

THE CASKET.

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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Dr. W. H. Smith, of Fredericton quoted, in accents of horror, Father Roche's statement that the day is gone by when secular papers can "safely" publish the rantings of bigoted anti-Catholic preachers. Dr. Smith dwelt on the word "safely." Judging from the setting up of the word in black type by the *Daily Gleaner*, the reverend gentleman must have laid a mighty emphasis on that word. And, he intimated a pretty shrewd suspicion, if not an opinion, that it hid a threat to wreck newspaper offices, scatter type, etc. We have something to thank Dr. Smith for, after all. Having waded through seven columns of dreary repetition of stale falsehoods, stupid misunderstandings, and bogus figures, it is no small thing to a weary mind to find one good spring of merriment in the dreary waste.

Dr. W. H. Smith, preaching in a Presbyterian Church in Fredericton, N. B., as reported in the *Daily Gleaner*, said that in Austria 30 per cent. of the people over six years of age, are utterly illiterate. This is as erroneous as his figures concerning Spain and Italy, which we thoroughly dealt with last week. *The Encyclopaedia Americana* says:

"In Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Moravia, Silesia, and Bohemia, almost all the children of suitable age are in attendance in the public schools."

These provinces contain fourteen and a half millions of the population of twenty-six millions. Therefore, Dr. Smith must turn to the other twelve millions to get his percentage; and he must find enough of these twelve millions illiterate to give a percentage of thirty upon the whole population of the country. But the *Americana* says:

"In Bukowina, only about 34, and in Galicia about 50 per cent. of them are at the schools."

Galicia has seven millions and a half, and Bukowina three-quarters of a million; and it is obvious that, with 50 per cent. and 34 per cent., respectively, of the children in school, Dr. Smith does not make much progress here towards his 30 per cent. of the whole country. And he now has 2½ millions left in the whole population. We have no information about these, which are comprised in the provinces of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coast Land and Dalmatia. If Dr. Smith takes them all as illiterate, he still cannot get his thirty per cent. for the whole country.

Two important subjects are much under discussion just now, namely, the starting of Catholic daily papers, and the starting of a Catholic cable and telegraphic news service. As to Catholic daily papers, we agree that the prospects of their being sufficiently supported are poor; but we notice that the discussion on this subject nearly always takes it for granted that such daily papers would have to be shaped as the Catholic weeklies now are, for the most part; that is to say, that they would have to be Catholic organs in the full sense, and would have to keep out of public questions. Some of our contemporaries say that such papers would not succeed; and we believe that. But, that is not our idea of the best way for Catholics to take their proper place in daily journalism. We should like to see daily papers started which would be Catholic, in somewhat the same sense in which nine of every ten daily papers owned by Protestants are Protestant; though we should certainly expect them to be fairer to Protestants than those papers are to Catholics. Those papers are Protestant, frequently, when no choice is necessary; but, when they have to choose, they are emphatically Protestant. Nine of every ten papers under Protestant ownership are in that position. We should like to see some daily papers that would be Catholic in the same way that a Catholic

business man is Catholic in his office—he is not there primarily to announce the fact; but he will speak up if anyone calls his faith or his Church in question. Such papers would be expected to be strictly fair in news reports concerning other denominations, and they could hardly be expected to enter into religious controversy except under attack from papers of their own class. There does not seem to be any reason why such papers need keep out of politics or out of anything else that is right or decent to enter into. On all sides of politics there are papers that are Protestant, in the sense we have indicated. The Catholic daily paper, in the form discussed by our contemporaries, could hardly live, except in a few very large Catholic communities. The daily paper, owned by Catholics, and edited by Catholics, could be everything that a daily newspaper ought to be, and be ready to say a word for our side when necessity arose sufficient to call for its intervention. Protestants control the daily press of the world, because they have recognized that idea. Catholics have not a daily paper in the English language in North America, because they are still dreaming of a Catholic religious daily, of the same pattern as the religious weekly. The second topic, a Catholic news service, or a cable and telegraphic service for the transmission of general news, but with special attention to Catholic news, admits of no discussion as to its desirability. And we have little doubt that it would be profitable to the investors. The daily press would be obliged to patronize it, whether they wished to or not, for the protection of their subscription lists.

Dr. W. H. Smith, of Fredericton, ought to go a little out of his way to make the acquaintance of Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio. It might benefit him, and it could hardly fail to make him feel better, in one way or in another. If he knows a joke at sight, he would feel better for having a good laugh, as he is getting too gloomy in his contemplation of the Catholic religion. On the other hand, if he cannot see a joke (which we rather suspect to be the fact) then he would be, perhaps a little happier, in a grim and gloomy way, in the confirmation of his worst suspicions. After the big Columbus Day parade in Boston, three weeks ago, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., addressed the delegates to the Plenary Council of the Congregational Church follows:

"The fact that this great concourse of the sons of the Puritans was punctuated by the festivities of 'Columbus Day,' was a coincidence which could not fail to provoke reflection. What would the men of Winthrop's day or the men of the days of Sam Adams have said if anyone had predicted that a time would come when an army of 50,000 Roman Catholics, with bands and banners, would march over Beacon Hill? Yet I have not been able to discover that these sons of the Puritans now encamped in Boston have been seriously disturbed by this exhibition. Considerable inconvenience was caused by the parade to many of them, but I have heard no ill-natured word spoken about it. Nor have I heard any outcry of alarm over this display of the power of the ancient Church in the stronghold of Puritanism. It would be difficult to feel that these thousands of clean-faced, well-dressed, orderly, self-respecting men and boys were a dangerous element in our society. We know that their essential loyalty to the fundamental principles of our democracy is beyond all question."

As a result of this address, Dr. Gladden, who was a staunch champion of the Catholics during the A. P. A. agitation, received a letter from an Orangeman, in which the latter told Dr. Gladden that he ought to acknowledge that he is a Jesuit in disguise. Dr. Gladden thus characteristically answers him:

"My Dear Sir: How did you find it out? It is marvellous—the enterprise of your fraternity. But you hadn't heard that I am to be the next Pope, had you? Well, you'll hear that pretty soon. It's part of the bargain. But don't tell it till you are dead sure that it's so. There is another little piece of news that you'll be glad to get. Just as soon as I am elected Pope that massacre is going to begin which Leo ordered, you know, but which the faithful hadn't the backbone to carry out. Perhaps it was the heroism of the Mayor of Toledo that prevented it. But when I get there it's going through, sure pop. We have engaged the public gardens at Washington down by the monument, and we are going to make a pile of corpses of Protestant ministers, in the form of a pyramid, higher than the top of that monument. It will take, according to my figures, 340,927 ministers to make this heap. There are not enough now in this country, but several new theological seminaries will be started at once (by the Jesuits, of course) to furnish the supply. We've got the railroads chartered to

haul 'em from all parts of the country. Aren't you a minister yourself? Well, you'll be in it. I'll try to keep a place near the top for you. Apex reserved for former admirers. And when the pile is complete, I'm going to mount to the top of it and sit there and howl! Now you just take this down to the next meeting of the Council and read it to 'em. It'll thrill 'em, you'll see. If anybody says he doesn't believe it, you know what's the matter with him—he's a Jesuit."

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION.

FREEMASONRY IN EUROPE.

XIV.

We are much indebted to Henry Leonard Stillson, 32nd degree, Masonic Historian, for the hint he has given us in the passage quoted at the close of our last article. He tells us in effect that the men who were entrusted with the duty of gathering up the knowledge pertaining to Masonry, in London in the reign of George I., went farther than they were asked to go, and gave to the world, in the place of a Christian institution, one that was so shaped as to be a fit meeting ground for Jew, heathen and pagan, together with such Christians as might be so ignorant, or so indifferent to, the history and teachings of Christianity, as to enter such an order.

Dr. Mackey thinks the Order spread from England to the other countries of Europe. Let it go at that, for the present. Whether this is exactly correct or not, does not matter very much. Before Freemasonry had got very far, it was deep in trouble with half the governments of Europe.—Protestant governments too, some of them. We do not pause here to give the particulars, because they are part of the general history of Europe.

Now, let us step over a century and a half, and refer for a moment to the events of a week or two past, and we will get a hint that may be valuable to us in our consideration of European Freemasonry.

For a month past we have heard a good deal of one Theophile Braga, by the efforts of conspiracy presently President of Portugal. Who is he? A poet, a writer and a philosopher, we are told; likewise a politician, and the admired of our unthinking Protestant friends,—a veritable hero in the offices of certain papers in Canada. *The Encyclopaedia Americana* tells us that he is "an exponent of the Comptian Philosophy" (Vol. 3.) The Comptian philosophy is the teaching of Isidore Compté, who lived in France, and died there about fifty years ago. His notion was, that the human mind passes through three stages of development.—(1) The theological, in which all the phenomena of nature are imputed to the active agency of the gods; (2) The stage in which the gods are supplanted by certain abstractions called "nature," "harmony," "number," etc.; (3) The positive or scientific stage, in which it is discerned that man can know nothing of causes, and is only able to refer phenomena to their general laws of existence or succession. Such were the notions of Mr. Compté; and we are not surprised to hear that in his old age he invented a religion "which consists in referring the whole harmony of existence to, and concentrating its essence in, one great Being whom he called Humanity;" nor that he drew up "a regular calendar of demigods, presiding over the months, weeks and days of the year." He divided the year into 13 months, which he called "Moses, Homer, Ari-totle, Archimedes, Caesar, St. Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Gutenberg, Shakespeare, Descartes, Frederick and Bichat. He maintained that the proper objects of worship are those who have shown themselves the greatest benefactors of the human race. Neither are we surprised to hear that when he married, he refused to have any clergyman perform the ceremony, and was married only before a civil officer. *The Americana* tells us that President Braga, of Portugal, is "an exponent of the Comptian philosophy." And one of the first acts of the new government of Portugal is to proclaim that in divorced married people may be divorced "by mutual consent." Evidently, Mr. Braga is no half-hearted admirer of Isidore Compté.

Now, all this may look as though we had strayed off the path, but we have not. A step back, now, and see what a strange place we land in. *The Encyclopaedia Britannica* informs us that Isidore Compté was accustomed to speak of Condorcet as "his philosophic father." And who was Condorcet? The story of the Marquis de Condorcet takes us back to the French Revolution, the murder of King Louis, and the reign of terror.

He appears not to have been a very great force in the devilities of that time; but we are told that he was imbued with the opinions of Voltaire, and that he sat in the Legislative Assembly and voted "guilty" against Louis 16th, though he did not vote for the death sentence.

Here is a straight line between the French Revolution and the revolution last month in Portugal. Here is a straight line between the blasphemous and anti-Christian acts, utterances, and teachings of the one time and of the other. In both cases, civil abuses undoubtedly existed. They were not reformed by the French Revolution, though the people thought they were being reformed. They are not being reformed in Portugal. In both cases, the grievances of the people were made use of by unscrupulous plunderers; and those plunderers entered into alliance with the blasphemers who, like Compté, had reasoned God away, and placed "Humanity" in his stead. Thus do we account for the mad, unreasoning attacks on pious priests, innocent nuns, and holy churches, in the case of both revolutions. Braga is an exponent of Compté; Compté was the philosophical legateé of Condorcet, who was, in his turn, the pupil of Voltaire. Revolutionaries who seek to pull down Christianity are the same in all ages. There is the straight line between the Reign of Terror in Paris, and the Reign of Terror in Lisbon.

But what has all this to do with Freemasonry? Much. It has much to do with it. The false teachings of Freemasonry are of the same family of false teachings as those of Voltaire, those of Condorcet, those of Compté. Notice later in this article how the Masons exalt humanity. The Ten Commandments of Masonry, quoted by us from Grand Commander Pike, and many other utterances of the Masonic authors, indicate the underlying fallacy of the Masonic so-called philosophy, which dignifies man and humanity, at the expense of Christian revelation, Christian truth, and of the God and of the Bible of the Christians.

The greatest and the longest struggle that the Catholic Church has waged, is the struggle with those who have tried to exalt that which is merely human at the expense of that which is divine. We refer, not to the ordinary individual offence of that nature, but to wholesale teaching and practicing, on the part of so-called "schools of thought," which, under the name of "Humanists" and various other names, have sought to engraft portions of the philosophical teachings of pagan Greece and pagan Rome, or of paganism elsewhere, with improvements and variations of their own make, upon the pure, true Christianity which Christ gave into the hands of His Apostles and their successors to be taught to all men. Nay, those false teachers have not been content with merely seeking to inject their false teachings into Christianity. Openly or covertly, they have ever been at work to pull down Christianity, that they may substitute their mental chimeras in its stead. Such was the school of Voltaire, such the school of Condorcet and his fellow-revolutionists; such was the school of Compté; such was, and is, the school of Christianity-hating politicians who have ruled France now for forty years; such was the school of Garibaldi and the robbers of Italy; such is to-day, the school of Nathan, Jew, Freemason, Mayor of Rome; such is the school of Braga and the revolutionists of Portugal; such is, it would appear, the school of Canalejas and his associates in Spain; such was the school of Dr. Albert Mackey, General Grand High Priest of the Royal Masons of the United States, and Albert Pike, Grand Commander (Scottish Rite) of the United States; such was the school of Desaguliers and Anderson, and Preston, and Oliver, in England. To all of them, the glorification of humanity, the minimizing or the obliteration of the divine, was the great aim and end of modern progress. If, in England and in America, this aim or end has not been attempted in actual practice yet, as we have shown, from the works of the Masonic authorities, the poison is there, and is freely distributed. The Masonic authors have filled their books with it.

But the teachings and the writings of the humanistic schools of thought in Europe, while they poisoned men's minds, lacked something. That something Masonry has supplied. In order that a system based upon Christian teaching might pass away—and that was the dream of many a bright but perverted mind in Europe—organization, system, and method were necessary. Freemasonry has become that organization, that method, that system and that method. Whether it was originally so designed, or not, we know not—neither do we care. It is at once the greatest triumph and the greatest disgrace of Freemasonry that, by its mystery and and secrecy, its signs and symbols, its vague generalities, its showy ceremonies, its deceptive, shallow and superficial talk of religion and the soul and charity, in empty and meaningless phrases, it has drawn multitudes within the influence of anti-Christian theories. Such of them as proved good subjects have risen high in European political conspiracies. Such of them as proved poor subjects have been allowed the privilege of keeping their eyes shut; for Masonic "truth" is not for all who enter "the portals." And Masonic communities which have not been prepared to go to great lengths in public affairs, (as in England and America, thank God, they have, as yet, not been prepared) have done the society in general the service of keeping the public opinion of the world from condemning the devilities of their brothers in France and elsewhere. For, says the superficial observer, "Masonry is all right in America and in England, anyhow." Let him read the works of Mackey, Pike, Oliver, and Preston, and reconsider his opinion.

A few years after "Dr. Desaguliers and his associates" sat down in the London tavern to found, or reform, Masonry, the Pope then reigning condemned the Order. That condemnation has been several times renewed. Leo XIII., in his Encyclical *Humanum Genus*, in 1884, gave several reasons for condemning it, and we ask our readers to bear his words in mind, and to compare his statements with what we have quoted from the Masonic writers, and with other utterances which we are going to quote from other Masonic authorities. He said that:

"He did not wish to accuse each Mason in particular, nor even each one of the Secret Societies, of all the crimes which are committed by the Societies in general. Among the adepts there are some who ignore the veritable objects of their organizations; and among those who well realize what those objects are, there may be some who do not approve certain consequences of their principles, while others may not dare to apply those consequences. Be this as it may, we must judge Freemasonry by its principles, rather than by a few particular facts."

The Holy Father then speaks of Naturalism, and of the efforts of Masonry, politically, to transform the civil laws, especially in the matter of divorce and of indifferentism in the education of youth, and to the Naturalistic principle, eagerly advocated by Masonry, that all authority must be rejected which is not derived from man himself. Is the picture drawn by Leo XIII. exaggerated. Let us see. How has it been in Europe? We shall quote now from French, Belgian and Italian Masonic authorities:

"Our religion is the natural, primitive, unique, universal, and unchangeable religion. It is Freemasonry." *Bazot, General Secretary of the Grand Orient of France—Historical, Philosophical and Moral Tableau of Freemasonry.*

"The first man who, on perceiving the order manifested in the universe, concluded that there is a God, was a benefactor to the world; but he who made that God speak was an imposter." *Ragon, Interpretative Course.*

"Nothing is more incontestably true than nature—that is, existence. The Masonic Order is derived from the ancient mysteries, which themselves arose from nature, and had nature for a sacramental basis. It certainly follows that this royal art, this symbolic and mysterious temple, in fine, the Masonic Order, is the emblem of nature" and of pre-existing truth. Therefore this Order is natural law, the true and unique religion." *The Freemason orator, reporting the speech of a member of Lodge of Mount Taber, Paris, 1825.*

"Masonry shows that it is not only a philosophy, the philosophy of progress, but that it is also a religion, the religion of the ideal." *Gabriel Dagliola, Courrier de Bruxelles, March 7th, 1879.*

"There are no longer any mixed questions: the human principle, which knows everything, claims the sole right to decide everything. The Sovereign state admits no right against its right, and its claims can be comprised in these words: The Church should enjoy that liberty which is allowed her as to other associations permitted by the State." *Signor Sciatola, in the Parliament of Italy, in 1867.*

"As the definite object of its labors, Masonry proposes to unite all free men in one great family, which will and ought, little by little, to succeed all the churches founded on blind faith and on theocratic authority; to succeed all superstitious, intolerant and mutually hostile forms of worship, and thus establish the true and only Church of Humanity." *Italian Masonic Constitution, 1869, Article VIII.*

In 1867, at a "Congress of Peace,"

in Geneva, Garibaldi, then newly elected Grand-Master of Italy, said: "The religion of God is adopted by this Congress, and each of its members pledges himself to spread it throughout the earth."

A member, interrupting, asked: "Of what God do you speak?" Garibaldi replied: "By religion, I mean the religion of reason."

Do these quotations show that Leo XIII. did not exaggerate? But we could continue them for months. And we have a few more that we think it will be well to quote next week.

WHO DID IT.

Woodrow Wilson, whose speeches have lately attracted much attention in New Jersey, said, in a speech at Lakewood, New Jersey:

"No society is renewed from the top; every society is renewed from the bottom. I can give you an illustration concerning that, that has always interested me profoundly. The only reason why government did not suffer dry rot in the Middle Ages under the aristocratic systems which governed them, was that the men who were the efficient instruments of government—most of the officials of government—the men who were efficient—were drawn from the Church, from that great Church body which was then the only Church, that body which we now distinguish from other church bodies as the Roman Catholic Church."

"The Roman Catholic Church, then as now, was a great democracy. There was no peasant so humble that he might not become a priest, and no priest so obscure that he might not become Pope of Christendom. Every chancery in Europe, every court in Europe was ruled by these learned, trained and accomplished men, the priesthood of that great and then dominant Church."

"So, what kept government alive in the Middle Ages was this constant rise of the sap from the bottom, from the ranks, from the rank and file of the great body of the people through the open channels of the Roman Catholic priesthood."

It has become the fashion to think, and to say, that the people of the Middle Ages, Dark Ages, and the various other ages, which preceded the 18th century, are not worth talking about, save when we wish to recall a famous battle. The popular idea is that, in those days, men were good fighters, but were very ignorant, and their attainments beneath our notice, living, as we do, in the age of wireless telegraphy and automobiles, and aeroplanes, and other such things. We forget that in many fields of human knowledge, nothing new has been discovered for many centuries. And, in the domain of religious knowledge, there is no possibility that anything new will ever be discovered. Macaulay told this truth in part, when he said: "A Christian of the 5th century, with a Bible, is on an equal footing with a Christian of the 19th century, with a Bible, talents and honesty being supposed to be equal." But how few there are who ever think what a tremendous task the Church had for many long centuries in reclaiming Europe from paganism and barbarism. The wild, unchained passions of the savage; the unbridled lust; the drunkenness; the slaves owned by masters; the blood habits of revenge; the superstitions of attachment to idols; to signs of the stars; to fraudulent magic; to a thousand and one things that must be overcome before they could fittingly be called Christians, good or bad. The Church fought them. Divisions arose, dozens of them; not half a dozen of them remain to-day. Emperors, kings, princes, dukes, persecuted her; politicians contrived against her; she saw who's nations swept out of her fold; she recovered some of them; she was all but ruined, apparently, a score of times, by barbarian invasions, to the very sacking of home itself, by heresies, by schisms, by persecutions; she fought on, and on, and on. Her bishops and her priests were tortured, imprisoned, exiled, impoverished, killed, by a score of governments, pagan and heretical; no resource of the law, the robber, the murderer, or the fanatic was left untried to end her career.

This is the history of the Church before the "Reformation." The "Reformers" revived every false accusation made against her; almost every heresy and division which had rent her in all the years before; and proclaimed them as new finds and discoveries. But one fact remained, one great fact, outstanding, unquestionable, absolute; she had found Europe pagan and barbarous; Luther and Calvin and Knox found it Christian and civilized. Who did it?

Count Tolstol, the famous Russian writer, and the widest-known Russian in the world, died on Sunday morning.

Strange Story of the Rise and Fall of Portugal.

The Kingdom of Portugal, or the Republic of Portugal, or whatever it is now, has an area of about 34,528 square miles. It is a trifle larger than the State of Maine, which is about 33,000. From north to south it is in the vicinity of 300 miles long, and from east to west about 100, and is divided into six provinces. Forming an integral part of it, however, are the lands discovered by Prince Henry the Navigator, the Azores, which are 740 miles away in the Atlantic, and which contain 1,005 square miles; and also Madeira, which is 500 miles distant, and comprises 505 square miles. It has also colonies in Asia and Africa, which have an area of 639,285 square miles, with about three or four million inhabitants.

Someone has compared European Portugal to a huge forest, and has suggested that as an explanation of how through so many difficult centuries the nation remained independent. Added to this, however, were two other elements of its success in achieving and holding this position; the hardness of the people who sprang from such a soil and the event of a great man at one epoch of their history, Alfonso Hernandez, who in the eyes of the Portuguese is equal to the Cid Campeador of Spain. His memory has always remained as an inspiration. At the present time, however, it is largely effaced from the national mind. Henriquez was very merciful to the Moors, though they were bitter enemies of the cross. Those who now rule Portugal delight in trampling on the cross and killing and expelling any Portuguese who is conspicuous for his or her Christianity.

Henriquez achieved the independence of his country about the time of the Second Crusade, and it is curious that the English, who have become so identified with Portugal, made their appearance in those struggles for national independence. John of Gaunt was there in the fourteenth century with 5,000 Englishmen fighting against the Castilians.

Geologically, Portugal is like a continuation of Spain, but it is more fertile and has a milder climate. It has many rich valleys and alluvial plains watered by countless rivers and springs, and its topical heat is tempered by the breezes of the sea and mountains. It was a great agricultural country in olden times, but on its farms of 20 acres to-day there are no means of using modern machinery, and hence the plow is still only a piece of hard wood, which after the work is over, is carried from the field, slung on the neck of the oxen, so that the plowman plodding homeward forms the same picture that Virgil gives us of the peasant of Italy in his day.

The popular idea of Portugal is that it is a second Spain; that the country is inaccessible, the people lazy, the language impossible, and the literature poor. You would get that impression from a Spaniard if he were speaking to you about the country next to his; but it must be remembered that Spain and Portugal are like two men sitting on a bench, back to back and not talking to each other. The Spaniards, however, are not alone in that harsh verdict about Portugal. A French diplomat who left it just before the recent revolution, does not hesitate to say very bitter things about its manners and methods. In a letter written a few days ago to the editor of the *Univers* while exclaiming himself to the Portuguese patriots, he said that everything in Portugal while he was there wore a somber hue and put him in a very pessimistic mood.

The people seemed to him quite unlike the other Latin races; French, Spanish and Italian. They were hard and inhospitable, and gave scant consideration to foreigners. Possibly, he thought this was due to the high cost of living, which is greater at Lisbon than anywhere else in Europe; possibly, also, it was the result of long years of subjection to English domination that made them ready to regard any kind of an outsider as an enemy. As a matter of fact England is not its only master. Its railroads are owned by Frenchmen; the Lisbon tramways which are extremely well managed, belong to Americans. The great Bank of Portugal is only a successor of the Credit Lyonnais. The other financial concerns are in the hands of Jews, who almost monopolize them; and all the great industries of the country are managed by English, French and Germans. The Portuguese are few and count for little.

While naturally resenting this servitude in their own country, they have nevertheless taken to copying foreign fashions, and like all imitators fall into ridiculous exaggerations. Thus they have adopted the French vapors about Rights of Man, which are absurd enough in the literature and politics of France, but in Portugal are preached with a feeling akin to ferocity. So, too, Portuguese Freemasonry is more rabid, more secret and more underground in its workings. It is grossly fanatical, almost barbarous, and drums into the ranks of the order the worst ruffians of the slums.

The notorious corruption of their politicians has also contributed to spoil the temper of the people, and has made them ripe for the bloodiest kind of a revolution; but singularly enough the first blow in the present uprising was struck by the army and navy. No doubt there was as much discontent among the defenders of the nation as with the people; but they have acted like the man who jumped into the river to keep out of the rain. No one can foretell the consequences to the world at large of what has just taken place. Will such soldiers be guardians of the rights of civilians and shall we have a military dictatorship?

Lisbon, the principal theatre of this national tragedy, is considered to be a better situated city than any other capital on the eastern hemisphere, except, perhaps, Constantinople. As you approach by water the panorama is very striking. Before you the city rises tier over tier above the river which widens at its feet into a vast bay. But it is a city without monu-

ments, and its water front is marred by industrial and commercial excrescences. The three royal palaces evoke no architectural interest; in visitors, and the great royal residence of the Necessidades, which the fleet bombarded the other day, has the air of a barracks or cloister; cold, gloomy and bare. The Government buildings are somewhat better, and seen from the Tagus form a fair enough group, but they can not compare with what you see in other great cities. The churches are numerous but not artistic, except perhaps one, that of St. Jerome in the Belem quarter, and even that has a style all its own, or rather it has several styles, Gothic, Hindoo and Arabian. They call it Manuelian.

A peculiar thing about Lisbon, indeed a somewhat sinister arrangement in the light of actual happenings, is that the city is built on a number of separate hills. In the old town are depressions which are really gullies, though they serve as streets, which you have to descend and ascend continually by flights of steps, and which mortise into each other in the most irritating fashion. Some of them bore a very evil reputation for midnight summers in bygone times, and a revolutionist would not want a better place for a barricade or butchery.

Byron was there in 1809, but he turned away from it depressed, though his first impressions were favorable, for he says:

"What beauties does Lisbon first unfold!
Her image floating on that noble tide,
Which poets vainly pave with sands of gold,
And now whereon a thousands keels do ride.
But who so entreats within that town,
That shining far, celestial seems to be,
Disconsolate will wander up and down
Mid many things unsightly to strange eye."

The city has 61 churches and about 200 chapels. The former monasteries, mostly magnificent buildings situated at the most elevated points, were long ago confiscated and the monks expelled. They are now taken for public purposes. There are plenty of schools, but the illiteracy of the country at large is very high. As much as 80 per cent. of the people can neither read nor write.

When one looks around at the splendid old ecclesiastical structures in Lisbon, which are no longer used for the service of God, but are abandoned or appropriated by the State, it is easy to see how absurd is the theory that the present revolution was chiefly a protest of the people against mortmain, or the tying up of large properties by the religious corporations. Whatever may have been the case in the past, there is now no mortmain in Portugal. For instance, the two houses of Parliament hold their sessions in the old monastery of St. Bento. The Carmo church has been converted into an Archaeological Museum. The great National Library is filled, for the most part, with old theological works and ecclesiastical histories taken from the suppressed monasteries. The Academy of Fine Arts has a valuable and interesting collection of gold and silver plate which are spoils from the same sources. The monastery of Belem is used as a founding asylum. The theatre of St. Carlos was formerly a dwelling for ecclesiastics. In a word the question of mortmain has long been disposed of by Government robbery. Nor is there any hope of its ever being revived. The present Revolutionary Minister of Justice Costa proclaimed it only the other day to the entire world.

"The legislation of the Marquis of Pombal, which was made in the eighteenth century," he says, "still exists in Portugal as well as the law of 1834 for religious men, and of 1864 for religious women. In virtue of such legislation, no religious congregation has any legal existence in Portugal." Costa declares that first of all the Jesuits are considered to be traitors to their country and are forever banished from their native land. As we know, they were the first victims of the present revolution.

"The purely contemplative congregations," the Minister continues, "can allege no kind of pretext for having in Portugal as well as the law of 1834. Those who are devoted to teaching have been only tolerated in virtue of a dictatorial decree of 1901, but a dictatorial decree can not be recognized in a Republic, and hence they are to be dissolved forthwith. Native religious are to be sent to their own cities if they so desire; the others are to be set at liberty, but precautions will be taken to prevent their coming together in communities. Foreigners, men and women, will be expelled. As for the Jesuits, there shall be complete and immediate confiscation. For the present, inventories are to be made of the property of the other congregations, which means they are to be seized."

After such a pronouncement, it is simply absurd to talk about mortmain. For more than a hundred years religious congregations have had no title to property in Portugal at all, and consequently could not very well tie it up. Nor can the unfortunate members of these congregations be charged with "competing under unfair terms with taxed and wage-paying industries."

Looking over the list of industries in Lisbon we find that there are shops for gold and silverware and jewelry; there are spinning and weaving mills, iron foundries, and manufactories of silk, hats, boots, cutlery, stoneware, tobacco, chemicals, soap, paper, steel, etc. It would be very difficult to conceive how bodies of men and especially of women could compete in any of these enterprises when they have no legal guarantee that they can remain twenty-four hours in the country. There is not even competition in the schools. Where the illiteracy of the people runs up to 80 per cent. it is clear that there are no teachers to compete with. Indeed Mme. G. Le Roy-Liberge, in her "Trois Mois de Portugal," informs us that in 1857 a venerable priest, finding that there was no one even to look after the sick poor, and that the street children were

abandoned after the Spanish religious for one reason or another had given them up, called in some French Sisters who took up the work. They visited the poor, opened houses of relief, taught catechism and the like.

That went on till 1864, when a law was made closing up all their establishments. In some way or other it was ineffective, and then another similar law was passed in 1901. That, too, was made inoperative, chiefly because a rich woman, the Duchess of Pamela, who had opened a number of kitchens for the poor, and was spending 50,000 francs a year in that charity, went to the Government officials and told them: "If you close the House of the Good Shepherd, I shall stop my 50,000 francs, and let you look after your poor." Other influential women who were interested in the same way in other public charities did likewise and the operation of the law was stopped, but the law itself was not repealed.

It is chiefly against the Sisters of the Good Shepherd that the accusation is leveled of cutting into other people's work. But as these noble women devote themselves to protecting young girls from vice, and in sheltering the abandoned women of the streets, and giving them by means of laundry work and sewing an opportunity to exist, and enabling them when they leave the refuge, reformed and purified, to earn an honest living, thus saving the Government millions of dollars in hospitals and prisons for these castaways of society, they surely can not be blamed. If that is cutting into other people's industries it is an offense that may not only be tolerated but encouraged.

It is very much to be regretted that the readers of newspapers accept as Gospel truths the declarations of demagogues who are working solely for their own pockets or political preferment. To say, for instance, that the revolutionists in Portugal in expelling the religious are working in the interest of the secular priests, is simply mockery, and on the face of what is occurring in France it is inconceivable how anyone can dare to believe for a moment such travesties of the truth. If we are bidden by an American paper in the very far west not to declaim against confiscations because even in our own country "the suppression of Episcopalian church endowments in Virginia by Thomas Jefferson, caused baptismal fonts to be used as horse-troughs," we are not going to admit that acts of such a nature which are worthy of the Huns and Vandals were prompted by purely economic or benevolent motives; nor is the whole wretched business going to enhance our respect for Thomas Jefferson, who permitted such things to happen in the carrying out of his program of disestablishment. But it must be borne in mind that Jefferson merely disestablished. He did not confiscate the property of the Church, as the Revolutionists of Portugal are doing so shamelessly, and that is the real point at issue.

Such is in brief the condition of Portugal. The world is now wondering what the six months' dictatorship which is announced as absolutely necessary before the new Republic gets on its feet is going to do to remove the stigma of political corruption and fanatical anticlericalism which is on the nation. It wants to know what this bankrupt country is going to do to replace the voluntary educators and the devoted servants of the poor whom it has thrust out of their homes as unworthy to breathe the air of Portugal; and it wants to know how it is going to keep its hand on Madeira and the Azores which every body says are coveted by both England and Germany, and finally how it is going to retain possession of its African territory. Will there not be an International Conference convoked to consider whether it is not advisable for Portugal to relinquish its African possessions? English papers are already beginning to tell blood-curdling stories about the slave trade there. —X in America.

Standard Topographical Map of Canada.

The department of the Interior has just issued a new map of Prince Edward Island comprising sheet No. 14 of the Standard Topographical Map of Canada. This map covers not only the whole of the island but parts of the counties of Kent and Westmoreland in New Brunswick and parts of the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish and Inverness in Nova Scotia.

The map is of a convenient size—about 3 feet square and is on the comparatively large scale of 3.95 miles to the inch. It shows all surveys to date, post offices, stations on the railway, highways and roads and all other available information within the territory covered.

A series of these maps is being issued by the Chief Geographer of the Department of the Interior. Maps are being prepared in detail of the most important districts of the Dominion and the intention is to combine them as has been now done in the case of Prince Edward Island into large and complete maps of each of the provinces of Canada when all are finished. In the meantime, copies of the map of each district are being issued for the convenience of the public as soon as the individual plates are completed. The following sheets have been published covering portions of Nova Scotia on the same scale as the map of Prince Edward Island: The Cape Breton sheet—(comprising Cape Breton and part of the counties of Antigonish and Guysborough). The Truro sheet comprising Pictou and parts of the counties of Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax, Colchester, Cumberland and Hants.

The Halifax, Yarmouth and Moncton sheet, covering the remainder of the province and part of New Brunswick are in progress.

In New Brunswick, the St. John sheet on the smaller scale of 7.95 miles to the inch was published in 1905. This map does not cover quite all of the province; the eastern part of the counties of Kent, Westmoreland and Albert not being shown but a new and up to date map covering the entire province is under preparation. It will

be interesting to the public to know that single copies of any one of the published sheets of the Standard Topographical Map may be obtained free on application to the Chief Geographer of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Classified.

Custom house stories are always interesting. The hero of this one, a Swiss missionary, was returning to Basle from South America, taking with him some skulls discovered in ancient Patagonian burying places.

At the frontier the authorities insisted on inspecting his trunk. They classified the skulls as "bones of animals" and demanded duty at the rate of a penny a pound. The missionary protested, and it was presently agreed that as the skulls were for scientific purposes they must be allowed to enter without payment.

The only question was how to classify them for the purposes of the Swiss statistical bureau. This problem was debated at great length, but ultimately the skulls went through as "personal effects already worn."

No honors conferred can honor.

Red Rose Tea stands alone in its sterling quality. Its reputation has been earned by sixteen years of uniform goodness. No other tea even pretends to be better. Some may claim to be "as good" but why take a substitute when the price is the same as Red Rose



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

The Old Folks
find advancing years bring an increasing tendency to constipation. The corrective they need is

"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

Entirely different from common laxatives. Pleasant to take, mild and painless. A tablet (or less) at bed-time regulates the bowels perfectly. Increasing doses never needed. Compounded, like all the 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. Money back if not satisfactory. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

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True Household Economy

MOTHERS, we owe it as a duty to our husbands and families to take good care of them. We all want, of course, to have our loved ones cheerful and comfortable. Our dominant part is to give them the very best that we can make or bake. But sometimes we are tempted to save a few pennies in food and think that in so doing we are economizing. But is it so? Is this the kind of economy that is wise and profitable? Is it doing our full duty to our loved ones?

Royal Household Flour

We wouldn't think of buying the lowest priced eggs in the market just for the sake of economy. We would feel that because they were cheap they would be good eggs to avoid. The low price would give us a suspicion of their freshness and quality.

From every point of view Royal Household Flour is more economical than any other. It produces more loaves to the barrel. It is richest in food value. It is more uniform. It is best for Pastry as well as Bread and yields more baked product in either bread or pastry than any other flour.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR furnishes more nourishment, more real food value per pound and per penny's worth than any other flour in the world.

Ogilvie's "Book for a Cook" will be sent free to the woman who asks for it and sends in the name of her dealer.

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Whether your orders are large or small, they will receive the same careful attention.

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Farms for Sale.
I am agent for the sale of a number of good farms. Write for particulars.
ALLAN MACDONALD,
Barrister, etc.,
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New 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 Malaga Grapes, just arrived.

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

D. R. Graham
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
If you want a machine to give good satisfaction, run easy and last a lifetime, BUY A SINGER. Get our prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

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Men Wanted
Steady Work here for
75 Loaders
Wages **\$1.60** Per Day

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

FOR SALE
Residence on St. Andrews St.
Six acres excellent intervals adjoining.
Also
30 acres of land at Harbor,
with summer cottage, cook house and barn.
Also
100 acres woodland at Briley Brook
Terms easy. Inspection invited.
Write or apply to L. C. A. WATSON,
September 27th, 1910.

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THE MISER'S SHOES.

Once upon a time there lived in a village a rich old miser named Ali-Tam. He was a retired merchant, but he still did business when he had a chance to drive a good bargain. He loved his money so much that he was loath to part with it even for nothing. He, therefore, wore rags, and his shoes were the laughing-stock of the whole city.

When Ali went out to buy the small amount of food necessary to keep him alive, streeturchins would follow him, jeering at him on account of his shoes. This did not worry the old miser in the least. He had quarrelled with his late relative, who reproached him for dressing so badly when he was known to be very rich.

Shortly after this quarrel he had an opportunity to buy for a trifle, of a quantity in pressing need of funds, a magnificent box made of the costliest material, inside with mother-of-pearl, crystal wrought, and containing six crystal flasks filled with the rarest and most precious perfumes.

Because of the great bargain he had made, and the profits which would accrue to him when he came to sell, he decided to give himself some sort of a treat. First he thought of being recharged by dishonest dealers, who also dismissed the subject of shoes, arguing that new ones would not fit his feet and put to shame the rest of his attire. He finally decided on a bath at a public bath-house not far from his home.

The next morning, after a frugal breakfast, he went to the establishment. He found many there before him, among others the relative with whom he had quarrelled a short time before. This man again called the miser's attention to his ridiculous shoes. The latter retorted sharply, and there was another quarrel.

At last Ali went in, leaving his shoes outside, as was the custom. He had a hot bath, was vigorously massaged by an attendant, then took a short nap. Upon leaving the place, he found in the vestibule a pair of shining new shoes standing where he had left his old ones. He tried them and they fitted him exactly. As he did not see his own anywhere, he concluded that his relative, ashamed of seeing him walk about in such old shoes, had taken them away and left new ones in their place.

He, therefore, wore them home. He ate his lunch and was about to take his afternoon nap, when a loud knocking brought him to his feet. As he opened the door a number of policemen burst into the room. Poor Ali was kicked and cuffed, then packed up like a bundle by four stalwart fellows and hurried off to the office of the cad. This magistrate addressed him roughly, telling him that, in spite of his well-known wealth, his aversion had prompted him to steal the shoes of another so as not to have to buy any. Ali protested with all his might, but it was of no avail.

One of the city's magistrates had gone to the bath-house to see Ali. When he came out he did not find his shoes there he had left them. A search by the attendant's brought to light from the dark corner the old worn-out shoes that all Bagdad knew so well. The magistrate was furious. He had arrested at once, and taken before the court for trial. The old man tried to explain that he was innocent, and that some one had hidden his shoes in some place. No one believed him, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of many dollars and to receive ten lashes on the soles of his feet.

The sentence was promptly executed on the luckless Ali limped home, where he shut himself up and wept over his misfortunes. His shoes had been brought back to him and he passed them in a corner, determined to get rid of them at any cost. When evening came, he hid them under the folds of his cloak and stole out through the open country, he came to a stream of water both broad and deep, and into this he threw the despised objects, watching them whirl about in the current and finally disappear. He returned home, his heart much lighter; although the thought of what would cost to buy new shoes distressed him.

The next morning there was great excitement in the city. The water supply had ceased. Not a drop was coming from the fountains, and no one could account for the stoppage. The engineers were rushing about, and a small army of workmen were digging here and there, searching for the leaks.

Soon it was rumored that the main supply pipe had been stopped up by a obstruction, which had been removed. At this news people shouted with joy, Ali amongst the rest. His heart was soon turned to grief, however; he was suddenly seized by officers and forced along with blows to the city court. Imagine his despair when, upon entering the dreaded precinct, the first objects that met his eyes were his old shoes, water-soaked and swollen out of all semblance to their former shape.

The wretched things had been dried by two currents to the opening of the supply pipe, obstructing it more and more as they swelled in size, and finally stopping it up completely.

Before, Ali's explanations and entreaties were useless. The cad sentenced him to pay twenty dollars and receive twenty blows on the soles of his feet, threatening him with terrible things if he and his old shoes were any more trouble.

Ali dragged himself home on his hands, his heart heavy with sorrow as he wondered what he should do with his fatal shoes, which he had come to believe to be evil spirits bent on his destruction. At last he decided to burn them, so he put them out in the street to dry. Then to console himself, he opened the precious box and took out the flasks one by one, admiring the scintillations made by the sunlight falling on their crystal faces. He lingered long over his treasures, and was finally brought to himself by a loud knock. Two loud raps on the door made his hair fairly rise, so great was his terror.

He jumped up in haste, made a

Vicissitudes of the Church in France.

Occasions arise as at present when the gravity of the situation rivets the attention of the whole world on the conflicts between the Church and the anti-religious government of a state; and on account of the light thrown on the subject by the press public opinion is roused, the authorities are frightened, and the persecution, or at least the public expression of it, ceases for the moment. But it goes on in secret. While the attention of the world is drawn to the conflict between Church and State in Spain, it is not out of place to draw attention to the troubles through which the Catholics in France have passed, and are passing now, almost unnoticed.

At the beginning of 1907 the French Government, recognizing that too much attention was being drawn to their public persecution of the Church, particularly by the now famous inventories, decided to carry on their work of driving religion out of France in secret. As the Government had made over to themselves—by a law which they passed for the purpose—all the property which the Church possessed, and—by the same law—declared that they would no longer pay to the clergy as some sort of compensation the annual dote, the priests of France went from door to door begging their bread. Few knew the hardships that they and their parishioners in the smaller towns and villages of France have gone through to keep the Faith alive. The efforts of the Government to kill that Faith with irreligious text, books in the schools are well known, as are the despicable prosecution of priests and of a Bishop, and the noble way in which all the hierarchy allied to his support. But there is another side which is known in France and in Rome, and which by its very materiality must force itself on public notice soon.

By the Separation Law the French Government vested the Church property in the Commune, and it created an authority to look after that property—an authority after its own heart arranged in such a way that in the course of time the management of the Church affairs should pass into lay hands, and an atheist might have control of a Cathedral. To its great surprise the Holy See declined to accede to this arrangement. The State was annoyed, but it is now having its revenge. From every corner of France news is coming of churches that are in urgent need of repair, of bellfries in danger, roofs about to fall.

In many cases the parishioners are too poor to undertake the repairs, and they know that at any moment the church may be closed as a place of worship and re-opened by the anti-religious Commune as a concert hall. And even if Catholics wish to spend money on their church they are not allowed. Repeated applications to the Commune, the Prefect, the Government, get no reply, till after some years an inspector arrives and certifies that the case has been allowed to go too far, repairs are impossible, and the belfry or perhaps the whole church is dangerous and must be pulled down. Since 1890 the parish of Grisy-Suisnes has implored the authorities to allow it to repair its church at its own expense. The Town Council and the Prefect refused permission. After twelve years the Government issued a decree—that the church and its contents were to be sold by auction. The belfry of the church at Cinquex was in danger; here again the parishioners asked to be allowed to repair it at their own expense. The Government not only refused permission but sent a company of engineers, who, by means of 30 kilogrammes of melinite, put an end to the danger and to the belfry and church. These are but two instances out of many, for the same thing is happening in a hundred parishes; and the French Government sees with delight the coming when all the Bishops will be in prison, or, at any rate, powerless, and all churches in ruins. Is not the public opinion of the world strong enough to protest? —The London Tablet.

Pass It By.

Some one said a word untrue?
Pass it by;
Do not let it worry you—
Pass it by;
Just find something good to do,
Keep life's pleasant things in view;
Gray skies will give place to blue,
If you pass it by, dear.

Some one said a work unkind?
Pass it by;
Just dismiss it from your mind—
Pass it by;
Place yourself secure behind
Pleasant thoughts, and you will find
Life's dark spots with sunshine lined—
If you pass it by, dear.

Soft words soften the soul; while
angry words add fuel to the flame
of wrath and make it blaze more
fiercely. Cold words freeze people,
and hot words scorch them. Bitter
words make them bitter, and wrathful
words make them wrathful. There is
such a tremendous rush of words in

our day that it is especially desirable for each one of us to see that kind words have their chance among others. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and warlike words. Don't forget the kind words. They produce their own image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They soothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. Why not let them have a place in all our lives.

Known by Name
Silver plate of best quality and life-long durability is known by the name
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
On knives, forks, spoons, etc., this is a mark of distinction, superiority and exclusiveness.
Best tea sets, dinner, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
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A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR TOWERS' POMMEL SLICKER
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THE ONLY SLEEK AND THE MOST DURABLE OF THE SLICKERS OF QUALITY
TOWERS' CANADIAN CO. LTD.
HALIFAX, N.S.



Dear Chum:
I am enjoying my visit with grandpa and grandma hugely. Yesterday grandpa took me down to the docks to see the ocean liners. Gee! they're whoppers * * * * * bought me my third box of Moir's Chocolates. They are the sweetest candies ever. The chocolate outside are awfully smooth and rich, and in the inside are cream, jellies and nuts. Those called Moir's Chocolate Chips taste like honey dipped in chocolate. Another kind called Moir's Nougatines are so good that I teased grandma into promising me another box tomorrow * * * * * not a bit homesick.
Your old chum,
Tommy.

Moir's Chocolates
MOIR'S, Limited, HALIFAX, N.S.

Kendall's Spavin Cure
The cure that saves horses and farmers millions of dollars every year.
It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth and any Lameness.
Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.
Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08
"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him.
Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.
I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."
W. A. NICHOLSON.
Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast.
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 52

Sufferers from Indigestion, read this
Moxley, N. B., Sept. 21st, 1904.
G. Gates, Son & Co., Middleton, N. S.
DEAR SIRS,—I had been troubled with indigestion, and tried quite a number of different medicines, from none of which I received any benefit until recommended by Mr. Thomas Groto to try a bottle of your

Invigorating Syrup No. 1.
which gave me instant relief, and up to this time I have not felt any of the old trouble.
Yours truly,
GEORGE A. ROBERTSON
Of the firm of Robertson and Givan, Hardware.
Mr. Robertson was interviewed this present year by one of our representatives and expressed himself as enjoying the best of health for the past 16 years. He still uses Gates' medicines and is recommending them to his friends.

Trappers, Attention!
You make no mistake if you ship all your furs to me, for I pay highest cash price, and guarantee to please all. TRY A SHIPMENT.
CHAS. G. WHIDDEN
Antigonish, N. S.

WANTED
1000 Calf Skins; 1000 Wool Pelts; 5 Tons Wool for which we will pay
CASH
Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, Shirts, Overalls, Etc., Etc.
Macgillivray & McDonald
Opposite Post Office.

LAND FOR SALE
1889, A. No. 467.
In the County Court District No. 6.
Between, DUNCAN FRASER and J. LESLIE JENISON, Plaintiffs; and JAMES F. CAMERON, Defendant.
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish or his Deputy at the Court House 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, in the forenoon.
All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand of 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 singular privileges and appurtenances to 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 defendant 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. 26th, 1910.
E. LAVIN GIBROIE
Solicitor of John K. Cameron Assignee of Plaintiffs.
DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM
Sheriff of Antigonish County.
SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS
Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land's Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted 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 homestead 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, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

ESTABLISHED, 1854

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTONGISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant way 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 24.

A GROUNDLESS FEAR.

We have found our Methodist contemporary, *The Wesleyan*, disposed to be moderate and temperate in its tone and its discussions; and it shows a sincerity of which we should be glad to see proof sometimes in certain other papers. It is a pity that, before our contemporary published the editorial from which we are about to quote, it did not go deeper into the subject. Its editorial begins as follows:

SYMBOLISM.

Returning from General Conference, in company with the President of N. S. Conference, we spent a day in Montreal visiting many places of interest. Amongst them we went in the St. James Roman Catholic Cathedral. Whilst examining the windows, paintings, images and other adornments we came to a bronze figure representing Saint Peter, holding a key in his hand, and having a nimbus round his head. As we looked, a young woman came our way and, falling on her knees before this figure, kissed the great toe of each foot twice.

We were considerably surprised, and when we left the imposing building we began conversing as to the meaning of such an act, and to the use of such pictures and images, in general, as we had seen. To us the presence of such figures, and the act depicted, savored very strongly of idolatry, but we wondered what it meant to the young woman, and what it means to the worshippers in general. Of this we could not say. To confine ourselves to the one incident, was the girl worshipping the idol, or worshipping St. Peter, or showing her affection for his memory and for what she had been taught to believe concerning him? We presume the people are taught to believe that through these symbols they are assisted to look beyond them to the things symbolized.

If it was "presumed" that the people had been taught to "look beyond" the symbols, we really do not see why it might not have been "presumed" that the young woman in question was looking beyond; for it might well have been presumed that she was not a pagan, and was as rational as those who gazed at her in surprise. Of course there are some ignorant people who really believe that Catholics pray to images and expect responses from the images. There are still many people who believe that and who believe many other strange and absurd things concerning us. But *The Wesleyan* is, it seems, above that; for it was able to "presume" that which is, in point of fact, true, namely, that we look "beyond," and use the images merely to carry our mind "beyond." The other surmises, therefore, were not produced through inability to make proper presumptions; and we must attribute what follows, in this editorial, to a conflict between the writer's preconceptions and suspicions respecting the Catholic religion on the one hand and his appreciation of the obvious and his tendency to be logical on the other. For he goes on to quote from a recent article of Rev. J. H. Jowett, D. D., in *The Presbyterian*, in which he says "that the people confound ritualism with worship," and proceeds as follows:

"I never despise a bit of ritual, nor do I disparage the man who uses it. A crucifix may help a man's mind to the grip of the Crucified. An elaborate ordinance may guide the spirit into the simplicity of Christ."
"But the peril begins when the ritual becomes an end in itself. A crucifix may take the place of the Christ, and a man may regard it as a talisman which works independently of his own character. One of the most notorious forgers of our time committed suicide, and when examination was made of his body it was found that he was wearing a crucifix against his naked skin. The bit of ritual had no moral significance; it was a bit of magic; and had no relationship to Christ."
"This is the deadly peril."

These are Dr. Jowett's words; and he cites instances in which Symbolism has been mere magic. That is quite beside the question. Symbolism has often been made an instrument of fraud—in Freemasonry for instance; but that does not touch the case of those who, as *The Wesleyan* suggests, are taught to "look beyond."

But *The Wesleyan* goes on: All thoughtful minds must be convinced of this "deadly peril" to which the writer refers, and especially when we come to the use of images which represent Deity. Not only are they altogether inadequate for the purposes intended, but average humanity, as Dr. Chadwick says, will never learn the fine distinctions by which subtle

intellects withhold from the image itself the worship which it invokes, and which goes out in its direction. He further says: "Experience proves that ideas, like air and water, cannot be confined without stagnation. Idolatry not only fails to develop, they degenerate; and systems, however orthodox they may appear at first, they connect worship with palpable imagery, are doomed to sink into superstition." We may suppose that this danger was one of the reasons for the second commandment: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of or anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them or serve them."

The Wesleyan does not do justice to "average humanity" in saying that it will never learn such distinctions. In every Catholic parish church in the world, there may be seen hundreds of specimens of "average humanity" who have "learned the distinction" so well that they would be lost in astonishment if *The Wesleyan* should interview them, and suggest to them the danger of their making such a mistake.

The Wesleyan started out well; but its editorial must surely be unsatisfactory to itself, since it begins, in company with logic, and ends in the company of distrust and suspicion, and with no definite idea yet announced as to whether Catholics are idolators or not. *The Presbyterian Witness*, now, or *The Maritime Baptist*, would not have remained in doubt; for, given a church, given an image, and a Catholic praying in the church, they would have immediately pronounced that person an idolator, and without appeal to reason, sense, judgment, or evidence. We do not, however, class *The Wesleyan* with them. We regret that, while our friend was reflecting on the subject of images, it did not go a little further.

Has our contemporary not read of the Catacombs at Rome? The exploration of them came at an inconvenient time for the image-breakers of the "Reformation." The Catacombs had been neglected for hundreds of years, when they were brought to public attention on May 31st, 1578, by a cave-in which exposed to view part of the Catacomb in the Via Salara. Exploration followed; and many investigators, Protestant as well as Catholic, spent years, many years, in that exploration, and in listing, classifying, and describing the things that were found there. The Church was buried in the Catacombs, for about three hundred years particularly during times of persecution and those were the first three centuries of Christianity. Did those early Christians know what they were about? They had the faith and the teaching fresh and new from the hands of the Apostles. They cherished it; lived for it; died for it. It was the fresh, green shoot of Christianity, refreshed continually during those three centuries with the blood of the holy martyrs. Throughout a large part of this period, men lived who had seen St. Peter and Paul and spoken with them. Well on in this period, men still lived who had their account of the Apostles from men who saw and spoke with them. Surely the Christians of this period did not pursue idolatrous practices. Surely they did not encourage their hardwon converts from idol-worshipping paganism, to practices which endangered their new-born faith! Surely, if there has ever been pure, true Christianity on this earth, it was in the catacombs of Rome! Surely, surely, and yet, they had images and statues, and pictures, and carving, and all manner of things which Protestants think are forbidden by holy writ, and many of them date from the first century. There was a sarcophagus ornamented with elaborate scenes from the New Testament; the catacombs were covered with sacred paintings: The Nativity; Our Lord's baptism; the miracle of the loaves and fishes; the marriage feast at Cana; Christ teaching the Apostles; Christ as the Good Shepherd; Christ in his mother's arms; the Blessed Virgin; St. Peter and St. Paul; all were represented there. The earliest sarcophagi had bas-reliefs. The famous statue of the Good Shepherd, now in the Lateran Museum, was made early in the third century. The statues of Hyppolytus and St. Paul were made near the end of the third century. There were bronze medallions of St. Peter and St. Paul. There were sarcophagi bearing statues; and there were symbols and inscriptions without number. Christian sculpture began in the catacombs; and, in addition to the subjects already referred to, included, Adam and Eve; the Israelites crossing the Red Sea; the raising of Lazarus; the vision of Ezekiel; scenes from Christ's Passion; Christ represented, surrounded by His Heavenly Glory. The cross, as a religious symbol, was in use from the earliest dates. Justin Martyr, who died in 165, so describes it.

When the Church came up out of the catacombs, and had churches in Rome, she adorned them with costly

mosaics, carving and statues, many of which were made by the very hands which had helped to decorate the catacombs; and the Catholic Church down to this day has encouraged such things.

When the "Reformation" took place, no man had seen the catacombs for centuries. But, just at the height of Queen Elizabeth's power, when image-breaking had become the fashion, a street caved in in Rome; and presently scholars, Protestant and Catholic, flocked there. If *The Wesleyan* wants the facts from a Protestant source, there are the works of Kraus and of Brownlow and Northcote. But Luther and Calvin and Knox, and Henry VIII, and Thomas Cromwell, and Elizabeth, had broken the images before that. They had reformed the Church of the catacombs; they knew better than St. Peter and St. Paul, and their immediate pupils and converts. There were the martyrs, of course, who had died rather than trample on Christian images; but the enlightened Christians of Germany and England did not hesitate to tear such images down and trample on them, when later persecutors of the Church bade them do so. All of which we respectfully commend to the consideration of *The Wesleyan*. It says in another editorial in the same issue, that "During the first three centuries, no pictures or images were allowed in churches." *The Wesleyan*, perhaps, does not regard the catacombs as churches; but they were the places of refuge to which the persecuted Christians fled; and the reluctant evidence of Protestant writers and archaeologists is that pictures and images were there in profusion. One of the earliest paintings in the catacombs, painted under the eyes of the pupils of the Apostles, and found in the cemetery of Priscilla, depicts the Blessed Virgin holding the child in her lap and Isais pointing to the star above her head. Some traces of a struggle against a conclusion which was inevitable and distasteful, appear in some of the Protestant writings on the subject; but that is not strange since the sudden revelation of the forgotten catacombs, at a time when the use of images had just been condemned as a Popish innovation by the "Reformers," and the mute but conclusive evidence of the buried haunts of the early martyrs, was very disturbing to the image-breakers of England, Scotland, and Germany. But unquestionable Protestant authority admits, and proclaims, more than enough to prove the point.

THE POPE AND MODERNISTS.

The London Times recently published an editorial on the Pope and Modernism. It does not surprise Catholics to find an ignoramus here and there who fancies that when the Pope denounces modernism, he is seeking to put back the hands of the clock, and to abolish electric lights, wireless messages, and telephones; but it is rather more surprising to find the *London Times* far astray in its understanding of what the Pope's aims are. But the *Times* may not be astray. Its history is one of the greatest in the journalistic world as a political journal and newspaper, whenever no question Irish or Catholic has been at stake; but its record in the matter of religious fair play is not such as to compel us to believe in its honesty in such matters. It was not the Pope who first dubbed the school of thought, called "Modernists," by that name. They themselves have claimed to represent "modern progress" in thought and education. The Church has been on the watch for many centuries—for all the centuries of the Christian Era, in fact—for new "schools of thought"; she has met a lot of them, first and last; and nine of every ten of them have sought to whittle away the authority of Christian Revelation and to make the human mind the master and the sole guide in matters of faith and morals. Some of them came to it boldly; and some approached it cautiously; and some were repulsed with the loss of a few of the Church's followers; some carried off whole tribes, nations, peoples, out of the Church. *The London Times* would doubtless forgive her the fight she has fought for the integrity of the faith, if she would only give up the fight now; and distribute her hundreds of millions of adherents amongst the six or seven hundred sects, divisions, and schools of thought into which the secessionists are broken up and divided. But "the milk-white hind" many a time doomed to death, "is still fated not to die." But the *Times* now publishes the following letter from Dom Chapman, which we commend to our readers:

THE POPE AND MODERNISTS.

Dom Chapman—The leading article which you publish against the Catholic Church under the title of "The Persecution of the Modernists" will be painful reading to many who expect to be able to take in *The Times* without having their religion at-

tacked. I wish to suggest a point of view which seems to have escaped the writer of the article.

His main point is, I think, summed up in the words:—"The agents of the Vatican, who excommunicated the Abbe Loisy and drove Father Tyrrell into his grave, are not yet satisfied." Now on October 8 *The Times* said in an article headed "Ecclesiastical Discipline," with regard to the resignation of the Rev. A. Cocks and the Rev. H. E. Hinde: "On the whole it will not be unfair to say that nothing in their service to the Church of England became them like the leaving of it." This is precisely the attitude which the ordinary sincere Catholic cannot help taking up towards the occasional Modernist, only that we should express our concomitant sorrow somewhat more warmly than the writer of the article (a "not inconsolable regret" is all he can muster), and should add our pity and our prayers. We should unfortunately have to go on, like *The Times* with regard to the two Brighton Vicars:—"But if it is possible to take their departure to another sphere in a philosophical spirit, it is less easy to be patient with them as men who could ever have supposed that they might honestly stay where they were." The Church of England is very "comprehensive," but *The Times* thinks there are limits to her breadth. The Catholic Church is on the contrary, founded on absolute unanimity of doctrine, and her existence depends on her power of preserving doctrinal unity. It is always difficult to deal politely with people who outstay their welcome and will not take a hint. The method of asking them to sign a plain document is the traditional one. It has been used in modern times and in the Middle Ages; it was particularly common in the fourth and fifth centuries. I do not see why the Bishop of Chichester and *The Times* may be intolerant and the Pope may not! There is a difference between the cases to be sure. The Bishop of Chichester forbade a rite which embodied a doctrine as to which Christians are at variance and the Church of England much divided, whereas the Pope has been concerning himself rather with the boundaries between Christianity and unbelief. I do not suppose the writer of the article on "persecution" prefers unbelief; but I suppose him to have misunderstood the Pope.

It is incorrect to say that Pius X. has "never been suspected" of being a theologian. He was Professor of Theology at the seminary of Treviso when he was appointed Bishop of Mantua in 1884. As Bishop he taught theology in his seminary at Mantua. He has always been a specialist on the question of ecclesiastical studies. He has broadened their range by his new regulations, and he has insisted on a far more serious course for religious who are to become priests than had been customary till now in most orders.

The Indian Chapel Fund.

The Whycoomagh Chapel Fund is growing slowly, but as long as it keeps growing we need not despair. The Indians who cheerfully subscribed \$35, have cheered us with only \$26. That same is not bad from people whose living is so precarious. The following are the last stretches of wampum received. God bless the senders:

Previously acknowledged, \$453.95
John D. McEchen, Mabou, 1.00
J. R. MacIsaac, Sydney, 5.00
John Boyd, Glendale, 1.00
Ronald McDonald, Myles, West Bay Road, 50
M. A. J. Gillis, Alba, 2.00
Wm. A. McKinnon, Boston, 1.00
D. M. Curry, Sydney, C. B., 5.00
Jas. Lockman, Sydney Mines, C. B., 1.00
Henry MacKinnon, Sydney Mines, 1.00
John A. MacKinnon, Malden, 2.00
Mrs. R. Butts, Sydney Mines, C. B., 2.00
Mrs. Stephen McLean, Big Brook, C. B., 1.00
Miss Sarah McEachern, Boston, 1.00
Dr. W. J. Egan, Reserve, C. B., (additional), 5.00
A Friend, Port Hood, B. B., 5.00
Rev. J. J. MacKinnon, Port Hood, (additional), 1.00
\$ 488.45

D. MacPherson, P. P.
Glendale, C. B., Oct. 31, 1910.

St. Ninian St. School.

HISTORY (GRADE VIII).
Alex. McNaughton, 78
Oecil Stewart, 75
Mary McNaughton, 74
Grace Bond, 64
May McConnell, 59
Norman Millidge, 54
ALGEBRA (GRADE VIII).
Clara Cunningham, 93
Jennie Kirk, 88
Edna Cunningham, 87
Annie Porter, 65
Ardie Wilkie, 64
Elmer Cunningham, 38

Personals.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald of Port Hood, Inspector of Customs, was in Town this week, on his first official visit.
Mr. Henry McDonald has accepted the nomination for the mayoralty of Glace Bay tendered him by a body of the leading citizens.
Mrs. Alfred Pitts of Quincey, Mass., left for home on Tuesday, after a pleasant visit to Tracadie, where she was the guest of Mrs. Charles Delorey and also of Mrs. Moses J. Delorey.
Mr. A. K. McIntyre of Antigonish, ecclesiastical student, left last week for Cranbrook, B. C. He has been adopted by Archbishop McNeil for the diocese of Vancouver, and will teach at Cranbrook during the present year.
A large supply of all kinds of stationery and Christmas paperies from 25 cents to \$3.95, at C. J. MacDonald's.

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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. Catalogues and information free on request. Write for them to day. Easy terms of payment to responsible persons.

H. H. MacDONALD

140 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

A. KIRK & CO.'S

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, Mufflers, Furs, Motor Scarfs, Muffs, Furs Coats and Fur-Lined Coats.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

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

FURNITURE

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.

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WINTER OVERCOATS

With Presto Convertible Collars

Two Collars together for all sorts of weather. Not a freak or a fad, but a clumsy contrivance, but a neat, dressy, sensible arrangement which gives you two coats for the price of one equally useful.



"TURN UP THE COLLAR THAT'S ALL!"

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

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| Reserve Fund, : | 6,900,000 |
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PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES. Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, Oil, Cakes, meal and all groceries found in a first class grocery store, kept constantly in stock. Our "Shamrock" Brand Tea is the best tea value to be had. Get your winter's supply of it and enjoy good tea.

BOOTS AND SHOES. It is true economy to provide good footwear for yourself and family. We are admitted leaders in offering good substantial footwear. Besides "AMBERST" Shoes for men and women, boys and girls, we also carry a large assortment of other reliable makes, secured before the recent advance, which we still offer at old prices. Our stock of Boots and Shoes has never been as large or as well selected. Gum Shoes, Oxfords and Larrigans arriving daily.

CUSTOM TAILORING. Just received, a large assortment of Sattings and Overcoatings, both fancy and staple. Place your orders early and secure first choice. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Up to date Ready Made Suits, Overcoats, Undercoats, Sackcoats, Coats, Reversible Leather Coats. Heavy Parka Coats, and Jackets, Winter Caps, Mitts and Gloves and a large stock of STAPLE UNSHIRINKABLE UNDERWEAR and Bed Clothing. In this department, particularly, we have come to the line, let the chip fall where it may.

SUNDRIES. Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, light, driving and heavy Team Harness, Cart Saddles, Pads and Britches.

Highest Market prices paid for all Country produce.

THOMAS SOMERS

Antigonish N. S.

General News.

South Africa's contribution to the Imperial navy is £20,000 (\$421,453.35).

The general anticipation now is that the British election will be held in December.

Ninety-three Indians on the Arapah Indian reservation, Wyoming, have died from smallpox within four days.

Premier Briand of France, while attending some public ceremonies on Tuesday, was struck in the face by a young man, said to be a Royalist.

Crippen's appeal for mercy was dismissed, and no doubt his execution, fixed to take place yesterday, was carried out. His aged father died on Tuesday in his home in Los Angeles of a broken heart.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John McEachern, Sight Point, Inverness, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Eachern, who are both very old, and two grand-children were the only occupants of the house. Mrs. McEachern was burned to death.

Mr. Armand Lavergne addressed the University of Toronto students Friday night and announced that the Nationalists were going to have a candidate in every constituency in Quebec, and were planning to invade the other provinces.

The schooner Lila D. Young of Lunenburg, N. S., and The Midnight of Jeddore, N. S., collided last Sunday night off Beaver Harbor. The Midnight sank within a few minutes of the collision. Captain Whiston and his wife went down with the vessel. The other members of The Midnight's crew clambered aboard the Young.

A vast area in the north of Australia, little known to white men, will be taken over in the new year by the Commonwealth government. The area, it is said, is to be specially set apart for the teachings of the Socialists, and the results will be carefully watched.

On Sunday Premier Laurier celebrated his 60th birthday. The Premier has a long and distinguished political record. When but 30 years old he was a member of the Quebec legislature. He entered the Federal Parliament in 1874, of which body he has been a member for 36 years, and for fourteen years he has been head of the Government.

The funeral of John LaFarge, the artist, who died recently in Providence, R. I., was held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, on Thursday, and was attended by artists, painters and sculptors and men prominent in every walk of life. Delegations from the many clubs and societies of which Mr. LaFarge was a member, were present at the services, which were conducted by Father John LaFarge, son of the dead artist.

The disorders in connection with the strike of the Welsh collieries in Rhondda Valley are becoming serious. The rioters have attacked the houses of the mine officials, held up and searched trains, stormed the signal boxes and keeping the signal men prisoners while this was going on, and have threatened other outrages. There was a fierce conflict between rioters and the police at Tonypandy, which was not quelled until the troops were summoned. Several policemen were severely injured.

Edward McGregor of Digby, N. S., had been missing for some days, and suspicion of foul play in connection with his disappearance resulted in the arrest of John Tebo, jr., who had displayed considerable money lately. He was, however, discharged, for want of evidence. The body of McGregor was found Sunday afternoon, in a growth of birches, with the skull crushed, evidently by a heavy blow from some instrument in the hands of a murderer. Tebo has been rearrested.

The report of the fisheries branch of the Department of Marine for the fiscal year shows the total value of all kinds of fish products taken by Canadian fishermen during the year was \$29,628,109. This sum constitutes a record, and was obtained by a fishing fleet of 1,723 steam vessels, and 41,170 boats, the whole being manned by 60,663 men, British Columbia's catch was \$10,314,755; Nova Scotia, \$8,061,111; New Brunswick, \$4,076,315; Ontario, \$2,177,813; Quebec, \$1,898,436; Prince Edward Island, \$1,197,536; Manitoba, \$1,003,385; Saskatchewan, \$173,580; Alberta, \$82,552.

The situation in Mexico appears to be serious. Gomez Palacio, a town of 7,000 inhabitants and the junction point on the railroad near Torreon, is said to be in the hands of revolutionists. Rioting was renewed in Puebla, Mexico, and thirty persons killed in the fighting. Francisco I. Madero crossed the Mexican border on Sunday morning, sixteen miles below Eagle Pass. He is now said to be engaged in mobilizing a force on land owned by his father near Allende. A report from Cananea, Mexico, says revolutionists are enlisting the hostile Yaqui Indians for service against the Mexican government. It is said 1,000 will take the field if war breaks out.

These are the days of big enterprises, both in the east and the west, calling for the large expenditure of public money. One of the latest to be pushed to the front is a scheme to provide a practicable waterway from Edmonton to Winnipeg. Edmonton is the capital of Alberta, and is on the Saskatchewan river, about twelve hundred miles from Winnipeg. Steamers would pass down the river, go through Lake Winnipeg, and thence reach Winnipeg by the Red River. An enormous sum of money would be required for this work, but, of course, it is pointed out, the results would far more than compensate the country for the outlay. Already some preliminary survey work has been done. At the present session of Parliament the Minister of Public Works will ask for an appropriation in order to complete the survey of the river during next summer. Should the engineers report be as satisfactory as is expected work might be commenced in 1912.

In a raid so important that United States Postmaster General Hitchcock himself took charge, inspectors fell on two New York concerns on Monday which they charge with swindling the public out of more than \$50,000 by fraudulent use of the mails. Sheldon H. Burr president of Burr Brothers; Eugene H. Burr, secretary and treasurer of the firm, and Frank H. Tobey, its vice-president, were arrested in the first raid and held in \$20,000 bail each. The government charges that the firm sold between \$40,000,000, and \$50,000,000 in mining and oil stocks worth little or nothing. Charles L. Vaughan, a director of the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, incorporated in Arizona, was taken in the second raid and held in \$10,000 bail. Inspectors say his company has sold stock to the amount of at least \$1,000,000 which has brought no return to the investors. Postmaster General Hitchcock estimates that the public has been fleeced out of at least \$100,000,000 by get-rich-quick concerns in the last five years. At Portland, Ore., E. W. Preston was arrested on a warrant charging him with using the United States mails to defraud. The arrest, according to the federal officers, is related to the raid made in New York on Burr Brothers.

The militant suffragettes of England reopened hostilities against the government Friday, and marching 1,000 strong on the parliament buildings gave the police a lively fight. Eighty-two of them were arrested. On Tuesday last, following an announcement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, that if he were still in power at the next session of Parliament, the Government would give facilities for the consideration of a Suffrage Bill, a large body of women, inflamed rather than placated by this promise, which was characterized as "nothing less than an insult to the cause" left Caxton Hall in search of the Premier. They came upon him on his way to Downing Street, and immediately formed a hostile cordon around Mr. Asquith, who recently has resorted to all kinds of subterfuges to keep himself clear of the hands of the militant women. One of them, Henrietta Williams, struck the Government leader, and the Premier would have fared badly had not a large detachment of police come running to his rescue. The police had great difficulty in putting down the disorders and many of the women had to be dragged from the scene, with the clothes half torn from their backs. The rioting continued into the evening, when squads of women attacked the residence of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary; Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, and Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Stones crashed through the windows of the houses, Sir Edward Grey's bearing the brunt of the attack. One band of women, led by a woman named Mrs. Birrell, strolling through St. James Park, to the Athenaeum Club and swooped down upon the aged statesman, knocking his hat over his eyes, and kicking him about the legs. When help came, and the women were driven off, Mr. Birrell limped to his motor car, on the arms of policemen.

On Friday Premier Asquith announced the government's program. The essential features of the Budget will be passed, and parliament will be dissolved, perhaps next week, and election will follow immediately. The Premier expressed regret that the Conference had failed to reach a settlement on the veto question. "We revert to a state of war. The Lords will be given an opportunity of saying yes or now to the government's veto bill in the coming week. There is no question of amendment or transformation. It is a question of acceptance or rejection. The time has come for this controversy, which obstructs the whole path of progressive legislation, to be sent for final decisive arbitration to the national Tribunal." In the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery moved a set of resolutions for the reconstruction of the upper house (1) That the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament; (a) chosen by the whole body of hereditary Peers from among themselves and by nomination by the Crown; (b) those sitting by virtue of their offices and qualifications held by them; (c) those chosen from the outside. (2) That the term or tenure of all Lords of Parliament shall be the same except in the case of those sitting ex-officio, who will sit only so long as they hold office by reason of which they sit. These resolutions were adopted without discussion. Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader, in an address at Nottingham, Thursday, outlined the policy on which his party would go to the country. He also regretted the failure of the conference on the House of Lords, but declared that when all the facts are revealed it will be known that the representatives of his party could not have gone farther than they did. He favoured reforms of the Lords; it should be greatly reduced in members, and other than hereditary qualifications must be recognized. He intimated that the government's policy is dictated by the Irish party and its American backers, who are said to be supplying much money. Tariff reform, he said, is the chief plank in his party's platform, and it they would appeal to the electorate. A campaign of great heat and even bitterness is on.

To the Editor of the Cassette: SIR,—Since the elections for Municipal Councilors took place, I am informed that rumors are afloat that I improperly interfered in these elections. Strange and elusive stories have come to my ears of letters having been written by me to electors advising them to vote for certain candidates. I am also charged with having canvassed and prepared circulars for candidates. I have never hesitated to express myself openly on any public question or questions where I thought it for the public good that I should do so. I, however, regard the election of Municipal Councilors, as peculiarly the business of the people of the districts concerned, and have governed myself accordingly. During the recent elec-

tions I have been written to by several of the candidates, who asked me for information with regard to Municipal affairs, and have never refused nor hesitated to obtain and send them any information they asked for, as correctly and as fully as I could. The people are entitled, I believe, to this information, and I should much rather be in the position of having furnished it than of having refused it. Several candidates wrote and asked me for nomination papers; these I supplied them, together with instructions with regard to the law governing the nomination and election of candidates. Does any one for a moment contend that I should have refused these papers, or this information? It cannot be shown that I canvassed any voter for or against a candidate, or that I prepared any circular, or sent any letter to any candidate or other person advising or even suggesting how any elector should vote. In other words, all these charges are absolutely false and frivolous, and if any one makes a statement to the contrary, it is up to him to produce his evidence in proof thereof, or stand convicted of falsehood.

E. LAVIN GIBBIR, County Solicitor Antigonish, N. S., Nov. 21st, 1910.

Among the Advertisers.

Xmas photos at Waldren's, Dec. 1st and 2nd.

Fur bargains at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s will continue for 2 weeks.

Leather hand bags, from 75 cents up to \$10.00, also a large line of purses, at C. J. MacDonald's.

Wanted to buy a good milch cow. Please address, David Hill, Reserve Mines, C. B.

We have advanced prices on dressed hogs, hides, butter and eggs. See our ad on page 4 Thomas Somers.

New books in silk and burnt leather, bindings, and a large supply of children's books, at C. J. MacDonald's.

We have laid out 30 men's winter suits on our cheap counter, at 25 per cent. discount for two weeks, sizes only 36 to 42. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

A lot of beautiful brass goods, also brass for piercing in lamp shades, candle sticks and shades, photo frames, etc., at C. J. MacDonald's Book and Fancy Goods Store.

Strayed, from my pasture, one yearling bull, color red; one yearling steer, color red with white spots. Information respecting them will be thankfully received. Dan McDonald, Briley Brook.

On our cheap counter you will find ladies' collars, 25 cent value for 10 cents; hose, 35c. value for 25c.; towels, 35c. value for 25c.; ladies' vests 50c. value for 25c. All marked down goods. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Acknowledgments.

- Dan McDonald, Marryvale, 3.00; Stephen McDonald, Lismore, 4.00; Alex C Chisholm, Oyster Point, 4.00; Mrs of Chisholm, Reserve Mines, 1.00; D P McNeil, Stratford, 1.00; Maggie B Chisholm, Croft, 2.00; A W Forbes, Croft, 2.00; Hugh McLean, Lakedale, 2.00; John D Chisholm, Malignant Cove, 2.00; Malcolm McEachern, Hallett's Cove, 1.00; Mrs J McNeill, Provincetown, 1.00; Alex V Chisholm, Beasley, 1.00; John McPherson, St Andrew's, 1.00; Margaret M Chisholm, Boston, 1.00; Dan J McDonald, Harbor Road, 3.00; Dan J McDonald, Fraser's Mill, 1.00; Dan A Cameron, McPhersons P O, 2.00; Robert Baxter, Pleasant Valley, 2.00; I McMillan, Caledonia Mills, 1.00; Jas O'Brien, Sr., Antigonish, 1.00; R J McPherson, Cross Roads Ohio, 1.00; A D McQueen, Glasgow, 1.00; John G Cameron, Canso, 1.00; Rev Andrew Sears, Bay of Islands, 1.00; John Condon, Bay of Islands, 1.00; D J Chisholm, Bridgetown, 1.00; A J McIsaac, Giant's Lake, 1.00; Mrs McIsaac, Antigonish, 3.00; Mary A Chisholm, Heatherton, 1.00; A D McIsaac, Malignant Cove, 3.00; Dan H McDonald, Clorville, 2.00; Michael McNeil, Westville, 1.00; Mrs Simon Baker, " 1.00; John Ryan, " 1.00; Alfred Ryan, " 1.00.

DIED

At North River, Tuesday, Nov. 8th, MARGARET CHISHOLM, daughter of the late William Chisholm, Hallowell Grant. She was consoled by a devout reception of the last Sacraments of Holy Church. R. I. P.

At West Lake Annelie, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1910, after an illness of one year borne with Christian fortitude and strengthened by all the rites of the Church, MARIA WALKER. Deceased was about forty-eight years of age. On Friday her remains were placed beside those of her parents and three sisters. To mourn her loss remains four sisters and four brothers. May her soul rest in peace.

At Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, MALCOLM J. MACKINNON. The deceased was born at North Side East Bay, C. B., and was the son of Joseph Mackinnon, Esq. of that place. At an early age he moved to the United States, and wherever he went carried with him good cheer and a happy disposition. Engaged for some years in mercantile business, he later took up the study of the law. Over study, after a severe cold was contracted, broke down a never rugged constitution. After a year's brave fight against pulmonary trouble, he passed away on Tuesday of last week after receiving the rites of the Catholic Church of which he was always a faithful member. He leaves a wife to mourn the loss of a loving husband. R. I. P.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable farm at Harbor Road, 5 miles from Antigonish. The farm contains 30 acres of good land, well wooded 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 selling.

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

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that any person charging anything in my name will be prosecuted.

WIDOW ALEXANDER McDONALD, Lower South River.

Farms for Sale.

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

THE SUCCESS

which attended my last Christmas sale of jewelry has led me to considerably increase my line for the holiday season. My stock of Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Novelties, etc., is now ready for your inspection. New additions are being added to it daily as received from manufacturers. I wish to increase my large list of mail order customers, and will promptly send goods on approval at my expense for their selection. Select your gifts now and have them placed aside until Xmas. I handle guaranteed goods only at moderate prices.

WALLACE The Optician and Jeweler Antigonish, N. S.

Wagon Jacks

This is one of the most handy tools ever used in any barn. It is strongly made of the very best quality of hardwood for the frame, and fitted with iron lifting parts and lever. It is so constructed that when the wheel is once lifted it is impossible for it to fall until the lever is raised by hand. It is strong enough to be used in oiling any truck wagon on the farm, and is built to stand hard work. Price, cash with order, \$1.00 each. All orders for two or more to one address will be sent freight prepaid to your nearest railway station. Write for catalogue showing this and a full line of handy farm tools. Address

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

Every Canadian Farmer Wants The World's Best CREAM SEPARATOR

When you have a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator you have the World's Best. You can then say to your friends, "See my Tubular. It is later than, entirely different from and vastly superior to all others. It produces twice the skimming force of common separators, and skims faster and twice as clean. It makes profits for me which no other separator can make. My Dairy Tubular contains neither disks nor other contraptions, because the double skimming force makes such contraptions needless. My Tubular is the simplest, easiest to clean, most durable separator ever made."



Will you not be proud to own a separator you can speak of like that? It is a credit to your judgment. Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators ARE GUARANTEED FOREVER by the oldest separator concern on this continent and the largest in the world. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write at once for Catalog No. 340 THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., TORONTO, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under- signed, and endorsed "Tender for Break-water at Monk's Head, N. S.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Monday, December 19, 1910, for the construction of a Break-water at Monk's Head, DeLoire's Beach, Antigonish County, N. S. Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. G. Millidge, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax N. S., and on application to the Postmaster at Monk's Head, N. S. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of seven hundred (\$700.00) dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, November 5, 1910

Hundreds of New Overcoats

The finest in the land are now here at this store awaiting your inspection and our greatest pleasure is showing them to you.



Don't wait until you are ready to buy before you come here to see the new styles; you should see them right away; you'll find us just as glad to show them as you are to see them.

We know that we are showing, this season, by far the greatest values and the finest assortment of high-class apparel ever shown by this or any other store in Antigonish. We want you to know it. The only way you will know it, is to come and see for yourself.

We can show you anything a man or boy wears from head to toes, and what is more; we can show you styles you will not see elsewhere. COME!

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store to Put Your Faith in

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867 B. E. WALKER, President Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

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These Orders are payable at par at every office of a Chartered Bank in Canada (except in the Yukon) and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.90 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland. They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay.

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

Address all correspondence to R. H. McDONALD Manager ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA



Give The Children Plenty of Good Bread

good home made bread—made of "BEAVER" FLOUR. It means vigor, bone and muscle to your growing children, because it is a perfectly balanced food. And it is the least expensive food you can put on the table. "BEAVER" FLOUR is a scientific blend of the best Western Spring Wheat and Ontario Fall Wheat. It is as good for pastry as for Bread, and best for both. Your grocer has it. DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, 110 CHATHAM, Ont.

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

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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

The undersigned is now prepared to do the highest grade of work on all watches, clocks and jewelry entrusted to him.
 Your jewelry repairs will be correctly and promptly attended to, at a moderate charge, if you leave them with
Pratt The Jeweler,
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When You Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons
 for League of the Cross and Auxiliaries' Holy Name Society, St. Aloysia Sodality, or any Society you belong to, or
 as prizes for K. 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
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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 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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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 sailing vessels. Apply to
INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO
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MISSIONS!

POINTERS
 I have full stocks of up-to-date, first quality Mission Goods, 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 my expense. See my Mission circular as to amount of profit guaranteed. Remember the address
J. J. M. LANDY
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Our London Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 3rd, 1910.
 "To revive and renew the ancient memories." Such is the intention wherewith Paul's Cross, that landmark of the centuries, has been erected amongst the grand old trees which make such an oasis of verdure in the midst of the city streets, down in the mighty heart of this great Metropolis. And the words are a sign of the times. So many occurrences just now are reviving and renewing the ancient memories of the people's faith. It was a happy coincidence, that the inauguration of the great monument was marked by the presence of the representative of the old religion in the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, who, while he did not enter the Cathedral for the dedication service there held, stood side by side with the Bishop of London, while the latter was reminding the assembled thousands of the citizens of London, that, from this spot were promulgated the Papal Bulls when the relations of England and Rome were very close. Here too occurred many memorable scenes in English history, and here also the pseudo-Reformation made its voice heard loudly in insult and defiance of the people's ancient faith. The monument which now occupies the space of the famous open air pulpit consists of a column within a balcony of black marble, where there is a stand for a preacher, on the top of the column is a statue of the Apostle of the Gentiles, cast in bronze. He holds in his hand a cross in the manner of a staff or Bishop's crook and seems to be surveying the modern Babylon with all St. Paul's insight and contempt. The monument has been erected at a cost of £5000 under the will of Mr. H. C. Richards, K. C., who was a great lover of this old city of ours.

Some excitement has been caused here this week by the "Open Letter to my Fellow Catholics" which Miss Mand Petre, the friend and associate of Father Tyrrell, S. J., in the closing months of his life, has seen fit to make public through the columns of *The Times*. Miss Petre is very wroth, because her actions and publications having stamped her as at least inclined to Modernism, if not a downright devotee of that modern heresy. She has received a request from the ecclesiastical authorities for her written adherence to the teaching of the Holy Father. This she has refused, and now talks glibly as if she were the spokeswoman of a band of dissatisfied priests, whom she represents as crushed by temporal necessities into the hateful obligation of giving their consent to doctrines against which their conscience rebels. She thinks the Bishops of the Catholic Church in England will be glad to see her standing out for a protest against "the tyranny which is crushing the life out of local churches!" And it is pretty evident that the lady has desires in the way of becoming a Popess of a select little coterie of English schematics. Unfortunately for her we know that her following would be much smaller than she imagines. But this sort of thing does harm. Outsiders attach weight to anything to the discredit of the Church and of course *The Times* has much to say in a leading article regarding the folly of Pius X. in setting himself against the modern world, while it holds up Miss Petre by her family traditions as a model English Catholic, whom the Vatican has alienated, and is now persecuting! A Benedictine Father writes to suggest that *The Times* saw no persecution in the recent intolerant action of the Bishop of Chichester, who refused his Brighton clergy the right to celebrate a service which he considered contrary to the teaching of the Church of England, a church which is far more elastic in the scope of its beliefs and practice than the Catholic Church, and *The Times* has nothing to say thereto so far.

During the week the annual solemn Novena for the souls in Purgatory is being made in the Convent Chapel of the Helpers of the Holy Souls at Regents Park. The chapel has been enlarged and beautified since last year, when London missed this solemn and widely attended devotion, owing to railway excavations having rendered the former building unsafe. The Archbishop opened the Novena, which consists in morning Mass and solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament throughout the day, closing by a sermon from some well known preacher and Benediction. Archbishop Bourne in exhorting those present to constant prayers for the dead, warned them against the serious dangers of spiritism, which is such a growing cult amongst the idle people of the present day, and which is so harmful to the souls of those who meddle with it.

The will of Florence Nightingale, just proved, bears witness to the sustained love and interest which she bore towards the Catholic nuns who inspired her work, in the first place, and who did so much to make it a success in the second. She leaves to Rev. Mother Stanislaus, the aged Sister of the Great Ormond St. Hospital of SS. John and Elizabeth, a sum of £250 and all her Catholic books—Rev. Mother Stanislaus was with the great nurse throughout that awful winter at Scutari. To another Convent of nursing Sisters at Devonport, she leaves a like sum of money for their good works. For herself she desires that no pomp or state may be used at her funeral, but that she may be buried in the nearest churchyard with only two followers. Love and veneration could not be content with this, and she was taken to the little country churchyard where her parents sleep. She will not want for Catholic prayers amongst the holy women to whom her brave heart has left a tribute of its sympathy and admiration.

Another good woman received a living tribute of sympathy and admiration this week in the person of the wife of London's Catholic Lord Mayor. At her final reception, Lady Knill was presented with a very handsome silver

loving cup by the members of several city Companies, in token of their admiration for her boundless charity and sensible administration of that charity during her year of office. The cup was passed round amongst the guests after Sir John and Lady Knill had drunk therefrom, thus closing in the good old way a brilliant municipal reign.

A still greater token of affectionate remembrance came to the Knills the following day in the form of decorations sent from the Father of Christendom by the hand of the Archbishop of Westminster. Sir John was decorated by his Grace in presence of many Catholic friends in the grand salon of the Mansion House with the Order of Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great, and his noble wife received the gold medal pro Bene Merenti. The Knills are going away for a long rest after their term of office is over, for the strenuous duties of the past twelve months have told somewhat on Sir John's health. By the way, at next week's Lord Mayor's Show, pageantry will be revived again, and we are to be regaled by scenes from Shakespeare taken from the streets of London. Amongst these will be the brilliant return of Henry V. from the battle of Agincourt, and the stately spectacle of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey setting out for the trial of Catherine of Arragon. All the costumes are gorgeous and magnificent, having been lent by the Committee of the Festival of Empire, and record crowds are expected in the streets.

The magnificent meeting of the Scottish Catholic Truth Society held last week, was a direct proof of the manner in which the ancient faith is advancing in the North. The inspiring speech with which the great Jesuit preacher of Dublin, Father Kane, closed the gathering will ever be remembered by those who listened to it, as he called on his hearers with the old war cry "Stand fast, Oigallach, Scotland for ever." This week a Grand Carnival has been opened in the Athens of the North by Lord Ralph Kerr, for the purpose of celebrating the golden jubilee of the coming of the Society to Edinburgh and to provide funds to complete the new buildings which consist in a Sodality Hall, new Presbytery, sacristies and congregational Hall, which are to further the good work already accomplished by the Society. Lord Ralph took the opportunity to say a few words of sympathy for the persecuted Jesuits who have endured so much insult and injury at the hands of the Revolutionists in Portugal, and not only from these, but also by the reports published so glibly in the daily press here and elsewhere, for their defamations.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the search which is being conducted by divers around the Spanish Treasure Ship of Tobomorey, one of those old galleons of the Armada period which still retains its legendary wealth, though it has been subjected to the deprecating hands of innumerable treasure seekers during the centuries which have passed since it sunk beneath the wave to its resting place in the quiet Bay. A few days since a find was made in the shape of a few coins, and a medal, said to belong to a priest, which bore upon its face a very beautiful head of Our Lord, with the inscription on the obverse side, in Latin, "I am the way, the truth and the life." Several syndicates are now exploiting the ship, and mysterious yachts are wandering around the Irish coast in the hope of locating some other missing galleon of the further past!

An instance of the manner in which the present educational authorities are endeavoring to slowly throttle the Catholic schools of the land is the hard case of Camberwell, where the Catholic community, which though large is very poor and mainly working class, after enlarging their Church during the year at great expense, which leaves a debt upon their shoulders, have now to face the necessity of entirely rebuilding their large school, or seeing their children scattered amongst non-Catholic schools. The total cost of the improvements which

the Education Council demand is £10,000. At his visit on Sunday last the Bishop of Southwark showed his sympathy in a very practical manner, by making a donation from the funds of the diocese of £100 towards this pressing need, while he reminded the people of the proud boast of Catholics of Great Britain to day that not one necessary Catholic school had been closed.

A well known woman of the last generation has just passed away in the person of Mrs. Labouchere, wife of the editor of "Truth," and once an actress well known up and down the country under her maiden name of Henrietta Hodson. She played with all the great actors and actresses of her time, including Irving, Terry, Toole, and many more. She was always a devout Catholic, and her scope of influence, even after her retirement, on marriage, from the stage, cannot fully be gauged, for she had a large circle of literary friends. She died suddenly in Florence, and solemn Requiem Mass was sung the next day for her.

I said her influence cannot be fully gauged, for she was undoubtedly, as the wife of a well-known literary man, one of those hidden causes, upon which so many important events pivot. These alien influences in politics and high interests of all kinds, have been very strongly brought home to us recently in the perusal of the memoirs of Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell. We hear for the first time that it was this lady who in 1860 called her husband, then British Foreign Minister, away from his conference with the French and Neapolitan Ministers, in order to meet the emissary of Cavour, and assisted Locaita, —that same emissary— to persuade Lord John to suddenly change Britain's policy and permit Garibaldi's expedition to go forward, with the result of broken promise and dishonored kingly word, of gross injustice, and spoliation, of which we know only too well. And the prisoner of the Vatican is a prisoner, the bonds of anarchy are pressing tighter upon the Italian peasant, and the pinch of poverty and discontent has him more closely in its grip just because a woman was dazzled by fine words and a red shirt, and did not pause to know the meaning of it all; and just because a Statesman so far forgot his high office as to be influenced, in vast and solemn issues, by the voice which guided the affairs of his domestic hearth.

Letter from the Pacific.

To the Editor of the Casket:
 DEAR SIR,—I see by your paper that the people of your Province are taking a lively interest in the temperance question. It is a question, indeed, that should engage the thought of all men who take any interest in temporal affairs.
 If the rising generation could be induced to pledge themselves to abstain from intoxicants until at least their twenty-first year it would be to them a great blessing and would be of immense benefit to the people at large.
 And why should not the young and growing citizens of the land refrain from a liquor which does not add to their beauty, their strength or their intelligence, for it gives no nourishment and is, in fact, poisonous. Children should be taught in school what the effects of alcohol are on the human system and how much better off they are without it than with it.
 Then grown up people should take a pledge not to treat others in saloons. It is my firm conviction that no better law could be passed than one imposing a penalty for treating grow up drunkards and men who make the saloon their club—a club that is destined one day to knock out, or render useless, the poor brains that many of them have, and others have not.
 I see that you have been giving some good and useful advice to Rev. D. M. Gillies of Glace Bay, C. B. I think the gentleman would be much better employed in endeavoring to strengthen the faith of his co-religionists in their few fast-vanishing doc-

trines than in trying to show that the doctrines of Catholicity are losing ground. It is safe to say that for one Catholic of this country who loses his faith ten Protestants become infidels.

Mr. Gillies may remember that when he was in San Francisco some years ago he could see the many large Catholic churches of that city filled to overflowing at half a dozen services, while his own little church on Bernal Heights, and the other Protestant churches of the same city, would not be filled for one forenoon service. What would Mr. Gillies have? Would he have us forsake the faith of the ages for the variegated faiths of but yesterday? It is but the other day that we read of the conversion to Catholicity of a descendant of John Knox, the saint of Scotch Presbyterianism. If it is not safe to take passage in a ship that the rats forsake surely it is not the part of wisdom for us to entrust ourselves to the leaky boat of Protestantism, of which its bravest and best are taking leave.

You are doing a good work in opening the eyes of your readers the anti-Christian character of Freemasonry in your articles, "Conspiracies Against Religion." These articles are not needed so much by Catholics as by those outside of our Church. Catholics know well that several Popes having forbidden them under pain of excommunication to become Masons had good reasons for so doing. Of course one will meet Catholics who are not over-burdened with sense and whose knowledge of theology is conspicuous by its absence who think they know more about Masonry than the Church authorities, but these receive little or no attention from practical and well instructed Catholics.

Did people outside of our Church know of the anti-Christian character of the Masonic sect, if such an atheistic society can be called a sect—those of them who have the love of God or of his revealed religion in their hearts would certainly shun it.

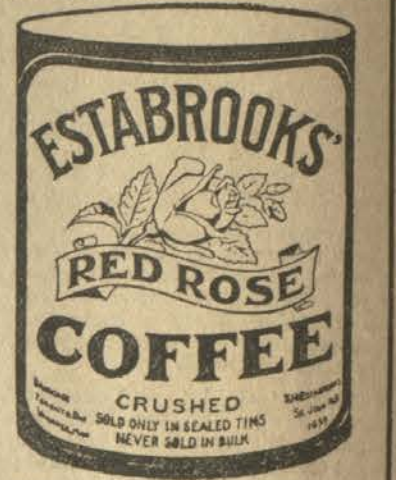
A Twentieth-Century Crusade.

"Since I began my temperance crusade, I have in this way pledged 200,000 young people. I am sorry I did not begin sooner. As they grow up, we do not abandon them, but enroll them into societies of temperance, graded according to age. A black cross, emblematic of sacrifice and the fight against evil, is given to every family, and when a mother takes her children, and prays with them and for them before that cross, 'O Lord, have mercy upon my children, keep them sober and be their protection,' don't you think God answers her prayers?" Archbishop Bruchesi.

Take Them in Time.

The years that intervene between fifteen and twenty-one are fraught with unusual dangers, and the veiling of boyhood into manhood is a process involving the most serious consequences on the after life of the man. We are all familiar with the amusing efforts of boyhood to stimulate manhood by practicing the vices great and small, of men, and the danger increases with the new independence acquired by him as a wage earner. During this formative crisis the guardians of youth should exercise their greatest and wisest care. Young men who are drunkards at twenty no longer excite curiosity and wonder for with the advancement of early mental development comes the advanced acquisition of habits that formerly were noticeable in those physically mature. Despite all legislation against selling liquor to minors, it is perhaps not too much to say that most of the seeds of drunkenness are now sown before young men are out of their teens. Now, if it were possible to keep your young men total abstainers until they were 21, it is certain that it would cripple very materially the recruiting department of the army of drunkards.

The flavor of Estabrooks' Coffee is always the same, because its quality never varies. If you picked one tin out of a hundred the coffee inside would be the same as in the other ninety-nine—rich, fragrant, temptingly good.



Sold only in 1 and 1/2 lb. tins.
 Try it for breakfast to-morrow

More than that the habit of saying no to the man who treats would grow upon him and prove a strong protection against subsequent inroads from the drinking habits of society. Our pastors and those charged with the care of schools can easily accomplish this either by the formation of cadet temperance societies, or if these do not seem feasible by administering the total abstinence pledge at the time of First Communion or Confirmation!

A DOUBLE CURE FOR DOUBLE TROUBLE

Father Morriscy's No. 26 Cures Catarrh by a Combined Treatment.

The sudden weather variations in our climate result in a great many cases of catarrh—a troublesome disease usually considered hard to cure, and one which often leads to serious pulmonary and intestinal troubles.

A neglected cold in the head weakens the nasal membranes, so that at every future exposure the trouble returns. At length these conditions are fastened onto the system, and the sufferer undergoes the annoyance and danger of chronic catarrh.

Some doctors confine themselves to prescribing external applications, and thus do not reach the seat of the trouble. Others give internal treatment exclusively, and thus do not promptly relieve the affected parts.

Father Morriscy, the skilled physician, rightly regarded catarrh as a double trouble, consisting of unpleasant local effects and their fundamental causes, the latter having to do with impaired general vitality.

His famous remedy, No. 26, is a combined cure for catarrh. It consists of tablets to be taken three times a day, and an especially compounded salve.

The salve is antiseptic, and quickly heals the inflamed membranes of the nasal passages. The tablets go to the seat of the trouble and restore the system to its usual tone. Together, they cure.

Instead of neglecting a disease that is unpleasant to yourself and to others, and one which often leads to pneumonia and consumption, it is surely the part of wisdom to take timely steps to do away with the effects and at the same time remove the cause. No. 26 does just that.

50c. for the combined treatment. At your druggist's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 100



Your underwear that shrinks "a little" is a worse bargain than you think. For the merest shrinkage closes thousands of fluffy air cells through which your body should ventilate. And when ventilation is interfered with your health, your comfort suffer.

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

Test Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear as severely as you will: it can't possibly shrink. Because vigorous laundry tests must prove the effectiveness of our secret unshrinkable process on every single garment before it is allowed to leave the factory.

That is our "Money-back—if-it-shrinks" guarantee made possible.

Will stand the severest tub test.

STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

STANFIELDS LIMITED, TRURO, N.S. 22

Lending Rosaries.

A correspondent wrote to the Bom- day Examiner as follows: Sir—I have a rosary blessed by his Holiness Pius X., and replenished with many indulgences. I am told that to allow another person the use of it would incur the loss of further indulgences for myself.

How far is this latter statement true? And does it not seem uncharitable to refuse another a means of gaining indulgences—yours, etc.

S. K. Father Hull, S. J., who is editor of the Examiner, commented on the letter thus: I remember having occasionally come across some novice or other pious person who has refused to lend his rosary to a companion when asked, on the plea that, "If I do I shall lose the indulgence." And certainly the idea is a widespread one. I confess having always felt indignant and rebellious about it: "I cannot believe that there exists any law so irrational; or if it does exist, it certainly ought to be abolished—that was my feeling on the subject.

Now, on looking the matter up, it is gratifying to find that no such irrational law exists. What does exist is another law which on the surface looks like it, and is mistaken for it. This law is clearly stated by Father Lambing ("The Sacraments of the Church," page 158), as follows: "What are we to conclude with regard to giving our beads away, or lending them another."

"1. Beads are indulgences for one person only. When a number of beads are blessed together it is understood that each of them is blessed for the person who, being the owner of it, or one to whom the owner has given it gratuitously, is the first to use it with the intention of gaining the Rosary indulgences.

"2. If a person lend his indulgences to a friend merely to accommodate him to count his beads and not for the purpose of enabling him to gain the indulgence attached to them, the beads do not in this case cease to be indulgences for him who lent them.

"3. If the beads are lent or given with the intention of enabling another to gain the indulgences, the beads simply cease to be indulgences, at all, as well for the lender as for the receiver. They must be blessed again to become indulgences.

"4. If one took the beads without the knowledge or consent of the owner, they do not in this case, we believe, cease to be indulgences. The Congregation has decided that the loss of the indulgence applies to the case where the owner lends or gives them for the purpose of enabling another to gain the indulgence.

If beads that have been indulgenced are lost they have no indulgence for the one who finds them, but he may have them indulgenced for himself. The same is true of beads which a person inherits from a parent or other friend. It is also to be remembered that a person is not permitted to sell beads that have been indulgenced, even though he charge no more for them than they would sell before they were blessed. Such sale would cause the beads to lose their indulgence altogether. To charge a higher price for them because they are blessed would not only forfeit the indulgence, but would also be the sin of simony. (So for Lambing).

Therefore, it is only when you lend the rosary with the intention of transferring the indulgence to another that you lose the indulgence attached to it—but not when you lend the rosary for casual use, as an act of charity or convenience. The philosophy at the back of this law is that the indulgence is given to a certain individual person only, and is not transferable; and that if the person tries to transfer it he not only fails, but is penalized by losing it himself. All this is quite reasonable.

The rule is fairly analogous to that of the railway companies regarding the transfer of tickets.

Desolation.

It is an awful thing to be alone, and yet a holy man once said that he was never so much alone as when mingling with the sons of men. There is, however, desolation and there is spiritual desolation, and both are sad with a sense of loneliness. Human desolation oftentimes comes through no fault of one's own, but spiritual desolation may always be attributed in one or other way to one's self. "With desolation is the world made desolate," says the Psalmist, "because no one thinketh in his heart." There may be pleasure to the working, but it is false and disappointing, because it does not proceed from the right source, which is God, the fount of all good. The votary of this world drinks in large draughts of intoxicating joys of the world only to find the cups filled with the dregs of sorrow and remorse. He has many friends in the heyday of his prosperity, but few when adversity overtakes him. His mind is a blank as regards all religious truth, and his heart is far away from anything like God and the things of eternal life. And so he is desolate and despairing, and he fears for the worst in the gloom and desperation that are settling down upon him. Religion is the requisite of the soul, for without union with his Creator, man cannot be happy—the mind, heart and will all must center in God, if they are to perform their functions right and find joys in the exercise of them. They who serve God are the only happy ones. For He repays them with His love. Their hearts are at peace, as God promised they would be, and their souls are joyful, for they are realizing the divine sweetness. They are not like the worldlings bearing the heavy yoke of the world's demands, slaves to sin and danger of folly, but they are carrying the sweet yoke of the Lord, and are free with the freedom of the children of God. Good occupation is generally a bar to weariness from a human standpoint. It is always so from a spiritual one. The idle in the world know no peace, and the spiritually clothed are without joy of any kind. There is desolation of soul betimes even to the holiest and the best, but it comes not from

God, but from self, the poor body failing in its weakness to keep pace with the needs of the soul. And this is only for a little while. God in His goodness, who never fails those who put their trust in Him, will make up poor weak nature's deficiencies, and by extra graces will restore to the soul its lost peace. Yes, He will give to the heart new and greater joy, by the closer union it itself will bring about because of the desolation it experienced. St. Philip Neri used to say, "From sadness and melancholy deliver me, O Lord." It is a prayer all should say when poor nature is giving away, for it is God and His grace alone can help us in such emergencies. "Rejoice, always rejoice in the Lord," He bids us, and asks that we serve Him in gladness and we shall find rest to our soul.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Cullen in Union and Times.

It is Now Super-Dreadnoughts.

The naval rivalry between England and Germany has been accentuated by ex-Premier Balfour's warning as to England's unpreparedness. The announcement of the Berlin "Tageblatt" that the German Government intends to construct three warships of the most formidable kind, in addition to those provided by the present naval program, does not tend to allay England's alarm. There is a grain of comfort for John Bull in the announcement that the English naval authorities have stolen a march on his naval rivals by secretly providing for equipping the new Dreadnoughts with thirteen inch guns. This means as great a revolution in naval armament as that brought about in naval construction by the building of the original Dreadnought five years ago. That sea monster, which already has been out-classed by powerful ships known as super-Dreadnoughts, was armed with twelve-inch guns as were all the Dreadnoughts subsequently built.

The difference in the effectiveness of the two guns will be appreciated when it is stated that, whilst the twelve-inch gun which the original Dreadnoughts are armed with throws an 850 pound shell, the new thirteen belches forth a 1,250 pound shell. When this radical change in armament became known in Germany, steps were taken immediately to meet it. Work upon four German Dreadnoughts, which were to be armed with twelve-inch guns, was suspended preparatory to devising plans for equipping them with new armament. This in itself conclusively proves that the new German navy has been built with the design of challenging England's sea power. It is a race to see which of the two countries can build the most powerful ships in the shortest possible time. The relative positions in this race for sea supremacy is indicated by the number of Dreadnoughts. At present England has ten of these floating fortresses and by next April will have twelve, whilst Germany will have five. Prime Minister Asquith has computed that this relative standing of more than two to one will be considerably altered in April, 1913, when he expects England will have twenty-five Dreadnoughts and Germany twenty-one. This estimate shows that it is nip and tuck between the two countries, with a slight margin in favor of England.

How costly this preparation for a possible naval war is, can be appreciated when it is stated that each of the four Dreadnoughts now building in Germany will cost \$11,000,000. It is a battle of the purses which imposes a heavy burden upon the taxpayers in all lands. During the last twenty years the naval expenses in France have doubled; the sum expended by Great Britain on sea defences during the same time has increased 150 per cent.; Germany during the last two decades has augmented her outlay on war-ships 750 per cent.; the United States, 500 per cent.; Japan, 950 per cent. An article in the Contemporary Review, from which we have taken these statistics, lays stress on the remarkable fact that Germany, though having to support an immense army and a costly navy, is not so heavily taxed as in England. After stating that of all countries in the world Great Britain is the most heavily taxed, the Contemporary Review article sets forth the cause of this in these words: "To a large extent this taxation is the result of the additional efforts which our Government felt obliged to make in the matter of military and naval equipment owing to Germany's refusal to come to an agreement to keep this insane competition within reasonable limits. For during the past decade our State expenditure has increased 30 per cent. And despite the significant fact that during the same period Germany has augmented her outlay by 75 per cent., her individual citizen pays to-day only half as much in taxation as does the individual Briton." The conclusion drawn from these facts is: "So far as figures enable us to see, Germany can well afford to keep up the race for a long time to come, certainly for a much longer period than the English public commonly supposes."

It is not a pleasant outlook for the British taxpayer who sees his taxes increasing every day on account of England's feverish attempts to keep ahead of her German rival in the race for sea power. Only a few days ago it was announced that the English Government intends to negotiate a new naval loan of \$250,000,000—a quarter of a billion dollars to keep just ahead of Germany. It is a costly game that cannot be played indefinitely. It must terminate either in a war, or in a peaceful international agreement, which will put a stop to this reckless expenditure of vast sums upon warlike preparations, which are becoming far more expensive than actual warfare would be.—New York Freeman's Journal.

"Such ignorance is inexcusable!" exclaimed Aunt Hypatia. "My nephew Percival has been going to college nearly three years, and when I asked him this morning whether he knew anything about Homer he said: 'Sure! A homier is a hit that's good for four bases.'"

Hints for the Girl who Would Succeed in Business.

"MAKE THE BEST OF YOURSELF" HER MOTTO.

Whatever walk in life circumstances may have placed a girl in, it is absolutely necessary that she should make the best of herself in every way. A well-known authority has given the opinion that many a comparatively plain girl makes more effect with well-poised shoulders and erect carriage than others better endowed as to face. The latter conveys an impression of good looks; the prettiness of the former has to be looked for and brought out. Very often a bad carriage comes from pure laziness. It is "too much trouble" to sit up straight, and it is "such a rest" to stand on one leg, with the other bent and curved into all sorts of impossible positions. These relaxations are bad for the health, as well as antagonistic to beauty, and girls who indulge in them should learn dancing, fencing and swimming. A neat appearance and a pretty face and figure are well worth cultivating, but a girl must not rely on them alone for success. She must study her abilities endeavoring to make them greater each day, and, above all, learn to rely on herself alone. Self-reliance is a splendid thing to acquire if one is to succeed, and this will gradually come to the girl who makes a study of her capabilities.

MUST STUDY HERSELF.

Whether a girl's ambitions turn toward business, household, or social success, she must study herself first. But few really know how to do this. Many girls study dress, beauty, and possibly manners to a certain extent, but they omit to study the weak points in their abilities and characters. A girl who wishes to appear to the best advantage must calmly and disinterestedly discuss herself with herself and think out her good and bad points. Her next step should be the consideration of how to set off her good ones to advantage, and how to improve her weak ones. For instance, some girls pleasing in appearance and manners do not speak well, but cultivation in this respect can do wonders.

Others possessed of a fair amount of good looks do not take the slightest trouble to enhance or preserve them, whereas a wise maiden will always endeavor to improve herself by constant, careful and systematic attention to all the little toilet details which go far to beautify a woman. A little housework is to be recommended as efficacious, and the least expensive of all remedies; the vigorous use of a duster, the nice conduct of a broom, are excellent in their way—a little digging in the garden is better still, and is also one of the best cosmetics in the world.

OUTWARD DETAIL ONLY CARE.

Some girls devote all their thoughts to outward details, and are simply nowhere in conversation or the art of making themselves pleasant, agreeable and useful, giving rise to the frequently heard remark, "Yes, she's pretty, but there's nothing to her." Girls desiring to enter upon a business career must impress upon their minds the fact that an employer appreciates women who can seize his ideas and follow them out without asking a thousand and one questions. They must not think that because they are girls an employer should be more considerate toward them and their shortcomings than they would be towards those of a man.

Then, again, some girls are apt to be oversensitive when they first enter an office, store or warehouse, and consider that every little thing done well is deserving of praise for their employers. Perhaps it may be, but in five cases out of six the employer has no time to praise his assistant. If a girl knows and believes she is doing her very best, even in the smallest detail, she will have the reward of a quiet conscience, and a kind employer will not forget a word of encouragement voluntarily from time to time.

IMPROVE TALENTS.

A girl should take every opportunity of improving her talents. She should not be afraid of doing a little extra work, or think that she was doing more than her share when her employer asks her to do a little "overtime." Nothing is lost by it in the long run. Too many women are "penny wise and pound foolish," forgetting that whatever furthers the interests of the house that employs them will eventually further their own, provided, of course, they are industrious, energetic and faithful. Success is a plant which requires constant care of oneself and one's work if it is to flourish, and the girl who will succeed in all phases of life is undoubtedly the one who knows herself and her capabilities, and has the tact and faculty to use that knowledge to the best advantage.

Foods and Methods of Cooking.

The food question interests all of us. We can't shirk it, no matter how hard we try, so it strikes Aunt Bride that the most sensible thing we can do is to find out all we can about it. It would make the necessary work of the kitchen much more interesting if housekeepers made a study of foods and methods, instead of despising the whole business and keeping themselves in a chronically antagonistic frame of mind. If kitchens could be relabeled chemical laboratories it would help a lot. A rose by any other name might smell as sweet, but to most of us laboratory sounds much more educated and dignified and better paid than plain kitchen. And chemistry and physiology are very important foundation stones in making a healthy, happy home. Cooking is always a chemical experiment; and a knowledge of the physiological structure of food and of the human body which it is intended to nourish, is extremely desirable if the cook wishes to provide the sort of food which will keep her family up to the top notch of energy. Our working capacity you know depends largely on whether we had the right sort of breakfast or dinner. So you see, Pauline, whether housekeeping is

"mere useless drudgery," as your friend is inclined to think, or the most fascinating of studies and useful of occupations, depends entirely upon yourself. If you are going to devote just as little time and thought to it as possible, why you'll probably find it hard, dull work. But if on the other hand you set yourself to find out all you can about food and cooking and the human body and the effects of different foods upon it, you'll probably have little time and less use for silly women who talk nonsense about kitchen work being beneath their dignity and social standing. Aunt Bride doesn't know just what they mean. She is always sure their families would starve to death if they depended on them for cooking.

The very first thing to do, dear Pauline, is to invest a dollar or so in a first class cook book. There are any number of them but Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book can't be improved a great deal. It is particularly good for the young housekeeper who is just starting in her new home. She will find all sorts of little details given, and if she is wise she will read very carefully the introduction and the chapters on the composition of foods. It helps a lot if you know why you serve certain foods together and why you should not serve others in combination. You may know instinctively or because you have been accustomed to having it that way, that meat should be accompanied by a starch food and a vegetable, that fruits and sweets are a desirable part of a meal. You've been lucky in your environment or your bringing up in that case. There are any number of women who do not understand that coffee and buns are not an adequate meal and that chocolate cake and tea are not the proper supper to offer a hungry man after a day's work. The chocolate has considerable meat value, to be sure, but in the form of a heavy sweet it is not suitable for the main dish at a meal. A thick milk soup or an oyster stew would not take as much time to make as the cake, and would be more nourishing. The oyster stew would not be more expensive. The milk soup made of a combination of potatoes, milk, a little celery and onion for seasoning, would be cheaper. Served with toasted crackers and a cup of hot chocolate, it would make a hearty and appetizing meal.

One of the household magazines is an investment which will pay big dividends in comfort and good health. There are any number of very good periodicals which deal exclusively with housekeeping and women's work and interests. Some of the very best will not cost much over a dollar a year so almost anybody can afford to subscribe. No household is really too poor, unless they are actually headed for the poor house, to subscribe for two or three periodicals of the right sort. "Good Housekeeping" seems to Aunt Bride one of the best of its class.—Sacred Heart Review.

Girls, be Volunteers.

"Yes, I suppose I should get more help from the girls than I do," said the weary-faced mother of a large family. "But sometimes I get so tired of asking them I would rather do the things myself." Girls, is that the reason that mother takes on her shoulders so many small burdens from which they might relieve her? Is that the reason why the lines of weariness are deepening on her face day by day? Save her the trouble of making a special request for every little duty that needs doing. Be on the lookout for your opportunity. In a word, be volunteers.—Catholic Sun.

Manners are not like clothes. It is a bad thing to have two suits of them—one for home and the other for abroad. Wear your best manners all the time. They suffer more by being put away than by constant use. If you keep your best manners for company only they will fit you badly, and our visitors will suspect that they were put on for them. Second best clothes may be worn at home, but not so second best manners.

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

Two Minute Talks About PANDORA RANGE for Coal or Wood Getting the Oven Ready YOU can quickly get the Pandora oven ready for the baking. It is made of Nickel Steel which is much more sensitive than a cast or gray iron oven. It heats up more rapidly and thereby saves you many precious minutes. After you've used the Nickel Steel Oven for a week you'll congratulate yourself that you invested in a Pandora Range. Get one this week. Make up your mind you'll enjoy its many conveniences at once. Our agents in your locality will fill your order promptly. McClary's Stands for Guaranteed Quality London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

For Sale by D. G. KIRK

Give The Children Plenty of Good Bread BEAVER FLOUR For Children's Family Use Western Spring Wheat and Ontario Fall Wheat. It is as good for pastry as for Bread, and best for both. Your grocer has it. DEALERS—Write us for prices on Flour, Corns, Crains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, 110 CHATHAM, Ont.

good home made bread—made of "BEAVER" FLOUR. It means vigor, bone and muscle to your growing children, because it is a perfectly balanced food. And it is the least expensive food you can put on the table. "BEAVER" FLOUR is a scientific blend of the best Western Spring Wheat and Ontario Fall Wheat. It is as good for pastry as for Bread, and best for both. Your grocer has it. DEALERS—Write us for prices on Flour, Corns Crains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, 110 CHATHAM, Ont.

Amherst Made INSIDE SHOEMAKING MAKES AMHERST SHOES STAND THE TEST That a shoe should look well, is a matter of the outside, but it is careful and honest construction of the inside that makes a shoe wear right. Say "Amherst" at any up-to-date shoe store and you will get satisfaction. The demand for "Amherst" shoes has necessitated a large increase in our factory capacity this year. Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. Limited, Amherst and Halifax. Amherst Make Excels Ask for Amherst-Made Shoes

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER sweetens the home ASK YOUR GROCER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sharples Tubular Separator—page 4
The Royal Bank of Canada—page 4
New Overalls—Chisholm Sweet & Co., p. 5
Gent's Furnishings—Pat Co Co, page 8
Winter Supplies—Thos Somers, page 4
Raw Furs—Chas G Whidden, page 8
Tenders for Breakwater—R G Desrochers, 8
Wood Land for Sale—Mrs Peter Delorey, 8
Cows for Sale—Wm McDearmid—page 8
Wagon Jacks—Bridgetown Foundry Co, p. 8

LOCAL ITEMS

MEETING OF K. of C. to-night, at 7.30.
WALDREN'S STUDIO will be open all of Thursday and Friday, Dec 1st and 2nd, two days only.

THE MAJORITY for Coun. Chisholm, St. Andrew's, was incorrectly given in our report of the elections last week; it was 38 not 28.

THE FARM at the Lower South River, about two-and-a-half miles from Town, owned by Mr. William Vinten of Sylvan Valley, Antigonish, has been purchased by George H. Landry of Pomquet, the consideration being \$1575.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, Miss Mary M. McLeod, the great Scottish soprano, in company with Mr. Henderson from Scotland, will give a concert in the Celtic Hall. Miss McLeod won golden opinions from the people of this town three years ago, when she sang in company with Mr. Hamilton and Miss Craig.

THE NEW Manager of the Royal Bank at Antigonish, Mr. F. C. Harris, arrived here on Friday last. Mr. Harris has been in charge of the Bridgewater, N. S., agency of the Royal for years. He has had good experience, and is regarded as a competent official. His family will move to Antigonish about the first of the new year.

AT A CONVENTION of the Liberals of Guysboro County on last Thursday to nominate candidates for the Provincial elections, Dr. Ellis, M. P. P., and J. C. Torry of Montreal, formerly of Guysboro, were selected. Mr. Whitman, one of the County's present representatives in the Local Legislature, failed of renomination. Dr. McGarry of Canso received a good share of the votes cast.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP MACNEIL, has appointed Rev. F. C. P. Cambell to the pastorate of St. Patrick's church, Mount Pleasant Vancouver. He is the first secular priest given a Roman church in Vancouver, all the churches of the faith having hitherto been served by members of the ecclesiastical order, the oblate of Mary Immaculate.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

THE FARM and business stand at St. Joseph's, owned by Angus MacGillivray, merchant, of Antigonish, has been sold to John C. McDonald of St. Joseph's. This is one of the best business stands in the County. We bespeak for Mr. McDonald every success. The adjoining farm at St. Joseph's, owned by Hugh R. Macdonald, has been sold to Dan Macdonald, of Marble Hill, Inv. Co. Mr. McDonald intends taking possession at once.

ONE NEW CASE of small-pox has developed in Town since our last issue, a child having acquired the disease, in a manner not explained. The patient reported very ill last week is now much improved. The other small-pox patients are about free from the disease, though still under quarantine. The houses under quarantine for scarlet-fever have been relieved, and there are now no cases of that disease under the observation of the Health Officer.

"AN ANCIENT PRAYER," a copy of which is sent to us, for comment we presume, with the information that it is being freely circulated in Cape Breton, is an ancient acquaintance—the old Chain Prayer, at least it has all the earmarks of that oft-condemned prayer. It is strange that such should receive any circulation in this diocese. The Casket has frequently advised that the copies of these chain prayers should be consigned to the flames.

THE HOME of Alexander J. MacGillivray, Bailey's Brook, was the scene of a happy gathering on Monday night, the 21st, when the many friends of Mrs. J. H. Adams, gathered there and presented her with a solid leather suit case on the eve of her departure for the West. The gift was accompanied by an address, to which Mrs. Adams replied. She assured the gathering that she would always carry pleasant memories of her friends and associates at Mount St. Mary, and hoped before many months to be back with them again.—COM.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.—The secretary of the Senior Debating Society of St. Francis Xavier's College has been notified that King's College has chosen the following subject for intercollegiate debate: "Resolved, that Poetry has contributed more to the happiness of human race than Science." The choice of sides rests with St. F. X. The prospects of a good debating team are bright. Four of the six men who composed the first and second debating teams of last year are again in attendance, and there is abundance of excellent new material. The debate will be held at Antigonish, at a date to be decided later.

HARVARD COLLEGE HOCKEYISTS apparently remember their failure to win last year from the St. F. X. College hockeyists, and are anxious for another try. An invitation has been extended to the local players to again visit Cambridge and cross sticks. The invitation suggested December 17 as the date for the proposed game. December 17 is too early to suit our players, as they are not likely to have any suitable ice for practice previous to that date, and it would be unwise to venture a contest with such clever hockeyists without considerable practice. The Harvard boys are willing, however, to leave the date open until January, and it is now thought January 11 may be agreed on for the match.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN took the pledge at a big temperance meeting held in the assembly hall of the Lyceum Sunday evening under the

auspices of the League of the Cross. The hall was crowded to the doors by an audience of men who heard Rev. D. M. MacAdam speak strikingly upon abstinence, and who after rose in a body, at the urging of the speaker, to pledge themselves to a temperate life. Other speakers were John A. Macdougall, grand president of the League of the Cross in the diocese of Antigonish, A. J. Donette, grand secretary, Ald. L. X. McDonald and D. A. Hearn. Miss Margaret McDonald, organist of the Church of the Sacred Heart, took part in the service, as did Miss Sadie McMillan and Prof. Cormier, the former in a vocal solo, and the latter in a violin solo.—Sydney Record.

THE LARGE LUMBER and PULP AREAS in Labrador, consisting of some 450,000 acres, which has been owned for a number of years by Messrs. J. D. Copeland and Aubrey Kirk of Antigonish, I. J. Soy of Amherst and parties in Newfoundland, were sold last week to a number of New York capitalists for a figure said to be around \$200,000. This valuable property is situated on Sandwich Bay, 200 miles south of Hamilton Inlet. Mr. Soy, a lumberman of great experience, left Antigonish, where he was residing at the time, some five years ago to act as manager of the Grand River Pulp and Lumber Company at Labrador. While there he became impressed with the future possibilities of the country as a lumber and pulp producing centre. On his return home he interested others in the above property and it was secured from the Newfoundland Government. Though the local men were obliged to hold the property for a long time, they have now realized a large return from the venture. Mr. Soy was here last week, closing up the details in connection with his promotion of the original purchase and was well satisfied with the treatment accorded him.

HYMENEAL.—At Dawson, Yukon, Mr. Angus D. Beaton, formerly of Pt. Hood, C. B., and Miss Mary B. Beaton, of Mabou, were united in marriage at St. Mary's Church. Father Allard officiated, and was assisted by Father Shouster. The bride was attended by Miss Victoria Faulkner of Dawson, and the groom by Mr. Murdoch McLean of River Dennis, C. B. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the Fairview Hotel, where breakfast was served. In the evening the happy couple drove to their new home on 6th Avenue, where were assembled many friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Colin Grant of Antigonish, James McDonald of Whyococmagh, and Murdoch McLean of River Dennis. The bride is a graduate of the Buena Vista Training School for Nurses of San Francisco. She went to Dawson a year ago to take a position in St. Mary's Hospital. The groom has a position with the Yukon Gold Mining Co. At Truro, on November 9th, Mr. Dougal Gillis, son of Donald Gillis, of Pleasant Valley, Ant., and Miss Marcella McDougall, daughter of the late John McDougall, Arisaig, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, by the Rev. Fr. Kennedy, P. P. The bride was assisted by Miss Mary McDonald and the groom by Mr. Chas. McKenzie of Truro. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Cobalt, Ont., where they intend to reside. Their many friends wish them a long and happy wedded life. The marriage of Miss Evelyn Bullock, daughter of Rev. Canon Bullock, formerly of Halifax, now retired and residing with his son, Rev. Gerald Bullock of Bayfield, Ant., and Mr. Ralph Strope of Bayfield, took place yesterday at the Rectory, Bayfield, Rev. Mr. Bullock, the bride's brother, officiating.

BY INSTRUCTION of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., Brandon, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only), and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs. sufficient in each case to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution: Oats.—Banner, Abundance, Danish Island, Wide Awake, Thousand Dollar, Improved L'gowo—all white varieties. Wheat.—Red varieties:—Marquis and Early Red Fife (early beardless sorts of high baking strength), Red Fife (beardless), Preston and Huron (early, bearded) White varieties:—White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early, beardless). Barley.—Six-rowed: Mensury and Manchuian (a selection from Mensury). Two-rowed: Standwell and Invincible. Field Peas.—Arthur and Golden Vine. Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts: Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later vari-

ties: Selected Learning, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent. Potatoes.—Early varieties: Rochester Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties: Gold Coin, Carman No. 1, and Money Maker. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds. Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Applications on printed cards or sheets, or lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Cows for Sale. Four good Milch Cows, also 1 Horse 8 years old. Horse is bleached and will be sold cheap. WM. McDERMID, Clydesdale.

Wood Land for Sale. Fifty acres wood land at Merland, Ant., both hard and soft, for sale. Apply to MRS. PETER D. DELOREY, Care Geo. H. Landry, Lower South River.

Tenth Annual Maritime Winter Fair, WILL BE HELD AT AMHERST Dec 5, 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., Amherst.

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

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

D. R. GRAHAM FARM FOR SALE. The farm situated at Bear Arisaig owned by the undersigned is offered for sale. It consists of 300 acres of excellent land, on which there is abundance of hard and soft wood. For further particulars apply to MRS. EDWARD J. CODY, Kaslo, B. C.

THIS BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCH ON 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 \$10.00. 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 Breguet 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

WALLACE THE OPTICIAN AND JEWELER ANTIGONISH, N. S.

WAKE UP! To Those Who want the Best



Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of RAW FURS. Send trial shipment. I guarantee satisfaction.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Exporter of Furs, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Tax Notice.

Tax payers are hereby reminded that County and Poor rates must be paid on or before

December 15th Next and that Collectors are required by bye-law of the Municipality to issue warrants for taxes unpaid at that date. F. H. MacPHEE, Municipal Treasurer, Antigonish, N. S., Nov. 16, 1910.

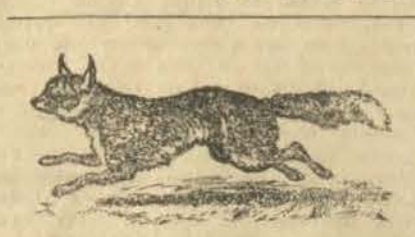
Collection Notice.

All past due accounts not settled before the 5th of December will be handed over collection without further notice. THOMAS SOMERS, Antigonish, Nov. 9, 1910.

Advertisement for Unshrinkable Eureka Nova Scotia Wool. This label on Men's heavyweight, medium priced Underwear means that you will get the only kind that is made of ALL Nova Scotia Wool. It is absolutely unshrinkable— not a garment has ever been returned to a dealer or to the mill. If you find it otherwise, return it to your dealer, he will cheerfully return you your money. Compare the Eureka line with others—that's the test. Nova Scotia Knitting Mills, Limited, Eureka, N. S.

FOR SALE.

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.



F. H. RANDALL Buyer and Shipper of RAW FURS AND SKINS OF ALL KINDS. Highest Cash Prices paid. Antigonish, October 25, 1910.



If you want to break into good society—or good business or a good position,

WEAR GOOD CLOTHES WE SELL GOOD CLOTHES

Clothes that are right in quality; right in style, right in price, right for you or any other man who wants the best in the world for the money. Remember our store is full of bright new merchandise, an immense display of Men's Hats, Shoes and Gent's Furnishings. Always striving to please you.

Palace Clo. Co.'y

The New Victor Gramophone Records for September are Here.

You will save much time and a lot of annoyance and trouble if you buy your Victor Records here. As soon as they are issued each month a stock is received by us. We carry at all times the largest stock of Victor Records to be found at any music store anywhere in Canada. Send us your name and address and we will send you our monthly catalogue of records.

COME AND HEAR THE NEW RECORDS. J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co. 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. ALSO AMHERST, NEW GLASGOW, SYDNEY GLACE BAY, MONCTON

Furnaces, Stoves and Tinware

Now in Stock at D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium.

A large and well selected assortment of Coal and Wood Ranges, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Stove Pipe and Elbows, Coal, Hods and Shovels, Granite and Enamelledware, Pieced and Stamped Tinware.

Examine our stock and get our prices before purchasing. .. Furnaces ..

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

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

D. G. KIRK Antigonish, N. S.

Land for Sale

A lot of land containing 50 acres, 5 miles from Antigonish, on the Old Gulf Road. This lot has good hard wood and poles on it. For further particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Cloverville

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.

WANTED

Thousands of Hides, Pelts and Calf Skins, Wool, Tallow, Etc. Our cash prices are always leaders. Take your stock to our local agent. HALEY'S MARKET and get the biggest prices on the market for everything you have. S. ARSCOTT & CO. Y

