harry Murray was his leading support as Cy Prime and his work throughout was excellent. Miss Della Olding was another who scored a marked success. She has a sweet voice and her solos were features of the performance. Miss Newington also acted and sang well. In her solo in the second act she had to respond to several encores. The singing of the Old Homestead quartette was greatly enjoyed by the audience, as also was the rendering of several well known hymns by the Grace church choir. The other members of the company who shared in the success of the play were Clarence Cameron, Finley Fraser, Chas. Sim-mons, Cyrus Muldoon, Sam Murphy, John Leonard, Edith Melvin, Dot Pattis, Edith Davis, Isabel McIntyre and Mable Grant,

SHOULD there be any people who question the energy and zeal of Antigonish men and women towards a work of public charity, they need only be reminded that the continued generosity and labor of these men and women are an evident proof to the contrary. Last week a few ladies of the town decided that something should be done to increase the local hospital fund, about which THE CASKET chronicles something each week, and, through their spirit of organization, a musical entertainment was decided upon, to take place tonight. A fine programme has been arranged. We confidently feel that the entertainment will give satisfaction to the large audience that is expected to patronize it. The object of the concert is certainly a charit-able and beautiful one. Let all be present, to encourage and help those who have devoted their time to the organization of this "soiree," not for any selfish motives, but merely for the purpose of adding to the hospital contributions an item worthy of consideration. By doing so, we shall belong to the chosen num-bers to whom has been promised that "a cup of water given to the poor will receive its reward." The ladies and gentlemen who have kindly agreed to take part are clever amateur entertainers, and a pleasant evenings entertainment is promised.

HYMENEAL. — At the Cathedral, Antigonish, on Wednesday, 19th inst.. Rev. Father Gillis, P. P., joined in holy wedlock D. A. McVarish, of holy wedlock D. A. McVarish, of Kingsville, Inv. Co., and Miss Jessie Chisholm of Antigonish. Miss Margaret Chisholm of North Grant assisted the bride, while Mr. Dan A. McCormick of Sydney did the honors for the groom. After partaking of a substantial wedding repast at the home of the bride the happy couple boarded the noon train for their fature home in Kingsville amid shours SINGER SEWING MACHINES future home in Kingsville amid shours of rice and the good wishes of friends, who accompanied them to the depot. St. Rose de Lima Church, Littleton,

St. Rose de Lima Church, Littleton, N. H., was the scene of a very inferesting wedding ceremony on the 18th inst., when Mr. John H. McDonald and Miss Mary Hogan were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. J. H. Riley, P. P. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Mary C. Davidson, while Mr. Edmond Rioux did like honours for the goom. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents which testify to the esteem in which they are held. After a in which they are held. After a sumptuous dinner at the home of the bride's sister (Mrs. Ed. Davidson), the happy couple left, amid showers of rice, on the afternoon train on a wedding tour. All join in wishing Mr. an'l Mrs. McDonald a long and happy wedded life.

St. Peter's Church, St. Peters, Richmond County, was the scene of a

mond County, was the scene of a happy event on Tuesday morning, the 20th, when Miss Margart Gillis became the bride of Archibald J. McDonald of Iona, Victoria County. The Nuptial

Among the Advertisers.

Go to Bonner's for Thanksgiving and halloween cards.

Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Michael Gillis, assistant priest at St. Ninian's Cathedral, a brother of the

future home in Iona, where Mr. Mac-

Donald holds a responsible position in the employment of the Dominion Government. Their many friends wish them a long and happy wedded

Hospital Building Fund.

Personals.

W. J. Delaney of Lakevale, Ant., left last Thursday for Butte, Montana.

Mrs. Colin Chisholm and child and Miss Margaret Gillis, all of Dover, N. H., left on Tuesday for home, after

spending the summer at Glen Alpine,

Mr. James McDonald of St. Ninian

Street, Antigonish, left yesterday to return to Cobalt. Ont., after a short visit at home. He was accompanied

by Mr. John McIntosh of Briley Brook, Ant., who will spend the

Mr. Rod. MacDonald, printer, Antigonish, Mrs. McDonald and

child, left on Monday for San Diego.

California. For the past two years Mrs. McDonald has been in very poor health, and it is with the hope of improving her health that they have gone to California, where Mrs. Donald's father resides. Mr. McDonald has been on The Casket's mechanical staff for many years. He is a most compatent and reliable.

He is a most competent and reliable

workman, and it is with sincere

regret we lose his services. We hope that the change of climate will prove beneficial to Mrs.

CELTIC HALL,

One Night Only,

Mason & Fraser present that ever

popular success

Homestead

with Mr. Mason himself in the role o

JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

A competent cast of

20 Canadian Players

including The Old Homestead Quar-tette and Grace Church Choir.

Special Scenery and Effects.

Prices 50c. 35c., 25c.

Seats on sale at D. Chisholm's store.

Property for Sale.

The property at Port Mulgrave formerly occupied by the late David Webb, containing two acres of land, house, barn and outhoutes. Also store and water lot. Write or apply to

If you want a machine to give good satisfaction, run easy and last a life-time, BUY A SINGER Get our piles and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

S. G. KEATING, Agent

: : Antigonish

College St ,

WILLIAM McDONALD, Mulgrave, or to MARY WEBB, Harbor au Bouche.

winter at Cobalt.

McDonald's health.

St., Antigonish,

Allan McDonald, barrister

Antigonish

bride. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Gillis. Alexander N. McDonald, brother of the groom, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald left the same morning for their Girl wanted, for general housework. Apply at Casket Office. To rent, 3 rooms. Apply to Mrs. O'Brien, Pleasant Street.

Go to Bonner's for Thanksgiving and Halloween cards.

Rat poison-the most effective kind, -25c. per box, at Bonner's.

Rock salt, linseed meal, oil cake and cheese rennet at Bonner's.

For sale, one pure bred Ayrshire bull calf. Address, Box 429, Anti-For sale, at once, a number of little

pigs. Apply to Alex R. Cameron, Ashdale.

Don't forget thanksgiving and halloween cards—2000 just opened at

Lost between Celtic Hall and Whidden's a rain-coat. Finder please

leave at Casket Office. For sale, a pure bred Holstein bull calf. Highly bred. Apply to Colin F. McAdam, West River.

For sale, good milk cow, due to calve between Christmas and New Year's. John H. Cameron, Glen Apline.

Lost, in Town, on Main Street, on Friday, a purse containing about \$4.35. Finder will confer a great 20 00 favour on owner by leaving it at Casket Office.

The young man who took a watch from a Town store will get till Mon-day noon to mail it back, after that a constable will bring him and the watch in.

Lost, in the store of Chisholm, Sweet & Co., or on Hawthorn Street, on Sept. 17, a \$20 bill. Finder will confer Mr. J. A. McDougall of Lakevale is now fully recovered from a broken leg, sustained three months ago. a great favour on owner and will be rewarded by leaving same at Casket Office. After a pleasant visit with friends at Dunmore, Ant., Mrs. McNeil and child started on Tuesday to return

New customers every week are sending their laundry, cleaning and dyeing to our agent, T. J. Bonner, our work is superior in all lines—you are sure to be pleased Ungar's Big Laundry Dye works.

Farmers having beef to dispose of any time during the winter will find it to their advantage to book it at the College, where the highest cash price is always paid.

Election Card

To the Electors of Polling District No. 5, Lochaber:

LABTES AND GENTLEMEN,— At the request of many of you, I have consented to again offer for the position of Councillor at the election to be held on the 15th of November. If elected I shall endeavor, as in the past, to serve you faithfully. Your obedient servany, PATRICK WALL

SALE.

A pure-bred Ayrshire Bull, 18 months old. JOHN V. MACPHERSON, Upper South River, Antigonish Co.

1,000 Dressed Hogs.

Cash paid for Pork every Tuesday

Write or Phone us. D. D. MACDONALD & Co.

Landfor Sale

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

Election, Card

To the Electors of Polling Districts

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN - At the request of a large number of you I have consented to become a candidate for the office of councillor at the forthcoming Municipal elections. If elected shall do my utmost to serve your best interests.
RODERICK FRASER.

S. S. Harbor, Oct. 19th, 1910.

ELECTION CARD.

To the Electors of District No. 6, South

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: § At the request of many of you, I have consented to be a candidate at the forthcomins 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 taxation within limits, consistent with the requirements of the Municipality.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servart, W. D. Cameron. South River, Oct. 12, 1910.

Election Card

THE CASKET

To the Electors of Polling District

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, - At the request of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — At the request of a large number of the ratepayers of the district is have consented to be a candidate for the office of Municipal Councillor. If honored with your confidence I shall endeavor to promote the best interest of the Municipality in general, and district No. 4 in particular

Yours respectfully,

HUGH McLELLAN.

Salt Springs, Oct. 19th, 1910.

Election Card!

To the Electors of Polling District No.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — In compliance with the wishes of many of the electors of our district, I have consented to become a candidate at the coming Municipal Elections.

My active interest during recent years in the affairs of our district, is an earnest of a continued zeal in these matters in the future. Relying upon your cerdial support of my candidacy.

I am, most respectfully.
A. J. MACGILLIVRAY.
Dunmaglass, Oct. 18th. 1910.

Election Card

To the Electors of Polling District No.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the forthcoming election for the office of Municipal Councillor I shall be a candidate, and will try to deserve any confidence with which you may be pleased to intrust me
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN A. McLEOD,
Harbour Road, Oct. 20th, 1910,

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

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable farm at Harbor Road, 5 miles from Antigonish. The farm contains 80 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, ELIZABEFH 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,

100 acres woodland at Briley Brook Terms easy. Inspection invited. Write, or apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, September 20th, 1910. Antigonish

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction, on Saturday, October 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m.,

in front of the store on Main Street, Town of Antigonish, formerly owned by the late Captain Daniel McDonald, the following household goods, etc.:

1 Walnut Parlor Suite;
1 Centre and other Tables,
Stands, etc.;
1 Solid Walnut Extension Table;

2 Old - fashioned Sofas, one with Mahogany frame; Bureaus, Commodes, Bedsteads, Hat Rack, Bookcase:

1 Old-Fashioned Franklin Stove and other Stoves; Dishes, Pictures, Cradles, and a lot of Knick-

1 Sleigh and Carriage, etc., etc.

Terms: Cash. F. H. McPhie, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., October 26th, 1910.



Trappers, Attention!

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

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Antigonish,

Top Coat Time

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

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

Swell, Smart and Snappy Garments

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

Tailored by Expert Workmen

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

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

COME

Palace Clothing Company

Antigonish, N. S.

The New Victor Gramophone Records for September are Here.

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

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

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

COME AND HEAR THE NEW RECORDS.

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co.

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

Furnaces, Stoves and Tinware

Now in Stock at

D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium.

A large and well selected assortment of

Coal and Wood Ranges, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Stove Pipe and Elbows, Coal, Hods and Shovels, Granite and Enamelledware, Pieced and Stamped Tinware.

Examine our stock and get our prices before purchasing.

.. Furnaces ..

When in need of a heating outfit-either hot air hot water or steam, send or bring us a list of your requirements and let us figure on it with you. We supply the best goods in this line and at reasonable

Estimates furnished, and all kinds of heating and plumbing neatly and promptly done.

D. G. KIRK Antigonish, N. S.

When visiting the Fall Fair this week call in and see our nicely assorted stock of

Groceries, Fruit and Confectionery

Crockery and Glassware of the Latest designs.

Highest prices paid for produce of all kinds. Careful attention given to all mail orders.

ALSO...

HALEY'S MARKET and get the biggest prices on the market for everything you have.

WANTED

Thousands of Hides, Pelts and

Calf Skins,

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

Wool, Talow, Etc.



FIVE DAYS' FREE TRIAL

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

Nickel, 15 Jewels, Settings, Exposed Pallets; cut Expansion Balance; Patent Brequet Hairspring, hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, polished and gilded under plate. The case is made by the American Watch Case Company, and is one of the very best Gold Filled Cases made. I Will replace at any time, should it prove unsatisfactory. Mail your name and address now for Free Trial, to Jewelry Department of

THE OPTICIAN AND JEWELER ANTIGONISH,

All our stock is new and complete. We also handle a fine line of

Beaver Flour for Sale

D. R. Graham S. ARSCOTT & CO.Y