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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

The newspapers are fairly falling over each other to be first with the lies about the United States and Mexico.

The time for making the jubilee expires on the 8th of December. Of course no Catholic worthy of the name will neglect to make it.

The American news agencies and newspapers are hard at work manufacturing a public opinion that may be expected to justify American armed interference in Mexico. Can they repeat their performance of 1897 and 1898 in regard to Cuba?

An Anglican paper in England, the organ of an Anglican religious association, is sending out memorial cards which call for prayers for the dead; and on these cards are the words, "Jesus, Mercy, Mary, help." The vanguard of the Church of England is coming closer to Catholicity all the time.

For a week we had it dinned in our ears that the United States had ordered Huerta to resign. Taking that as a fact, the papers gave us, day after day, long dissertations on all possible occurrences to follow, not to follow, or already followed, on that order. Then they calmly told us that there had really been no such order, but merely something which might be taken to mean the same thing. Wonderful system! Wonderful credulity that pays for, and swallows whole the output of that system!

The boast that Belfast pays such a large proportion of the revenue of Ireland is not true. Belfast is a great distributing centre for imported goods and the duty is paid there on those goods. Montreal is a great distributing point for imported goods; and the duty is paid there on those goods. But where would Montreal be if her distributing area were no larger than her own city limits or her immediate surroundings? Where would Belfast be, in the like case? Montreal distributes goods over all Canada; and those who buy them pay the duty. Belfast sends goods all over Ireland; and those who buy them pay the duty. We do not credit Montreal with all the duties paid there; and we cannot credit Belfast with all the duties paid there. But a lie is a useful thing with which to fool people who never think; and therefore this lie about Belfast will be repeated over and over for a long time to come.

The sensationalism of the press respecting the present situation in Mexico shows us how little real progress has been made in furnishing the public with facts concerning current events. In both Canada and the United States, political news reporting passed years ago into a jest and a by-word. No body of men in either country, receives less respect than those who earn a disreputable living by a mean, sordid, contemptible daily output of lies regarding politics and politicians. One might suppose, however that in international matters, some slight effort might be made to tell the truth. On the contrary, the leading public are worse deceived in this than in the news of home politics; for, in the matter of home politics, they have a clearer notion of the unscrupulous methods used, and, between two sets of lies they sometimes guess the truth; but, in the matter of international politics, their general information is not sufficient to enable them to pick out any truth from the mass of whole-cloth falsehoods. The new facilities for transmission of news, instead of aiding truth, have been made the powerful instruments of fraud and falsification. Once upon a time, it was possible to get some reliable information as to what was going on, when true nations were at

war, or engaged in a dispute which interested the world; but now, telegraph, cable, wireless and telephone, are all choked and flooded with masses and torrents of lies—lies—lies. The truth of our statement will be at once recognized by all who tried to follow the progress of the Boer war, the Russo-Japanese war, the Spanish-American war, the Turco-Italian war, or the Balkan war.

Reading the crazy columns of the daily papers, these days, wading through the Spin-out despatches, dated Mexico City, and made in New York; or, at the best, made in Mexico City out of the imaginations of lying correspondents, we cannot but reflect upon the manner in which the people of the world have formed their opinions of each other. Peoples, races, nations, have never been content merely to fight each other with guns and swords and bayonets. Disagreeing, disputing, contending, fighting, they have always lied about each other, as the disputes, contentions or fights went on. And we are sorry to say that English-speaking peoples have been pre-eminent in this method of warfare. So far are the English-speaking races from thinking the things their forefathers thought about France and Frenchmen, that they can hardly believe that those things were once believed. France and England were within sight of each other; but, generations, aye, for centuries, Englishmen generally, look upon Frenchmen as ignorant, degraded, cruel, treacherous, cowardly, and inefficient in war. Such views are no longer held; but there still exists in English-speaking lands, a sort of general prejudice against the French race, which is, however, at the present time more a prejudice against the Catholic Church than against Frenchmen as Frenchmen. Great Britain held the same, or similar, opinions of Spain and the Spaniards; and of Italy and the Italians; and, to a great extent, is still deeply prejudiced against them. And as for English opinion of Ireland, those who have read this paper for the past year, have some idea of the centuries of lies, contempt, and ridicule, poured out upon that unfortunate land and its people. One might have supposed that, in a new country, and under new influences, the imported prejudices of Europe would disappear; but the anti-Spanish furor which preceded the Spanish-American war showed that, so far as Spain was concerned, two centuries or so had not destroyed the ingrained prejudices begotten of a long-established system of calumny. British opinion of Russia, for fifty or sixty years, was so ill-informed and ignorant as to make us blush now to think of it; and it has only been modified since the time, a few years ago, when defeat by the Japanese put Russia on one side as a menace to Great Britain's power in the far East. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, this lamentable British ignorance of Russia and the Russians was fully reflected in the press of the United States. The existence of so much prejudice was, and is, due to lies, for the most part. It was not considered sufficient, in the time of Napoleon, to say against him the many things that could truly be said against him: The lowest, meanest, lies were instilled into the minds of Englishmen. We may say the same concerning several Kings of Spain who were supposed to be rivals of English monarchs. In part, these lies were the result of war; and in part war resulted from lies. Politics, for generations consisted chiefly of the way to start a war the way to keep a war going, or the way to end a war. Lies were a useful stock-in-trade at all times. The most incredible statements concerning France and Spain were believed in England, and not only believed, but made part of the English nationality, so that a man who, for one moment, hinted at any other opinion, was in danger. How little, national, or international, attitudes and information had improved on this side of the Atlantic, up to fifteen years ago, was fully shown in the American press at the time of the Boer war. Two years later, a large section of public opinion in Great Britain fell under the influence of a systematic misrepresentation of the Boers; and Great Britain came pretty near to disgracing herself by treating that fine people to as cruel a slandering as French suffered at her hands in Napoleon's time. Indeed, hardly Napoleon himself was ever worse abused than was Paul Kruger. In this case, however, some improvement appeared, a considerable party, in

public life and in the press, resented this wholesale calumny of a people who might be wrong, but were not, because of that, necessarily devils, newly-come-up from the pit. Indications appeared that, though it will always be possible to lie and deceive, it will in future not be possible to make those lies into a solid and unanimous public opinion. So much for Great Britain. We must say, that the United States showed no such hopeful signs at the time of the Spanish war. Only one paper that we know of, in all that great nation, had anything to say against the war: *The Western Watchman*. Few voices were raised, or pens wet, to contradict the gross and widespread lies concerning Spain and the Spaniards. We have now before us some prospect of another international conflict—between the same country and Mexico. All signs point to a furious outburst of anti-Mexican prejudice. Several American magazines have done their best, for some years past, to misrepresent and vilify Mexico and the Mexicans. Parsons and missionary agents and Bible Societies have specialized on Mexico for a long time past. Being driven off from lying about the Church at home, by awakened common-sense, and by ridicule, the thousand slanders which have done duty in all countries for centuries have been hurled at Mexico and Spanish-America for some years past. Even now, before actual conflict, the press despatches are three-fourths false. If war comes, we shall have a repetition of the press campaign of 1898.

A SEARCH FOR FOREFATHERS.

(Continued.)

We now give particulars concerning some of the Baptist sects mentioned in our first article. The first Baptist congregations in England were organized in the 17th century. Almost from the start the sect was divided into "General" Baptists who believed in the universal character of Christ's redemption, and "particular" Baptists who believed that it was intended only for the elect. The origin of the "General" Baptists is connected with the name of John Smyth, a minister at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, who had separated from the Church of England. It was some years after this that he rejected infant baptism. Mr. Smyth died in 1612, and it was not until after 1640 that the "General" Baptists began to claim that immersion was the only valid mode of baptism. A century later most of them had become Unitarians. Dan Taylor organized the orthodox portion of them into the "New Connexion" of the "General" Baptists. The "Old Connexion" portion of them merged with the Unitarians, and then the names "New Connexion" and "Old Connexion" disappeared.

The "Particular" Baptists were organized in England in 1633 by members of a "separated" church in London, their first minister being John Spillsbury. In 1640 they first took up the idea that immersion was the only real baptism. Richard Blunt was sent to the Netherlands to be immersed, and on his return began to immerse others. For some time the "Particular" Baptists were largely tinged with Calvinism, condemned missionary activity, and bordered on fatalism. They afterwards changed their opinions in these respects.

In the United States the first Baptist Church was established by Roger Williams in the 17th century. He had been a minister of the Church of England, who became a "Separatist," and came to America. He began to act as a minister in Salem in 1631 or 1632. It was not till 1639 that he repudiated infant baptism, decided that his own baptism in his childhood was no good, and was re-baptized. Of the first American Baptist congregations, some were "General" and some "Particular," following the division in England, mentioned above. The "Particular" Baptists came to be called "Regular" Baptists. In 1845 and information had improved on this side of the Atlantic, up to fifteen years ago, was fully shown in the American press at the time of the Boer war. Two years later, a large section of public opinion in Great Britain fell under the influence of a systematic misrepresentation of the Boers; and Great Britain came pretty near to disgracing herself by treating that fine people to as cruel a slandering as French suffered at her hands in Napoleon's time. Indeed, hardly Napoleon himself was ever worse abused than was Paul Kruger. In this case, however, some improvement appeared, a considerable party, in

"The Baptist Church of Christ" was started in Tennessee about 1808, and holds a mild form of Calvinism, and admits feet-washing as a religious ordinance. "The Campbellites" began in the early part of the 19th century. They were an outgrowth of a movement in favor of the Bible alone without creeds, and were organized by Thomas

and Alexander Campbell, father and son.

"The Demkards," also called "German Baptists" or "Brethren," were founded in Germany in 1708 by Alexander Mack. Divisions have taken place amongst them. They practice three-fold immersion.

The "Freewill Baptists" are like the English "General Baptists" in doctrine and practice. They exist in two distinct bodies, one older than the other. The older was founded in North Carolina. Many of its members afterwards joined the "Regular" Baptists. Those who did not join became known as the "Free-Willers," and, later, as the "Original Freewill Baptists." The other and larger body, now called "Free Baptists," was founded in New Hampshire by Benjamin Randall. In 1841 they were joined by the "Free-Communion" Baptists of New York. The "Original Freewill Baptists," says the "Encyclopedia Americana," "practice feet-washing and anointing the sick with oil as gospel ordinances." The "Free Baptists" are Arminian in theology and practice "open" communion.

The "Old School" Baptists are also known as "Primitive" Baptists, "Anti-Mission" Baptists and "Hard-Shell" Baptists. They set up for themselves in opposition to foreign missions, which opposition was based on Calvinistic fatalism.

The "Second Advent" body of Baptists was founded by William Miller, who predicted the speedy end of the world.

The "Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian Baptists" take their peculiar doctrine from Daniel Parker. Their doctrine of two seeds, one of good, one of evil, is similar to part of the ancient Manichean heresy, which is abhorred alike by Protestants and Catholics.

The difference between the "Separate" and "United" Baptists was the result of different attitudes towards the Whitefield revival movement.

The "Seventh-Day" Baptists observe Saturday as the Lord's Day.

The "Six-Principle" Baptists began in the 17th century. They have only very few members.

The "Winebrenerians," or "Church of God," were founded by John Winebrener in Pennsylvania, and admit as three divine ordinances, baptism, feet-washing and the Lord's Supper.

The "General" and "Particular" Baptists in England united in 1891.

We do not know whether these are all the Baptists or not. There may be more; but surely these are enough to convince any man that the Baptists are not able to guide men to the knowledge of divine truth.

For, according to the Protestant theory of the absolute right of private judgment, who amongst all these divisions of Baptists can say, with authority, that one of them is right and the rest wrong? It was precisely to prevent the whimsical minds of men from manufacturing new religions for themselves that Christ established a Church, made St. Peter His Vicar on earth, and endowed that Vicar and that Church, in succession till the end of the world with authority, power, and infallibility. If men will blindfold themselves with the imagination of new religions, our Holy Mother Church warns them, treats them, and finally cuts them off, and then the result has always been that they split and divide and dispute, until the world is full of the splinters and kindling-wood and debris of false religions. So it was with the old-time heresies,—dead and gone now. So it is to-day with Protestantism.

Now, we return to Mr. Taylor's pamphlet. He rejects the Anabaptists,—page 7. We do not blame him; but why does he reject them? He tells us. On page 7, he says:

"Moreover, they held views in regard to allegiance to government, marriage and the Bible, such as not only the Baptists of these times repudiate, but as were repudiated by those of that time who correspond to the Baptists of the present day."

Now, we do not wish to thrust on Mr. Taylor any religious ancestors of whom he does not approve; and we are inclined to agree with him that the Anabaptists were not Baptists, although their hatred of "Popery" was fierce enough to qualify them for membership. But Mr. Taylor has searched around for Baptist forefathers, and gathered together a number of them who are to his liking; and he is in a difficulty because he cannot have them unless he takes the Anabaptists with them. For, the Anabaptists have far stronger claims on him than the Waldenses, or Peter of Bruys, or Wycliffe, or John Huss.

Mr. Taylor has his choice of two

horns of a dilemma. If he is content to accept as a religious forefather, an "early Baptist," or a "Baptist in principle," because he agrees with them on one or more leading points, then he must accept the Anabaptists, who were fierce opponents of infant baptism. On the other hand, if agreement on one or more leading points is not enough to satisfy him, and he wants agreement on all their main beliefs, then he must reject, not only the Anabaptists, but all the others he has named, and be content to trace back to John Smyth, John Spillsbury and Roger Williams, a hundred years after the "Reformation." Not knowing what sect of Baptists he belongs to, we do not know whether he can even trace back that far. If he traces back from some of the sects we have named, his religious pedigree may find its source in the 19th century and in North Carolina or New York.

Indeed, it would be a great mistake to suppose that even the larger bodies of English or American Baptists have held to the same beliefs known to this time.

In a word, if religious ancestry is to be traced back by the continued integrity of religious belief and truth, neither the Baptists nor any other Protestant sect can have any hopes from such a search. The trail is broken at too many points.

Now, just a few words as to Dr. Cramp's theories, so much relied on by Mr. Taylor. Dr. Cramp thinks the Novatians were Baptists, and he says:

"We may safely infer . . . that the Novatian churches were Baptist churches, adhering to the Apostolic and primitive practice." (That is, in regard to baptism.)

We could wish for no better example of rash claims than this. Novatian started his sect in the 3rd century, and it has disappeared off the earth since the 7th century. His great quarrel with the Catholic Church was upon the question whether Christians who had denied their faith under the fierce persecutions of the pagan emperors, could be, when penitent, absolved from their sins. How does that strike Mr. Taylor, who does not believe in absolution for sins at all? His followers, for the most part, forbade second marriages. They had bishops and priests, and in the fourth century they had monks. Novatian got someone to consecrate him a bishop, and he himself consecrated others as bishops. How does all this fit in with Baptist opinions?

The last of Mr. Taylor's guesses we shall mention, the Donatists. These were a considerable body of heretics who left the Catholic Church in the 4th century. They disappeared from the earth in the 7th century. They had, long before that, split up into many sub-divisions, as all bodies of heretics have, before and since. They believed that baptism was only valid when given in the Church. How would that strike Baptist ministers who immerse people in rivers and in harbors? Their morals were most horrible. Thousands of them took their own lives, and believed that they had found in the Bible authority for doing so, and that they were thus taking rank with the martyrs. The Donatists believed that the validity of baptism or of any Sacrament depended on the moral character of the minister. The Baptists do not believe these things.

In conclusion, a few words on baptism by immersion. The Catholic Church practiced immersion up to the 13th century; but never treated immersion as the only way to baptize, and practiced baptism by pouring also. She did not stop one and begin the other; she stopped one and kept on with the other. Was immersion practiced in the home of Cornelius? (Acts X, 47, 48). Was it practiced in the prison at Philippi? (Acts xvi. 33). St. Cyprian who lived in the 3rd century, tells us that invalids unable to leave their beds were baptized. How? And he says, quoting Ezech. xxxvi. 25, as a prophecy of Christian Baptism, and Num [viii] xxix., where reference is made to the Jewish sprinkling: "Whence it is apparent that the sprinkling of water has like force with the saving washing."—*Epist. lxxxvii.*

In the "Doctrine of the Apostles," a work written in the first century, reference is made to baptism by pouring. (N. VII.)

It needs no more than a moment's thought to show that in many cases immersion would be impossible. As to baptism of children, those who deny it to children are completely astray. The baptism of children is necessary because of original sin. There was never a time when it was not the practice of the Catholic Church to baptize children. For instance, Origen, who wrote in the 3rd

century, says positively that the Church received from the Apostles the tradition of baptizing children.—*In Epis. Ad. Rom. lib. v. n. 9.* and *Rom. viii. in Levitt.*

Christ's words, (John iii.), that it is necessary to be born again of water and the Holy Ghost in order to enter the Kingdom of God, are general and include all who are capable of having a right to enter that Kingdom, children or adults. He says of children that "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." St. Augustine says that the Church always had infant baptism, always held it, and guarded it to the end.

But our article grows too long, and we must leave Mr. Taylor and his friends to pursue their hopeless search amongst the ruins of dead and gone heresies for some stray word in favor of their theories.

3-1913.

II

We wish to make a few comments on the terrible persecutions of the Catholic Church which took place whilst she was under the ban of the laws of the pagan Romans, before the Emperor Constantine delivered her from her oppressed condition in the year 313 which is the event we commemorate this year, 1913.

The particular persecutions, and even any particular account of the general persecutions, before the Edict of Constantine, would exceed the space we could give. Our account must be brief. St. Peter and St. Paul fell on the same day in the first general persecution, which began in the year 63, under the Emperor Nero. He set the city on fire and blamed it on the Christians. All kinds of terrible torments were inflicted on them. They were chased by dogs and wild animals; crucified; covered with pitch and set on fire; this was the first instance of blaming the Church for the troubles of the state—some people are still doing so.

There were already heretics gone out from the Church. Our readers should note that. From Rome, in that time of terror, St. Paul wrote his last Epistle to Timothy, warning him to be on his guard against heretics, apparently referring to the followers of Simon Magus and the Nicolaites the first of the long list of rebels against the Church of Christ who have gone out of, and been cut off from the Church. St. John refers to them in his Gospel. Note these facts: *There was a teaching Church, and there were heretics excommunicated by that Church, before the Epistles or the Gospels were completed.* The last Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy and part of the Gospel of St. John, refer to these first rebels against a living teaching Church, and asserted the authority of that Church against the heretics. There you see the Church before the Bible.

St. Peter and St. Paul were summoned before the Governor of Rome. They confessed the Faith publicly. St. Peter was beaten with rods and crucified, head downward, on Mount Janiculum. St. Paul was beheaded. St. Peter had been Pope for 33 years; 25 years of which he was at Rome. None of his successors has reigned so long.

The second general persecution began in the year 95, when St. Clement I was Pope. An imperial edict was sent into all the provinces of the Empire, which meant most of the known world, ordering the Catholics to be treated as the enemies of the State. "Enemies of the State!" Those words have a familiar sound. A Protestant denomination in Ireland put those words, or words of like meaning, into a resolution that they passed a few weeks ago. That sort of thing, we see, began early, and has been going on for a matter of 1800 years or so.

As showing how Christianity was making its way against heavy opposition, it is interesting to note that the first victim in this persecution was Flavianus Clemens, a first cousin of the Emperor. His wife and his mother were banished, and the latter martyred. In this second general persecution, St. John, who was in Rome, was plunged into a caldron of boiling oil, near the Latin gate, and by the power of God came out of it uninjured. He was then exiled to the Island of Patmos, where he wrote the Apocalypse. St. Andrew was crucified in Achaia on a cross in the shape X, since known as "St. Andrew's Cross." This persecution ended in the year 93, and St. John was set free, and went back to Ephesus, where he continued to rule the Christians of Asia. He died in the

Continued on page 4

South River.

(By Drummer on Foot.) JOHN CAMERON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

John Cameron and his brother Lauchlin came to Nova Scotia shortly after Ewen, probably in 1802. They also became converted to the Catholic Church. They located at the Lower South River, where Ewen, as already stated, had preceded them.

John, better known as Iain Ruadh Camshron, (Red John Cameron), was married to Christy McDonald (Christie Nigh'n Lauchlin 'ic Ruaidh). She also came to this country from Moidart, Scotland, with her parents who settled near the Cameron's first home at Lower South River. To give their descendants of the present generation an idea of the conditions of that time, Red John and Christy, on the day of their wedding, walked from Lower South River to Arisaig, to the nearest priest, where they were married.

Thither too, for some years, did the good mothers of these new settlements walk, carrying their young infants to receive the Sacrament of Baptism. To-day we consider it a hardship to walk a few miles to church to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

Life, too, at the time, was an equally striking contrast to present-day living. Red John was a weaver, having learned the art in the old country. During the few years he remained at this place, he made the loom do duty and busily plied the shuttle at night, and at intervals in the day time, whilst resting from his hard manual labors in the woods.

In these early times, bread-stuff was not always at hand. Potatoes was the only article of food always available, and fish was plentiful in stream and pond. Up early in the morning, he placed a pot of tubers over the fire, then proceeded to the river, took what he needed of fish from the water, made his breakfast thus, then went to the woods to chop, where he remained till near dusk. Returning to his log cabin, he had the same meal for supper, sat on the loom and kept it clattering and rattling till 2 a. m., next morning. It is stated, on undoubted authority, that besides his daily work in the forest, he had earned, in the loom, during the winter, over £16 (Sixteen pounds). I do not know how long he remained here, before he moved to the Middle South River, where he made his permanent abode, on a farm adjoining the MacFarlane property. Here, by dint of industry and provident economy, he prospered, in time purchasing the farm of John McFarlane (Iain Mac Dhughill), adjoining him on the North, and the farm occupied by one Angus McDonald, adjoining him on the South, and now occupied by his grandson, Dan Cameron (Alex's son). He now became owner of the finest farm property, perhaps, within the County.

His family consisted of Allan, Dougald, Alexander, Lauchlan and John (the late Bishop Cameron), Jane, Ann and Mary.

Allan, as already stated, was married to Catherine McGillivray, (Nigh'n Ailean na Drochaide), with issue: Lauchy, Hugh, John, Father Donald, Rev. Dr. Angus, John (teacher), Allan, Medical Doctor, Father Dougald, Ronald, Christy, Mary, Annie, Jane and Bella. Lauchy resides now at Heatherton, Ant. Co., where also resides his brother John (Blacksmith), Hugh and John (teacher), both of whom resided on the old home, or on homes adjacent to it, at Lower South River, died some years ago.

Hugh's widow and family (Nigh'n Alastair 'ic Raonnill) still reside there. One of her daughters is a Sister in St. Martha's Convent, Antigonish.

Father Donald, who was pastor for some time of Georgeville parish, and others in Cape Breton, retired to the Monastery at Tracadie, N. S., where he died some years ago. Rev. Dr. Angus, for many years pastor at Christmas Island, Cape Breton, died a few years ago. Allan, M. D., died in Winnipeg, while yet a young man, and at the beginning of a promising professional career. Father Dougald, also only a young man, died while pastor of Georgeville and Maryvale parishes, and is buried in the cemetery of the latter place. Christy (Mrs. Hector F. McDougall) of Christmas Island, C. B., and ex-M. P., died a few years ago. Mary (Mrs. McMaster) formerly of Creignish, C. B., but now residing in Regina; Annie, (Sister St. Stanislaus) in Augusta, Me.; Jane (Sister St. Camillus) Mother Superior, St. Bernard's Convent, Antigonish; and Bella, a Sister in St. Martha's Convent, Antigonish.

I may here add that, in the succeeding generation, two sons of John (Blacksmith) at Heatherton are Barristers—Allan practicing in Arichat, C. B., and John in Sydney, and one daughter is a novice in a convent in Montreal. This, without further comment, is an exceptionally editing record for the family of Ailean MacLain and Cathrina Nigh'n Ailean na Drochaide. Ronald, the youngest, is a very progressive farmer on the old home. He was married first to Kate McIsaac, daughter of the late Angus McIsaac, Tailor, Caledonia Mills, and is now married to a McGillivray woman from Bailey's Brook.

Dougald (Red John's son), was married to Sarah, daughter of Alexander McDonald of Old Gulf Road, now I think, called Cloverville. She was a sister of Rev. Dr. Thompson's mother, and of "Big Ronald" in Antigonish. Dougald resided at Salt Springs, Ant. Co. His family consisted of John, Lauchlin, Margaret, Sarah, Alexander, Catherine, Christy, Mary, Hugh, Angus and Dougald.

John (Dougald's son), was well-known in many parishes of the diocese, having taught church choirs in various parts of it. He was married to Isabella Cameron of River John, Pictou Co., with issue: Sarah, who was married to Will McNeil, West Merigomish, Pictou Co.; John J., M. D., Antigonish; Catherine, married to Alfred Decoste, Boston; Lauchlin on the old home (lately deceased), married to Lucy McDonald of Merigomish, Pictou Co.; Angus, a young, progressive man of much promise, who died in Boston, and Joseph, a business

man in Seattle, Wash., married to Sadie Cameron of Boston.

Lauchlin, who studied law for a time in the office of the late Judge McDonald, Antigonish, and was considered one of the most talented men in the County, in his time, left home many years ago, and there are no tidings of him; Margaret, who was married to Angus McMaster, a late immigrant from Scotland. She is the mother of Rev. J. McMaster, Mabou, C. B.; D. McMaster, M. D., Inverness, C. B.; Sarah (Sister St. Francis) who died at Sydney Mines, C. B.; Katie (Sister St. John Columba), Mother House, Montreal, deceased; Dan Peter, Christy and Mary (Mrs. McGillivray) Antigonish.

Sarah is married to Andrew Gillis, Pinevale, and is the mother of Rev. Dr. D. C. Gillis, St. F. X. College, and J. Cameron Gillis, M. D., Antigonish, deceased.

Alexander was married to Mary McIsaac (James daughter) South River, both deceased; Catherine who was married to John Leyden, Tracadie, (widowed); Christy, who was married to Dan McGillivray, Glen Road, who died in British Columbia; Hugh (teacher) married to Olivia Waihen, St. John's, Newfoundland. He died a few years ago in Winnipeg; Mary, married to Angus McGillivray, Merchant, Antigonish, whose sons now in Rome; Angus, married to Christy McKinnon, Scott's Bridge, Ant. Co., and Dougald unmarried.

The sketch of the remaining descendants of "Red John" will be continued next week.

NOTE:—In describing the family of Alex. Cameron (Ewen) last week, I inadvertently omitted a full reference to his daughters—Catherine and Christy. The former was married to Donald McDonald, E. q. (Borodale) of Dunmore; the latter was first married to John Chisholm, blacksmith, Malignant Cove, and is now married to Angus R. McDonald, Rear Lakevale. They with their family, reside in Boston.

A son John, also a blacksmith, by the first marriage, resides on his father's old home at Malignant Cove, and a sister, Annie, in Boston. Christy and Dr. Hugh Cameron, Mabou, are the only survivors of Alexander (Ewen's) family. D. O. F.

Catholic News.

There are over 400 Catholic hospitals in the United States.

A new ecclesiastical province has been erected in Australia.

A citizen of Berlin, Germany, left \$25,000 each to four Catholic parishes.

Cardinal Aguirre y Garcia, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain, is dead, aged 78.

Dr. O'Shea, now Coadjutor-Archbishop of Wellington, is only 40 years old.

Cardinal Mazzi, Archbishop of Pisa, Italy, is one of the greatest astronomers in the world.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society in the United States numbers 800 Conferences.

The codification of Canon Law, decreed by the Pope in 1904, is practically completed.

The Poles in Chicago have the largest parish in the world and have four daily papers.

Rev. Dr. Hartz of Maynooth College has been appointed Archbishop of Cashel.

Rev. Abbe Porrier, d'Oloune, trying to save three drowning children, near Paris, lost his life.

Rev. Henry D. Arras, S. J., who was about to be appointed Bishop of Truconiale, Ceylon, is dead.

Seventy Chinese converts prayed in their own language at the tier of late Monsignor McQuaid, Boston.

A large number of Catholic officers and men of the United States navy are to visit the Pope this month.

Catholics in Germany, by census 1907, were 22,540,485. It is thought they number now about 25,000,000.

The Evangelischer Bund, a Protestant Association, declares against amelioration of laws against Jesuits in Germany.

Father Bernard Vaughan says that Hall Caine exhibits "a startling ignorance of Catholic doctrine and Catholic practices."

Cardinal Bourne, England, does not believe the charge that the Jews commit murder for the purposes of their ritual.

A woman was jailed in Hockensack, N. J., last week, charged with fraudulently pretending to be a Sister of Mercy and collecting alms.

The China Year Book, a non-Catholic publication, gives the total number of Chinese Protestants as 238,575, and of Catholics 1,751,608.

Knights of Columbus, Kansas City, Missouri, are starting a "whirlwind campaign" to raise \$100,000 for Catholic children's homes in that city.

The Emperor of Germany recently entertained at dinner Dom Fidele, Baron von Stottingen, Lord Abbot of the Benedictine Abbey of Maria-Laach.

Pope Pius X. is a great believer in athletic exercises, and under his encouragement hundreds of Catholic athletic clubs have sprung up all over Italy.

The Marquis of Bute has purchased from Protestants the site and ruins of the 12th century Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, at Ayr, Scotland.

Father Brandi, editor of "Civita Catholica," Italy, one of the most famous Catholic journalists in the world, is retiring from his position, owing to ill health.

The Knights of Columbus of the United States have raised the half million of dollars they undertook to raise for the Catholic University at Washington.

Baron John Liljeqrantz, a graduate of Princeton University, a Swedish convert, has entered St. Mary's

Seminary, Baltimore, to study for the Catholic priesthood.

Rev. Gavan Duffy, son of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the famous "Young Ireland" patriot and M. P., and afterwards a Premier in Australia, is pastor of 28 villages in India.

Right Rev. Mgr. Brunet was consecrated at Ottawa last week as Bishop of the new See of Mount Laurier, Quebec. He was given a great reception on going to reside in his diocese.

The Catholic Stage Guild in England has decided to make an effort to present the truths of Christianity in the manner of the Middle Ages on a platform stage. The first production will be the "Coventry Nativity Play."

Knights of Columbus, Camden, New Jersey, deposited \$1000 in a bank to be paid for arrest and conviction of the author or authors of a fake story of escape of a nun at Camden, and her ill-treatment.

The "farthest north" church in the world is the Catholic chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes in Alaska. Father Joseph Bernard, S. J., is humorously called "the parish priest of the North Pole." He lived for three years in a shack of canvass, boards and tar paper. Nice at 65 degrees below.

Susie Smith of Liverpool, England, 13 years old, 9 years on crutches, bathed in St. Winnifred's well, England, and walked. Newspapers and clergy consider it a miraculous cure. She had been discharged from a hospital as incurable.

The Catholic Missionary Congress at Boston was a grand gathering, attended by bishops from all the American States and dominions, and from Canada. Two Catholic Indian chiefs were present in native dress. Father Cataldo, S. J., a veteran missionary to the American Indians was present. He is 87 years old, and still preaches and hears confessions in eight Indian dialects.

Oran.

Rinneadh an t-oran a leanas le Dor-nachadh Mac Chalum ic Illealain, air Abhan Mhargaree. Mar tha'n t-oran ag innse, chaidh a chas a dhrochann gu dona air sailleabh craobh a bha e 'leigeal a dh'ol gu mi-fhortanach an sas. Bha co-fhaireachdain mhoir aig na cairdean 's aig na coimhearsnach ris 'n a thrioblaid. Bha, a rithid, lighichain Ospidail Antigonish gle choimhneil ris. Is e am blath agusan coimhears a chaidh a nochdadh dha air gach taobh a dh'aoibhairich an t-oran.

Gur mise tha fo phramh dheth, O'n d'fhas mi gun speirid; 'S i chas a chaidh a sas 'Rinn mo chradh is mo leireadh; Bha chraobh a chail a cursa Cho dluth as mo d'heigh-sa; 'S gum bhual i mi fo'n ghluin, 'S tha mi ciurte na dheigh sin.

Ged rian i mise chradhath Cha b'aill leatha eirigh; 'S ann rinn i laidhe lamh rium 'S mo smaladh fo geugan; Cha deaquad e bonn sta dhombh Ged chaininn gu reidh i; 'S ann b'fheadar fuireach sambhaobh Fo chradh lo na beisde.

Gun leig mi flos gun dall Gu mo chaidreim mu'n eighinn; Is thainig iad gu baighneil; 'Thoir slaint' agus leigh dhombh; 'Nuair chunnaid iad mar bha mi,

'S an cradh a toirt ceill' bhram, 'S ann chuir iad mi gu sabhailt Gu fardach nan creuchdan.

'Nuair rainig mise 'n t-aise Gu'm b'aluinn leam fhein e, Na lighichean a b'fhearr ann 'Toirt barr air a cheille; Bha fear dhiubh de Chloinn-Iosaic 'Thog m' inntinn bho eislinn; Cha leig mi dhionn gu dillinn Cho priseil 's tha bheusan.

Gluaiseadh e mar mbaighdainn 'S e caoimhneil 'n a chomhradh; Gach neach a' deanamh faoilte Ri aodann an comhaidh; Tha aigne agus aoidh leam Ro-chaoimhail, neo leomach; 'S ged 's math a ni e ghnioimh, Cha'n 'eil freumbhad de bhosd ann.

Cha teid mi nise seachad Air MacPhearsain - cha bu choir domh;

Bu duthchas da, O Athair Moran carrantachd 'us trocair; 'S i chraobh anns nach robh crionach As na fireumhaich e na ogan; 'S ann caoimhneil ciatach, maiseach Bha gach neach a bha dheth shearsa.

Cha'n fhadh mise gun lomradh air MacDonnuinn as a chomblan; Gur mi nach cuireadh teagamh ann, Cha fhreasgadh sin dhombh; Gur easan com an eireachdais Cha bheirair air an doibheairt; 'S a chridhe fialaidh, soilleir Nach cuir coire far nach coir dha.

Ach bi'dh mi gabhail beannachd, Leis na fearaibh a chum beo mi, 'S mi'n dochas nach bi fada Gus am bi gach fear dhiubh posda; 'S gu faigh iad fhein na leanannan Bu mbath leoth' a bhi comb' riad; 'S gum bi gach sith 'us beannachadh 'G a leanailt thad 's is beo iad!

Catholic Union-Labor Men.

Trade unionism has been made to hear no little of the obloquy attaching to dishonest members. Yet, if the union assumes the powers of enforcing the rights of its members, it must in common honesty take all reasonable precautions to see that the members fulfill their duties. Any union which fails to do this is inherently immoral. Hence the Catholic member of a union is in conscience bound to bring his own personal influence to bear upon the action of the union in enforcing common honesty upon those who claim its protection. Nor do I see how any Catholic can be a member of a union which persistently ignores this duty. Fair wage implies fair labor; and no one, either individually or in combination, can claim a fair wage unless he is prepared to give equally fair labor. To act otherwise is to renounce every claim to honesty. —Father Cuthbert, O. S. F. C., in the Catholic Ideals in Social Life.

New Protection For Coal Miners.

Professor Heber announces that Dr. Leiser has invented a "fire-damp whistle," a device to give warning of the presence of gas in mines. The invention is a result of an appeal made by the Kaiser to the scientific society he formed in 1912.

In view of recent mine disasters in Russia, in which scores of lives were lost, the Emperor asked scientists to take up the problem of finding a method of safeguarding the lives of those who work underground.

Bank of Nova Scotia Safeguard Your Savings Many a man has lost the hard-earned savings of a life-time through bad investments. You should safeguard yours. Since 1832 we have been serving the public as a depository for their savings. Capital and Surplus \$17,000,000. Total resources over \$78,000,000. Our Annual Statements have been independently audited since 1906. The Bank of Nova Scotia ANTIGONISH BRANCH A. O. Philip, Manager

The "fire-damp whistle" is virtually a safety lamp with an attachment operating a continuous whistle which instantly alters to a tremolo where there is the slightest adulteration of the air surrounding it, and becomes staccato when combustion is difficult. It is audible one hundred yards away. Dr. Leiser was formally presented to the Kaiser at a meeting of scientists.

Hats Off! "Touch your hat passing the Catholic Church," admonishes the Toronto Register and Extension. "Our Eucharistic Lord is there. It is an act of faith and reverence. It is rewarded by 300 days indulgence." We have often noted with a thrill of pleasure how prevalent in San Francisco is this laudable custom of saluting Our Divine Lord in the Eucharist. We have seen street-cars loaded with men returning from their shops, offices and other works in the evening—man after man lifting his hat as the Church was passed. It is a beautiful custom. Help to spread it!—Monitor, San Francisco.

ROYAL YEAST MAKES PERFECT BREAD

BEAVER FLOUR WHEN IT COMES RIGHT DOWN TO QUALITY BLENDED FLOUR MAKES THE BEST BREAD IN THE WORLD. 'BEAVER' FLOUR is made of choice Ontario Fall Wheat, with enough Manitoba wheat to add "strength" to the dough. This special blend gives the flavor, food value, baking qualities, strength and quantity, as no other one flour can. When it comes right down to quality and quantity, "Beaver" Flour makes better bread and pastry—and more bread and pastry—than any western wheat flour. You have only to use "Beaver" Flour once to prove all this to your complete satisfaction. DEALERS—write us for price on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., Limited, CHATHAM, Ont. C. F. POOLEY, 6 1/2 Kent Street, Halifax, N. S., Travelling Sales Agent

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THE PERSONAL EQUATION.

(By Will Scarlett in Extension (Chicago).) Then he signed his name, just like that—"George Manning Shea."

"I bet the little man has screwed up courage and is going to ask me for a twenty." "Well, Father Cleary? Come to the point as fast as you can, please. My busy day."

to think that when you have given two thousand dollars to the Humane Society or ten dollars to me you have conformed to the demands of charity. But you haven't—not, at least to the demands of the charity that is according to God.

SMOKE DERBY PLUG TOBACCO. A new smoking pleasure for the man who enjoys a distinctively mild tobacco. The red, white and blue jockey cap—on every plug—is the tricolor of quality. 10c.—all dealers.

them, anyway. When do you want me to start? "You are very kind, Mr. Shea," said the priest quietly, "but everything is not quite settled yet. There is another matter—"

life every interest that didn't in some way or other contribute to your business success. You told yourself you had no time for Church and the sacraments and—well, you slipped your cables. You've lost the Faith—that means that you've gone blind through not using your eyes.

Fifteen minutes later George Manning Shea was snapping brusquely to the young lady with the notebook: "Take this: 'Single & Sears, Jobbers, Philadelphia, Gentlemen: In accordance with agreement entered into on the 11th of last month must inform you that quality of wire netting furnished by Grant & Co., of your city, has not been up to specifications. Will you kindly look into matter without delay? I am willing to pay market price on all supplies but—but—oh, yes—market price on all supplies; but—No, siree I won't be a piker!"—Oh, dang it! Don't take that!"

We pay highest Prices For RAW FURS And Remit Promptly FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE. French or English. A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other reliable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" fur quotations, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. Mail Dept. 449 111 Front St. East, TORONTO.

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THE CASKET

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

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(Continued from page 1)

year 100, in extreme old age. Although he was one of the Apostles, and the last of them alive, he never succeeded St. Peter as Pope; and three Popes in succession had taken St. Peter's chair before St. John died.

St. John was the only one of the Apostles who did not suffer martyrdom, and they did their best to make a martyr of him also. St. James the Less was killed in Jerusalem; St. Bartholomew was skinned alive in America; St. Thomas was put to death in India; St. Matthew in Persia; St. Andrew in Achaia; St. Jude in Mesopotamia; St. Simon in Lybia; St. Philip in Phrygia; St. James the Greater at Jerusalem; St. Matthias in Colchis; St. Peter and St. Paul in Rome.

The third general persecution began early in the year 106. Two Popes died for the Faith in this persecution, St. Evaristus and St. Alexander I, also St. Simeon, bishop of Jerusalem and cousin of Jesus Christ. He had ruled the Church at Jerusalem for 40 years, and was 120 years old. St. Ignatius of Antioch was sentenced at this time. He was called before the Emperor, and Trajan said to him—"Who art thou malignant devil?" And he answered, "No, one has ever so named him who bears Christ in his heart."

You want an active Board of Trade, and if your present one is dying, or sleeping, rejuvenate it. Get a man with some steam in him for president. Give him a strong executive. Put on a whirlwind campaign for funds and members, secure rooms and a secretary. Find out the crying needs of your county. Set out a program of good hard work, take up the special things needed, and put them through one at a time—street lighting, a market, city charter, or a publicity campaign to attract new industries. You will gain strength from your trying. Talk little, but work a lot. Preach "Made in Canada," "Made in Nova Scotia," "Made in Antigonish."

If you cannot say it, sing it, and practice what you preach. Get associated, or affiliated, with all the Boards of Trade, that are starting a Maritime boosting business. Public meetings attended by a few, and a basket of regrets, will not drive a tack. Remember some man, or men, must start the movement, must father it, must put a little time and money in it. Nothing is easy that is worth while. A knocker, always a small man and a pinhead, will always be in evidence. The last man to give a dollar, or an hour's time to assist, he is always on hand to climb in the band wagon when success is assured.

Do not go to your local merchants for subscriptions and privately patronize Ontario departmental stores. Be fair, sincere, and consistent and your town will blossom like a rose. I have a strong interest in Antigonish, and if I can do anything to assist your forward movement, do it. The sun of progress, of development, of prosperity, is rising in the East. A combined effort, a conscientious concentration of Maritime interests, and our vessels would all come in.

Some ships sail east, some ships sail west, With the self-same wind that blows. 'Tis not the gale, but the set of the sail, That determines the way she goes. My advice would be to get right after new industries. Distribute literature on your town. What industries have you now? How many men do they employ? What are your shipping facilities? What inducements do you offer, in the shape of tax exemption and water rates? Have you any available water power? What manufactures is your location especially adapted for—shoe factories, furniture factories or knitting factories? Have you birch, beech, pine, maple or spruce wood available, or what have you?

It does my heart good to think that a solid old county and town like Antigonish, have made up their minds to get in the race. They have waited some time and are probably the stronger for it. I hope the move will be a good one, and a successful one.

Seldom has it ever been the lot of the fishermen of the south shore of Nova Scotia to reap the harvest in mackerel which has come to them, during the past week. There are fishermen who will count their returns from their catch in thousands of dollars, and hardly a fisherman who will not reap in a few days the average yearly earnings of the seasons. This is true along the coast from Halifax to Liverpool and is extending even to Yarmouth as the fish move south from their northern spawning grounds. The run of mackerel since last Saturday night has been almost unprecedented in the history of Nova Scotia fisheries.

was also martyred under Emperor Adrian. Under this Pope, the Apostolic institution of Lent was maintained and confirmed. The celebration of Mass was fixed for nine o'clock in the morning,—with one exception, which is, to this very day, the sole exception to the rule of morning Mass, namely, Christmas midnight Mass. This Pope introduced the Gloria in Excelsis Deo into the Liturgy of the Mass.

About this time we find a disciple of the Apostles, St. Quadratus, venturing to approach the Emperor Adrian, with an appeal for the Christians. What he said to the Emperor is worthy of special attention from some "modern" critics of the Bible. The Saint spoke to the Emperor of the miracles of Christ, and he told him that,

"Those whom he cured, those whom he recalled from death to life, were seen, not only at the moment of their cure, or of their resurrection, but long afterwards, not only during the lifetime of the Saviour, but many years after He had ascended to Heaven; some of them, indeed, are still living."

Antigonish Forward Movement.

Several letters have been sent abroad to business men and friends of the Town and County of Antigonish with a view to getting expressions of opinion and advice as to the best means of fostering and promoting the Forward Movement inaugurated at the meeting in the Celtic Hall on the 4th inst.

One of Nova Scotia's brightest and most successful business men sends the following "spicy" and characteristic reply to the communication addressed to him:

"In the important forward movement now sweeping over the Eastern Provinces, I am glad to notice Antigonish in the line up. For the first time the people down by the sea are asserting themselves and saying, 'We must not be thrown off the whirling wheel of progress.' Antigonish could easily make itself one of the places to be reckoned with in industrial competition.

Look at the towns with everything against them, in the way of natural advantages, which have jumped into prominence, simply through the energy, loyalty, and progressiveness of their citizens. One big, broad man can make a town wake up, two or three such men can make her 'hum.' Now, when you can interest all your citizens in the move ahead, the thing is done.

You want an active Board of Trade, and if your present one is dying, or sleeping, rejuvenate it. Get a man with some steam in him for president. Give him a strong executive. Put on a whirlwind campaign for funds and members, secure rooms and a secretary. Find out the crying needs of your county. Set out a program of good hard work, take up the special things needed, and put them through one at a time—street lighting, a market, city charter, or a publicity campaign to attract new industries. You will gain strength from your trying. Talk little, but work a lot. Preach "Made in Canada," "Made in Nova Scotia," "Made in Antigonish."

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St. Francis Xavier's Boston Alumni Banquet Archbishop McNeil.

A most interesting event in connection with the Catholic Missionary Congress recently held in Boston, was the magnificent banquet which the former students and prominent friends of St. F. X. College, Antigonish, N. S., resident in the Hub, tendered to Archbishop McNeil of Toronto, once rector of their Alma Mater. When it became known that His Grace was to attend the Congress, one of the finest suites of rooms at the Copley Plaza was placed at his disposal, and everything made as comfortable and pleasant as possible during his stay. On the evening of the 21st October, a splendid banquet was tendered to His Grace as guest of honor, and to their Lordships Bishop Morrison of Antigonish and Bishop Power of St. George, Nfld.,—a graduate of St. F. X. On the right of His Grace sat Dr. Somers who gave the great University Chapel; on the left Neil McNeil, who gave the magnificent Science Hall. There were also present Fathers Fitzpatrick, Regan and McKenna of Boston, and five visiting priests of the diocese of Antigonish, who were attending the Congress. Among the others present were A. C. Chisholm, Neil McInnis, J. J. Gillis, Dr. Fraser, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Beaton, Dr. Coady. In all, some 33 sat down to an excellent banquet as was ever served up at the Copley Plaza. At the end Dr. Somers, who presided, introduced in a few well chosen words the speakers of the evening—His Grace, Bishop Morrison, Bishop Power, Father Fitzpatrick and Dr. Fraser. As might be expected, the addresses were all splendid each in its own way, and characteristic of the speakers. The whole affair was a decided success in every way and reflects a great deal of credit on the men from the East. It should also do much to promote the interests of their Alma Mater in their adopted land.—COM.

Standing Field Crop Competition.

The Secretary of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association has received returns in the Standing Field Crop Competition for Antigonish County for the year 1913. As will be seen, all the competitors made splendid scores, while four in wheat and twelve in oats scored over 90 out of a possible 100. This record shows the possibilities of high-class farming in this County, and should encourage a much larger number of our farmers to enter the competition next year. There is no reason why the number of entries should not easily be ten times what it was. Next week THE CASKET will give the requirements of a standing field crop, showing the basis on which scores are made. Following is a list of competitors with scores and prizes in the order in which they were awarded:

Table with columns: NAME, SCORE. Lists winners for Wheat and Oats.

Table with columns: NAME, SCORE. Lists winners for Oats.

News of Cape Breton Island.

Fifty-seven births and forty-seven deaths in Sydney in October. Church of England missions are taking place in Cape Breton Towns. Jack McDonald of New Waterford is missing. No clue to his whereabouts. Sydney had a fire on Friday morning. Loss about \$10,000. Partly insured. Several contractors visited North Sydney last week to see plans of I. C. R. new line. A gas buoy is to be placed off Cranberry Head, at the entrance to Sydney harbor. The output for the year at the Cross Fertilizer plant, Sydney, is estimated at 20,000 tons. Five recounts in Cape Breton County elections left the seats the same as they were announced. Health officers of ports on Sydney harbor presented resolutions to town councils asking for new equipment at quarantine Station at Point Edward. J. S. McLennan addressed the Churchmen's Society at Sydney on Thursday last on "The Coalfields of Cape Breton." Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's outputs for October were: Coal mined, 75,500 tons; coal shipped, 78,300 tons; iron ore shipped, 87,500 pig iron made, 6400 tons; steel, 9,580 tons; steel billets rolled, 8,300 tons. The new Catholic Church at Ingonish is a very fine building of stone and concrete, with steel shingles on the roof, and concrete floors around the altars, and in the basement. The priest and people deserve great praise for the energy and devotion they have shown in repairing their great loss.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mahone Bay had a \$1000 fire on Friday. There was a big snow-storm in Ohio last Sunday. There was a bad storm in the Great Lakes last Friday. An English choir, 200 in number, will tour Canada next year. Three American warships are to remain at Vera Cruz, Mexico. There are rumors of an impending revolution in Hayti. Sixteen lives were lost in a train wreck in France last week. Twelve conventions are expected to meet in Halifax next summer. There was a heavy run of mackerel on the Halifax shore last week. Coal is being raised at Broughton at the rate of 100 tons a day. Four more deaths have taken place in strike troubles in Colorado. By-election in Middlesex, Ont., for Local House, is set for the 27th inst. The usual big sleet and windstorm at Pittsburg, Pa. on Sunday night. The Royal Highlanders won in the forced march competition in Montreal. The body of an unknown man has been found on the shore at Big Glace Bay. Montreal had 1300 telephone lines put out of business last week, by a fire. John Renshaw, a station agent at Blair, Ont., drank carbolic acid and died. Francis Miron, 62 years old, fell down dead while eating his supper, in Montreal. The Socialist regime in Duluth, Minnesota, was ended last week in the city elections. Mrs. Beemer was acquitted at Woodstock, Ont., on the charge of poisoning her husband. Timothy Melon, a native of Donegal, Ireland, died in St. Thomas, Ont., aged 103. Sir Frederick William Taylor is the new general manager of the Bank of Montreal. A great railway from Iquique to Puerto Montt, Chili, is completed, 1850 miles long. Ten inches of snow reported to have fallen in a storm last week on the west coast of Newfoundland. Nine rebels against the Ameer of Afghanistan were executed by blowing them from mouths of cannon. American schooner "Harmony", dismasted in a squall off Sable Island reached Canso under jury-masts. Father and son named Sciatte, or Scott, blew out the gas in Montreal and were found dead in bed. The mineral output of Canada last year was \$135,048,206, about 30 per cent. more than the year before. Coal will likely be hoisted at the new colliery Dominion No. 17, in a few weeks, at present rate progress. General Felix Diaz who was stabbed in Havana, Cuba, is now under arrest there charged with shooting. Morris Government, in Newfoundland now has 21 seats out of 36 with only one more election to be held. It is thought the Royal Commission now about to report in Quebec, will recommend the abolition of hotel bars. Felix Diaz, supposed to be an aspirant to Presidency of Mexico was stabbed in Havana, Cuba; wound not fatal; his assailant arrested. Geo. Tracey, of S. Cunard & Co., Halifax was killed by a train at Rockingham on Saturday night while walking on the track. Steamer Alcona, refrigerator ship for the Gloucester herring boats, burned and sunk in Curling Harbor, Newfoundland. Sydney Smith, 11 years old, lost his life near South Porcupine, Ont., rescuing a young girl who had broken through the ice. Steamer Serrana, at Montreal from West Indies, nearly ran on new Sand Island, said to be rising thirty miles north-east of Sable Island. The case of the United States against the International Harvester Co. as an illegal combination in restraint of trade is now before the courts. Candidates of the new Progressive Party,—Roosevelt's party,—made a very good showing in the elections held in several States last week. The Hebert Clouatre marriage case was heard in Court of Review, Montreal, on appeal from Judge Charbonneau's decision last year. The husband appealed. Custom inspectors seized a large quantity of opium on a British trans-steamers at Boston, said to be smuggled from Montreal. It is rumored that Alex. Morrison, elected in the by-election last year as M. P. for MacDonald, Manitoba, is about to resign. He is a Conservative. Government Survey Steamer Acadia, home from Hudson Bay, had a narrow escape from being frozen in for the winter with only one month's provisions aboard. The mad King, Otto, of Bavaria, Germany, has been deposed by the Legislature. Prince Regent Ludwig becomes King. King Otto has been mad for 27 years. Schooner Flora T., 52 tons, from Pugwash for Charlottetown, was lost on P. E. Island coast. Two men lost, Bless Trenholm of Port Elgin, N. B., 21 years, and Philip Akenault, of Summerside, P. E. Island. The "order to quit" supposed to have been given by the American government to President Huerta of Mexico turns out to have been nothing of the kind; but merely a strong remonstrance.

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THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS COLUMN

Temperance Rally at Grand Mira.

On Sunday, the 19th of October, Rev. Fr. McPherson of Glendale spoke on Temperance at St. Margaret's Church, Grand Mira, and impressed upon the men of the congregation the value of total abstinence so strongly that about eighty took the pledge and joined the League of the Cross. There are two branches in the parish of Grand Mira, that at Grand Mira known as the Annunciation, and that at French Road known as St. Mary's, having a combined membership of over one hundred. These are the oldest branches in the rural parishes of Cape Breton County, having been established in 1905, the first year of Rev. Father Rankin's pastorate. Never before was there such enthusiasm shown in the cause as there was on the 19th of October, when that most zealous of temperance workers, Rev. Fr. McPherson, appealed to every one to enlist under the banner of the Cross of Christ to do battle for the cause of Total Abstinence. During his several years' pastorate in the parish of Grand Mira, Father Rankin has done much for his people. In the work which the League of the Cross has so much at heart, he is an enthusiast. This recent rally is only further evidence of the good work being done by him. Both Glendale and Grand Mira stand well in the total abstinence campaign.

The candidate seeking admission to the League of the Cross, when taking the temperance pledge, promises to discourage the use of intoxicating liquors as much as possible. In doing this, he is entering upon the great work of temperance reform; he is adding one to the many thousands throughout the length and breadth of Canada that are responsible for the wave in opposition to strong drink that is slowly but surely sweeping over the country. He is doing his part towards arousing in the public conscience a better understanding of what constitutes true citizenship, and is planting virtue firmly in the cornerstone of national life. Individually he may not be able to accomplish much good; but in league with so many others, he is bound to assist in creating a public sentiment that will result in the uplifting of his brotherman.

The average member of the L. O. C. recognizes the fact that in the pursuit of his purpose he cannot depend solely or primarily upon State legislation to make a sober people. If acquainted with the history of his nation—of the British people, he must know that notwithstanding the efforts put forth in behalf of Temperance in early days in Britain, that up to the days of the Tudors the history of civil legislation in England on the subject of intoxicating drinks, makes no mention of drunkenness. Drunkenness, though prevalent in the British Isles, is a crime without mention in the Statute books of either England, Scotland or Ireland till the fifth year in the reign of the third of the Tudors. Not that there was then an awakened zeal of morality in the Nation, but because the so-called "Reformation" brought about a change in conditions; the Catholic Church, which till then grappled with the liquor question, lost its hold upon the majority of the people and when this happened the State undertook work that previously was dealt with by the spiritual power. Before the days of Edward VI. however, there was some civil legislation on the subject of intoxicating drinks, but it had only to do with the Church accepting the co-operation of the local magistrates, which co-operation does not seem to have gone beyond the occasional closing of taverns on Sundays. In the light of the past, the average L. O. C. member, therefore, looks upon the temperance problem as primarily an ethical one—a problem that cannot successfully be worked out except in accordance with the very highest standards of morality. He looks first to the Church, and in a subordinate way only to the State; and since the drink habit is intimately interwoven with the life and activity of the individual, it falls within the scope of each one's conscience, and efforts for its repression will depend largely for success on the effort of an intelligent appeal to the moral nature of the individual. The stimulus of an enlightened conscience alone can arouse each one to a realization of the fact that it is for his personal welfare and for the good of others that he forego the gratification of his appetite for intoxicants.

To attempt to make people sober without having religion as the chief factor, is acting foolishly. An American writer expressed this well when he said: "In the work of personal and social regeneration, religion must play no minor role. Religion cannot be divorced from the permanent betterment of the masses; it must stand sponsor to every successful effort to improve their condition and elevate their moral tone. Religion alone can effectively appeal to mind and heart and thus bring to bear upon each one that salutary influence which makes for righteousness." And then he adds: "Since the liquor problem centers in no small degree around the individual's conception of what constitutes personal liberty and ministers to the supposed needs of sensual exaltation, he should be the first object of our solicitude."

To have a temperate people we must get at the individual. It may take a long time to get him to look at the liquor problem as we do, but this is never reason why we should be discouraged. Indeed we may never succeed in inducing him to abstain from "the cup that inebriates," but are we not in the meantime bending our energies towards the practice of a very great virtue, and in so doing are we not engaging in a work that is most pleasing to Him whom we most serve?

Speaking of Colonel Roosevelt's vindication of his character from the charge of drunkenness alleged against him, a Philadelphia clergyman says: "Never was there a day in our national history when our public men were

so free from the contaminating effects of strong drink as to-day. The vice of intemperance has given away, in an even wonderful way, before the logic of sober thought, and educated reason. We no longer identify drinking habits with brilliancy, as in the days of Poy and Webster, nor expect orator or author to excel when in a state of semi-intoxication. On the contrary, sobriety is demanded now of every one who ministers to the higher necessities of man."

Vocations to the Teaching Orders.

(By Rev. J. Schrems, D. D., Bishop of Toledo)

"The greatest religious fact in the United States to-day is the Catholic School System, maintained without any aid, except from the people who love it." To grasp the full meaning of these pregnant words of the great Archbishop Spalding it is necessary to state in the concrete just what this fact represents.

According to the most recent statistics, the Catholic School System of the United States comprises 13 universities, 926 colleges and academies and 4,835 Catholic Schools, with a total attendance of 1,250,000 pupils. This vast system represents, furthermore, an investment of over \$100,000,000.00 in property and buildings and an annual expenditure of \$20,000,000 for its maintenance. (This last amount would have to be raised to at least \$63,000,000 if figured on the basis of the public school expenditure and would then represent the annual saving in school taxes to our non-Catholic fellow-citizens by reason of the existence of our Catholic schools.)

The life-giving soul of this wonderful system is the noble band of 50,000 teachers, religious men and women, who in gladness of obedience to the Master's call, have left the world, have renounced all earthly ambition, and have consecrated themselves to the great work of Christian education.

This stupendous "religious fact," so overwhelming in its proportions, is based upon the fundamental principle ever proclaimed by the Catholic Church, that education, to fulfill its true purpose of fitting man for the successful attainment of the end of his existence must necessarily be religious. "Our Holy Faith is the treasure precious above all others" as Archbishop Ireland says, "which we court for ourselves and the legacy, precious above all others with which we must dower our children. For this reason Catholic parents must bend all their energies towards giving their children a thoroughly Catholic education. There can be no room for argument—experience teaches too clearly the lesson—noting but the daily drill in the teachings of the Faith and the assiduous breathings of an atmosphere, permeated with the spirit of faith, will sink religion so deeply into the soul of the child, that it must remain there through life unaltered and unwavering."

This fundamental principle of our Holy Faith has given birth to those numerous religious orders of men and women that have chosen the Christian education of youth as their life work. The wonderful progress of the Church in our country is due in no small measure to the holy lives and the untiring zeal of this great army of humble religious teachers. God has visibly blessed them. They have increased tenfold and more. But the growth of the Church itself has been even greater and, as the imperative need of parochial schools is coming to be more and more realized, the cry goes up from all sides for more Sisters and Brothers. We are actually facing a crisis in our educational problem because of the insufficient number of religious teachers. What are we going to do? God forbid that we should stand with folded arms in idle resignation when for our holy faith should spur us on to greater activity. We must be up and doing. We may not be content with the mere discovery of a wide-felt want, we must do all in our power to provide the remedy. "Nunquid resina non est in Galaad?" "Is there no healing balm in Galaad?" I can not believe that God has withdrawn His spirit from us or that He no longer inspires earnest souls with the desire for His service. A church of 15,000,000 souls so generous for every good work, can not be afflicted with spiritual sterility. Catholics must be made to understand that God demands not merely a share of the temporal blessings with which He has endowed them. No, He demands the sacrifice of their flesh and blood. The vocations exist, of that I am convinced. What then can we do to foster them?

MEANS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

In the first place this dearth of candidates for the religious teaching orders is a spiritual want. Therefore we must have recourse to spiritual remedies. The first and the most efficacious of these to my mind, is prayer. "The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He send laborers into His harvest." Let us bear in mind that it is the loving Saviour Himself who prescribes this remedy. There can then be no doubt as to its opportuneness or its efficacy where there is question of apostolic laborers. The first Christian prayed and fasted when the apostles were about to set apart from the faithful those who were to be consecrated to the service of the Lord. St. Hilary declares that "the vocation of worthy laborers is a gift of the Holy Ghost which God pours out upon the nations in answer to fervent prayers and supplications." And the Church which is ever the best interpreter of the Divine Will has from time immemorial instituted the Quarter Tense as a time of penitential prayer to Almighty God for the very purpose of obtaining and perfecting vocations. It is true, the Church in her prayers has in view primarily the vocation to the Holy Priesthood, but she certainly does not mean to exclude from her prayers any who share in the apostolic labors of saving souls.

1. Jeremiah, VIII, 22.
2. St. Luke X, 2.
3. Acts, XIII, 2.
4. Comment in Matth. c. x. Opp. Wirecob, 1783, t. III, p. 363.

and such, par excellence, are the religious teachers. The Father of Lights who gives the grace of vocation, can also preserve it even in the midst of a corrupt world, as he preserved Lot amid the wickedness of Sodom, Joseph in the house of Potiphar and Samuel by the side of the godless sons of Heli. But we must do our share, we must pray. Amberg, perhaps the greatest of all modern Pastoral Theologians, does not hesitate to say: "I believe it is the truth, that the united prayers of the faithful throughout the diocese, contribute perhaps as much toward the proper formation of worthy laborers in God's vineyard, as all the care and the solicitude of the men to whose hands their training is confided."

A second means of fostering vocations for teaching orders consists in the exemplary lives of religious teachers. The world which hates Christ will ever provide for us the promised inheritance of alimony and persecution. But if our lives are blameless and holy, its poisoned shafts of alimony will not only be powerless to harm us, but will actually rebound to the greater glory of the Church, when the truth becomes known, and will fire many a youthful heart with the noble ambition of consecrating itself to God's service. There is perhaps no order of men in the Catholic Church that has been so calumniated, reviled and persecuted as the Jesuits, and yet the Jesuits never seem to lack for aspirants, because their conduct is exemplary, and the constitutions of St. Ignatius are, as it were, incarnated in the very lives of his followers. *Exempla trahunt.* What a power there is in the saintly life of a true religious, and how many there are who experienced the first attraction to the religious state through the influence of a saintly teacher. "The constant daily example of piety, cheerfulness, patience and devotion to duty," writes an experienced religious, "which truly religious teachers will strive to place before their pupils, can not fail to become a most efficacious means of fostering a desire to follow the Master's low, sweet summons to the higher and more perfect life."

I ought, perhaps, say a word on the reverse of the above picture, and its disastrous influence in destroying incipient vocations, but I would rather leave the inference to my readers.

SPECIFIC MEANS OF FOSTERING RELIGIOUS VOCATIONS

From the above considerations which are of a somewhat general character, I will now pass on to indicate certain specific means of fostering vocations, as they refer to the three great factors that co-operate in moulding the child into the future man or woman.

1. THE CHRISTIAN HOME.

The Christian Home is the great nursery of the future Christian men and women. To the home we must then look first of all when there is question of developing and fostering vocations to the religious state. While it is true that God's flowers bloom in every soil, and that God at times makes manifest the power of His grace in a most extraordinary way, yet it remains that, ordinarily, the chosen souls of God are nurtured in the bosom of Christian families. "Pius parentibus natus," "born of virtuous parents," is the opening sentence of the life story of most saints. Our first care then must be the fostering of Christian piety and a spirit of generous sacrifice in our Catholic homes. How much can not a zealous pastor do in this field by proper instruction to young people when they are about to be married, and later on, through sodality conferences to the married of both sexes. Young mothers should be instructed to consecrate their children to Almighty God, and to consider it a signal grace if one of them should manifest indubitable signs of a divine vocation. It is said that there is a golden heart suspended in the famous Basilica of Our Lady of Lourdes, as a votive offering of a grateful young couple for the happy birth of their first child. The note enclosed in the ex-voto reads as follows: "We N. N., express our thanks to Our Lady of Lourdes for the happy birth of our N. We place him under Her merciful protection and we pledge ourselves solemnly not to oppose the sacerdotal or religious vocation of this child, if God should deign to honor us by calling him to His service." A noble example indeed, for every Christian father and mother.

Young parents should be taught that the most important consideration in relation to their children is not how they may acquire wealth or honor or position, but how they may fulfill God's designs in their regard and save their immortal souls. Cardinal Newman's closing words of his sermon on Divine Calls might well be pondered by every Christian parent. "Oh, that we could take that simple view of things, as to feel that the one thing which lies before us is to please God! What gain is it to please the world, to please the great, nay, even to please those whom we love, compared with this? What gain is it to be applauded, admired, courted, followed, compared with this one aim, of not being disobedient to a heavenly vision?"

Parents who oppose or destroy the vocation of one of their children make themselves guilty of an awful crime in the sight of God and burden their souls with a terrible responsibility. Patriotism moves parents to applaud their sons as they go forth to battle for their country in time of need. Thousands of homes, both North and South, are proofs of such devotion. Let us teach young parents that the service of God is even more glorious than that of country, for as St. Jerome says, "Such a service establishes ties of relationship between the family and Jesus Christ Himself."

(To be continued)

An unmarried man never realizes how many faults he has. Money would last a great deal longer if it was as difficult to spend as it is to acquire.

1. Amberg, Past. Theol., Vol. I, p. 71.
2. Report of Educ. Convention 1908, p. 264.

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The Motor Chapel in Cornwall, England.

(J. P. Holland, in The Missionary Gazette.)
 Over fifteen centuries ago, according to Saxon chronicles, the great Apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick, resided for a time at a little sea-port on the north coast of Cornwall, at the mouth of the River Camel. A dozen miles or so to the north, on an eminence overlooking the sea, stood the great castle of King Arthur, at Tintagel, a stately pile of buildings, probably equal in extent to Windsor Castle of to-day.

For a thousand years or more the seed of Faith planted by St. Patrick flourished under varying changes of fortune. A disciple of the great Apostle, St. Petrock, left his name to the little fishing village, which became Petrock's Stow, until the Saxon King changed it to Athelstow, which it still retains. When the English King, Edward III., set out to conquer Calais the little sea-port contributed two ships to his expedition. Over the length and breadth of the land wayside shrines cut in solid granite bespoke the sturdy faith of the Cornishmen.

Then came the Great Blight, when Henry VIII. laid impious hands on the Church of God, deystating the fair peninsula worse than a plague. Ten thousand sturdy Cornishmen marched to Exeter in defence of their old Faith only to be butchered by German troops, imported to enforce obedience to creed "Made in Germany." Desecrated shrines, ruined castles and churches, and closed mines followed close on the heels of the so-called Reformation. Desolation and ruin: material and spiritual overspread the land.

At the foot of the tumble-down, twisting roadway, which reaches from the Cornish mainland to the level of the fishing village of Padstow, where the road makes a sudden turn to prevent its running into the bay, the Motor Chapel, standing in the center of the little market-place, has been an object of curiosity to the villagers and fishermen for a week past. In the neighboring Public Hall, night after night, the Fathers of the Catholic Missionary Society have been relating to interested Cornishmen the old, old story told by St. Patrick fifteen centuries ago, for which the ancestors of the men and women of Cornwall of to-day cheerfully laid down their lives three hundred years ago.

Thanks to the enterprise of the Canons Regular of the Lateran at Padstow, under the Very Rev. Prior McElory, ably supported by a few staunch adherents to the old Faith among the gentlefolk of Cornwall, this visit of the Motor Mission has been not only possible, but a magnificent success.

The Motor Chapel itself has met with its first mishap in the winding, narrow lanes of Devonshire, owing to a collision with an overhanging bough of a tree, whose height the driver of the vehicle misjudged. The result was a severe blow which has sprung the coach work, and will necessitate dismantling the body to repair. Meantime, however, the little Chapel has not been required for daily Mass, as Prior McElory had already secured a small room convenient to the market-place, which had been fitted up as a chapel, and where Mass is already offered up every Sunday.

It has often been remarked by visitors to Cornwall, who have associated to any extent with Americans, or who may have visited America, that the Cornish accent sounds strangely familiar after the down-east Yankee accent of New England. A similar remark has often been made in regard to the accent of Norfolk as compared with the southern drawl of Maryland. The reason, of course, is not far to seek. The Plymouth Brethren, who were ancestors of the Bostonese Yankees, and the Norfolk Catholics, under Lord Baltimore, who first peopled Maryland, transplanted their respective modes of speech, which their descendants to this day preserve.

It was a curious coincidence at the opening of the first meeting on Padstow that the chairman of the meeting should be a native of Norfolk, the Rev. Father Norgate, of Saffron Walden, who explained in his own dry, humorous way the reason of their advent into the far western county of England. It was Maryland addressing Massachusetts. It was a son of St. Augustine appealing to the descendants of St. Patrick's first flock to open their ears to the story of the old Faith, for which their ancestors had bled and died.

From the first night, when the Rev. Dr. Downey took up the evidence lectures on "What Catholics Really Believe," and throughout the week, when Dr. Arendzen succeeded Dr. Downey (owing to the latter being recalled to London), there was no mistaking the fact that the home truths of religion had taken a firm grip on the imagination and intelli-

gence of the good folks at Padstow. This was made manifest to the writer one evening when he accidentally found himself among a crowd surrounding a Cockney expounder of the gospel according to Mr. Kensit. At the close of his oration the Kensitite came down from his soap-box perch and distributed leaflets among his audience.

"Nay, nay! Keep'em, mister," exclaimed one rugged fisherman "People who go about calling names get no sympathy from we."
 The Roman Catholic priests don't have to call no names, added another accentuating his disapproval by flinging back the leaflet.

The same evening, at the close of Fr. Downey's lecture on the Bible, I was standing in the doorway of the hall, when the Protestant curate passed out. A companion had asked his opinion of the lecture, and as he passed me he replied, "Very interesting, and—very enlightening," he added, impressively.

On the way back to the hotel we overheard the conversation of two Cornish women, who had been to the lecture.

"Most explanations of any preacher I ever heard," said one.
 The coined word "explanations" was almost American.

Pity the Motor Chapel could not stay four months instead of weeks in this fertile country. But the problem is one of ways and means.

Weather Scales.

The thicker the ice at Duluth, Minnesota, on Lake Superior the hotter the weather at Santiago Chile, from week to week. An extraordinary contrast between these two places, one in the Northern Hemisphere and the other in the Southern — or perhaps only a coincidence that looks like a contrast—has been discovered by a weather expert of Argentina.

He has found half a dozen other instances of apparent relationship of weather between places on opposite sides of the world. Why it is he does not even attempt to explain with a theory yet. Every place on the globe may be found to have a weather-brother on the other side of the sphere when weather records are complete and are carefully studied.

Of course it is summer in Santiago Chile, when it is winter in Duluth, and so Santiago has hot weather when Duluth has cold seasons; but the queer relationship that has been discovered is based on spells of weather rather than on long periods. The weather man, for instance, did not find any relationship between hot weather in Santiago and cold weather in New York. The hot spells and cold spells of these two places did not coincide.

His discovery is based on the complete weather records of both places for January, February and March over a period of ten years.

Another relationship is between Alice Springs in the heart of Australia, and Cordoba, in the interior of Argentina. These two places had hot spells simultaneously, the only difference being that Australian place kept ten degrees hotter than the Argentine community. Perth in Western Australia, and Valparaiso, Chile, on the other hand, showed a relationship by contraries for hot spells at Valparaiso were identical with cool spells at Perth, though both are in the Southern Hemisphere.

The barometer which records the air pressure, behave exactly opposite in Stykkisholmr, Iceland, and on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys, far down in the Southern Hemisphere, every year in the month of May for the last dozen years.

Oil-Running Battleships.

Remarkable developments in the construction of British dreadnoughts will be embodied in the new battleship Queen Elizabeth, which is to be launched from Portsmouth Dockyard in October. To this dockyard has fallen the honor of constructing not only the name-ship of the dreadnought era, but most of the other vessels of the all big-gun type which have marked any new group in design or armament, such as the new ship The Queen Elizabeth will mean a step forward in the building of these leviathans almost as important as that from the King Edward—class to the original Dreadnought, and in speed, armament and design she will be superior to any battleship afloat. When Mr. Churchill made his memorable statement on oil fuel the general impression conveyed by him was that only the vessels in contemplation would possess the advantages mentioned. As a matter of fact it is no secret at Portsmouth that the Queen Elizabeth is being built as an "only oil fuel" ship and will add two or three knots to the speed of previous dreadnoughts.

There are other features that will make the new vessel an epoch-making ship. These are the outcome of

the important decision of the Admiralty to dispense with coal as a steam raiser for future dreadnoughts. The freeing of the enormous space hitherto allotted to coal bunkers will enable the vessel to have an extension of the double bottom system as high as the protected deck. This will mean that the whole of the vessel below the waterline will be built with two skins on the principle of a ship within a ship, and with the series of transverse and longitudinal bulkheads this will make the vessel as un-sinkable as the science of modern naval construction can.

Between these two skins the great warship will carry her supplies of oil fuel—supplies which will give the vessel a radius of action far exceeding anything possible with coal fuel.

The double bottoms are being specially sealed in order to ensure absolute "tightness" and in the event of the vessel striking a rock and having a portion of her bottom torn away the parts damaged would be isolated, so that the whole of her liquid furnace supplies would not be lost. The Queen Elizabeth will be the heaviest ship ever launched from the Royal Navy Yard, and will be a more advanced state of completion than any previous dreadnought.

The Sole Living and Enduring Authority.

Professor Mallock, an agnostic, tells us that every non-Catholic body is, as a religious system, in process of dissolution; it is fast ceasing to carry any weight as a doctrinal or moral power. The Catholic Church, he says, is the sole living and enduring Christian authority. She alone has, or even claims to have, the power to speak or teach infallibly in faith or morality. She alone has an organization by which her laws can be enforced. Above all, she alone is able to give unity to a people composed of so many and so varied elements as ours, and form them into a good nation. In a word, to her alone the people of Australia must look to maintain for them in the consciences of citizens those fixed principles of religion and morality without which a self governing people must ultimately fall into chaotic anarchy and ambitious despotism. Free institutions depend for their worth, stability, and permanence on the virtue and intelligence of the people; but nature, unaided, is not sufficient, even under the best Government and laws, to maintain the virtue and integrity of a people. Unless by grace from above him he can erect himself, how mean a thing is man. To nations as to individuals it has been said: "Without Me, you can do nothing." Unless God builds the house he labors in vain who builds it. Materialism, and the denial of a personal God—moral Governor of the universe—annihilate conscience, break down the barriers of sensuality, sow broadcast the seeds of moral death, and are fatal to true liberty and social order. A corrupt man is a selfish man. An appeal to duty or to the Higher Law finds no response in his conscience. A people without belief in God or in a future state will not long remain enlightened or noble or free. For its own protection, therefore, an age of Democracy should be an age of religion. There is no progress worthy of the name where provision is not made for the growth of man's moral and spiritual religious nature, for the soul of man is naturally Christian.

Truth.

Off Year for Apples.
 (From the Boston Herald.)
 This is an off year for apples. The crop is short, both in this country and abroad. Probably, therefore less will be heard than usual about apple "overproduction"—the complaint that is usually heard in apple raising regions when the price drops to \$2 or less a barrel and when fruit remains ungathered in the orchards.
 The chief trouble with the American apple crop, whether it is large or small, is the poor system of distribution. The apple is a fruit of so many virtues that such a thing as too big a crop is almost an impossibility in this country. The people like apples and would eat millions of barrels more. The trouble comes in getting the apple from the orchard to the city consumer—trouble not confined to apple distribution, but apparently worse in the case of apples than some other commodities.

The New York Times ventured to remark that the country needs an apple trust, a national organization with something of the enterprise and efficiency of the fruit trust that has brought the best tropical fruits to the table of the poorest classes. It is hardly popular, and perhaps not proper, to advocate trusts, but their is merit in this suggestion. Perhaps it would be well for the Government to use its trust investigations as a

Now You Don't Buy a Stove Every Year NOR SHOULD YOU EVERY FEW YEARS



If you are fortunate enough to get a first class range, it will last a lifetime. That is why you should select

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With the recent improvements, it is for perfection of equipment, beauty of design, economy and durability, second to no steel range **MADE IN CANADA.**
 The MONARCH burns coal or wood, and is simplicity itself to operate — no complicated drafts or dampers to get out of order.

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 We could tell you more about it if space permitted, but add just this: **WE GUARANTEE EVERY MONARCH SOLD**



Why not write us for information and circulars.
 Manufactured by the Enterprise Foundry Co. Sackville, N.B. Sold by all Enterprise Dealers.

means of learning the secrets of this cheap fruits, and then pass the secret on to those who handle our apple crops.
 It is not that the apple grower gets too much but that the price gets too high before the apple gets to the consumer, when it gets there at all. The railroads are not guilty, for they haul the cheap fruits of the fruit trust as well as the apples that grow so expensive as they travel. Perhaps the qualities of honesty and attractiveness in packing apples are often held too lightly, but that is another story.

Is Steamship Size Limited.

The Suggestion that transatlantic vessels will not continue to grow in size indefinitely is contained in a despatch from Berlin stating that since the Emperor began ploughing the seas observing officials of steamship lines have become disinclined to build anything larger. Of course, there may be bigger vessels laid down and possibly there are one or two now building that are longer. But the inference to be drawn from the Berlin report is that the added revenue from excessively large ships does not equal the increase cost of operation.

If the Emperor could always sail with a full passenger list it would doubtless be a well-paying proposition, but when half of the first and second cabins are empty the engines consume just about as much coal and the wages of the crew is not so much less than when every inch of space is used. That trims the profits made on the trips when the rush season is on.

These huge palaces are costly affairs to keep going, so if the world wakes up some morning within the next year or two and learns that the steamship companies have come to the final conclusion that vessels the size of the Emperor are good advertisements, but indifferent money makers, consequently the future will see few more of them, there should be no surprise. The limit has got to be reached some time and it may be in this decade.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

Positive Hair Grower Found At Last

Greatest discovery of the age SAGEINE—grows hair in thirty days. Costs nothing if it fails. Men and women whose hair is falling, who are growing bald and gray, whose heads are scaly and itchy from dandruff—even those who have been bald for years—have now the opportunity of having lots of hair. SAGEINE is Professor's LaFontaine's great discovery of how all can have glorious hair. Mr. H. P. Young, of 342 Bryant Street, Buffalo, writes that SAGEINE has grown a handsome head of hair for him after he had been bald three years. We have hundreds of letters with just such wonderful proof. If you are troubled with baldness or prematurely gray hair, or lifeless, stringy or matted hair without lustre; if you have dandruff or itchy scalp, try a bottle of SAGEINE at our risk. One bottle will convince. And it costs but 50c for a large treatment in a fine shaker bottle so that it is easily applied. SAGEINE is as dainty as you like it. It makes handsome hair for men and women and brings out a natural rich wave. J. P. McKenna, sole agent. Other stores don't have SAGEINE.

Muscular Rheumatism

Muscular rheumatism exists in two forms: Acute and chronic. In acute muscular rheumatism there is first noticed a dull pain in the muscles which gradually increases. This pain often shifts from one muscle to another, and the working of these muscles makes the pain very severe. Muscular rheumatism is a blood disease and should not be neglected. A proper treatment should begin with the first symptoms. Rheumo is recommended by the foremost people everywhere because it drives all uric acid poisons from the blood and enriches it so that the system becomes healthy and free from the tortures of rheumatism. Get a bottle of Rheumo-to-day and rid yourself of rheumatism. Sold in Antigonish only at J. P. McKenna's drug store.

TROTTER HORSES FOR SALE

MAID'S KING, 37847, race record 2:22, bay trotting stallion, foaled 1905, 16 hands, weight 1150. Sired by May King, 2:20, the sire of Bingen, 2:06 1/2, sire of Ulan, 1:58. This horse is in splendid condition, and is faster and handsomer than ever. Winner of first prize in Standard Bred Class at Nova Scotia Exhibition last year.
 BUTTERCUP, beautiful trotting mare, bay, foaled 1907, 15 1/2 hands high, weight 1100. Sired by Achille, 2:15 1/2. This mare has had considerable track work, and owner believes she can trot better than 2:20 in the right hands. Both horses are ideal roadsters, kind, and are not sold for any fault. Owner retiring from game. These horses will be at the Exhibition, Halifax, Sept. 3rd to 11th. Can be seen in Antigonish any other time. Don't write unless you are prepared to buy a high-class horse. Suitable terms, if necessary, to responsible parties.
 CAPTAIN A. MCFARLANE,
 P. O. Box 293, Antigonish, N. S.
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Colonial Granite Co. Ltd.

New Glasgow.
 Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected.
 Building Stone supplied rough or finished.
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 Orders left with our Antigonish Agent, P. S. Floyd, will have prompt attention.

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

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

FOR SALE

The valuable residential property known as "Ingleside," on Hawthorne Street, Antigonish, N. S., at present occupied by Mr. Adolph Bernasconi. For full particulars apply to
 G. A. BERNASCONI,
 8-21, tf North Sydney

SAVE THE PIECES

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

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

The Wallace Optical Parlors

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Entertainment—Celtic Hall. Application for Stock—Nova Scotia Bank Co. Stylish Clothes—Palace Clothing Co. Hercules Bed Spring—Chis, Sweet & Co. Declaration—Alex H. McIsaac. Declaration—Michael F. Doyle. Fur Wanted—F. H. Randall. Bull for Sale—M. N. Tompkins. Dwelling for Sale—J. A. Wall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

READ "Antigonish Forward Movement" in another column.

THE TREASURER of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledges a donation of \$1.25 from a young lady at Glassburn.

THE CONTRACT for extension to breakwater at Parker's Cove, Antigonish County, has been awarded to R. H. Macdonald, Antigonish. The contract is in the vicinity of \$7000.

"THE OLD MAIDS' CONVENTION," given in the Celtic Hall on the 6th inst., was, as anticipated, a splendid success, the Hall being crowded to the doors. The success of local talent in plays put on here makes one wonder why more plays are not put on in Antigonish.

WE ARE asked to state that the majority of A. MacGillivray, Councillor-elect for the District of Arisaig, was 22; that of James McKeough, councillor-elect for the District of Tracadie, 67.

THE REV. J. F. McMASTER, Mabou, having recently returned from a trip to Scotland, was tendered a formal welcome by his parishioners on All Saints' Day, and, in token of their appreciation of him as a pastor and as a man, they presented him with a purse of two hundred and thirty dollars.

THE CASKET has been asked to state that there is a large amount of work for a threshing mill in the settlements of Bailey's Brook, Ardness and Lismore in Pictou Co., and Dunmaglass and Knoydart in Antigonish Co., all adjoining settlements—about 100 barns in all.

THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL has fixed the date of the election of a Councillor for the district of Harbor Bouche and Linwood for December 18th next. Nomination to take place two weeks earlier, namely, on the 4th of December. James P. Corbett of Harbor Bouche has been appointed presiding officer.

WITH THE EXCEPTION of a few days last week which were raw and cold with fall of snow which whitened the ground and clung to the hills tops for three or four days, the weather thus far this Fall has been unusually mild and warm. Monday of this week being almost uncomfortably so. Shifting of the wind Tuesday night to the northwest cleared the atmosphere and we have since been enjoying bright cool and bracing weather with little or no night-frost.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Duncan MacDonald, Blacksmith, for the last number of years in the employ of Peter MacDonald Carriagemaker, was stricken while at dinner on Monday last and died within a few minutes. The deceased was a quiet man of an obtrusive manner and was highly respected by all who knew him in the town and county. The funeral took place Tuesday, interment being made at Maryvale, his native parish. May his soul rest in peace.

THE MARRIAGE took place at the Cathedral, Halifax, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., of Mr. Michael Donovan, manager of THE CASKET, to Miss Mary Ellen Purcell, an estimable and popular young lady of Antigonish. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Donovan left on an extended trip to the Upper Canadian cities and other points. Their many friends in Antigonish and elsewhere join in wishing them long years of wedded happiness.

PRESENTED WITH A PURSE OF GOLD.—There was a gathering of parishioners of St. Mary's, Halifax, at the cathedral parish hall at noon on Tuesday the 4th inst., the occasion being the presentation of an address, accompanied by a well filled purse of gold to Rev. Father Collins who has gone to Windsor where he takes up the position of parish priest. The address which was beautifully illuminated by religious of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, was read by Mr. Justice Meagher and the presentation made on behalf of the parishioners, by Sir Malachy Bowes Daley.

CHURCH BAZAAR.—St. Lawrence parish Mulgrave, will hold a bazaar on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, 18th and 19th inst. The bazaar will be held in the new St. Lawrence Hall which is just being finished, and which is being fitted up for the occasion with booths, useful articles may be seen during the nights of the bazaar. The Committee in charge are determined to please all their patrons. A full line of amusements will be provided, among them interesting contests and games, which promise to be an attractive feature of the event. The St. Ninian's Cathedral Orchestra will discourse music.

WHILE the two masted schooner, Albert J. Young of Lunenburg, was working at anchor off Embrie's Point, Port Hawkesbury, Sunday morning, a steam trawler, evidently unaware of the presence of the schooner although her signal lights were up, for it was still some time before daylight, struck her amidship with a terrific crash, burying her bow deep in the side of the vessels. The Captain of the trawler, taking in the situation at a glance, ordered the steamer to be left wedged as she was in the timbers of the schooner, knowing that otherwise the flow of water through the cavity caused by the collision would bring the ill-fated vessel to the bottom before any one could be saved. As it was, the crew of about six, crawled over the main mast which had fallen over the deck of the trawler and thus got all safely on board the steamer. In less than fifteen minutes after the accident the schooner went to the bottom, only the top of her spars showing over the water. Later the sunken vessel was

dragged to the wharf at Hawkesbury, and, after some difficulty, was brought to the surface. She was nearly cut in two by the bow of the trawler. An investigation will be held to fix the responsibility for the accident.

HISTORY, ROMANCE and tragedy are blended into one awe inspiring and thrilling ensemble to George Kleine's photo-drama production of Henry Sienkiewicz' justly celebrated story "Quo Vadis" which will be presented in Antigonish for the first time on Tuesday night at Celtic Hall. This is the most marvelous achievement yet in photo. For scope magnitude, extravagant splendor and liberality these pictures have never been equalled. The trials of the early Christians martyrs, the vain and cruel temperament of the wicked tyrant Nero and his courtiers which were so graphically drawn by the author are illustrated on the screen with commendable veracity and even those who have never read the book can comprehend the whole story from the pictures. The gladiator combats, the chariot races, the burning of Rome, the devouring of Christians by the lions, the marvelous feasts of Nero, the gathering of the Christians in the catacombs the appearance of the Saviour to Peter are all shown with wonderful truth of detail. The best talent of the Italian stage was used in the building of the picture and the acting of these players is nothing short of marvellous. One forgets he is looking at a photo drama and feels that he is living among the peoples and scenes he is looking at.

LAST SUNDAY, the new Church—St. Joseph's—at Little Bras d'Or was dedicated. The blessing of the bell also took place. Very Reverend Dr. Thompson officiated, with Father McKinnon as Deacon and Father William Kiely, Sub-Deacon; and Rev. D. J. McDonald, of St. Francis Xavier's, Master of Ceremonies. Rev. Father McIsaac, of East Bay, who was pastor of Bras d'Or when the new church was begun, was also present. Dr. Thompson preached an excellent sermon on the practice of blessing material things and dedicating them to the service of God. Many people were present from Sydney Mines and North Sydney. A generous collection was made. The North Sydney choir sang Landry's Mass, except the Gloria, and the Gloria of the Second Tone Mass. The new church was built by Ronald Gillis of Sydney; and is a beautiful and well-built structure, capable of seating about 700 people (as the writer estimates); and is nicely finished in plaster with beaver board ceiling. The pastor and people of the parish are to be congratulated on having such a fine parish church. To the present pastor and his predecessor much credit is due for their efforts in the matter.

A TELEPHONE COMPANY has been organized in St. Joseph's District to be known as the "St. Joseph's Telephone Company, Limited," under the provisions of the Rural Telephone Act passed at the last session of the Local Legislature. A memorandum of Association was subscribed by sixty members and has been sanctioned by the Board of Public Utilities. An organization meeting was held on Saturday evening, with A. S. McMillan, the government representative, present. The following officers were elected: Dan J. McDonald, Purl Brook, President; A. J. McDonald, James River Station, Vice-President; Ronald McDonald, Pinkietown, Secy-Treasurer; D. J. McDonald, Purl Brook, Roderick Chisholm, Ashdale, A. J. McDonald, James River Station, John A. McDonald, James River, William McDonald, St. Joseph's, A. G. Chisholm, Ohio, and Hugh Carrigan, Cross Roads Ohio, directors. The main line will start at Cross Roads Ohio and connect with the Antigonish exchange at Purl Brook. Branch lines will extend from Gasperaux Lake to Ashdale and from St. Joseph's to James River Station. Construction of the line is to be immediately undertaken and the company anticipate having it completed this fall. There will be about twenty-five box holders and it will give the public twenty miles of rural telephone service besides the convenience of being connected with the long distance line.

A MEETING of the Pictou County Dairy Co., Ltd., was held at the schoolhouse, James River, on the 7th inst., when Mr. Falconer, Secy.-Treasurer of the Company, and Mr. McKay, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, addressed the farmers of James River, Beaver Meadow and surrounding districts, on the dairy industry and its possibilities, and answered fully and in a practical way, all questions asked them on the subject. Every one present felt that there was a big opportunity for the cream product of the farm at the prices quoted, together with free transportation, etc. The Company was most pleased at the encouragement given,—the best proof of this being the selling of a large block of stock after the meeting. It was very encouraging to see the farmers take a few shares and asking their sons to do likewise. The Company is a strong one, incorporated under the Nova Scotia Companies' Act this year, having a large plant now under construction at Stellarton, Pictou Co., and will be ready for business early next season. The object of the Company is to deal in all the products of the farm. The purpose is not to make big dividends for shareholders, but as a Co-operative Farmer's Company to place the products of the farm on the market in the most up-to-date manner. This is a great opportunity for all farmers, a convenient station along the line, there being a large market in the County of Pictou alone, the Company to work the territory from Truro to Mulgrave.

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH of the Department of Agriculture has undertaken this year, on account of the difficulty in many parts of Canada of securing well-bred male animals, to distribute, wherever needed, pure-bred stallions, bulls, rams and boars. These will be placed in the hands of local Associations who will be responsible for their maintenance and management under the general supervision of officers of the Live Stock Branch. Animals placed with Asso-

ciations will be purchased from home breeders who will thus be encouraged in their works and in this way, also, stress will be laid on the value of pure bred sires. Animals, will not be placed in districts where suitable male animals of the same class are already owned by private individuals; the aim being to aid sections where pure bred sires are lacking as well as to encourage new communities in an intelligent system of breeding. A membership of fifteen persons in any association which may be formed in a district is necessary in order to have a stallion placed; ten members being sufficient for the other male animals named. The Live Stock Department will render assistance in forming an association and will provide a form of constitution and by-laws. Any information with respect to this matter will be furnished by the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In connection with this matter, Mr. Telfer of the Live Stock Branch met a number of farmers in Antigonish recently and discussed the matter fully with them. We understand a number of associations have already been formed and others will be formed in the near future.

Among the Advertisers.

A purse found on street is at Casket Office.

Poultry Powder to make the hens lay high priced eggs, at Bonner's.

To Bonner's for oilskin and Macintosh raincoats. Big stock and big values.

For sale, a female red fox, without damage. Apply to A. G. Chisholm, Ohio.

For sale, a Yorkshire boar, thoroughbred, 18 months old. Allan Macdonald, St. Andrew's.

Farmers—We want a large quantity of buckwheat flour, all your surplus. Bonner's.

Everybody is dyeing their old faded clothes as good as new at the big dye works. T. J. Bonner, agent.

FOR SALE

A pure bred Ayrshire Bull Calf, one month old. Apply at once to M. N. TOMPKINS, Mt. Cameron, Antigonish N. S.



F. H. RANDALL Buyer and direct Shipper of RAW FURS HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID. 11-13 f.

Bargain in Desirable Dwelling.

Commodious dwelling in good residential portion of Town for prompt sale at a bargain and on easy terms. Apply to J. A. WALL.

Statutory Declaration

I, Alexander H. MacIsaac, of Caledonia Mills, in the County of Antigonish, do solemnly declare that the statement made by Alexander K. Chisholm, of the said Caledonia Mills, that the painting of the Croft bridge cost the sum of sixty six dollars, and that I received payment for work not performed by me, is unfounded in fact and lacks the essential element of truth.

I further declare that when the said Alexander K. Chisholm charges me with wrongfully obtaining paint from the I. C. R. station here, or elsewhere, he states what is absolutely false.

I further declare that since the year 1910, and until the end of the year 1912, I worked under the directions of Mr. J. W. MacKenzie, of the Road Commissioner's Office, at Halifax, and that I obtained this work not by in any way undermining the said Alexander K. Chisholm, as he has so frequently stated, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1913. F. H. MACPHEE, A Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Antigonish. ALEX. H. McISAAC.

Declaration

To whom it may concern: Whereas, a current rumour has been circulated through the District of Roman Valley to the effect that I, the subscriber, reported that Mr. John Farrell, of Glencoe carried a petition around asking for signatures that the mail route between West Roman Valley and Erinville be not changed from the present locality, and that said petition was numerously signed by most of the inhabitants, with the exception of myself. I therefore solemnly declare that said report is both false and misleading, as I never saw, heard of, or signed such a petition, or that the same was carried around for signatures.

(Sgd.) MICHAEL F. DOYLE, Sworn to at Salmon River, before me, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1913. THOS. O'NEIL, J. P. in and for Guysboro County

Flannellette and wool blankets, comforts, a large stock. Popular prices, at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

If you require blankets, comforts, pillows, etc., see us before buying. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

A comfortable chair, a new piece of furniture will make your home a home of happiness. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Make the hens lay when eggs are so high. We pay 28c. per dozen. Use our poultry powder, none better. Bonner's.

I have a few sets of light driving harness that can be bought at genuine bargains. Drop in and see them. P. McDonald, East End.

Having cleared of our old stock we are now ready to supply our customers with new goods at the lowest prices. Somers & Co.

Men's sweaters, gloves, mitts, underwear, socks, overalls, jumpers, etc., at Bonner's, at prices that beat them all, and quality the best.

We carry by far the largest stock of house furnishings in town; its to your own advantage to see us before buying. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

You can't send your whiskers to us to be dyed, but you can send anything else and we'll guarantee a good job. T. J. Bonner, agent.

PATENT'S

and trade marks procured, in all countries. Why not discuss your ideas with us? Information free.

PETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.'Y St. Paul Bldg., HALIFAX. Phone 820

NOTICE

We contemplate making a change in our business in the near future. We have, therefore, to request that all accounts due us be settled before December 1st, either by payment or by note-of-hand. C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Antigonish, Oct. 27, 1913.

NOTICE

I wish to inform those who have Hides and Pelts for Sale

that I am buying for the Colonial Hide Company of Windsor, and will pay

The Highest Price in Cash

I also pay cash for Butter, Eggs, Pork and Tallow

Thos. Somers

RAW FURS WANTED



Do you want to get every cent your Fur is worth?

IF SO, SEND ALL YOUR FUR TO ME

I WILL PAY EXPRESS CHARGES ON LOTS OF FUR WORTH \$10 OR OVER.

Lots held separate on request till shippers are heard from.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN

Exporter of Raw Furs ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Graham's Grocery

Has now in stock

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

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

We want GOOD BUTTER, EGGS and WOOL

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

D. R. GRAHAM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Dress Well Don't Look Old Until You Get Old, Sir!

Don't wear old style clothes or admit that your bones ache just because you've passed a certain mile stone.

Nothing helps so much to make a man look, feel and act young as to wear cheerful clothes.

OUR NEW SUITS AND OVERCOATS

will prove to be a splendid tonic—a regular elixir of life.

JUST TRY THEM. THEY'RE HANDSOME, STYLISH, AND PLEASINGLY PRICED.

Men's Suits, \$6 00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 and \$15.00. Men's Overcoats, \$6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00. Men's heavy Reefers, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and \$5.00. Men's Pants, \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00.

Also a large assortment of UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS, and COAT SWEATERS, CAPS, MITTS, GLOVES, BOOTS, SHOES, HEAVY RUBBER LARRIGANS, SOCKS, Etc., Etc.

Marked the lowest price for goods of merit. Call and you won't be disappointed.

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

Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUBEROID

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

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