THE CASKET.

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OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

An Irish audience rose to their feet and sang "Faith of Our Fathers" in a Dublin theatre, in the middle of a play which dealt out bigotry under the guise of art. Well done, Dublin. The Faith of Our Fathers" has always een a live issue with the Irish.

The special correspondents at Lisbon were told by the censor that if they wanted to send out statements that the Jesuits threw bombs, their despatches would be allowed to pass; but that if they persisted in believing their eyes and ears, the cables were not at their service. How the "representative Canadian papers" would love to have a censor like that in every city in me world!

Poor King Manuel! The day after his throne was pulled down, the Associated Liars Press said he had become a religious devotee, and had become slightly insane. A day or two later they said he had become infatuated with a French dancing girl. If the A. L. P. can find out, or surmise, what kind of story is wanted, they will strain a point, or any number of points to give it. And, if they have to guess, they are bound to gue-s often enough. And, as an o'd teacher of ours used to say, when the class gave four or five different answers to a question, "There is nothing like variety."

We have been told, often enoughthat Catholicism is dying. Our fathers were told the same thing when they were young, and their great-great grandfathers and their ancestors before them were told the same, in their respective times. But we read now of a man who has improved on the old story. "Catholicism," he says, "died three centuries ago." Which shows how we have been dreaming; for we were possessed by the notion that irch last Sunday, and heard a Catholic priest preach. But, check that smile, Brother Baptist, Brother Witness and Brother Church Work. What else is this he says: " Protestantism is fast passing." It is not often that we all get non-suited, and not one of us gets a verdict.

In an article in the London Times,

D. C. Lathbury says:

My object in this article is to put Churchmen on their guard against confusing secularism as we have it in England with secularism as it exists on the Continent. As regards religion and the attitude which the State ought to take up towards religion, the two have nothing in com-mon. Continental Secularism is actively hostile to religion. It strikes out the name of God from its lessonbooks. It sets up a system of morals which has nothing in common with the Christian system. And it demands that this should be the only teaching given in elementary schools. All these characteristics may be seen at work in France at this moment and unfortunately it is from France that Englishmen chiefly derive their im-

Here would be food for thought for the Presbyterian Witness and the Maritime Baptist, if they wished for facts, which they do not.

rotestant editors have a great opinion of President Braga. He is the foe of the Catholic Church; and how, better than that, shall a man work towards perfection? The Witness and the Baptist do not strain at camels. The negro who led a mob died. This was the statement conin smashing down the altars in Lisbon, tained in the despatch. "Well," we with a bishop's biretta on his head and an axe on his shoulder, would receive a warm welcome in the office of the Witness or of the Baptist. to meet him; but we are inclined to its favor. Assuming that this man think the joy would not be mutual. died sincerely repentant, it does not The revolutionists of Portugal have a distinct theory as to what they enter Heaven immediately." "Well," want; they want to destroy Chris- we said, "for a Presbyterian, you are tianity; and even the diluted Chris- not making a bad argument for Pur- pelled. Dr. Mackey says: tianity which dispenses with Christian gatory." "No," said he, "I don't

Father Bernard Vaughan hits the Catholic journalism, as follows:

The Catholic press! It is our great weapon, if we but knew it. The present Pope knows it. Pius X once ook the stylograph out of the hands of a Catholic journalist kneeling at his feet and blessed it with these

"I bless the symbol of your office.

My predecessors used to consecrate
warriors. I am happy to draw down
the swords and armor of Christian blessings on the pen of a Christian journalist."

A French archbishop not long ago told his flock that had they expended on the press a tenth part of the money which they had spent on pious and charitable institutions, those same institutions would not have been enstitutions would not have been con-

Be loyal to your press, and your press will be loyal to you. Show your best side to your press, and your press will show your best side to the world. Our Catholic side is this

Let your support of the Catholic press take a practical shape. Buy, subscribe to Catholic newspapers, and urge others to do the same. Advertise in them. Regard the promotion of their circulation as a form of Catholic apostolate, as in fact it is. They are helping to dissipate religious errors and prejudices, they are diffusing Catholic ideas. They serve to counteract the fradulent foodstuffs of mind and heart which are doled out so plentifully by much non-Catholic

If we must have fabricators, we suppose that it is better that they should be fools as well. Your able, clever liar can do a lot of harm. Your silly, weak liar makes the public laugh, and makes the work of his contemporary liars that much the harder. We should like to see the man who originated the story that the attacks on the religious houses by the Lisbon mob, were started by the Jesuits throwing bombs at the the soldiers. He must be a wonder in his way, if he expected anyone of intelligence to believe it. He may well fraternize with the men who wrote certain accounts of the Barcelona riots a year ago. There are, however, some people editing papers who, for the sake of the paltry subscription that comes from ignorant readers, will, and do. pretend to believe that the lambs attack the tigers. Unfortunately for them two inquisitive and keen-eyed special correspondents of London accompanied the mobs upon their rounds; and one of them cro-sed the frontier into Spain in order to send out his despatches free from official alteration, which he could not have done in Portugal. He says that in the house from which the bombs were said to have been thrown at the soldiers, there were only fourteen we said our prayers in a Catholic Jesuits!! Horrible scheme! Fourtoon Toquite unite to destroy an army Wily Jesui ry plans! Awful havoc to the troops of the Republic! The new government saved by a hair's breath! We could write the headlines ourselves, so well do we know how the trick is done. But, softly. What is this we hear? When the house was entered, not a trace of a bomb or of any kind of a weapon, was found. Oh, dear, oh, dear, why was that meddlesome correspondent permitted to be present? Why did not the

Sometimes it does. THAT THEY MAY BE LOOSED FROA THEIR SINS.

negro leader with the bishop's biretta

and the axe, use the axe upon him?

Must the truth always come out?

The reasonableness of the Catholic teaching respecting Purgatory, is so great that it sometimes strikes forcibly upon the minds of men who are by no means inclined, or prepared to receive it.

Seated one day in a railway car with a Protestant friend, he passed us a newspaper, and, indicating a despatch that he had just been perusing, asked us to read it. A murder had been committed, years before, in an American city; and a man had been accused, convicted and hanged. After years had passed, the real c iminal found himself in a dying condition; he made public confession of the murder; was, to all appearances sincerely repentant and remorseful; and so, he said to our friend, "that is a terrible story." "Yes," he answered; "and, you know that I don't believe in your

It is more than reasonable; it is innail on the head, in the matter of evitable. The Council of Trent said: Purgatory exists; and the souls detained therein are helped by the suffrages of the faithful and especially by the adorable sacrifice of the altar." And this is merely a re-statement of the traditional teaching which had been often stated before. While this teaching has been denied, together with so much else, by our separated brethren, the Church has no great need to adduce proofs of its soundness; for Purgatory, as is shown by the instance we have given, proves itself; and, if Purgatory is admitted to exist, upon what grounds can any man say that God's mercy cannot temper his justice to those whom he has not damned; or that the prayers and works of the pious can arouse God's mercy or avert His anger for the benefit of the living, but that a soul in Purgatory is beyond the reach of prayer and intercession? The souls in Hell are gone. For them the day of mercy is no more; but, as an eminent

writer says: "Christ is King in Purgatory as well as in Heaven and on earth, and He cannot be deaf to our prayers for our loved ones in that part of His Kingdom, whom He also loves while He chastises them."

Great and widespread as is the pious cus om of prayers for the dead, it might be increased greatly in a day; and without the Catholic people being very conscious that they had made a change. Nine of every ten Catholics could double their prayers for the souls to-morrow, and hardly know they had done so; so much can be done in the matter of prayer with a hardly perceptible lapse of time. It need not involve necessarily, long spells upon one's knees, or the use of many words. Given sincerity, intensity, good dispositions, purity of motive, a faithful memory for those who are gone; and a man might do much for the souls of his loved ones, by giving to them daily about five per cent of the time he spends on matters that give neither profit nor pleasure.

Alas! It is no compliment to our manhood, that the faces and the memories of our departed friends fade so quickly from our minds. It is one of the saddest things the world shows us-the waters closing over the head of the man who is gone, and the ocean of humanity fo lowing on, wi hout a ripple to mark the place where he

But the Church of God never forgets them; and, surely we can spare them, out of all the time we give to so many things that are only of transitory interest, and are of no value, a little time; and, out of all the never-ending movements of our tongues, a few words : and amongst all our thoughts, surely we might often have this "holy and wholesome thought, to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins."

CONSPIRACIES AGAINSTRELIGION.

WHEN FREEMASONRY BEGAN. The Masonic authors are not agreed as to how or when Freemasonry began. For a long time, many Masons cherished the idea that the Masonic Order was older than Christianity. Credulous or unscrupulous writers in the Order traced it to the building of Solomon's temple; to Moses; to the Flood: to the Garden of Eden itself: and credulous readers, or listeners. believed the sories. Anyone who cares to read these old stories and to see how modern Masonic writers reject them, may consult Dr. Mackey's Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry. After referring to some of those theories he

"Now all this is to write romance, not history." Page 296. And he says that when those old writers stated that Freemasonry existed at such early periods, they must have meant merely that some of always existed. There are other but, as for Masonry itself, it is of comfrom reading the statemen's of the

"Writers on the history of Freetianity which dispenses with Christian gatory. 'No, said in accept it; but sometimes it looks very accept it looks very accept it looks very accept it looks very accept it lo

Mysteries; (3) To the Temple of King Solomon; (4) To the Crusaders; (5) Fights of Templar; (6) To To the Knights of Templar; (6) To the Roman Colleges of Artificers; (7) To the Operative Masons of the Middle Ages: (8) To the Rosicrucians of the 16th Century; (9) To Oliver Cromwell, for the advancement of his political schemes; (10) To the Pretender, for the Restoration of the House of Stuart to the British throne; (11) To Sir Christopher Wren at the building of St. Paul's Cathedral; (12) To Dr. Desaguliers and his associates in the year Y117." Encyclopaedia of Free-masonry, p. 556,

Since this is the Institution which bas "preserved the cardinal tenets of the old primitive faith," and is to teach us the truth concerning God and the soul, which bids us "put off the shoes from off our feet, because the place where we stand is holy ground;" it seems rather a pity that its own historians are so uncertain about its origin, that they give us a choice of twelve origins. It is a far cry, surely, from the "Ancient Pagan Mysteries," or from the "Temple of Solomon" to "Dr. Desaguliers and his associates" sitting in a London ale-house in 1717; but Freemasonry rather likes a "far

The fact seems to be, however, that it is to "Dr. Desaguliers and his associates," and their meeting in the London tavern in the reign of George I, that Freemasonry, the Order now known to us, owes its existence. Dr. Mackey was too shrewd a man to accept the theory that Freemasonry originated as far back as the time of chan says: Solomon's Temple. But he says:

"So closely are the two connected, that to attempt to separate the one from the other would be fatal to the further existence of Masonry. Each Lodge is, and must be, a symbol of the Jewish Temple; each master in the chair, a representative of the Jewish king; and every Mason a personation of the Jewish workman."

"Thus must it ever be while Masonry endures. We must receive the myths and legends that connect it with the Temple, not indeed as facts, but as allegories; not as events that have really transpired but as symbols; and must accept these allegories and these symbols for what their inventors really meant that they should be -tne roundations of a system of morality." Encyclopaedia of Freenasonry, p. 798.

And yet Dr. Mackey was not a joker. No part of his fame rests on his ability as a humorist. He was evidently quite in earnest when he rejected the historical theory of the part played by the Temple of Solomon in Masonry; and he was equally in earnest when he told modern readers that the inventors of the yarn aimed at founding "a system of morality," and that we, to-day, should receive "the myths and legends," and all the signs, tokens and symbols that go with them, and "accept them as the foundations of a system of morality.' And what about the other eleven "myths and legends?" Are we to receive those also, "not as facts," but "as allegories" or "symbols?" And did their "inventors" intend them also to be "the foundations of a system of marality?" And, if so, what kind of a "sys em of morality" are we to look for from the whole outfit of the twelve theories?

But, keen critic that he was, of the absurd theories as to the ancient origin of the Masonic Order, Dr. Mackey was not content to accept, absolutely, the one theory of the twelve, that will stand examination, and the one that is accepted by the most recent Masonic authority that we know of. From the standpoint of Masons, and in the interests of the Order, it is unfor unate that their historians are not in sweet accord on the subject; and our readers can hard'y expect us to do better on the point than the Masons can do themselves. To follow out, and examine twelve conflicting theoriee, and to compare their merits, would keep us occupied for too long a time; and, indeed, we are not greatly concerned as to just where, or when, the Masonic Order the things that Masonry makes much | began. As we said in a previous of existed then; and he refers to the article, it makes little difference love of man for man, which must have whe her there have been at all times in the history of the world, some men things that Masonry makes much of, banded together who believed and which existed in very ancient times; taught some of the fearful and won- Germany. derful things that we have been quotparatively modern origin, according ing from Masonic authors for weeks differ as to all that took place before to the best judgment we can form past; or whether in the reign of 1917. We feel fairly safe, therefore, in Masonic au hors. But even the associates," in the London tavern, as an Order, was started in London in Catholic doctrine of Purgatory; but modern Masonic authors have not gathered together the theories of the 1717, on June 24th, by "Dr. Desagu-They would, unquestionably, he glad that, I admir, is a strong argument in cleared away all the f.g. that hangs Jewish Kabbala, the pagan teachings liers and his associates"; and we have around the subject, and perhaps they of the temples of Egypt, and drew on looked in vain for enlightenment as to were not too anxious to do so; for the other equally absurd sources, and out what its teachings, beliefs and professeem right, somehow, that he should whole system is built on mys'ery; and of the lot made a constitution, ritual sions were at that time. It seems it is not in the interests of the Order and charges, for the mystification and quite plain that the Mason c authors Hoyt, Pepper and Foster, representthat the fog should be entirely dis- attraction of future Masons, and the cannot tell us. By the way, though,

Masons of a later time have introduced the orientalism, the paganism, and the poison.

In the Encyclopaedia Americana, -the last edition, -there is an article on "Masonic Fraternity," by "Henry Leonard Stillson, 32nd degree, Masonic Historian." He says:

"The consensus of reliable historical opinion affirms that the premier Grand Lodge of England, organized 24th June, 1717, A. D., is the mother of all regular Masonic lodges of the three craft degrees." Vol. X.

He also refers to some of the theories giving Masonr, an origin in greater antiquity. He refers to only nine theories, whereas Dr. Mackey names twelve; but he mentions an alleged connection between some of them; for instance, that the Crusaders found Masonry in Palestine, and bequeathed it to certain associations, who carried it on to later times. Having said that, he writes the passage we have quoted above.

But, like Dr. Mackey, he was not quite content to take Masonry as originating in the reign of George I. For he speaks of "old charges," 'Masonic remains," "the Legend of the Guild; " and "our Masonic ancestors of from two to five centuries antecedent." But the attempts to trace Freemasonry back beyond 1717 are not satisfactory. One Masonic author builds up a theory with care and labor, only to see another Masonic author pull it down. Mr. McClena-

"The fourth manuscript is that of Kranse, known as Prince Edwin's Constitution of 926. Upon this un-questioned reliance had for decades been placed, then it came to be doubted and is now little credited by inquiring Masons." Encyclopaedia of Free-masonry, p. 977.

In Ireland, authentic Masonic documents date from 1726, but the Irish Book of Masonic Constitutions, dated 1730, says:

"About three hundred and seventy years before the birth of Christ, the four sons of Milesius the Spaniard subdued the Kingdom, settled themselves in several parts of it, planted colonies and erected Lodges.

This shows that Irishmen were then, as later, better pleased to have a theory of their own than to adopt an English theory. But, says Dr. Mackey, this "is, of course, utterly fabulous and mythical." Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry, p. 369.

Next, we refer to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, article on "Freemasonry."

"If, indeed, the genuine legends of the craft were followed, its origin would be traced to the creation, the flood, or at least the building of Solomon's Temple. Accordingly, one of the most popular and voluminous Masonic writers of the 19th century, the Rev. George Oliver, informs the world that Moses was a Grand Mas.er, Joshua his deputy, and Aboliah and Bezaleel Grand Wardens."

"Modern or speculative Masonry may be said to have begun in London on June 24, 1717, "the high noon of the year, the day of light and roses, when the four London Ladges, having erected themselves into a grand lodge named their first grand master. The leading spirits in this revival were Desagnliers, the well-known popular izer of natural science, and James Anderson. a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who compiled the Book of Constitutions, containing the ancient regulations and charges of the craft,"

The articles in the Britannica are not signed; but we may take it for granted that this article was written by a Mason of high s anding. The alleged York Charter of 926, the Britannica calls "a fable."

To go back for a moment, now, to Dr. Mackey, he says:

"The word "Lodge" appears in French as "loge;" German, "loge; Spanish, "logia; "Portuguete, "loja; and Italian, "loggia." This is irre-fragable evidence that the word was, with the Institution, derived by the Continent of Europe from England.' Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry, p. 472

If it proves that, it proves more; for, if Freemasonry was as old as the world, or even several centuries o d, in the reign of George I., how are we to suppose that England hal it ahead or other European countries? The Britannica says:

"England imported much of her lodge organization and learning from

And so the Masonic authors agree to George I. "Dr. Desaguliers and his taking it as a fact that Freemasonry, bedevilling of the politics of Europe; before we go into a new phase of the or whether "Dr. Desaguliers and his question, we forget to mention the hope that on the resumption of the associates" were harmless and jovial Scotch tradition. Leaving out the fellows, met in a London tavern to Temple of Solomon, and the flood, and ment can be reached that will prove

English Masons cherished a belief in a charter in the time of Athelstan or Eduin; the Irish, in a foundation by the Sons of Milesius; and it is not surprising to find that Scotch Masons traced the Scottish Rite to Robert Bruce and the Abbey of Kilwuming. Athelstan and Edwin, and Robert Bruce and the Sons of Milesius must give way, however, to Dr. Desaguliers and James Anderson; and the Goose and Gridiron Ale-House, the Crown Ale-House, the Apple Tree Tavern, the Rummer and Grapes' Tavern, and the Devil Tavern, in prosaic, eighteenth century London, were the scenes of Freemasonry's beginnings. We do not mention these taverns because they were disreputable places; but it does, nevertheless, seem to us that more fitting places might have been chosen for the founding of an Institution which was to teach all men the truth concerning God and the Soul, and "the nature and essence of both." But, possibly, such teaching was an afterthought.

Dr. Mackey and others speak of this movement in London as a "revival" which implies that Masonry, of some sort, existed before that, and had fallen into decay and was then revived. There seems to be no doubt that Freemasoury, when organized in London, was, to some extent, shaped upon the plan of organization that had been in use in some societies of earlier times. But, as to just what those societies were; and how much Freemasonry borrowed from them; and when, where and how it put together its present extraordinary medley of things that are meaningless and things that are pagan, of things that are indifferent and things that are ruinous to Christian faith, we know not; and the Masonic authors themselves know as little as we do.

The names "Mason" and Freemason" appear to have been taken from some of the orders or societies of stonemasons, which are said to have existed in the Middle Ages. The Brittannica says:

"The true historical precursors of the modern fraternity of Freemasons were the mediaeval building corporations. Of these, the most distinctive type is to be found in the stone-masons

These societies had, in some cases, the Britannica says, a secret organiza. tion, and certain symbols and signs, resembling some of those now found in Freemason lodges; and it would seem that as time went on, they began to admit men who were not stonemasons, and men of higher ranks in life. We do not doubt that the value and possible use of such societies as forces to be used by unscrupulous organizers and agitators was seen in those days as the similar value and possible use of Freemasonry has been seen by similar persons in Europe in our own times. The Britannica says:

"The a'mosphere of these societies, even at an early date, seems to have been favorable to liberty of thought and religious toleration. Hence they were prohibited by the Council of Avignon in 1326."

If the Council of Avignon prohibited them, they were up to mischief-no doubt about that. But what they were, and what they did, exactly, is not known. But listen to this: Speaking of the "revival" in London, Mr. Stillson says:

"To Dr. Anderson was entrusted the duty of compiling the "general records and faithful traditions from the beginning of time;" and to en-able him to do so all the available documents were collected for his use. These were afterwards destroyed, -an irreparable loss. In 1723 the Constitutions" were published, when it was discovered that Drs. Anderson and Desaguliers had completely changed the theory of the institution. -from Christian to the adoption of a universal creed, based on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, - so as to admit men of all religions, nationalities, and stations in (Italics are ours.) Encyclopuedia Americana, article on Masonic Fraternity by H. L. Stillson, 32nd

At the conclusion of last Thursday afternoon's meeting of the Canadian and United States trade negotiations the following statement was given to the press by Hon. Mr. Fielding: "The conference between the rep-resentatives of the United States and Canada on the subject of improved trade relations terminated to - day. The conference began on Saturday, the 5th inst., and was continued on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. The whole discussion was of the frank and friendly nature. While no conclusion was reached, the ground was cleared for a further conference, which will be held in Washington probably early in January. The members of the conference-Messrs. ing the United States, and Messrs. conference at Washington an arrangefound an order of good fellowship, and the Garden of Eden, we found that of the people on both sides of the boundary line.

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Socialism and Freemasonry

Judging by the newspapers of Italy by far the most important event of the week has been the Socialist Congress of Milan, for they have not only reported at great length the spesches and incidents that marked it, but they have all published lengthy leaders ex-plaining its significance. All this is of general importance inasmuch as it reveals the interest taken in socialism by the Italian public. At the begin-ning of November a National Catholic Congress, the first in seven years, will be held in Modena, and it is quite safe to say that the papers will not give one-fourth as much of their space to it as they have accorded to the Socialist gathering, although the population of Italy is 95 per cent. Catholic while the Socialists are still only a com-paratively small minority. But the truth is that there is a feeling in the ir, and shared even by the most conervative constitutionalist, that So-ialism, with all its intestine squables, petty rivalries, conflicting endencies, is destined in the near uture to increase vastly its power and nfluence in the body politic. At this atest Congress there was plenty of cademic discussion and voting as to whether the party should work out its rogramme on parliamentary or on evolutionary lines, whether it should, s a rule or as an exception, join orces with the republicans, radicals, and anarchists, especially in munipal elections, and other questions of same kind. But the one topic which the general public and a large number of the Congressists expected o see discussed and decided definitely vas quietly shelved, viz. Is it good policy to permit socialists, and more particularly socialist leaders, to be reemasons

The point was pushed with great ervour by a number of enthusiastic Congressists who argued that it was ibsurd to have their organization conrolled by a secret society which is practically in the hands of the hated bourgeoise and capitalists, which is working for ends totally unconnected with the vindication of the pro-etariat, and which is able to bring sidden influences to bear on its mempers. But the Freemasons were cunning enough and powerful enough to have the topic quietly buried, and the nost interesting feature of this Con-gress was the agility with which freemasonry in the saddle was able o control the snorting, kicking, buck-umping steed of Italian Socialism and make it obedient to the bit and spur. Incidentally the Congress has brought out very clearly the fact that he principal leaders of Italian social-sm are Freemasons.

It is easy enough to see the point of view of the enthusiasts who wanted to make a clear separation between Freemasonry and Socialism, while de-claring that as far as anticlericalism was concerned both organisations were following the same end. For even Socialists had a lesson to learn from the Revolution in Portugal. Everybody knows by now that this was an entirely Masonic enterprise in which even Portuguese Republicans were but the catspaw of the Lodges. In fact it is very hard to understand why the name of Republic should be given at all to the little clique of Freemasons in Lisbon who have given themselves the title of Provisional Government, who are responsible to nobody but the Lodges, who have put off the general elections for six months, and who, in the meantime can find no better inspiration for the exercise of their self-constituted authority than the revival of the decrees issued more than a century and a half ago by that most feroclous of dictatorial despots the Marquis Pombal.

But one of the facts that must strike even an Italian Socialist is this: Be-fore the Portuguese Revolution, Freemasonry had succeeded so well in leavening the army and navy that one-third of the officers of the former and more than one half of those of the latter belonged to the Lodges, and that the great majority of those in command in and around Lisbon on the night of the outbreak were Freemasons. Now all these men had taken a solemn oa'h to defend the Portuguese dynasty and Constitution. with their lives if necessary, and yet when Freemasonry gave the order they treacherously tur ed their arms against what they had sworn to defend. Why should not an I alian Freemason who happens to be a Socialist also not do likewise to the p oletariat? This is the conundrum that factory answer to it.

Tois indifference of Freemasonry to special forms of government so long as its own plans are realised is strikingly exemplified in the persons of the three principal personages of the sect. The Grand Master in Portugal is the Reputle in Magalhaes Lima, whose movements have had such a sinister connection with the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince, and with the betreyal of King Manuel by the officers of his army and navy. He is about to be appointed Minister to the Court of the Quirinal. The ex-Grand Master of Freemasonry in Spain is the Republican Deputy Senor Moraya, who is working in perfect harmony with the Monarchist Prime Minister Canalejas ever since thelatter has taken up the cause of anti-clericalism. And the ex-Grand Master of Italian Freemasonry is the Repubcome guest of Italian royalty and did not hesitate to dine with that ferocious despot the Czar of all the Russias in Italy last year. On January 6th of the present year, Nathan addressed to his Spanish colleague a letter which throws a lurid light on the way in which the heads of Freemasonry are juggling the politics and politicians of continental Europe to suit their own lican Signor Nathan who is the wel-come guest of Italian royalty and did not hesitate to dine with that ferocious

Nathan, among other things, wrote to Morayta last January in reply to a letter from his correspondent: "I too am convinced that Moret will not suit our wishes, and for that reason the Supreme Council of my board of presidency has already provided for the measures to be taken. . . You say very well that to think still of a Spanish Republic is an aberration; but that does not matter be-cause under a Republic or under a monarchy our plan can be carried out if you help me. . . In this liberal party there is a young man who has in him the stuff suitable for our aims, unless he gives the lie to the history of his whole life, and this he will not do because he is ambitious. As for the Ferrer affair about which you write to me, you must not your-self agitate it officially; but there is nothing to prevent our allies from raising this question." A month after the date of this letter Moret was mysteriously forced to give up his leadership, which was assumed by Canalejas!

How pleased the sect is with its ambitious man is evidenced by the fol-lowing interesting Masonic address which has been sent to him: "The Masonic Lodges, refuge of all liberties and of progressive ideas, which are working to draw closer the fraternal bonds that should unite all peoples without distinction of colour, admire you and applaud you. Masonry can-not spread those humanitarian princi-ciples upon which it is based without the liberty of all consciences and the civilising tolerance of all opinions. This, Your Excellency, is why we urge you to continue in the road you have entered upon without fearing the consequences of the struggle, and the victory of liberty will be certain. The Grand Lodge "Catalana-Balear' in the name of all the Masonic in the world offers you the enormous and universal influence of its indestructible organization."—Rome.

For Parents to Read.

The following narrative deserves the earnest perusal of many parents; it is ouched for and is no invention.

Otto was a handsome lad of twelve. In his big blue eyes was reflected a beautiful, noble soul. God had implanted therein a germ which was destined to bud fragrant blossoms and to yield rich fruit; the vocation to the priesthood, to that state which in its lignity and sublimity surpasses all earthly grandeur.

The priest who prepared Otto for first Holy Communion soon discovered the inclination in the pious boy to become a priest. "Do you really wish to become a priest?" he once asked him. "O, yes, Father, certainly," said he happily, "this is my heart's de ire."

One evening, just when the boy's paren's were consulting with each her concerning his future, the priest, who had won the full confidence of

Otto, entered unexpectedly.

"If you are satisfied," said he, "I'll provide for your son. He is pious and talented. I am convinced he has a vocation for the prie-tho-d, and it is his heart's desire." his heart's desire.

The parents hesitated; they talked he mat er over with each other, when the priest had left, Tae result was the temporal cares of the father and the natural affection of the mother came to a different conclusion. A few weeks later the promising boy

was apprenticed to one of those god-less firms, in which Paris abounds. S x years later the same priest who encouraged O to to become a priest, and had to d his parents to et him go, entered, with a heavy heart, into the reception-room of the ci y prison of Paris. Your Reverence, here is a card of admis-ion," were the instructions, "but only five m nutes, and in pre-ence of a guard.

The little angel by had lost his innocence, had given up his faith, and finally, to stea 100 fraces, had murdered a poor helpess woman. The cheerful look had vanished from his face, and his glance had be ome de-

fiant and m ro e
"Don't you remember me, my boy?"
said the priest, much affec ed at the change that had come over the once innocent lad. Alas! there stood before him a har lened and inaccessible y ung man, and his father y kindness cou d elici. but a tew unmeaning words from his ips, and soon the guard announced. "Father, the time is up." Next day the youthful culprit had

to appear be ore the grand jury, and on y his youth could induce the jurors o mitiga e their verd c. His sen-tence read, "Lifelong in eri-onment," Three gearts were deeply wounded :

was proposed last week at the Congress of Milan and that was not answered, because there was no satisfactory answer to it.

the priest's, the father's and the mother's. And yet the priest had certainly done his duy; the father, who was wor dly-minded, soon pacified his conscience; the mother, howeverwho could describe the anguish of

Whi st the guard conducted the Whist the guard conducted the prisoner to his cell. A woman, we led in black, might be seen staggering before a pic use of the Redeemer before Pilate, which sood by the way. Grief had bleached her head, and exhaus ion had overwhe med her. "O God! sighed her frente voice, "Thou has judged justly; I have sinned before Thee, inasmuch as I refused to give Thee my son." How many parents who from vain and temporat mo ives, keep their boys and emporal mo ives, keep their boys and girls from entricing the scerdotal or the religious sa e of life will have to g ve a terrible account to Almighty God!—O. F. M. in Michigan Catholic.

France.

Some one has described Briand as throws a lurid light on the way in which the heads of Freemasonry are juggling the politics and politicians of continental Europe to suit their own plans. It must be remembered that when the letter was written, Moret was the liberal Prime Minister of Spain and that under him there were only slight tendencies toward anticlericalism in the government, but

have been the end of the chief, but Fallieres asked him to form a new one, and on November 3 he presented a new ministry. The names of the two Socialists, Millerand and Viviani, who were conspicuous in the former cabinet, do not appear, though it is said that Briand was anxious to retain Millerand. Besides Briand there are eleven individuals who compose this body. Ten of them never served before in any ministerial capacity. It is useless to give their names for they are unknown in this part of the world, and may disappear from the scene to-morrow. The Minister of Public Works, M. Puech, who takes Millerand's place is the only one that seems familiar. Parliament was adjourned to November 8. What will happen then or what program Briand will

present no one knows,
In the carving up of Persia by England and Russia France acquiesces.
It is Hobson's choice, otherwise Germany and Turkey would be the exec utioners; moreover she has no com-merce in that part of the world, or at least, only six per cent. of the imports and exports. Ten years ago there were three French business establishments at Teheran, now there is only The two that withdrew had made a million in twelve years; but no one was enterprising enough to continue the business. The French physician of the Shah has been succeeded by an Englishman, and Financial Adviser B'zot by some one who is not French.

While there is so much clamor for the right of ever my suppressed and

the right of even government em-ployees to strike, Jules Roche conributes an interesting article to the Figaro, in which he cites the labor aws of the National Assembly of 1791 (namely, in the heat of the French Revolution), which show that one of the great principles of the Revolution was treedom to work and freedom of contract. The assembly prohibited in express terms the formation of trade unions or similar associations intended to interfere with the liberties of the citizens in their industrial relations, including their wages and hours of labor. It is in violent contrast with present conditions .- America.

The Catholic Paper in the Family,

We find the following vigorous exposition of the relation of the Catholic family to the Catholic paper credited by two Catholic exchanges to two different pens. We do not know which it was that wrote it; but anyway it is certainly worth reproduc-

Let it be laid down as a first principle that in every Catholic family there should be at least one Catholic weekly. Let it be laid down as a recond principle that this Catholic weekly should be selected according to the tastes and the requirements of the family. Let it be laid down as a third principle that when the tastes and requirements of a family are different, there should be more than one Catholic weekly in the family.

Do not talk about expense. The

price of most of our Catholic papers is only five cents —the price, let me say plainly, of one glass of common drink. Can not a man omit one glass of drink during the week and bring home a Catholic paper to his Catholic family? Or can be not refrain from one glass of stronger drink, for which he pays ten cents, and bring home another Catholic weekly? If a man has any real desire to support the Catholic press, money will be no obstacle in his

The poor man finds means of getting five cents to spend on the Sanday secular paper, perhaps for the sake of its colored, comic supplement - a supplement which not long ago, at a banquet of six hundred representa-tives of the press in New York City, was declared by one of their principal speakers to be a "damnable sheet, when it was not puerile." The same speaker went on to say that he wondered if the men who published wondered if the men who published such a supplement ever let it fall into the hands of their own children. Still, for these colored pages and their concomitant paper the poor man, the father of a family, is willing to pay five cents on Sunday morning. No! If a Catholic has any real desire for Catholic news, or what is more important, if he has any real desire for the advancement of Catholic interests, the cost of a Catholic paper will cause him no concern. Remember, then, that the work of the

Catholic press is the work of Christ, It is a work carried on for the spread of the Gospel, and for the salvation of the souls for which Carist died. Therefore, if we have any real love for Christ, it a work we should help in every way in our power.
You help the work of the missionary

-the missionary among the Chinese, among the negroes, among the people of Alaska, and the missionary here at home. But a Cath lie paper is a missionary in every home where it enters. Even though you are too busy to read the paper yourself, by being a subscriber and thus helping is circulation, you erable a copy to go into some home where it will be read and where it may spread untold blessing. -Sacred Heart.

Portugal's New Masters.

Treating of affairs in unhappy Por-ugal the London Saturday Review of Oct. 8. remarks:

The Republican movement is sordid to the core. . . . The Repub ic conspiracy is the conspiracy of an interested clique. It is not the movement of a p+triotic party go-ded to d-sp-ration by governmental tyranny or possessed with a fervor of reform. The same paper of Oct. 15 says

again The p'an of the new government is to get the anti-clericals to make all the noise they can in the capital, and to attribute to the monarchy all the evils that are due to the general cor-ruption of Portuguese politics. Dr. Braga and his associates have some-how to convince the world that their enterprise is the result of a national upheaval against the monarchy and in favor of a republic. Helped by the most corrupt press in the world, now set free from all restrictions, Dr. Braga will be well able to job up some-

The warmest friends of Red

Rose Tea are those who have tried some other brand said to be "as good as Red Rose" and for which they paid the same price. Very easy to say a thing is "as good" but not so easy to "make good."



Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

The particular hostess naturally selects Moir's Choco lates for a stylish social affair.

When arranged in a bonbon dish, with each chocolate in its neat, fancy paper cup, they look the very essence of daintiness and refined good taste.

My! how delicious they are, too! Such delicately flavored centers, containing creamy confections, nuts, fruits and jellies, concealed under the finest, noothest coating of the very richest chocolate.

The number of different varieties in each box will delightfully surprise you.





grits or if it was frosted or smutty. He did the best he could with the materials we gave him and the facilities he had for grinding.

The making of flour to-day is not a mere grinding process. The great Ogilvie Flour Mills of to-day are a vast commercial enterprise extending from ocean to ocean.

Royal Household Flour

is a world product. It is makes it the finest flour in the well known in Africa as well world. It is the all embracing as in Canada. It is as much system of care and watchfulappreciated in the poorest ness and scientific knowledge household at home as it is in the Royal Household abroad. To make Royal Household Flourthe product it is, involves vast capital and resources. Every advanced process, every modern device that can in any way improve the quality of Royal Household Flour is immediately adopted regardless of expense.

If the production of try it is to prove it.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD If you send in your name and address, also the name FLOUR was purely a milling process it would not be better than any good flour. But it is not the milling alone that

Halifax, N. S.

that surround it at every stage from wheat field to kitchen.

Canadians may well be proud of Royal Household Flour. It is no small thing to have it to say that the world's most perfect flour is made in Canada from Canadian wheat and has become a world-wide factor through Canadian skill and capital. "Royal Household" is head and

shoulders above ordinary flour in quality. The best flour for Bread and Pastry is "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD". To

If you send in your name and address, also the name of your dealer, "Ogilvie's Beek for a Cook", containing 125 pages of excellent Recipes will be sent free of charge. Ogfivie Flour Mills Co.



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

Antigonis SHERIFF'S SALE.

1908, A No. 874

In The Supreme Court, Hetween Chisholm, Sweet & Co., Pialstiff

JOHN D. McMillan, an absconding or absent debtor, Defenda

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, the Court Hruse in Antigonish, in I County of Antigonish, on

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

All the estate, right title interest protectial and demand of the above named deletant and of all persons claiming by through under him, at the time of the recording of judgm at herein, or at any time since, oh and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Pinkietown, 0bin in the County of Antigonish, and now or formerly described as follows: Bounded entimely described by John L. McIsaac; on the East by the West for Ondon River, so called; on the South by lands of Charles A. McLean; and on the West by lands in possession of John McDonald, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and being the lands formerly occupied by the defendant, John D. McMillan at Pinkietows. Ohio, aforesaid, together with the privilege and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same having been levied upon under an execution at the suit of the above-named plain tiff's upon the judgment in this cause, which judgment was duly registered in the Registry of Deeds for the said County of Antigonish upwards of one year, and which execution we issued after filing of the security required by Order XLVI, Rule 22, of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

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

Dated at the Sheriff's Office at Antigonish the 18th day of October, 1910.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,

High Sheriff of Antigonish

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigon County.

JOSEPH A. WALL, of Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Antigonish, N.S. Solicitor of the Plaintiffs, Judgment Creditors.



Department of Public Works. Ottawa, November 5, 1919

The Cathedral,

& GRAY (Muriel Leigh, in Sacred Heart Review.) Out of the noisy street, The hurrying crowd and heat, citors, Etc. sanctuary sweet I enter now, quest of Him to whom all knees shall bow.

Lagoon of the rough saa Whereon humanity Is tossed, to all is free This haven blest.

treet, Halifax

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Bullding.

re in the consciousness of God is rest. Here peace pervadeth all. Alluring colors fall From storied windows tall,

In the half-gloom,

Softly away, like the night's troubled dreams at break of day.

The satisfying Love Wherein we live and move, Oft unaware thereof, Enfoldeth me, as tender motherhood folds infancy,

Fire Insurance or As in Bethesda's well-In what wise Scriptures tell-Immersion would expel Disease and pain. and make the stricken body whole

So in this hallowed place May the divine embrace

The spirit's stains efface.
Its life renew, n the ideal help to keep it true. Again I breathe the air Of the thronged thoroughfare,

Nor laden now with care Wearily plod; For in my heart I have the peace of God.

WHY PERSECUTEST THOU ME ?"

It was the year 1793 in France, spring, that fairest of the seasons, and passed her magic wand over the ueenly city of Paris, and beauty had rung forth everywhere. But, SATISFACTOR sang throughout France it was winer, cold and desolate, in the hearts of Commerce ough a struggle, the most critical . N. 8. the blood stained pages of her istory. She was tottering on the rink of a ruin well nigh as complete that which overtook the mighty ty of the Caesars. And who stood the helm of the storm-tossed "Ship of a number of State" as she struggled with the rces that threatened to engulf her? ONALD, rister, etc., Antigonish Market Marke ascrupulous Hebert, he who was to athrone Reason in the person of a wicked woman on the dismantled distance Notre Dame! In vain had A No. 874. States-General assembled and laid cir demands for right before the weak Louis; in vain the National weak Louis; in vain the National seembly framed wise laws in the hope of stemming the flood of marchy that was fast rushing upon the unhappy country! All efforts had failed, but Hebert had attained to the national seemble weak Louis; in vain the National weak Louis; in vain the National seemble weak Louis; in vain the National see his aim; he had had himself constitu-ted leader, and a field vast enough for

On one of these spring days, two men sat earnestly conversing in one of the rooms of the deser ed palace—
In the very room indeed, in which the shappy monarch had been made to sign away the nominal sovereignty which was his. One of these men was small and thin, with a longish lead, narrow restless eyes, and mouth firm, but insincere; the other was of more pleasing presence, straight and military in his bearing, with frank blue eyes and glossy brown hair. Both wore the uniform of the

French army. For some momen's neither had poken. The one, buried in thought, semed debating within himself some difficult question, while the other watched his quick restless movements with ill-concealed impatience, The soft spring breeze stole through the open window, and gently stirred the rich hangings on the walls, and now and then, there were borne in on the reeze, fragments of a song which made Hebert glance significantly at his companion, (who, however, did not heed his look), for the burden of

of twas "Long Live Reason."

Presently the older man spoke.

"Well, Pierre," he said. "will you undertake the commission? It is one of trust and may turn out to your advantage. Be a man! Put aside those cowardly scruples, fit only for women, and bend your manly knees to the handsome Goddess of Reason. Your course is simple; go to-morow to the Church of Saint Agnes, close the por and disperse the silly multitude. And if they seem to resent your action, invite them to the festival of Reason to be celebrated this evening. Vhat! you are silent, you still

At this the other raised his head,

and with an air of forced determina-tion, rose from his chair.

"Pardon, Monsieur," he said, "I have had a struggle, but it is over, I will execute your orders."

A smile of triumph crossed the

features of Hebert at these words. "There!" he said, "I knew your good sense would would win in the end, and you shall not regret it."

The young soldier sainted and passed out into the sunshine.

brough the stained-glass windows of had he hastened hither to pour on On one side, the girls with snow-white crowded upon him, memories of those veils symbolizing the spotles-ness of days of innocence and piety spent teacher sent him home and told him

Presently a so'emn procession issued from the sacristy bearing lighted tapers and followed by a venerable figure in cope and mitre. Then quietly, two by two, the would-be so'diers of Christ approach and kneel at the Bishop's feet, while his aged hands are extended o'er their youthful heads, and h's gentle voice youthful heads, and h's gentle voice in their youthful beads, and h's gentle voice invokes the Holy Spirit in their behalf. And all the whi'e the solemn tones of the great organ float out

upon the fragrant a'r.

And now, while the gentle Bishop is enlisting these new soldiers of the Cross, Pierre La Rose has started on In the half-gloom,

m'aliar, piliar, bust and sculptured his way with the soldiers of France, to exceute the deed to which he had pledged himself on the preceding night. It was early as yet, and the first rays of the sun were beauti ying the quiet old streets through which they need the silence based on the silence based on the preceding night. they passed, the silence troken only by an occasional burst of song or laughter and the clanking of their weapons on the ground. Presently

one of the soldiers spoke.
"Why so silent, Monsieur Pierre?"
he said," "Art hungry? Art in love?
Or does thy conscience trouble thee? Thy countenance would suggest the

guillotine or the torture."
"Nay," said another, "'tis ne ther conscience nor hunger that makes him gloomy. He fears to meet his sweetheart, here where we are going to work mischief.'

La Rose said nothing, seemed to be unconscious of their rail ery, and kept doggedly on, his head bent aud his hand clenching his sword. Ere long, the Gothic spires of Saint Agnes 10-e before them in all the golden glory lent them by the sun.

Up the broad steps marched the little par y, ruthlessly noisy, into the holy quiet. Once inside, they were forced to pause, for the sudden transition from the sunlight to the dimness of the church had blinded them. La Rose, a little in advance of the others, stood as if unwilling to advance, yet wishing to do so. It was as if he had been suddenly introduced into an outer court of Heaven. The solemn strains of the organ thrilled him strangely and he stood as if unable to move, and in that moment, the vigilant little sentinel which keeps watch tefore the Tabernacles of the world, from its watch-tower high upon the castle ramparts, flashed out a solemn warning, "My house is a house of prayer."

Swiftly the moments flew. The last two of the little soldiers had been

knighted. All was sill and La Rose till standing with bent head lis ening to the glowing words of the old Bishop. Did the old man see those dusky figures faintly outlined in the dimness? Did he divine their sacrilegious mission? Perhaps, for the words that fell from his lips smote like steel thrus's on the proud heart of La Rose. Then at the end, with kindling eye and forceful gesture, he bade the children go forth, strong in their new-found valor, to the combat

"Hold yourselves ready my children," he sa'd, "to suffer cheerfully, yea to die gladly for the Faith which gave us a Pancratius and an Agnes, for the day is not far d stant, I fear, my little ones, when the Church of France will be hunted to the Catacombs, as was the Church of Rome under the Caesars. But fear not, for the G. d, Who in His own good time brought low benea h His avenging rod the proud mis ress of the world, still holds in the palm of His hand the destinies of nations. Tis under His standard you go forth to fight, and tis He Who, when the fight is o'er, will decorate you with the badge of the heavenly 'Legion of Honor.'" Then smid a solemn stillness, the

Master held aloft in consecrated fingers, blessed the kneeling little ones and all departed. As the retreating footsteps echoed in the vestibule, La Rose roused himself, and turning abruptly to the soldiers, bade them secure the doors. This was the work of but a few moments and when it was completed, he himself secured the massive out r door, and gave the order to march.

In the guard-house that day, in the busy streets, everywhere that La Rose went to seek dis raction from his thoughts, there rang in his ears the oft-repeated text of the old Bishopthat shal confess me before men, I will also confess him before My Father Who is in Heaven, but he that shall deny Me before men, I will also deny him before My Fa her Who is in Heaven." Why did those words repeat themse'ves so incessantly in his aching brain like a warning? In vain he s rove to escape their insistent persecution, in the company of his fellow-lieutenants. They followed him and burned themselves into his confused thoughts. Hour by hour, he s rode through the streets, seeing and hearing nothing—bent only on forge t ng. Finally, driven by an impulse like that which forces the murderer to revisit he scene of his crime, he bent his steps, half unconsciously, in the direction of Saint Agnes. Ascending the seps he unlocked the great door, and entering, secured it behind him. He wa ked reluctantly up the aisle aif drawn by some unseen force, and dropped on his knees at the railing.

Darkness brooded like a mourning dove within the hellowed walls and out of the shadows rose the white marb e a tar, the threne of the Invisible King. A holy hush was in the sir, and fraught with sacred power, thrilled the heart of the young soldier

with memories of the past.

How often in the days so far removed from him, had he spent momen's of swe-test communion with the gentle Prisoner of the Tabernacle, here in this very spot. How often in the fact of the past of On the following morning, when the risen sun as was his wont, stole in this very spot. How often in the first flush of school-boy triumph, Saint Agnes, to pay his homage at the little golden palace doors, he found a Queen Mother through whose p werthrong of children kneeling in silent ful aid he had attained success. Thick wout expectation, in the great pews. and fast the long-forgotten memories heir young souls; on the other, the under the watchful guidance of the boys, bearing on their upturned faces be sacred impress of the Eucharistic Communion to which they had been admitted but a few hours before. It was Confirmation day at Saint Agnes, and the scent of liles filled the air,

and high over the heads of the little ones, the tiny light Sentinel trembled in prayerful adoration.

Presently a so'emn procession of his Master.

pale grief smo'e him to the heart. Yes! in those days he had been happy; but then came the wild desire for the soldier's life, for military renown, and despite the arguished pleading of his mother, and the tears of his sister and Eugenie, he had entered the army, and once under the pernicious influence of Godless associates, he had gradually drifted down stream. Soon indifference in the matter of his religious duties gave place to a contempt for those things which had once been dearer to him than life, and eternity was forgotten in the mad race for advancement in his chosen career. Step by step, he traced the downward path there in the darkness, alone with conscience.

Suddenly a great wave of realiza-tion came over him. He, Pierre La Rose, had, not twenty-four hours before, closed with his own hands the ever-open doors of this stronghold of his King, had rudely debarred from His presence the innocent courtiers of that King, had enlisted under the standard of Reason, and had com with a band of armed soldiers to offer a mortal insult to the gentle Dweller within these walls,—to Him Who he knew would not resent it, though His myriad forces stood about Him in shining array powerful to annihilate in the fraction of a moment, him who dared offend their Captain.

He raised his head. High up amid the darkness, the tiny tremulous red spark was flickering just as it had in the twilight evenings of the long-ago. Now it spoke to him for the second ime that day, but tenderly, reproachfully, not sternly, "Defile not the temple of the Lord;" and with the pleading whisper of the little light, came again the vision of his mother's anxious, wistful face. Generous tears started to his eyes, and he wept as he was wont to do when a boy at sight of his mother's grief. Convulsive sobs shook his frame, and he cried out in the darkness: "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and Thee, I bave proved an unworthy son, but take me back among Thy servants. Have mercy on me, my God, and hear me!

His bead sank upon his hands, and his lips began to move in fervent eager prayer. Long and earnestly he pleaded with the Father Whom he had wronged, ere peace came to his weary soul, and from the li tle golden door, came the words which had brought joy to many a sorrowing soul before him: "Go in peace and sin no

In a stately house in the Rue Saint Jean, a little party sat enjoying the calm twilight evening. They were three, an elderly lady, siender and with snow white hair and soft brown eyes; a girl of about nineteen, with delicate rose tint in her cheek, rich dark hair, and blue eyes full of merri-ment, and lastly, one who stood.

"Where the brook and river meet." She too was fair, with clear gray eyes

"Touch thy magic instrument, Celeste," said her mother, "and add that which alone is lacking to the remance of the moonlit evening and the sighing zephyrs." Celeste turned and let her slender fingers wander over the keys of her beloved instrument, Gounod's "Ave Maria" filed the

"Mother," she said, as the low notes were borne away on the breeze, "the last time I played that Pierre stood

beside me here and sang it."

"And will sing it to-night, if you will let bim," exclaimed a voice; and ere she could be startled by the unexpected reply to her words, a tall familiar form strode into the darken-100m, as she stood beside her mother's chair.

"Sweet mother," he said. "I have come back to you, and to Celeste and

"My boy!" was all that she could say, and Pierre was on his knees his arms encircling his mother and her joyful tears moistening his brow. When the first intense embrace was over, Pierre turned to where Celeste was standing patiently waiting her turn, and she was held close to his heart, too happy for words. But when he would have saluted Eugenie, she was gone. With another tender kiss on his mother's cheek, Pierre hestened on to the veranda and found Eugenie in the farth-st corner quietly weeping. Tenderly, almost reerently, he drew her hand into his.

"Eugenie," he whispered eagerly,
"will you not forgive me." I was but
a foolish boy when I let you and I
wandered far, in my blindness, but
the good God called me back, led me gently back to the Fold, and now it needs only your forgiveness to make

me supremely happy."

He waited, gazing hungrily into her tear-stained face. Softly the little white hand, lying passively in his, tightened its clasp, and her clear grey eyes looking into his own gave the answer which her maiden lips would not frame. Full of a new exultant happiness he drew her into the par or

not, mother? when he smiled whist we wept, and soid always: 'Ask and you shall receive, knock and it shall be opened to you."

A Boston boy told the teacher that to stay there until his sister got well. After he had skipped joyfully away another boy held up his hand and

For Coughs and Colds

Troubled with a cough? A hard cold, bronchitis, or some chronic lung trouble? There is a medicine made for just these cases—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Your doctor knows all about it. Ask him what he thinks of it. No medicine can ever take the place of your doctor. Keep in close touch with him, consult him frequently, trust him fully. No alcohol in this cough medicine. I.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Pills. Sugar-coated. All vegetable. Act directly on the liver. Gently laxative. Dose, only one pill. Sald for nearly sixty years. Ask your doctor about them.

Portuguese Atheist Retracts.

In view of the fact that so many Portuguese are at present repudiating by their words and actions the Catholic Church to which they owe so much, it is interesting to note the case of Gomez Leal. This man for well nigh two score years abused his great talents in a truceless war against the Church and the monarchy, but he has returned to the faith of his childhood, after a public retraction of his writings.

The open letter in which Leal announced his conversion to the public contains the following:

Crimes there always will be, in the State as well as in the Church. In the Church, too, there is a codex which contains the laws, according to which punishment is meted out to the criminal. But in no collection of laws in the world do we find an ordinance which demands that a whole class be rooted out on account of crimes committed by one or the other of its members. The Church especially can never be destroyed. The idea as well as the attempt to do so, will ever remain a mad quixotic heresy. Her power is not from men, hence she does not fear

In order to give a proof of my faith to the Church, I declare that I repudiate and retract all the works and poems written by me which contain anything not in harmony with my present position of mind, for they are blasphemies against Christ and His Church. From this day on, my way ies clearly outlined before me.

With the same sincerity with which I have until now combated these sub-lime ideas I shall henceforth stand up for them, and my greatest joy would be if it were to be my portion to down my life as a martyr amidst the persecuted, the conquered, should the ust succumb in the accursed battle waging to-day.

Tempus Fugit.

"Are you almost ready?" asked the man. He stood in the doorway and

"In just a minute, dear," the lady made answer; "all I have to do is to



OVER 25 PER CENT

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

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

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

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

ly reliable remedy.

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

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

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

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



put on my hat,'

The man went out and slammed the door and began strolling up and down the hall. Presently he returned and opened the door again.

"Good gracious," he said, "you're taking a whole lot of time-" "I'll be through right away," the lady assured him. He saw she was indeed putting on her hat, and had a sheaf of long hatpins in her mouth. The man resumed his stroll through

the hall. After a while he looked at his watch, snapped it shut and returned. "Look here, woman," he said, "we have only twenty minutes to catch that train. Cut it short can't

The woman nodded and jabbed pins recklessly through her hair. Then she tilted the hat on one side and ran a pin through it. She gave a dissatisfied shrug and removed the pin and tilted the hat the other way. The man hopped about, first on one foot and then on the other.

"Jumping Jerusalem crickets!" he wailed, "will you ever get

through?" The lady grabbed a handkerchief, sought for a bottle of perfume in a mussed-up drawer, pulled out two more drawers in search of it, and again approached the glass. The man looked grimly on. Then he looked at his watch. The train had gone, that

was plain.
"I'm ready, dear," said the lady, sweetly; "come on; we must hurry.

'I ain't ready," the man said; "I'll

"Hand tready," the man said; "I'll have to shave."

"But you shaved before dressing," protested the lady.

"I know I did, said the man cruelly; "that was before you began to get dressed. I'll have to shave again."—Dallas News.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER famous for its sureness. of doing its day's workand that day's work is to keep you dry and/comfortable when it rains. SOLD EVERYWHERE BEARS TOWER'S
THE WORLD!

FISH BRAND BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUTS TOWER CANADIAN CO. LTD.

Farm For Sale

farm at Harbor Read, 5 miles from Antigoniah. The farm contains 80 acres of good land, well woded and watered, part of which is in good state of cultivation. Good barn and very fine large house. Very pleasing situation, conveniently located, P.O. on the farm. Good site for tradesman. Will be sold reasonable, Death in family the reason for seiling.

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



H. RANDALL Buyer and Shipper of

RAWFURSANDSKINS OF ALL KINDS.

Highest Cash Prices paid.

Antigonish, October 25, 1010.

FOR SALE

A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS

Apply or write to

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



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

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

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. Necesessessessesses

1000 Calf Skins; 1000 Wool Pelts; 5 Tons Wool for which we will pay

ASH

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

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

mmmmm LAND FOR SALE

1889. A. . o. 467. In the County Court District No. 6. Eetween, DUNCANC FRASER and J. LESLIE JENISON, Plaintiffs:

JAMES F. CAMERON, Defendant. To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish or his Deputy at the Court Hourse in Antigonish, in the said County of Antigonish, on

Monday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1910 at the hour of ten O'clock, inthe forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, preperty, and demand af the above named Defendant at the time of the recording of the Judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, or out of the following described lot of land, viz:

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Middleton, in the County of Antigonish, bounded on the North by lands of John K. Cameron, on the East by lands of Robert Stewart, on the South by lands of said John K. Cameron and on the West by lands of John Stewart, containing thirty seven and one half acres, more or less, with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining the same having been taken under an execution at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs. The Judgment in this action was recorded in the life time of the said defencant for more than one year before the date of the issue of said execution, in the Registry of Deeds kept at Antigonish, in and for the said County of Antigonish.

TERMS -- Twenty percent deposit at time of Sale : remainder on delivery of deed,

Dated at Antigonish, Oct. 28th, 1910.

E. LAVIN GIRROIE

Solicitor of John K. Cameron

Assignee of Plaintiffs. DUNCAN D CHISHOLM Sheriff of Antigonish County.

LANDSALE

1894, B No. 138.

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

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

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

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

LAND

situate, lving and being at Maryvale, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows:

1st Lot: Bounded on the North by lands formerly of Colin Ross, on the East by lands of Donald Macdonald (Gow); on the South by lands of James Macdonald, Blasksmith, and on the West by the Malignant Brook, so called, containing 10° acres, more or less.

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

The said lands having been levied on under an execution issued out of this Hopourable Court on a judgment recrevered herein, which was duly recorded for upwards of one year. In TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of antigonish County.

ALLAN MACDONALD,



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good.

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along, side his home tead. Price \$3.00 per acrev Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emptton six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, onl tivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$3.0.

W. W. CORX.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

LAND REGULATIONS

THE CASKET.

POBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY I MITED). M. DONOVAN Manager. Subscriptions Payable in Advance RATES-Canada, \$1.00 per year United States, \$1.50 "

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant 'ay of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live and these are powerful temptations full of danger and in perpetual action upon us—CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PREJU-

The Orangemen of Fredericton, New Brunswick, had a celebration on Guy Fawkes day, the 5th inst; and were addressed in a Presbyterian Church in that city by Dr. W. H. Smith, a clergyman, presumably of the Presbyterian Church. A friend has sent us a marked copy of the Fredericton Daily Gleaner, containing this sermon, which covers seven columns of the paper. The sermon was worthy of the senseless celebration of which it formed a part; the Orange Society is worthy of the occasion and of the sermon; and the preacher proved

himself to be worthy of his audience. At the very outset, he plunged off the straight path on one side; and his subsequent progress was marked at frequent intervals by wild lurches to starboard or to port, as the spiritof malevolence or absurdity, as the case might be - moved him. Published in a daily paper, this sermon perhaps needs some comment:

We have with us this morning representatives of the Loyal Orange Lodges. This association calls attention to a great historic struggle between two ideals of life. It embodies the ideal of Protestantism, which stands for freedom and democracy, in contrast to Roman Catholicism, which stands for the supremacy of the Pope in religion, education, politics and

Is the rev. gentleman forgetting something? Surely. He forgets a certain plot to substitute the Duke of Cumberland for a little girl named Victoria, as the sovereign of England. As the Duke was Grand Master of the English lodges, this plot, had it succeeded, would, no doubt, have done much for "freedom and democracy." It was nipped in the bud, however; and, after a Parliamentary investigation, the Lodges were suppressed. See the Records, Hansard, and State Papers of the British House of Commons, for 1835 and 1836. The resolution of condemnation was moved by Lord John Russell, and passed unanimously.

Such is a small part of the great and glorious history of the Orange Order. But the glories of the Orange order were not to play much of a part in Dr. Smith's sermon : He had other fish to fry. Any man who has wasted valuable time in the study of the lies and Cathelic Church to popular education errors of history, to say nothing of is seen in lands where she has had full the improvements, and variations, made upon those lies and errors by unscrupulous and bigoted preachers and journalists, can pack a lot of them into the space of seven newspaper columns. We are not going to follow Dr. Smith through his seven-column cent. are illiterate. In Northern compilation of lies and errors. Neither do we care whether he is a contributor and manufacturer himself, or a dupe and victim of the villainies of others. Putting the most charitable construction on his utterances and attitude, he is in a position similar to that of a man whom we saw one day at work. He had been ordered by his employer to paint a black streak along the side of a ship. His employer returned, after a time, to find him painting a blue streak. Adjectives followed; also names. The workman was puzzled. Finally the substance of his offence was explained to him. He looked at his then declared it was a pretty a black as he had ever seen; and all the dehim. He was color-blind. So is Dr. Smith; and, intending possibly to draw a true picture, and to use the preponderating color is, of course, yellow.

A useful test to apply to a man like know about his own work. Take this passage in his sermon:

It stands for the exaltation of the sumpreme worth of human life. Honor all men. Hold it in high esteem. Jesus asks, What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own life? or what shall a man give in exchange for his life? The supreme value of human life is the principal of redemption and must be the ideal of a Christian democ-

When a man attacks you, it is always well to form an estimate of his knowledge and equipment. Dr. Smith is a preacher of the Gospel; nd he misquotes, whether we take

the Catholic or King James version, one of the best-known passages of Scripture in this astonishing manner. And it seems, almost that his whole sermon takes its tone from this error. His sermon, like many another sermon preached nowadays, is a glorification of life, human labor, and the things that are made by the hands of men. "Life"? Yes, that is the thing. Human effort, and human achievement are objects of adoration. Had Dr. Smith lived in pagan Rome, and witnessed its culture, its arts, its architecture, its military pomp, its conquest, its personal luxury, its fame, its wealth, and its power, he would, possibly, have worshiped life as would have scorned the idea that unlettered men, of humble origin, and which the Patricians could be expected to listen.

honor to education, and so despises those of the world's peoples who think less of it than he does, surely we might expect him to show forth in his | boarding schools. There are 880 other own sermons some of the fruits that education should produce. How is it dowed colleges and schools, and the that a man who is constituted a preacher, and instructor, in a community where education is respected, feeds the minds of his hearers with so many things that are notoriously not true? What has education done for foundations; and then to try to a man who thinks that, when Cardinal McCloskey spoke of the "temporal power of the Popes," he referred to anything but the authority of the Italy-an authority established for centuries, resting on a sounder title centuries, disputed; but robbed from them forty years ago by unscrupulous politicians. "The temporal power" is so well-known a phrase; and its students at these universities nummeaning so well understood, that we have never, in a long experience of Protestant controversey, seen it But we have no reason to be surprised. | says: The whole array of charges which he brings against the Church have originated in some such unscrupulous misrepre-entation of plain truths, together with an occasional infusion of pure falsehood.

Education, if it be the vital force that it is claimed to be, ought to preserve men from such ridiculous blunders as this. But, what shall we say to a man who cannot even correctly inform his congregation on a subject on which he can find plain cold figures in a census return, without wilful, or stupid, error. The census of Italy, for 1901, is not beyond his reach, surely The Encyclopaedia Americana is considered a standard work of reference, is it not? And neither of these sources of information is at all within the influence of the much dreaded Papacy. Yet Dr. Smith tel's us:

The general attitude of the Roman tion, because there the Papacy had a magnificent opportunity. In Southern Italy, where the Church has supreme sway, fully 70 per cent, are illiterate; in Calabria 78 per cent. In Central Italy, where the Church has lost much of her power, about 50 per Italy, where there is now a strong anti-clerical movement, only 28 per cent. are illiterate, while in Piedmont only 17 per cent. are illiterate. In Spain about 68 per cent. are illiterate.'

Where did he get this? In news to shut me out, while he invited my paper clipplings, treasured up in his friend, Rev. Mr. McArthur, to reply Where did he get this? In newsdesk, for the confusion of the Pope.

The Americana says:

"It is now comparatively rare to meet a boy or girl who cannot at least read." Article on Italy.

And it says that education is compulsory for all children over six years. Attendance is obligatory at the rudimentary schools in the commune up to nine years; "and in case of failure to pass the requisite examination, work; approached it; retreated from they may be detained a year longer." it; gazing upon it all the while; and The subjects of compulsory instruction are reading, writing, arithmetic, nials of the bystanders could not move | Latin, and the first duties of a man and a citizen. "There are many schools supported by the Church as well as private schools." Now let us get a little deeper into the facts.

The truth is that Italy is pretty well off in the matter of education. Let us take the census of 1901. And if Dr. allegations. To do so you afforded me the interest and interes right colors, he has given us a most get a little deeper into the facts. ludricious production, in which the The truth is that Italy is pretty well Smith will not take the census, how Dr. Smith is this, How much does he does he get his figures? How else are

| Pub ic Private | T, |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Schools in infant asylums, 2,112 1202 | 8 |
| Elementary schools, 53,259 8518 | 1 |
| Night schools 4,159 | 1 |
| Festive and autumnal | 7 |
| schools 2,394 | t |
| Complementary schools | 1 |
| for girls 78 155 | I |
| Normal schools for boys 32 | 1 |
| Normal schhools for girls 105 | 1.5 |

These are classified under the head

of "Elementary Education." Gymnasia..... Lyceums..... Technical schools Technical institutions.... Nautical institutes.....

These are classified under the head of "Secondary Instruction." Schoolt of practical agricul-

Special schools of agriculture. Schools of mines.... Industrial schools... 185 201 Schoolsof Industrial Arts.. 27 37 Commercial schools. Professional schools for 26 107 Oriental institute.....

Here is a total of 74,364 schools. And we have not touched higher education yet. But are these schools attended? Yes, they are. They had, in 1901 three and a half million pupils. This in a population of thirty-two millions, gives as high an average as the pagans did; and, with them, he in the state of New York. But this is not all. There are thirteen government institutes for the study and rude habits, who came forth from assistance of the fine arts, and Judea, could teach anything to thirteen more that are private. There are three great law schools and three great polytechnic schools. But, since Dr. Smith pays so great There is the Finishing Institute of Social Science at Florence; there is the Scientific and Literary Academy at Milan. There are 51 national institutions of learning, including en-Catholic Seminaries, with 60,000 students.

There are 21 universities, says the Americana; and we ask our readers to note the dates of some of their realize the folly and ignorance of the New Brunswick preacher.

Bologna, 1119 A. D.; Padus, 1222; Naples, 1224; Rome, 1244; Perugia, Popes in their own Papal States in 1320; Pisa, 1329; Siena, 1349; Pavia, 1390; Turin, 1412; Parma, 1422. The others are, Cagliari, Camerino, Cataina, than that of the House of Brunswick Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, in England, and never, for many Modena, Palermo, Sassari, and Urbino. Four of these are free - Perugia, Camerino, Urbino, and Ferrara. The Americana says that in 1897-98, the

No theology is taught in these universities. Dr. Smith will be pleased twisted before, as Dr. Smith twists it. to hear that. The Americana further

berered 22,540.

"Cooperating with these institutions for the education of the people there are about 150 training schools for teachers, with an attendance of about 18,000 students. There are government art schools at Bologan, Carrara, Florence, Lucca, Milan, Modena, Parma, Rayenna, Turin, Rome, etc., with a total of 3300 pupils; and in addition the academies of Genoa, Bergamo, Verona, Siena, Pisa, and Perugia. Musical conservatories are supported by the government at Elevanor Miles, Naules Palermo, and Florence, Milan, Naples, Palermo, and Parma.

Last but not least, Italy has 1830 free public libraries.

Now, try to realize the absurdity of the little Canadian city of Fredericton, saying that education is a failure in Italy, in the face of all these cold, hard facts - facts which are to be had for the trouble of turning over a few pages of non-Catholic authorities.

The figures he gives for Spain are as bad, or worse. We referred to them two weeks ago. They are the figures of fifty years ago, of the year 1860, and doubtful even then. The correct figures will be found in THE CASKET of Nov. 3rd.

Rev. J. A M. Gillis Has Another Word With Rev. R. McArthur.

NOTE. This letter was sent to the Halifax Herald for publication and refused. Will you, Mr. Editor, kindly find space for it in the columns of The CASKET? I submit to the judgment of your readers whether it was fair dealing for the editor of the Herald to my defence of Catholic dogmas, attacked by Mr. McArthur himself in his set mon, published by request in The Herald.

J. 2. M. Gillis.

To the Editor of the Halifax Herald:

Sir: — Notwithstanding your expressed intention to end the discussion occasioned by Rev. R. McArthur's sermon, published by request in the September 24th issue of *The Herald*, I feel sure that you will not deny me the same privilege which you accorded him, in affording space for a reply. In the sermon above referred to, Rev. Mr. McArthur attacked in strong terms the doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist as held by the Catholic the metric system, the rudiments of Church, referring to the said dogma as emanating from minds not schooled in the Sacred Scriptures, or the outcome of superstition. satisfied until he relegated the whole Catholic body to a rank inferior to our friends of the "Evangelical Commu-

the courtesy of space in the columns of does he get his figures? How else are such statistics to be had? In 1901, there were in Italy:

Smith will not take the census, how your paper. I was, then, not a little surprised to read in your editorial note, of the issue of the 24th ult., that my rev. friend, Mr. McArthur, would be accorded the privilege of space the econd time, but that there was no note room for me. I am sure, Mr. Editor, that my rev. friend would not wish, as a gentleman, to take advan-tage of a privilege which is denied me. I therefore beg beg of you in all fairness to allow me space for a reply to Rev. Mr. McArthur's "Rejoinder." given in the columns of your issue of

the 29th ult. After the strong terms in which Mr. McArthur's sermon was couched, I am delighted to note the difference 187 of tone in his rejoinder. He wishes the discussion to be divested of all matter extraneous and irrelevant to 1 the issue, taken up by him, as to the dition. Apply at Casket office.

harmony of the Catholic doctrine o the Blessed Eucharist with the Word of God. I am delighted to meet him more than half way on that issue. But, Mr. Editor, kindly allow me a few prefatory remarks to explain the position. I have taken in reference to Mr. McArthur's utterance, that "the characteristic pecularities of the Eucharist found early expression in the Church and in the middle of the 4th century were adjusted in some oth century were advocated in some quarters." If such words do not imply that the doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist was not taught by the Church until the middle of the 9th century, and then only in some quarters, I am very willing to submit the matter to the good judgment of your readers. I think the overwhelming Patristic testimony I adduced, of the doctrine of the Real Presence being the teaching of the Church since the days of the Apostles clearly proves the matter was a good deal more than a mere "expression," which did not find ready advocates before the middle of the 9th century, and then only in some quarters. Now, I am delighted to find my friend, Mr. McArthur, is with me in affirming the antiquity of the sacred doctrine. While my rev. friend pays a tribute

THE CASKET

of praise to the Fathers of the Church, he declines to abide by their testimony, principally, he avows, because the Council of Trent "forbade the interpretation of the Scripture contrary to the unaminous consent of the Fathers." Does my Rev. friend infer by this that everyone must be his own interpreter of the Inspired Word? so, let me respectfully remind him that he holds views contrary to the teaching of the same Inspired Word. would refer him to the conversion of the Ethiopian, as recorded in the 8th chap, of the Acts. This favored man was riding silently in his chariot, reading Isaias the Prophet, when Philip asked him: "Thinkest thou that thou understandest what thou readest?" What was the Ethiopian's reply? "How can I unless some one show me?" Do you mark the words, Mr. McArthur? "How can I unless some one show me?" Does that teach private interpretation? Would not "the unanimous consent of the Fathers," giving the meaning of the Sacred Word, be convenient to that reader of Holy Scripture? Nor was the Ethiopian one of "inferior intellectuality," or he should not have been spoken of by the inspired writer as "a man of great authority.

Again, let me refer you, sir, to King Herod's action in calling "the chief priests and the scribes" to his aid to get an understanding of where the Messiah should be born. (Mat. 2: 4). Surely, Herod, himself a Jew, and therefore a firm believer in the Scrip-tures, would not call to his aid the 'chief priests and scribes" if his own private interpretation of the Sacred Word were all-sufficient. And King Herod must have been a firm believer in the Sacred Word, as is evidenced in the Sacred Word, as is evidenced by his referring to the scripture in his hour of trouble. To this let me add the testimony of holy Peter when he says (in 2 St. Peter I. 20) that "no prophecy of Scripture is made by private interpretation." And again, (chap III. 16), "The unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own dis-truction."

(Continued on page 6)

Countryman's Reply.

To the Editor of the Casket:
DEAR SIR,—In spite of the heading you placed over my last letter and the last part of the letter itself. Mr. Mc-Neil directs his latest entirely at me, therefore I presume that a few words in reply will be in order.

But, what am I to reply to? He scarcely challenges any of my statements. As far as I can understand his purpose, it is to fasten upon me the task of defending the saloon-keeper and the drunkard. He is not very particular as to the means he uses, He has misrepresented and unmercifully belaboured me. We will take one or two of the more glaring inst-

He says that I am in favor of the inrestricted use of strong drink. Will he be good enough to point out which statement of mine can be garbled and twisted to make it convey that meaning? If he will do so, I will correct

Again, he says that I am in favour of no laws at all. Quite the contrary, I suggested that we pass certain laws and more important still that we enforce them. He says that I have assumed to speak in the name of the people. Wrong again, I have simply tried to express my own views.

He gives us a long quotation from Cardinal Manning, very interesting and valuable in itself, but unfortunately for him Cardinal Manning was discussing one question and we another, so his words hardly apply in this case. I might point out, however, that Cardinal Manning was in favor of local option.

He airily places the Decalouge and our present liquor law in the same class. One would have thought that even he could detect a difference.

I have been attacking our present liquor law. On this he is absolutely silent. Cannot he find anything to say in favor of it? If so, he should show manliness and admit that it is a mistake. Then we can proceed to discuss what it would be best to do

Again thanking you for space, I countryman.

Hospital Building Fund.

\$1820.00 Previously acknowledged, T. J. Bonner, Antigonish, A Friend, Antigonish, Alex. McDonald, Hawthorne st., 5 00

Card of Thanks,

Miss Annie Gillis of William's Point wishes to convey her sincere thanks to the many kind friends for the sympathy and kindness extended to her late sister during her long illness.

For sale, at a bargain, a complete set of the Teachers' and Pupils' Ency-clodaedia, five volumes, in perfect con

America's Leading Pianos

Direct From Factory to You,

It is an established fact that America leads the world in the manufacture of fine Pianos. No piano is better or more favourably known than the Hallet & Davis Endorsed by the world's leading musicians since 1839, it to day enjoys the distinction of being the world's leading piano for the lowest price.

enjoys the distinction of verifications are considered from the factory are many. You pay one profit and only one. The instrument is guaranteed by the maker—direct. The output of the second largest factory in "America to select from.

In connection with the Hallet & Davis, I am direct Factory representative for eight other makes of pianos each being the best obtainable in its class. Prices on these instruments from \$250 upwards. Each instrument bears a tag on which is marked in plain figures, the selling price. THIS PRICE IS FINAL. NO CUTTING. Catalogs and information free on request. Write for them to day. Easy terms of payment to responsible necessors.

H. MacDONALD

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Our stock of Fall and Winter goods is now complete. Price and quality better than ever, consisting of Ladies' Coats, Suits, Skirts, Sweater-Coats, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Belts, Muf. flers, Furs, Motor Scarfs, Muffs, Furs Coats and Fur-Lined Coats.

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In our Dress Goods Department you will find all the newest shades in French and English goods.

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In our Furniture Department we have a full line of Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Bureaus, Commodes, Chairs, Parlor Suites, Couches, Dining Room Suites and everything to furnish a home. Price and quality the best in Town.

Agent for McCall Pattern and Magazine

OVERCOATS

With Presto Convertible Collars

Two Collars together far all sorts of weather. Not a freak or a fad, a



a clumsy contrivance, but a ner dressy, sensible arrangement which gives you two coats for t price of one equally useful Men's, Women's and Children garments.

Collars, \$15, \$16 \$18 Men's Overcoats with Convertib Collars, \$10, \$12 \$14

Men's Overcoats with Pres

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

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

J. F. BLAGDON, Manager Antigonish Branch

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General Store.

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

Ready-Made Clothing

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

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

Brantford Carriages

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

Dairy Supplies

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

THOMAS SOMER

General News.

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It is believed in England that plans of Canadian Pacific steamers of 45,000 orse-power are being prepared.

A Montreal report is that Sir Hugh Graham, of Montreal, is to succeed Lord Strathcona as Canadian High

The Halifax exhibition had a deficit this year of \$114,586. Next year the exhibition will be held earlier, from August 30 till Sept. 7.

Apetition to the German Diet, already signed by more than 200,000 persons, is being prepared, asking for legislation in favor of local option as o the liquor traffic.

Lord Strathcona has given another \$200,000 to the fund for encouragement in physical and military training in Canadian public schools, making his fund half a million. A sum of \$20,000 annually is now assured to the committee administering the fund.

Marconi on Sunday personally made an exchange of communications be-Italy, and the stations at Clifden, Ireland, and Glace Bay, N. S. Later, Marconi went to San Rossore, where he was received by King Victor Emmanuel, to whom he made a lengthy

Six persons are dead and twenty-six injured, four of whom, it is thought, will die, as the result of a steeet car on the Kalamazoo, Michigan, city lines being run down Saturday night by a fast west-bound express on the Michi-gan Central Railroad. All the dead and injured were passengers.

The bye-election in Digby County for the Local Legislature, held Tuesday, was won by the Liberals, Mr. A. E. Wall having a majority of nearly 280. Prominent political workers of both parties were in the County for weeks past, and a hot contest was

Immigration to Canada continues to increase. During the first four months of the fiscal year ending August 1, immigrants arrived to the number of 156,549, which is 65,300 more than came during the same time the year before; 14,000 of them were from the United States and 51,000 from Britain and Europe. from Britain and Europe.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has acceded to the demands of his medical adviser go south to remain until after Christmas. He has insisted upon preparing his work for Parliament. Mr. Paterson will present Mr. Paterson will present the budget and may do so before Christmas.

A woman's dead body was found near the Boston & Maine Railroad's tracks on Saturday morning with a twenty-months old baby by her side. She had evidently fallen from a train. The body has been idedtified as that of Mrs. Joseph Warren of Rumford Falls. She had been visiting at Camptell's Cove, P. E. I.

The Dominion Government has ordered a cruiser of the improved Bristol class to be built in a British dockyard. The vessel will be of rather over 5,000 tons, with an armament of eight six inch guns, and a probable speed of from 26 to 28 knots. This ship should be ready in about twenty months.

A lively contest is on for the presidency of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. The youngermen are represented by Bevans Giles, vice president, and the older by Charles Gurd, both of Montreal. The vice-presidency is contested between A. J. Brown and J. T. McBride, while Max Murdock, of Montreal, is unaniimously re-elected treasurer.

John E. Redmond, chairman of the politics again. The government is not Irish parliamentary party, received a great ovation, both at Cork and at Dublin on Sunday. He addressed meetings in both cities, expressing ducing into the Upper House of Lords by immediately introducing into the Upper House of gratitude at the success of his American mission. He was going to London immediately with the single purpose to extract the best terms possible for Ireland out of the necessities of the English statesmen.

According to the Public Accounts volume published last Thursday, the funded debt of Canada, payable in London, was £52,900,902 at the end of the last fiscal year. The net debt of the Dominion was \$330,268,546, an increase of \$12,338,267. The accounts show consolidated fund receipts of \$101,503,710; expenditure, \$79,411,474, leaving a surplus on this account of \$22,001,963. In addition to this there is a total capital or special expendi-ture of \$35,971,911, of which \$19,968-064 was on the National Transcontinental Railway and \$2,414,171 on bounties.

a story from the "Arabian Nights."
For years there have been geologists who held that somewhere in the far North there is a matrice which is the source of all Alaskan gold. A number of the richest creeks have their headwaters on a round mountain, and a few contend that in the heart of this dome lies the world's greatest treasure house, a mage of the contend that in the heart of this dome lies the world's greatest treasure house, a mage of the contend that in the heart of this dome lies the world's greatest treasure house, a mage of the contend that in the heart of this dome lies the world's greatest treasure house, a mage of the contend that in the heart of this dome lies the world's greatest treasure house, a mage of the contend that in the heart of this dome lies the world's greatest treasure house, a mage of the contend that in the heart of this disease is contend to the plan of asking the Lords to accept or reject the veto resolutions before the dissolution of Parliament. Those members are said to have made a hard fight in support of their views.

Infantile paralysis is a malady that is giving the prominent physicians of the United States serious occasion for thought and research. Just now the contend that in the heart of this disease is contend to the plan of asking the Lords to accept or reject the veto resolutions before the dissolution of Parliament. Those members are said to have made a hard fight in support of their views. dome lies the world's greatest treasure house, a mass of virgin gold that will make the fabled wealth of the Incas look like the traditional quarter sitting beside a nickel. It is contended that the crosion which has gone on through the ages has dropped the edges of the treasure down the

Chicago to aid the strikers. They is progressive, the size and shape of intend to assist the garment workers by soliciting funds, speaking at mass

Parliament meets to-day. The session is expected to last six months, until May, when adjournment will take place. This plan will permit the Prime Minister and others to attend the King's Coronation on June 22nd. The passing of the estimates can be proceeded with at once, the Auditor General's report being ready, the first time in history, it is said, that Parliament had not to wait for it. It is expected the session will be a lively one ways will present a report on Inter-clonial branch lines which may be acquired. He is likely to ask appropriations for the deepening of the Welland Canal, the construction of the Quebec bridge and the Hudson Bay Railway. Legislation will probably be enacted to authorize the Railway Commission to deal with American authorities for the regulation of rates on international traffic. There will be an amendment to the Copywright law which will give Canada full control of of copyrights in this country. A bill to provide for effective reorganzation of the Printing Bureau will be present-ed by Hon. Mr. Murphy, and one for the regulation of terminal elevators will be put through by Sir Richard Cartwright. The Commission under the Hague Fishery Award for the administration of Atlantic coast fishery regulations will require an Act of Parliament giving them authority. Hon. Mr. Brodeur will ask appropriations to pay for warships about to be built and to deepen the St. Lawrence to thirty-five feet as far as Montreal. The Minister of Public Works will ask to vote to subsidize the Montreal dry dock and to continue the development of harbors on the Lakes and the one at St. John. Sir Frederick Borden may ask a grant to carry out the plan recommended by Sir John French of dividing Canada into military districts. This plan will entail the equipping of a number of cavalry and artillery corps at a cost of several million dollars. A committee of the Commons last year looked into the Commons last year looked into the demand of organized labor that on government work of all kinds eight hours should constitute a day will report, and there may be legislation. In view of the census next June about a million dollars will be asked to meet expenses. In this connection the Maritime Provinces will probably seek to obtain a change in the B. N. A. Act which will prevent their representation in the Federal House declining in numbers any further.

The Conference of representatives of the Liberal and Conservative parties on the question of the power of the House of Lords has ended without accomplishing anything. There are various conjectures as to the cause of the failure to reach an agreement. One is that recent elections having indicated that the government is stronger in the country than at the beginning of the year, Liberal rep-resentatives in the Conference became less willing for any compromise agreement. Another is that the principal ground of disagreement was the composition of the joint committee of both houses that should adjust the difference arising between Lords and Commons in the future. These, however, are only conjectures, for the official statement simply announces the failure of the Conference to reach an agreement, What next? The question now becomes one of active politics again. The government is not ducing into the Upper House the resolutions passed in the House of Commons last April. These, the House of Lords would reject, and, in the crisis then arising, the Premier is pledged to advise the use of the royal prerogative for the appointment of a sufficient number of peers to ensure the passage of a measure making the will of the commons supreme. There is also, talk of an immediate general election. Pallament ressembled Tuesday, but a the absence of Premier Tuesday, has a the absence of Premier Asquitter proceedings lacked the acute its est that had been anticipated and the political crisis is delayed. The Premier will see King George again and lay before His Majesty the decisions reached by the cabinet at Tuesday's session, which was usually prolonged. The fact that the ministers were in conference for two and a half hours was taken to indicate that two or three of them were favorable to the plan of asking the Lords to

disease is exceedingly prevalent and widespread in parts of the United States. The physicians are unable to States. The physicians are unable to explain its cause or to check its ravages. Until within a few years infantile paralysis was rarely heard of, though medical records tell of an epidemic of it in a southern city seventy years ago, and again thirty years ago. Since the beginning of this century it has been epidemic in the edges of the treasure down the gold-bearing streams, but none know whether it has all been washed away of not. A tunnel is now being sunk into the mountain, and the projectors hope, of course, to find a huge mass of gold, or at least long veins of the precious metal radiating through the rock.

Settlement of the strike of the 40,-00 garment workers at Chicago does not appear to be in sight. The employers say they will not listen to a proposition for the settlement of the strike on any basis except that of an Open shop agreement. General Auditor Haskins, of the United Garment Workers of America, said that after the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at St. Louis, closes, one thousand workers will be brought from St. Louis to

by soliciting funds, speaking at mass meetings and securing employment in other cities for the single men who are out of work as a result of the tion. When recovery does take place these muscles are apt to remain small, perhaps throughout lifetime. "The little patients suffer also retarded bone little patients suffer also retarded bone growth, deformity of the joints involved, 'dropfoot,' sometimes lateral curvature of the spine, sluggish circulation, and generally impaired bodily nutrition. From 8 to 15 per cent. of the patients die: and three-fourths of those stricken who survive are more or less crippled for life. The disease is generally acute, and by far the greatest number of its victims are infants and children from one to five years of age—though not all: deaths years of age—though not all; deaths from infantile paralysis at sixty and sixty-three have been recorded. The outlook is thus fairly good as to life; yet the severity and fatality of the infection fluctuate widely in various epidemics and localities; and, taking it all in all, infantile paralysis is sufficiently disastrous and melancholy to ciently disastrous and melancholy to give the medical profession anxious consideration as it should give the public grave concern."

The River Seine, France, is again threatening to flood the city of Paris. It is continually rising, but is not expected to go as high as in January last. The low quarters at the eastern and of the city and part of the large end of the city and part of the Jardin Des Plants, or the museum of natural history, are now inundated, and the subterranean passages to the Auster-litz station are flooded. Immense damage in the suburbs is reported. The official statement that the maximum flood would be reached to-day has not reassured the river-side dwellers in the city and suburbs, who see the waters advancing slowly in the streets and fear another disaster. The return of flood conditions has convinced the government that the raising of the parapets is but a makeshift measure, and accordingly it will push the big project of a canal to divert the waters in times of flood. The building of this canal will be a matter of years.

AChicago despatch says, the prices of beef and pork are falling. Within the last week the price of beef has been reduced between 4 and 5 cents a pound by the meat packers. The price of pork has declined about three cents from the price of 18 and 20 cents a week ago, and wholesale meat dealers say that mutton and veal and other products of the packing houses will take a downward turn, within the next few days.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor: Sir,—Without wishing to dictate to or advise the Board of Health, I am constrained to enter a protest against closing the Schools at the present time. During the prevalence of a serious epidemic the question always arises whether the schools should be closed. Country schools should be closed, because the children live so far from one another that infection may be prevented. City or town schools should be kept open, because, as a rule, the children are under better sanitary conditions in school than out of school, and are not so likely to come into close contact,—and for so long a time with each other in school as out of school. In my opinion the schools should be opened at once and believe me Yours, etc., J. J. CAMERON.

Main Street School.

Averages of Quarterly Examinations.

GRADE VIII.

| Basil O'Brien | 73. |
|----------------------|------|
| Ernest Kavanagh | 71. |
| Lister Cameron | 67. |
| Vesty McNeil | 66. |
| Arthur Grant | 65. |
| Angus Wilmot | |
| Wilfrid McGillianner | 61. |
| Wilfrid McGillivray, | 59. |
| Alex. McDonald, | 50.8 |
| Hugh McDonald, | 49 |
| Angus McLean | 46. |
| GRADE VII. | |
| Joe Lennon | 72. |
| Leslie McDonald, | 71.0 |
| Cyril McDonald, | 69.6 |
| Vesty Hanrahan | |
| Poddy Cront | 68. |
| Roddy Grant | 63.2 |
| Bernard McDonald, | 57.6 |
| Gerald Grant | 54.0 |
| | |

Acknowledgments.

Bimon P Grant, Ruskin,
Mrs Valentine Chisholm, L S River,
M L Doyle, Roman Valley,
M L Doyle, Roman Valley,
Stephen McDonaid, Arisaig,
Peter Grant, Svivan Valley,
Dosity Boudro, Monk's Head,
A M Somers, Antigonish,
Frank S De Young, Pomquet,
Donald McPhee, McPherson's P O,
John J McBonaid, Fraser's Mills,
M Johnston, East Tracadie,
Jerman Dorant, Pomquet,
John M McNeil, Jamesville,
Jas J McDougail, Christmas Island, John M McNeil, Jamesville,
Jas J McDougall, Christmas Island,
Mrs Angus McEachern
John McDougall,
John E McNeil, Grand Narrows,
Neil F McNeil,
Edward McKinnon,
Chas Boudro, Cambridge,
W A Wells, Edmonton,
Hugh McDonald, New Glasgow,
Cornelius Connolly, Lourdes,
Katherine Knox, New Glasgow,
J Donalds, New Glasgow,
J Donalds, New Glasgow,
Marceila Walsh, New Glasgow,
John Punn, Lourdes,
Wm Connors, Stellarton,
New D J McKinnon, Morgan Hill,
W B McNeil, Rock Bay,
Mrs A H McGillivray, Guysboro,
John Kayauagh, Canso, John Kavanagh, Canso, Hugh McDonald, Mattie,

Try a 5 or 10 lb, caddy of our West End Blend Tea. Best in the market. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

DIED

At Glassburn, on the 13th inst., Dorothy, wife of Arch. J. Chisholm. The deceased bore her lingering illness with true Christian resignation to the will of Him who said "Take up your cross and follow Me." We deeply sympathize with Mr. Chisholm and his family in their sad loss. R. I. P.

At Meriand, Antigonish Co., on November 1st, Sarah Cameron, wife of John McDonald, mason, aged seventy three years and six days. She leaves, besides her husband, two sons and two daughters to mourn her loss. Mrs. MacDonald was a Christian woman in the real sense of the term. The devout reception of the last Sacraments was a fitting termination to a plous life. R. I. P.

At the home of his parents at the North Grant, in this County, on Friday, the 11th November consoled by the last rites of the Church, at the early age of twenty three, Leo, third son of Matthias and Annie Rogers. The deceased leit home about two years ago for British Columbia, where he was engaged at mining. Through exposure in fightling forest fires in the district where he worked he contracted a severe cold from which he was laid up in Vancouver for some weeks. Returning home some three weeks ago, he was believed to be progressing favourably, until pneumonia set in, which soon proved fatal. He was a bright and amlable voung man, a great favourite with his companions, and his early death is deeply regretted. The sympathy of the community with file parents in this the fourth death in their family within four years, was shown by the very large number who, despite bad weather and roads, attended the funeral on Sunday. R. I. P.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. A. S. McMillan desires to thank the electors of Polling District No. 6, South River, for the continued countdence in his discharge of his public duties to which they gave decided expression by their voices on Tuesday, and to assure them that so long as he remains in the Municipal Council, his best efforts will be directed towards keeping the assessment of the Municipality 's low as is consistent with the proper and efficient carrying on of the public business.

Card of Thanks.

To the Electors of District No. 6, South River:

I hereby desire to tender you sincere thanks for the support given me on the 15th last, though I was defeated. As I could not and did not canvass, other than address meetings, while my opponent and others worked steadily, I had the satisfaction of having a majority at Dunmore, where I was better known. The very small vote given me at Upper South River, I fear, was from causes other than Municipal. Even if at home I shall pay attention to Municipal affairs.

Yours very Respectfully. W. D. CAMERON

RESIDENTS OF INVERNESS CO.

I present to your patronage my branch store opened on Oct, 12th in Inverness, C. B. MR. FRED. MONAHAN,

an expert Optician, Watchmaker and Engraver, is in charge. There you will find a select line of Rings, Watches and Jewelry

for you inspection. All work will be guaranteed, and no charge will be made for Eye Examination. Yours very truly,

WALLACE The Optician and Jewele N. S.

Wheelbarows

This is one of the strongest and easiest barrows on the market to day, and we will cheerfully refund your money if the purchase is not satisfactory.

The frame is all of good quality, we is seasoned hard wood stock, strongly bolt ed together, and the braces used are all of best quality steel. The body is large and roomy, and is so made that the greater part of the load is over the wheel, thus making it very easy to handle with full load. The wheel is our own make, is 2° in diameter, with 2° rim, and we will guarantee it to stand any kind of hard work.

We will deliver this barrow freight paid to your nearest station for \$3.25, or in lots of 3 or more to one address, for \$3.00

Write for catalogue showing this and other lines of farming tools at equally low prices.

Address:

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

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm situated at Rear Arisaig owned by the undersigned is offered for sale. It consists of 360 acres of excellent land, on which there is abundance of hard and soft wood. For further particulars apply to MRS. EDWARDJ. CODY. Kaslo, B. C

A.ceee3333333333333333333333 Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. \$ pococcoccecceccecce.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable farm at Harbor Road, 5 miles from Antigonish. The farm contains 80 acres of good land, well wooded and watered, part of which is its good state of cultivation. Good barn and very fine large house, Very pleasing situation, conveniently located, P.O. on the farm Good ste for tradesman. Will be sold reasonable. Death in family the reason for selling.

MRS. ELIZABETH MOISAAC, Harbor Road, &nt., N. S.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co

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



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

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

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

The Store That Satisfies. CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$6,000,000

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Arrangements have recently been completed under which the branches of this Bank are able to issue Drafts on the principal points in the following countries:

Austria-Hungary Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Ceylon China Crete Denmark Egypt

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



Men's heavyweight, medium priced

Underwear

means that you will get the only kind that is made of ALL Nova Sco'ia Wool. It is abso-lutely unshrinkable — not a garment has ever been returned to a dealer or to the mill.

If you find it otherwise, re turn it to your dealer, he will cheerfully return you your

Compare the Eureka line with others-that's the test.

Nova Scotia Knitting Mills, Limited, 22 (2

FOR

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



H. RANDALL Buyer and Shipper of

RAWFURSANDSKINS OF ALL KINDS.

Highest Cash Prices paid.

Antigonish, October 25, 1010.

FOR SALE

Residence on St. Andrews St.

Six acres excellent intervale adjoining. 30 acres of land at Harbor,

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

with summer cottage, cook house and barn,

Write, or apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, September 20th, 1910. Autigoniah

August 30th, 1910. For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 192 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.



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In effect Nov. 9th, 1910. HALIFAX to BOSTO N. Wednesdays at midnight Hawkesbury to Boston,

Tuesdays 9 p. m. From Boston Saturdays at noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggag ecked by Railway agents. For all Information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax.

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

Your jewelry repairs will be correctly and promptly attended to, at a moderate charge, if you leave them with.

elry Repairing

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

When You Want Society Supplies Such as Badges,

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

Souvenir Spoons

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

T. P TANSEY 14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



West End Livery Stable

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

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

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INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

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First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL! Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and salling vessels. Apply to

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I have full stocks of up-to-date, first qual-ity Mission Goula, and Missions can be supplied promptly on short notice.

There are several grades of goods - I deal only in the best.

IMPORTANT Every article is marked with its retail price, so that a child could conduct the sale. All goods unsold may be returned to me, at

J.J.M.LANDY

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(Continued from page 4), Now, coming to the main question, let me remind you, Mr. McArthur, that to attach a metaphorical meaning to the Saviour's words, as embodied the promise and the institution of the Blessed Eucharist, would be to violate every rule governing the use of figurative language. First of all, figurative expressions should be suited to the nature of the subject which is treated of, as well as to the time and occasion. Can you, Mr. McArthur, candidly say that the sorrowful hour of our Saviour's parting with his beloved Apostles, when His approaching death, with its concomitant sadness, cast a gloom over the place, was a fitting time for figurative, imagina-tive language? Would anyone, at such a trying moment, treat his hearers with a discourse embellished with figures of thought? Would a dying man clothe his last will and testament in such fanciful language? Above all, language must not be made obscure and enigmatical, and as a consequence, unintelligible, by jumbling metaphors with plain words in their literal meaning or by constructing a sentence, or connected series of sentences, so that part must be understood in literal, and part in a metaphorical sense? I am sure, Mr. McArthur, that, as a

rhetorician, you will grant all that. Well, then, in all sincerity apply such general principles governing the use of figures to the Saviour's discourse touching the Blessed Eucharist, and candidly confess that the words of both the Promise and Institution, can be taken only in their literal sense. To begin with your exegetical analysis of the Sacred text (John VI. 49 etc.) "Your fathers did eat manna in the desert and are dead." Did the Jews really cat this manna in the desert, or did they only imagine they ate it? I presume, Mr. McArthur, that, as a Bible student, you will grant, that the manna was literally, not metaphorically, eaten. So, the Saviour, knowing that those sojourners in the desert did literally eat a literal manna, literally expressed him-Arthur, please follow closely this analysis, and do not say, as in the case of my former letter, that "you do not propose to be drawn into a discussion." I am giving only plain facts, Well, then, in Verse 49, the Saviour made use of the verb eat a literal sense, Continuing the same discourse, the Saviour says: "This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that if any man eat of it he may not die, Do you, Mr. McArthur, accuse the Eternal Wisdom of, here, jumbling together metaphors and plain words in their obvious sense? Do you mean to say that the Saviour made use of the verb eat in a literal sense in verse 49, and immediately after, in the same continuous discourse, and following His line of argument, used the word in a metaphorical sense? No, Mr. McArthur, emphatically no! The

of such confusion of language. You will, therefore, certainly grant that the verb eat in this verse, as in the preceeding verse, must necessarily be taken in a literal sense. Continue then your analysis. You are now on a safe path. The Saviour's allusion to the manua was that it did not give everlasting life, that, in a word, those who atc it died, in the desert, died. He is drawing a contrast between that "food from heaven" which sustained corporal life only and the bread from heaven which He was going to give,

divine Rhetorician would not be guilty

we have disposed of the verb eat.

You have, from your analysis of the tection of the people. text, assured yourself that it admits of only one meaning, i. e. its literal removal from office and benefice are meaning. Now, what about the word "bread?" The Saviour Himself dispels any confusion on that point. After positively asserting that the bread which He was going to give would, unlike the manna of the desert, give life of grace. He as positively declares, "The Bread I Will Give Is My Flesh." Where do you find room there, Mr. McArthur, for your metaporical flesh, no more than a metaphorical eating in the preceding verses ?

The only reference to a metaphorical eating of a man's flesh and blood, found in the Sacred Pages, is when inimical hatred, or brutal cruelty is signified. Thus the Psalmist speaks of his enemies coming near to eat his flesh (Ps. xxvi. in Hebrew xxvii). And holy Job, complaining of the cruelty of his false friends, says: "Why do you persecute me as God, and glut yourselves with my blood? (Job xix. 22). Would you, Mr. Mac-Arthur, make use of the Sacred pages to teach people that the Saviour promises eternal life as the reward of being His arms." That the Saviour's explicit words. The plain literal meaning of the words is the only one borne out by the Evan-Lord's Supper, as given in synoptic it is the only reasonable meaning that can be attached to the words of St. Paul, in his Epistle to the which Patristic testimony brings home to us; and it is the only one in removal, and against this there has harmony with the rhetorical expresion of thought. In your rejoinder, Mr. McArthur,

you essayed to justify your contention by your interpretation of verse 64 of contents; but a large section of the St. John's Gospel, Chap. 6. In vair, sir, do you allude to that correction of the incredulous Jews by the Saviour.

Parish priests must cultivate the anical muscular work performed, as borne by the words, as well as the contextual bearing are against you.

Besides, your interpretation makes the chief offender. He may be time required to write down certain Let me remind you that the testimony Besides, your interpretation makes the divine intelligence fail in His teaching. You aver that "in His divine compassion Our Lord corrects their blind materialistic conception," saying: "It is the Spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profitch nothing." Your inference is, judging from your apparent triumph, that the Saviour, by that "never to be forgotten lesson" explained away the statement in a parish. If he is innocent of wrong and the victim of persecution of wrong and the victim o

Rev. J. A. A. Gillis has Another Word With Rev. R. Acarthur. their "materialistic conception," were not so ready to grasp any such figurations which can be not so ready to grasp any such figurations which can be not so ready to grasp any such figurations. tive imaginative meaning; for the Scripture says they went back and walked no more with the Saviour. Surely, should He explain to them as you say, Mr. McArthur, that His words had only a symbolic meaning, their grumbling and perplexity: "How Can This Man Give Us His Flesh To Eat," would have vanished like mist, and the inspired writer should not have to record their un-happy defection from the ranks of the disciples. No, Mr. McArthur, facts are hard against you. If the Saviour meant anything symbolic, enigmatical, which the conduct of those present showed not to have been so, would He, His loving compassion," have used the self-same confusing, puzzling, enigmatical words, on the occasion of the Institution of Blessed Eucharist at the Last Supper so shortly after? I hope, Mr. McArthur, that, as a min ister of the Gospel, you do not presume that He would. Well, then, bury in oblivion your symbolic meaning and take Christ's words as He spoke them so explicitly and solemnly, giving His Body and Blood really and truly to be received as food to nourish souls, and as a pledge of eternal life.

Instead of glossing over or a retractation of His plain, simple words, which the Twelve had accepted with simple faith, as a mystery which as yet they did not understand, the Saviour, by His remark: "It is the Spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing, alluded to His sub-lime origin, and His future Ascension, to impress on the carnal Jews that it was His living, immortal, glorified Flesh and Blood He was going to give, not separated from His Spirit or from His divinity. The preceding verse: "If you shall see the Son of Man ascend up where He was before? gives that passage its beautiful significance,

As to the implication that the Catholic Church holds the Bible from the people as a sealed volume, I am ready to let the merits of the case rest with the ability of the ordinary Cath-olic school boy to answer the implica-

tion. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space.
Yours truly,
J. A. M. Gillis,
Mulgrave, N. S., Nov. 3, 1910.

How Parish Priests Can be

The codification of the canons is going on rapidly; but some decrees are considered of such importance that their publication is anticipated. This is the case with the new law on the official tenure of parish priests. Ever since the Council of Trent the parish priests have been irremovable save for cause duly proved in a court regularly convened to try the case. The process was one of long, complex and vexatious character, and it generally lasted until the parties were worn out from attendance at court or removed by death. Bishops were loath to proceed against parish priests and evils were allowed to go on for sheer lack of the necessary legal machinery, to remedy them. The people were the greatest sufferers, and the fair name of religion was often covered with merited obloquy. The commission elaborated a decree to meet the evil, which the Pope, with the approbation of the Consistoral Congregation, has ordered promulgated and made immediately effective everywhere. This new law has been claimed as an extension of episcopal power by some; as a further protection of priests from episcopal tyranny by others. We do not think either bishop or priest was considered in the decree; it is aimed at the pro-

given, one of which implies no fault on the part of the parish priest, the rest leaving the question of guilt or innocence to be decided by common fame. In a general way the parish priest must be above reasonable suspicion in his private life and must enjoy the good will of his people. In cases of purely physical incapacity the parish priest may have the renefit of an administrator, retaining the office and adequate sustentation. Similar relief may be extended to him where his unfitness regards only the management of the

temporalities of the parish.

To carry out the new law there must be created a new body of parish priest consultors. Besides this body there must be a body of diocesan consultors and examiners. A chapter is spoken of, but can be dispensed with. To remove a parish priest who refuses to resign at the invitation of the ordinary the bishop is powerless to act individually. He must call to his aid two of the examiners who are foremost in seniority; and the three being His enemy? That is exactly what the sacred text would imply if you attach a metaphorical sense to the Saviour's words. Away with your figurative, imaginative conception of a new college, this time two of the senior parish priest consultors setting senior parish priest consultors sitting in judgment with him. If the secret the only one borne out by the Evan-gelists' version of the Institution at the removal is final; otherwise all proceedings are suspended and the case against the priest falls to the ground. In other words, it takes the adverse vote of three men to force a parish priest's resignation.

been raised much complaint, is the enmity not of all, but of a great part of the parish. This does not mean a few gossipers, or a handful of malrespect and good will of the people. measured by the ergograph.

gotten lesson" explained away the literal sense of the words, and inculcated the doctrine of symbolism, by giving his words a metaphorical meaning. But the Jews, firmly attached to

Another ground for removal is disobedience to the mandates of the bishop, We verily believe that two notorious cases that occured in this country were the moving causes of the early publication of this decree. Except in cases where the action of the ordinary is manifestly illegal and void the priest is obliged to submit to his bishop's commands, subject, if it so be, to the final judgment of Rome. If the bishop is wrong the suffering priest losing nothing by his obedience. Rome can keep bishops in order without calling for help from parish priests This submission is imperative when refusal to obey is likely to cause

Another reason for removing a parish priest is excessive exaction of dues. The Pope does not want a parish priest to talk money every time he addresses his congregation. This will apply to many priests who are nothing as preachers, but mighty financiers. The people should take a note of this, and when they see that their parish priest habitually talks money instead of preaching the Gospel they should quote the ninth clause of the de Watchman, the decree on him.-Western

Belgium the Teacher.

STANDS SUPREME FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOCIAL REFORM.

To judge from repeated remarks and entorials in the Tribune some of the readers might come to the conclusion that the editors look at the Catholics of Germany for an ideal program and organization of Christian Social Reform. But as has been evident from our regular Belgian correspond-ences, the Catholics of King Albert's country undoubtedly stand supreme in their achievements along the line of social reform. Of course our Belgian brothers have to fight with might and main the Liberal-Socialist clique. But they know how to do it and can give us many pointers, especially on laboring men's organizations and the school question. The Catholics of Belgium have been

very active in social matters. Recently they held two Social Weeks meetings of Catholics for studying and discussing Social questions; one in Flemish, at Louvain; the other in Wallon, at Fayt. The democratic league (with the Federation of Catholic organizations under the presidency of the astute Catholic leader, Mr. Woeste) held its sixteenth general convention in Nivelles under the direction of its president, Arthur Verhaegen, the well - known Catholic deputy from Gand, Cardinal Archbishop Mercier attended the meeting. The league, which has to-day a mem-bership of over 200,000, emphasized through its delegates in the final meeting the necessity of the reform of the school laws and demanded a distribution just and fair of all public schools money (state, provincial and communal) among the public and free school. The first section of the Democratic league occupied itself with the labor question and especially with Christian unions and the Catholic Laboringmen's Society.

The latter organization really appears to be one of the fundamental supports upon which Christian Social institutions can be solidly erected, and it is a pleasure to observe that the movement for Christian unions in Belgium has made most remarkable pro gress during the last year. This fact is all the more agreeable since the crisis of the year 1909 had caused the movement for Catholic organization to halt. Uatholic Laboringmen's societies in Belgium now comprise 50,-

In this address Cardinal Mercier said:

"If, as it has happened in Ecaussines Socialistic laboring men atliberty and brotherhood as slaves, then stand up and declare: "so far and no further! Ten years ago we were 14,000 to-day we are 50,000, and n ten years from now we will be 100,000. You must respect our rights!"

The Catholic laboringmen's societies, according to the figure of August 1, 1910, were organized 659 syndicates with exactly 49,478 members against 14,500 members in the year 1894. With the exception of the district of Huy there are Catholic laboringmen's societies in all the dis-tricts of Belgium. The textile intricts of Belgium. The textile industry is numerically best represented, with 11,846 members; then come the railroads with 6,952; then the miners, wood and metal workers respectively with 4,835, 3798 and 3,707 organized membership. Of the 80,000 Belgian workingmen there are but 160,000 organized up to date; 80,000 in Socialistic, 50,000 in Catholic and 30,000 in the so-called Independent 000 in the so-called Independent The general secretary of the Catholic Laboringmen's Society is the Rev. Father Rutten whose indefatigable work for the cause of labor has been rewarded with such grand success.—Catholic Tribune.

Effect of Alcohol on Memory. Experiments which have been con-

ducted on intelligent, sometimes highly educated, men, to discover the effect of very small quantities of alcohol, says the Survey, are of great interest. The conclusions which have been accepted by scientists are that even a "moderate" amount of alcohol, if taken habitually, tends to have the following effects to different degrees

Before a gathering of Japanese savants lately gathered in Tokio, the Mayor, in a welcoming a dress, said:
"Last year Dr. Anezaki Masaha, professor of comparative religion at he University of Tokio, made a jour ney through Europe in order to be come better acquainted with the Catholic Church and her religious orders. In the course of a lecture on the results of his observations he declared that, to the best of his knowledge, 'the Catholic Church is the most perfect and the most sublime institution with which the history of mankind is acquainted. Because of its insistence on the principle of authority, he added, the Catholic religion is the one to be recommended to the Japanese. He then spoke with reverential admiration of the saints, whose ethical ideals were indispensable, especially in an age so strongly tinged with material sm as ours. 'A saint, he said, 'is a necessary factor even in The silent but mighty in-

gious orders, and the services they have done to society are incalculable.'
"The study of the personality and
the life work of St. Francis of Assisi made a deep impression on Dr. Masaha. He obtained permission from the Vati can to visit the mother house of the Poor Clares in Rome, The mother superior he described as a woman of great enlightenment,' who discussed the deepest questions with the most touching simplicity. He also visited several houses of the Lazarists, Domniicans, Benedictines and Franciscans. I found the life within the cloister walls,' he writes, 'radiant with joy beyond expectation. In a certain class of books we read much about the corruption of the monasteries. It will be well to meet such accusations with distrust, as they are generally made by apostate members. The pleasant, wide-awake character and the open heartedness of the religious with whom I became acquainted impressed me most favorably. I have found many good friends amongst them, and correspond with some of them still. If we look only at the Franciscan mones eries we feel that the spirit of Christianity is by no means approaching dissolution. On the contrary, if we look at Buddhi-m we see with regret that is once flourishing mon-astic life has woefully declined." Rev. Father William Smith, of

fluence which goes out from the reli-

Capuchin College, of Agra, India, speaking recently on the obstacles to the progress of conversion to Chris-

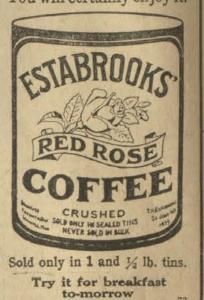
tianity in that country, said that:
"A further obstacle is the native characteristics and systems. The question of caste entered largely into the whole native life of India. It was one of their stric est laws that a man could make no effort to leave the caste in which he was born. If his father had been a carpenter, then he must aspire to nothing higher. If his father earned a few rupees a month, then he had to be content with a similar wage. The members of the four different eastes were strangers to one another, and a pariah, or low caste native could not approach within 40 yards of the Brahmin, who belonged to the highest class. To break down that prejudice was one of the most difficult tasks of the missionary, and in consequence conver-ions were often im-

Ireland.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M. P., in an open etter to Charles Masterman, who had written of the decay of faith, says Have you considered the Irish? Here is a people scattered over the whole earth. They live chiefly in the great cities where the influences of which you speak are most strongly at They have been, till recently work. proletarian. God has distributed them to live amongst the worst of His creatures, among the rich of Liverpool and Chicago and New York. Can you not see that the Irish are a sign? Their nation exists. They have a territorial base. Their sacred island approaches every day more nearly to decent and Christian government, and they themselves throughout the world are increasing in comfort, in influence, and in security. What is of greater importance, they are increasing rapidly in numbers. Where there were none, numbers. as in London or in Philadelphia, there are now many; where there were few, as in Sydney or Melbourne or San Francisco, there are now a multitude and soon to be a majority. They are of the faith combative and exultant. Their churches rise daily over all the ends of the earth, and almost in proportion as the Irish are today wealthy, dominant and govern ing, almost in that proportion do they, I will not say submit to, but proclain, and blazon that by which mankind may achieve at last its



Estabrooks' Coffee is full of snap and fine flavor. It gives genuine satisfaction to the last drop, and brings back the cup for more. It is as uniformly good as Red Rose Tea. It does not contain an atom of chicory, nor any other adulterant. You will certainly enjoy it.



The Socialist meeting which convened at Brussels to protest against the Kaiser's visit appears to have been a failure and the Liberal press are now, though somewhat late, disclaim-ing any connection with the assembly. We read in the Bien Public that the Socialist leader in Parliament, Vandervelde, was not present, but wrote a letter in which he declaimed fiercely against the Emperor. Subsequently he also applauded the French strike and declared that its failure was only temporary, and was due to the fact that its revolutionaay character was too apparent. The unfortunate Jesuits come in as usual for the blame. The Etoile and the Derniere Heure maintain that the meeting, the posters, the articles in the Peuple were all the work of those wonderful agitators.

At the request of the Mayor of Brussels the bans of the marriage of Frince Victor Napoleon and Princess Clementine of Belgium, which has been fixed for November 14, have been posted up by the Municipality of Moncalieri. Both the religious ceremony, which will be performed by the Bishop of Biella, and the civil cere mony by the Mayor of Moncalier will take place at the chateau ther the residence of Princess Marie Cloth ilde, the mother of Prince Victor.

NATURE WILL CURE YOU

Of Kidney Disease, Aided by Father Morriscy's No. 7.

Kidney trouble is one of the most dis tressing ailments of mankind, and len to backache and rheumatism. This is because of the importance of the wor done by the kidneys,—work which mu proceed normally to insure good healt

A very large proportion of civilize people have some form of kidney trouble sometimes without knowing that then malady is of that nature. Many obscure pains can often be traced to diseased kidneys.
These organs are the filters of the body.

Their function is to strain out of the blood and eliminate through the bladder the worn out tissue and other impurities gathered by the blood in its course.

When the kidneys become congested and sluggish, these impurities, including the irritating and poisonous uric acid, are not entirely removed from the blood. The result is that the uric acid is deposit ed in the joints and tissues, causing the agonies of rheumatism and frequently affecting the liver and other organs.

Father Morriscy, the famous priest-physician of Bartibogue, N.B., after much research compounded a remedy which worked hand in hand with Nature. His doctrine, justified by thousands of cures, was that the need is not a patchwork relief, but a treatment that will enable the forces of Nature, working through the kidneys, to accomplish their intend-

His famous prescription, No. 7, assists the kidneys to work vigorously and eliminate the harmful uric acid from the whole system. In the form of tablets, No. 7 is easy to take, and will effect cures where other products and the product of the control of th where other remedies have failed. not trifle with kidney disease, but take No. 7 Tablets, the treatment that has proved so successful with other sufferers. 50c. a box, at your druggist's or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd. Chatham, N.B.

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MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 21st, 1891. C. Gates, Son & Co., Middleton, N. S.

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Of the firm of Robertson and G van, Hardwa Mr Robertson was interviewed this pre-year by one of our representatives and pressed himself as erjoying the best of he for the past if years. He still uses Gates' in cines and is recommending them to his friend

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championed the weak, assisted the needy, rallied the lax and timid under the banner of Christ. No saint was he, this relentless smiter of corruption; no learned theologian, this keen ex-ploiter of men's moods; no academic consultor of ways and means, this ace enthroned in the seat of power, be Civic Chair, he spurned his laders, drew off from some, repudiated thers, made compacts with new riends and old enemies, but always ent low to seize the hands of the amble and to lift them up. Lunger has been called a dema-

acisis of charity. Some have styled him a belated Crusader with a self-mposed mission of chasing the foes of Christendom from a Christian capital; but these forget that Lueger's stremu-ousity was chiefly directed to solace want and ameliorate the workingman's ot. That the sweater and spoliator let. That the sweater and spohator were of Jewish extraction does not prove that Lueger hated the Jews as such. He has himself repeatedly leclared that he warred not on religion but on vice. Certainly he gave a short shrift to the corrupt Christian as to the corrupt Jew. He held that the faculties God had given him were best devoted to the relief of his fellow-bullevers. He saw them oppressed. believers. He saw them oppressed, and determined to deliver them. So he set himself to win the popular prestige that would ensure his return to office. The masses loved him and

trusted him. French strike spentaneous oratory, the persuasive force of an ever-living enthusiasm. Let us see what aman thus constituted when actuated by Catholic belief, could do for morality, for material progress, for national aims, for soliduity in faith and works of mercy.

ance at Sunday worship; he rehabilitated ancient religious processions and pilgrimages, routing the scoffers with their own weapons of contempi

chools, churches, hospitals and museums; he consolidated a puissant bolitical party, combining toilers with the great ones of the land into a phalanx behind the throne, with his famous watchword of "Christians varied fields which made the man of

rest. The mere registration of his works as a practical humanitarian would make long and tedioos reading mes, parks - nothing was overoked or neglected.

There was no false modesty about lters of the boy the man who is accused of allowing n out of the bl his name to be carved on almost every public monument in Vienna. other impunic fellows say it was my doing," he would n its course retort, laughing; "and it appears I ecome congests an responsible for some renovation; other impun urities, include so let them write what they will, proous uric acid, wided the work is done properly.

He rejoiced frankly in his achievements; and, spurred on by success, sacs, causing nattempted ever more and weightier and frequent tasks. He revelled in his popularity, and frequent tasks. ther organs. Which he wisely considered as a most famous pristuseful asset for the furtherance of his N.B., aftermy plans. The sterling virtues of integith Nature. Bhim secured the allegiance of upright ousands of cure men of all creeds, and the devoted not a patched support of Casholics. The traders, artisans, small shopkespers, whom he taught to lift up their heads and comlish ther inter pete bravely with their opulent rivals,

were the instruments waich served for his re-christianizing of the Austrian prously and elecapital. He gave back to the masses acid from the sense of dignity which they had acid from the sense of dignity which they had form of take lost. He initiated them into their d will effect political rights and duties, breaking down the barriers that the cult of materialism had put between them

atment that hand the Crown

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Preachers of Socialistic and cosmo-politan doctrines retreated before other suff Lueger's active propaganda for Church and Fatherland. We can safely ascribe the lasting influence of this re-markable man over the multitude to heir knowledge that he shared their imple faith. From boyhood he had ractised his religion unostentatiously; ut his tearless, whole-hearted spirit ade impossible either tepidity or adifference. He fortified his soul by iligent reading of the Bible, and never swerved from the path he had taken up in defence of his co-religionists. But he disliked discussions of creed, and considered the casual mention of

> Reverence for the name of the Deity Was one of his noted characteristics. "We are not here to argue on my aperstitions credulity or your pre-ence of free-thought," he thundered at his Semite or atheistic opponents, but to find out what has been done with the money of the people!

acred subjects a profanation.

His opponents were easily routed; in their ranks was no Lueger. Men of science, technicians, financiers was a rare figure at mere fashionable gatherings. "Our Karl" preferred the simple pleasures of the humble folk, from whom he liked to remember the supple pleasures of the humble cloquence that carried all before it.

In the Municipal Council as in the Reichstag his dominant personality gave it the stamp of success. But he was a rare figure at mere fashionable gatherings. "Our Karl" preferred the humble date in clear exposition the simple pleasures of the humble folk, from whom he liked to remember the had sprung. "Gruess' Gott!" was the homely greeting which cheered the tollers on his passave, with a smile step of the section of the stamp of success. But he them from the thousands massed outside watching for news. Every little turn for the better was eagerly welcomed, and pathetic little messages were constantly sent up by the crowd. "Tell him we are here." — "Does he know they are praying for him in the know they are praying for him in the simple pleasures of the humble gatherings. "Our Karl" preferred the simple pleasures of the humble welcomed, and pathetic little messages were constantly sent up by the crowd. "Tell him we are here." — "Does he know they are praying for him in the know they are him the character in the him they are praying for him in the know they are him they ar

A Militant Christian.

(By Ben Hurst, in The Ave Maria)

There died recently in Vienna a man around whose bier princes, prelates and panners assembled in common mourning; whose funeral was so magnificent a manifestation of respect for his achievements that the world's attention was aroused, and in remote landspeople asked themselves: "Who was this Lueger, Burgermeister of Vienna, that his death is proclaimed at once a city's loss, a nation's loss, and the Church's loss?"

Lueger was simply a Catholic lavage was simply a Catholic lavage whose convictions drove him to action. He did battle for justice' sake charmpioned the weak, assisted the charmpioned the weak, assisted the self-extent of the samploned the weak, assisted the charmpioned the showed weariness. On one occasion he electrified Parliament by making his appearance when he was supposed to be on a sick bed. This was toward the end of his life, when stress and

posterity. He began life a poor boy, son of a servant and a charwoman, both of whom were exemplary Chris-tians. In his infancy he was ham-pered by a defect of speech, but this was soon overcome. Educated mainly by his own efforts with some stender support from his tamily, he adopted ogue; but nobody denies that his afternoon was potent for good, that every prospect of a steady career, but the sight of social discrepancies, and every prospect of a steady career, but the sight of social discrepancies, and in particular the shameful exploitation of the civic purse by a Jewish oli-garchy that confronted him in Vienna, made him dissatisfied with the narrow outlook of mere personal aggrandizement and drove him to the public tribune. "When I am mayor, I will change all that," he would say in jest to his comrades discussing some glar-ing scandal; and with an iron will he set himself to reach the goal. Here was the post, he had decided, which would give into his bands the power of effecting administrative reforms greater than any dependent on a political appointment. He felt that the time had come to storm the citadel, and that he was called to lead the

Scathing denunciation was his first weapon, and he used it mercilessly. The violent methods of Lueger alienated for a time the adherents of the Few public men have been so idolized as Lueger. The qualities for leadership were his—genius, the fascination of personal beauty, the gift of leadership were leadership were his—genius, the fascination of personal beauty, the gift of leadership were leadership were leadership were leadership were his—genius, the fascination of personal beauty, the gift of leadership were leadersh existing state of things shocked their forbearance; his swift action, their apathy; his temerity, their caution. Like that other great tribune Daniel O'Connell, he relied mainly on the mass of the clergy and the color of the clergy and the cle the people. These rallied around him, During hie thirteen years of mayor-alty. Lueger restored the custom of the city dignitaries' official attend-teer, he had to retire.

capital, introducing every modern improvement, regulating its disordered finances, and extending its area; he augmented the number of the augmented the number of the choice. When returned a fourth time with an overwhelming majority, he had to recommend the number of the choice. himself with the vice-mayoralty, A fifth time, in 1897, Lueger was elected and enthroned in

varied fields which made the man of elequence a man of action. The bolts of invective which had annihilated his From the moment when Lueger first ousted the Semite capitalists that roled the Municipality of Vienna, till the fell in mortal disease, he knew no dency was not manifested in a marked degree until the occasion of the Pope's desired in 1888, when he organized Jubilee in 1888, when he organized would make long and tedious reading festival celebrations on so magnificent a socialland political life in Austria. He had in a manner rehabilitated religion, and proved that it was the first factor caught up his spirit proved how truly he had gauged their sentiments, and how readily would their latent loyalty to the Holy See blossom forth, once restrictions were removed. The reign of "priest terrorism" now foretold by his opponents resolved itself into an era of fecund labor, mutual aid, and moral regeneration. His optimism communicated itself to his fellowburgers, and the mite of millions was at his disposal. Lueger did not shrink from financial speculation, and his aggregation of small sums enabled him to plu g torward boldly in the exesince envolve nom the busy recesses

Seldon has it been given to mortal man to witness such glorious fruits of his labors. His power in Parliament was sufficient to control legislation and extend to Austria much of what he had conferred on Vienna. He understood the limitations of the masses and knew how to conciliate their religious and political views.

'So long as I live," he had promised the Emperor Franz Josef, "anarchy will never dare lift its head in The workers saw in Lueger Vienna." best friend; for he identified himself with them, and applauded their toil while assisting their undeserved penury. As time went on, the bellicose tone that had disedified became calmer, the audacity that had inspired mistrust became a reassuring welf-reliance; the agitator methods, no longer needful, were almost laid aside. It took, however, years of long the completion of endeavor, and monumental edifices dedicated to worship or the welfare of the public, to remove the prejudices of those who had feared less the former system of corruption than the fierce war Lueger

had waged against it It was impossible for a reformer of this calibre to occupy a secondary position anywhere; so from Municipal Jouncillor he at once sprang to candidacy for the post of mayor, and from membership to leadership of the Christian Socialist Party. He became also the first social figure in the from earliest dawn began the procescapital. Foreign potentates or no-table statesmen were honored by being entertained by the democratic Burgermeister. His presence at a reunion gave it the stamp of success. But he

deenturous climber who stepped now right, now left, till be reached the summit of his ambition and proceeded to realize his dreams of benevolence.

The bare facts of Karl Lueger's rise to power are in themselves noteworthy, even had he accomplished none of the works that send his name down to have enthroned in the seat of power. distributor of school and college prizes he was indefatigable. At deathbeds, too, he was a familiar figure and none knew better how to instil courage and resignation. When his own hour came—sooner than he had anticipated came—sooner than he had anticipated
—his first care was to receive Holy
Viaticum, and then he turned again
to the work which had absorbed
his life time. He inquired eagerly
after doings in Parliament and
in the Municipality, giving directions about the business in progress a law for the regulation of the salaries of female teachers necessitated a full report being given him during what was almost his last days of consciousness. So selfless was this true humanitarian that those who came to inquire about his illness went away without having been able to mention it, so insistent and peremptory were the patient's demands and behests on current busi-ness. No wonder that when the great bell of St. Stephen's rang out to tell the weeping crowds outside the Rathaus that their best friend had de-parted, one wish reigned supreme: to honor adequately by the most solemn of funeral rites the man who had been

a benefactor to his nation.

How marvelously had Dr. Karl
Luegar succeeded in uniting the
highest and the lowest in the land was
seen when princes of the blood, statesmen, church dignitaries, and savants
mingled with the lowly crowd that
through around his coffin. Over half
a million nameners, walked behind the a benefactor to his nation. a million mourners walked behind the

Lueger tasted all the bitterness of defeat and knew the mortification of forced withdrawal from the arena. Chosen three times by the citizens, he had to retire because the Kaiser refused to ratify the choice. When returned a fourth time with an overwhelming majority, he had to content timeself with the vice-mayoralty. tingly for the advance of Faith and

Fatherland, The college students, who had guarded by alternate detachments the mortuary chamber, will have found food for thought gazing on the lifeless figure, with the rosary entwined in the fingers to which it was no stranger, and reflecting on the mighty spirit whose influence would long survive. The man who lay before them had carried out an extraordinary revolution during the hirty years that his master-mind had overshadowed not only in th but a powerful motor force for their material progress. This had been done by no tepid advocacy of the cause of God, but an activity that amounted almost to violence. The evil resultant on apathy could be swept away only by drastic remedies, and Karl Lueger was the healer who did not hesitate to attack and denounce. In later days, when his triumph was assured, when the Christian Socialist were a power in the State, his acrimony softened and his sarcasm was modified. The victor could afford, without yielding an inch of the conquered territory, to be merciful to the vanouished.

The Church, to which he had rendered such incalculable services, imparted to his matured mind a gentle spirit of charity which extended alike to Jew and Gentile. He never abused bis influence over the masses. As he refilled the churches of Vienna with worshippers he could have led the people to combat; but no provocation, and no injustice excited him to forget the law of the land. He fought at the hustings; and this fight however intense, never degenerated on the part of his adherents into acts of violence. He kept them well in hand, and repaid their obedience by whole-souled devotion of their interests. Their lives were made higher and brighter in every way open to him.

The festive processions of children, the garlands of living flowers that lined the streets in summer, the luminous fountains, the daily military concerts, all the simple joys of the humble folk were extended by Lucger's lavish hand. "Give them their bit of pleasure," he would say to the hesitant Councillors. "They earn

it harder than we do This reformer, whose like is not seen twice in a century, had perhaps one weakness; it was for the love of the people around him. When honors fell thick on him and he was courted as a celebrity and a genius the affection of his dear Viennese still lay nearest to his heart. That he possessed it to an unparalleled degree was well seen during his illness, when sion of inquirers at the Rathaus on the Burgermeister's condi ion. The reticence of the doctors sometimes led to angry demonstrations against them from the thousands massed

general tribute. He had a lively devotion to his patron saint, whose picture hung above his bad together with a copy of one of Raphael's madonnas. Karl is a favorite name among Viennese at the present day. Lueger conferred it often when invited to stand sponsor. He seldom meat juice and fruit, under the form method any such invitation and of desert ices, that would nourish

family feast. During this term of office he was chief guest at thirteen hundred man's request, to those who had and forty two golden weddings, at wired or written for news. He was the baptism of countless twins; and a distributor of school and college prizes he was indefatigable. At deathbeds. Lichtenfels Gasse long after midnight, to watch the light in his window. Often he reminded the doctors that a favorable bulletin could be issued, so that the poor folk might disperse and teturn to their homes. As soon as a bulletin was given it was snatched from hand to hand, and in many cases one man with a stentorian voice was begged to read it aloud. Anxiety and impatience grew so violent at times that a cordon of and sending inspiriting messages to his followers. His interest in the order. There were shouts of "Give Home for Waifs and in the passage of out the bulletin!" with which the medical council had repeatedly to comply.

Upstairs, the moribund lay in the room where he had spent least of his time from the day when he entered the Rathaus. Too often, returning late at night after presiding at three or more assemblies, he did not even understand the state of the state undress, but threw himself on a sofa for a few hours' rest in order to be ready for early morning work. Facing his bed was a portrait of Pius X. a gift from the Sovereign Pontiff himself, and beneath it a picture of St. Anthony of Padua, to whom Lueger had a tender devotion.

However humbly he may have judged his merits, the dying man

must have assuredly looked back with a deep gratitude to God on the crowded events of his life, and rejoiced in the fulfilment of his daring schemes. He had put Catholic doctrine once more in the foremost place on the school curriculum of the Empire, confirmed a new Christian party in power, and led to completion most of his youthful designs in the field of practical charity. Now, in front of the struggle with death, yendered more sware by a splendid rendered more severe by a splendid constitution and a herculean frame, he could prepare calmly for the dread

He entreated permission to receive visitors whenever he found himself able to entertain them. When advised to rest as much as possible, he rebelled. "If I have still some time to spin out on earth, why should it be wasted? Work can only benefit me. Condemn me to utter inactivity and you sign my death-warrant.

A Sister read aloud to him from the newspapers, and he made his wonted lucid remarks on current events. He ordered that the sittings of the Municipal Council should not be deferred. He complained to a Councillor that no business communications reached him, and inquired lengthily on the march of events. He regretted keenly being absent from the Requiem Mass for the patriot Andreas Hofer, and gave instructions to the deputy, Professor Schoeffer, on the election campaign in It was he himself who dictated the telegram of thanks to the Holy Father for the special blessing and kind message of hope for his

recovery received through the Nuncio.

Alas! the strong hand and the resourceful brain are gone, and the Christian Socialists are now left to themselves. May they never wander from the path laid down by their great leader, and may the fruit of Lueger's labors ever appear in the attitude of his faithful followers! Thus only can Austria remain a truly Christian State, worthy of her tradi-tions,—New York Freeman's Journal.

Eating at Bed-time.

As a general rule, cating at bedtime. especially by young people, is not healthful. In certain cases, however, a glass of warm milk or cocoa, and a biscuit or two may make all the difference between a comfortable night's rest and a troubled one, followed after two or three hours' wakefulness in the first part of the night,

One of the commonest causes of being unable to get to sleep on first going to bed is an over-activity of the brain tissues. The sufferer may have no worries or troubles, but his brain refuses to quiet down, and often with this a loud beating and throbbing of the blood vessels in the head renders sleep impossible.

Since the brain actively depends upon a full blood supply, anything which will reduce in a physiologica manner the blood pressure and circulation throughout the brain vessels will tend to produce less vigorous mental activity.

A light meal easily digested taken a short time before going to bed calls into action the digestive organs, and these, to do their work, demand an increased amount of blood. To supply this the amount in the brain vessels must be reduced.

Hence the pressure of blood in the stomach at bedtime, får from keeping one awake and restless, may, by reducing the circulation in the brain. ause the diminished a tivity and rest of mind, which is the first step toward

Two Minute Talks About for Goal or Wood

Long

Life

THE Pandora Range is for those who desire to make a permanent investment. The high quality of the materials and the superior method of construction assure long life.

The Body of the Pandora is very heavy. The Rods and Bolts are on the outside where they cannot burn or rust out. The Expansion Rings of the cooking section provide ample allowance for extreme expansion and contraction and eliminate the possibility of the metal cracking.

The Gooking Top is Burnished which toughens the surface of the metal and increases its strength. McClary Oil Gement is used between the joints. Unlike cheap, ordinary cement, it will not dry out and need replacing. The Nickelling will not tarnish and is many times more durable than the single coat of nickel on ordinary ranges.

The Semi-Steel Fire Box Linings are twenty per cent. heavier than cast or gray iron linings. Sulphur fumes, so destructive to cast iron, cannot penetrate the hard, smooth as glass surface of Semi-Steel. The Grates have Three Faces, which allows the wear to be distributed on three sides, insuring triple durability.

If you want a range of guaranteed quality get the Pandora. It's built to give you lasting service.

McClary's

Stands for Guaranteed Quality

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

For Sale by D. G. KIRK

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

"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

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

we will mail them. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL. 21

Afraid to Eat?____

Does the fear of indigestion spoil the enjoyment of your meals? It needn't. Just take

and you won't know you have a stomach. They will see to it that your food is properly digested. They are among the best of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, compounded by expert chemists and guaranteed by the largest wholesale druggists in Canada. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

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



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—page 8
Horse for Sale—page 8
Card of Thanks—A S McMillan, page 8
Card of Thanks—W D Cameron, page 8
House to Let—page 8
Maritime Winter Fair—F L Fuller, page 8
America's Leading Pianos—H H McDonald,

LOCAL ITEMS

REV. FATHER R. MacEchen of Belmont, Ohio, is giving a week's mission at Holy Redeemer Church, Whitney

Mission.—Rev. Vincent Naish, S.J., will preach a mission at Stella Maris Church, Pictou, from Dec. 11th to Dec. 18th. Fr. Naish is a missionary of long experience in different countries. He was on the mission staff in India for fifteen years.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. Albert Mc-Donald of Port Hood has been appoint-ed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for the County of Inverness, in place of Mr. D. C. Macdonald, resigned. The new apointee will make a careful and capable official capable official.

R. W. McLellan, the young man injured in the foot-ball match at Halifax on October 29th, died last Thursday. His funeral was almost a public one, so large and representative was it. The parents of the young man have the sincere sympathy of the general public.

general public.

THE marriage of Mr. William T. Wilkie, of this town, to Miss Hilda A. Cameron, Lochaber, Antigonish county, was isolemnized in St. Joseph's church on the 2nd inst., Rev. William Kiely, P. P., officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Margaret Cavanagh, of Dominion No. 1, while Mr. Joseph McIsaac, of Sydney Mines, appropried the groom. After the ceresupported the groom. After the cere-mony the bridal party drove to the home of the groom, where a wedding supper was served, only the immediate friends of the contracting parties being present. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie were the recipients of many valuable presents. They will reside on Purves street.—North Sydney Herald.

8 NEW MANAGER. - The Arrow of Burks Falls, Ontario, has the following regarding two young people well-known in Antigonish, Mr. Currie having resided here for years, while Mrs. Currie is a daughter of Mr. K. Sweet of this town: We are pleased to welcome to Burks Falls Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Currie of Montreal. Mr. Currie is the new Manager of the Royal Bank. We trust that the Head Office of this leading financial institution of Canada will not change Managers at this branch so often in future as they have in the past. We are sure that Mr. and Mrs. Currie will soon feel quite at home among the kindly, hospitable people of this town and neighborhood.

SELDOM indeed has the departure of a citizen of our Town called forth more general regret than does the removal of Mr. Blagdon, who has been the past five years the Antigonish Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. A very largely and influentially signed address from our citizens expressing regret at his departure and setting forth his courtesy as a bank officer and his public spirit as a citizen lies at present on our desks, and nothing short of a rule of our paper, which even in the present case, we must hold inviolate, prevents us from publishing it, with its long list of signers. The Knights of Columbus, of which he was a leading member here, enter-tained him at a smoker, in their rooms on Tuesday evening, and presented him with a very fine gold-headed ebony cane, suitably engraved, He and his family leave our town with abundant good wishes, and with the hope on the part of our citizens that the friendly relations of the last five years may, be renewed by the departing |family making our town before many years its permenant home.

THE DISEASES Small-Pox and Scarlet Fever have been prevalent in different communities in Eastern Miferent communities in Eastern Nova Scotia for several years past. This year we find these scourges have become epidemic in different localities in the Eastern Counties of the Province, necessitating the closing of schools and other public institutions. Antigonish, generally free from contagious diseases, free from contagious diseases, is now acquainted with both small-pox and scarlet fever. Happily there are but three houses under quarantine from small-pox and but two persons suffering from scarlet fever in the community. It is ex-pected that the quarantine will be raised on one house at least in a day or so. In the second house the type is exceedingly mild. The victim in the third house is seriously sick, having a severe form of small - pox. The la ter acquired the disease from a colored man, a visitor to the Town for a few hours, who bore the marks of it plainly on his face. The scarlet fever cases are but mild cases, one of the sick being a small child. The schools were ordered closed for a week as a precautionary measure. They will re-open to-day.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS which took place Tuesday of this week were conducted on much more strenuous conducted on much more strendors lines than in former years in nearly all of not all the districts where polling took place. In polling districts 6 and 17, Danmore and Upper South River. Warden Macmillan was opposed by W. D. Cameron, teacher, and the candidate dispused manifelial matters at didates discussed municipal matters at a number of joint meetings through-out the district. The above named candidates also had circulars distribut ed among the Electors on which their views on municipal matters were set forth. This was also a feature of the contest in St. Andrew's polling dis-trict. The names of the candidates have already been given in these columns. The names of the successful candidates with majorities are as

Arisaig and Maryvale-Alex. H. Macdonald, S. Cape George—L. J. McEschern, 10. Morristown—J. A. MacLeod, 3. Antigonish—C. F. McAdam, 142. Lochaber—P. Wall, 29.

Dunmore and Upper S. River, A. S.

St. Andrews-Rod. J. Chisholm, 28. Tracadie-William Landry, acclamation.

Hr. Bouche-Charles Crispo, 5. Heatherton and Pomket-Rod. Fraser, acclamation. St. Joseph's—Hugh McDougall acclamation.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION. - Rev. John J. McKinnon, who discharged the duties of Curate at Port Hood so acceptably for the past few years, is now in charge of the Parish of Lismore. On the eve of his departure the largest gathering of parishioners ever assembled in St. Peter's Hall presented the Rev. Father with an address and a purse well-filled with gold. Father McKinnon replied in his usual apt and eloquent style. He spoke feelingly of the kindness invariably shown him while in Port Hood; and that he might ever have the grace to do his luty, he asked of those among whom he has labored a continuation of those prayers to which he ascribed all the success of his efforts. The address, which was signed by W. A. Macdonald and A. R. Macdongall, expressed the parishioners' great appreciation of the work of Fr. McKinnon in the parish, their sincere regret that he was called away, and, among ather things, commended his labors on behalf of the Catholic societies of the parish, saying, we have seen these societies grow in strength, efficiency and influence under your watchful direction until today they constitute powerful factors in moulding character and directing public opinion on al questions that properly come within their purview. You have made us realize as never before that the struggle with the torces that stand for al that constitutes a menace to the general well-being of our community requires firm united action, and unflinching fidelty to the obligations of our Catholic societies.

A PARTICULARLY SAD ACCIDENT occurred at Lourdes, Pictou Co., on Thursday, the 10th inst., when Thursday, the 10th inst., when Francis Raphael Mahoney was killed by a special freight train, while on his way to work at the Pickering Wheel Co.'s plant in New Glasgow. He was walking along the track on which only trains from New Glasgow to Stellarton ordinarily run, and so when he heard the rumble of the train, paid no attention to it, thinking, that as it was going towards New Glasgow it must be on the other track. The freight, however, was under special orders, and as the engine was backing, the engineer was unable to see anyone who might be on the track. The body was picked up a few minutes after, and his brother, who happened to come up, identified it. The news of young Mahoney's untimely death-he had only completed his twentieth year on the 6th of October last-came as a terrible shock to his friends. In St rancis Xavier's College particularly of which he was a student during the past four years, there was deep and universal grief. "Ray," as he was called by all his friends, was one of the most popular students who ever attended St. F. X. Besides being a good student, who always stood high in his classes, he was an excellent athlete, one of the best players on the crack hockey team that went through last year's season without a defeat; held the scoring record for his team, and was a member of the football team as well. Indeed, he entered into every phase of College life with a whole - hearted enthusiasm which made him as nearly the ideal of a college student as anyone whom we have ever had the privilege of knowing. The student who can maintain his popularity, during a college course many of the qualities which go to the making of a man, for the collective judgment of the student body is rarely wrong. This Ray succeeded in doing, and the spontaneous outburst of grief, which attended the news of his death, was the most significant possible testimony to the genuine affection with which his fellow students regarded him. Best of all, he was a sincere and fervent Christian, most strict in the observance of all his duties, and of a piety none the less duties, and of a piety none the less deep and sincere because hidden under a gay and light-hearted exterior. On Friday morning, the Reverend Rector of the College sang High Mass of Requiem, and the students offered Holy Communion for the repose of his soul. Several of his friends here attended the funeral on Sunday after-noon, and the number would have been much greater if it had not been too late to catch the regular trains when it was found out that a special not be arranged for. funeral was an exceptionally large one. Rev. Fr. W. McDondd, P. P., Lourdes, assisted by Rev. J. D. Mc-Leod, P. P., New Glasgow, conducted the services. The former preached a touching funeral sermon. The heart-felt sympathy of his many friends here is extended to the bereaved family. May his soul rest in prace! family. May his soul rest in peace!

Get your winter supply of oil, tea and molasses at the Big Grocery-Bonner's, Our 25c tea has no superior. Every pound guarantee L.

Personals,

William Chisholm, M. P., Antigonish, left Monday for Ottawa on regular parliamentary duties.

Hugh MacKinnon, son of Postmaster MacKinnon, Antigonish, is home from the West on a visit to his parents after an absence of ten years.

Archibald J. McDonald, C. E., is in town from Montreal, Mr. McDon-ald will visit his old home at Black Avon before returning.

Mr. R. R. Griffin, barrister, Antigouish, who has been quite sick with pneumonia, is regaining his health, but will be confined to the house for a week or more yet.

Mr. M. P. McKinnon, of the Cumberland County Telephone System, formerly of East Bay, C. B., has been appointed manager of the Antigonish & Sherbrooke Telephone Company, and has lately entered upon his duties.

Bargains in fur ruffs, fur muffs and nink marmot fur sets, at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

You can get a gentleman's fur collar astrakan-lined overcoat at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s, for \$15.

Bring your dressed hogs, hides, pelts, wool and butter to Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s. Highest price given in cash or exchange.

HORSE FOR SALE. A five year-old Horse, good driving and working horse. Apply to

D. CHISHOLM, Tracadle,

Tenth Annual

WILL BE HELD AT

AMHERST Dec. 5, 6, 6, 7 and 8

The greatest live stock and agricultural show in Eastern Canada.

Entries close Nov. 15th. For all information write

F. L. FULLER, Sec.-Mgr.,

House to Let.

Amherst.

An 8-roomed cottage, furnished if desired Apply by letter to C, care of Casket Office.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at Tracadic, on Nov. 21st, 1910,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon :

Good Driving Horse, about 1100, suitable for

most any purpose;
Three year old Horse, never worked;
Good Mirch Cows; I Pair of Yearling Steers;
I Yearling Heifer; a number of Sheep;
I Plow: I Tip Cart; I Sled; I Set of Britchen,
Some Hay, Straw and Oats TERMS: Ten months' credit on approved

DAVID DAVIDSON, Tracadie, Ant

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

If you want a machine to give good satisfaction, ran easy and last a life-time, BUY A SINGER Get our prices

S. G. KEATING, Agent College St, Antigonish

Goods

Just received our fall and winter

stock of Canned Goods consisting of Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, String Beans, Baked Beans, Peas, Peaches, Jams, etc. New Currants, Figs, Loose Raisins and

New seeded raisins expected next week All goods of best quality, and prices right. Produce taken in exchange at highest prices.

Malaga Grapes, Just arrived.

R. Graham

SALE A pure-bred Ayrshire Bull,

18 months old. JOHN V MACPHERSON, Upper South River, Antigonish Co. Among the Advertisers.

Beef and pork barrels on hand. Somers& Co.

Mouse and rat traps, and poison. the right kind, at Bonner's. For sale, 1 farrow cow, also 1 riding

wagon. C. A. Harrington, Antigonish. Highest price paid for Country produce, Somers & Co.

Bargains in boots and shoes. Somers

Wanted, a large quantity of potatoes at Bonner's. For sale, a colt, 11 year old, Dearborn

stock. Apply to James D. Hanrahan,

Two pure-bred registered Ayrshire bull calves for sale. Address Box 429, Town.

CLost. in town, a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, in case. Finder please leave at Casket office. The usual fall coughs, colds, etc.,

makes big sale for Father Morriscy's remedies at Bonner's.

Strayed, from the premises of John McArthur, Post Road, about two months ago, a heifer, color red with white face. Any information about her will be thankfully received by

Send your laundry, dying and dry cleaning to Ungar's big laundry. We dye or clean anything in ladies' and gents' apparel. Special prices for cleaning furs. Call on our agent, T.

subscriber in August a year and a half old heifer, colored red, with narrow white stripes on forehead. Information regarding it will be thankfully received by Daniel A. Hassey, Brown's

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at public auction on the

1 Mare, 10 years old.
3 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers 2; years old.
2 Steers 2; years old, 2 Fat Cows.
3 Yearlings, 1 Bull 1; years.

Tax Notice.

monthly catalogue of records. County and Poor rates must be paid on

and that Collectors are required by bye-lay of the Muincipality to issue warrants for taxes unpaid at that date.

F. H. MACPHIE,

Antigonish, N. S., Nov. 16, 1910.

Collection Notice.

All past due accounts not settled be-fore the 5th of December will be hand, ed over collection without further

I hereby sive notice that any person selling or onying anything off my premises without my permission, or charging anything in my name

Steady Work here for Loaders

Limited, Westville, Nova Scotia.

FIVE DAYS' FREE TRIAL

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

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

THE OPTICIAN AND JEWELER

J. Bonner, for particulars. Strayed from the premises of the

Monday, Nov. 21st, at ten a. m. on the premises of Ronald R. Boyd, West

Terms: 12 months' credit on approved

Tax payers are hereby reminded that

December 15th Next

Municipal Treasurer.

THOMAS SOMERS.

Antigonish. Nov. 9, 1910.

WIDOW ALEXANDER MCDONALD Lower South River.

Intercolonial Coal Mining Company,

Landfor Sale

A lot of land containing 50 acres, 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Cld Guif Road. This tot has has good hard wood and poles on it. For fur-ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply to

JAMES THOPMSON, Cloverville | ALSO

FOR SALE

A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS Apply or write to

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

The New Victor Gramophone Records for September are Here.

Top Coat Time

FALL OVERCOATS at prices that we

recognize no competition, con-

sidering style, fit and quality

the year. You're certainly missing a heap of comfort right now, if

you haven't got one. Can't blame us in the least if you catch

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