

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Sixtieth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, October 3, 1912.

No. 40

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

Subscriptions discontinued until all arrears are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS; second, TWENTY CENTS. Special Rates for periods of two months or longer. Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion. Changes in Contract advertising must be made Monday. OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

JOB PRINTING.

Best and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1912.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Father George Kenny, S. J., a distinguished son of Nova Scotia, a prominent member of a great Order, an able orator, a man of great education, and, best of all, a good priest.

Japan suffered terribly last week from a typhoon which destroyed hundreds of lives, and property of the value of twenty million dollars. If eastern Canada has some defects of climate, it is free from such sudden and destructive violence of weather, and, indeed, from great storms of any kind.

The William D. Haywood, who went on strike in Lawrence, Mass., to the number of twelve thousand, in protest against the imprisonment of Etta and Giovannitti, who are in prison since the former strike in the same place. Poor foolish people! The victims of madman and rogues!

The Socialists of Belgium propose a general strike in November, in support of "universal suffrage" in that country. They propose to spend ten million dollars of their funds on this strike. Think of it! Think of all the real good they might do for themselves with that sum of money!

The energy and promptness with which the authorities in Quebec City cleaned up a notorious resort the other day, sent some of the inmates out of the country and others out of the city, and closed the house, is an example to municipal authorities of all places where those shameful resorts exist.

Many thousands of Canadians who have listened with delight to Madame Albani, the famous Canadian singer, will hear with regret that she, who has earned so much money, is in straightened circumstances, having suffered financial losses. There is a movement now started in Montreal to raise a fund for her as a testimonial.

Paris, Sept. 26. — Revolutionary Syndicats and more Modern Socialists engaged in a free fight last night in the Salle Wagram, where a public meeting had been called by Gustave Herve, the anti-military agitator on the occasion of the departure of the conscripts to join the army. Many shots were fired and chairs were used as weapons. No one was killed, but several were removed to the hospitals suffering from revolver and knife wounds. It was Herve's first appearance in public since his release from prison last July. Herve is the editor of the "Guerre Sociale" and was sentenced to a term of four years' imprisonment in 1910 for inciting murder, but was pardoned by President Fallieres.

But we thought that brotherhood and peace and all that is nice and agreeable and pleasant were the marks and signs of Socialism. Is it possible that the tempers and passions of men can take their course under the shadow of that beneficent, fatherly and brotherly scheme?

We think many of our readers will enjoy Dr. Grant's article published by us to-day. The intellectual follies of those who imagine that the human brain can fully grasp and solve all problems, are very well exposed in that article. The gravity with which some men of more than ordinary quickness of perception treat the utterances of men like Professor Schafer, is remarkable. The bookshelves of the reading world would not be cluttered up with so much useless material, were it not that reviewers, and others, from whom better might be expected, speak and write of such utterances as Schafer's in such a way as to lead the public to suppose them noteworthy. The man

who talks so that no one can understand him; the man who can talk at great length and say nothing; the man who can argue for hours and never draw a conclusion; are all sure of a respectful hearing from some people, provided only the subject be one that is deep and their comments have the outward appearance of being learned.

The Montreal *Star* states a very important truth, when it says:

The scenes in the Hungarian Parliament illustrate how thin is the veneer which covers the rule of force in some Parliamentary countries. Parliament is listened to so long as it is believed to fairly represent the amount of force on either side of the questions at issue; but the moment force thinks it can change the verdict of Parliament, look out for trouble! And you need look no further, apparently, than Ulster. This is a significant feature of the matter for advocates of woman suffrage to consider. How are they going to back the policy of a majority they may create when it is challenged by a minority in arms?

The *Star* is happy, both in its general statement, in its illustration drawn from Ulster, and in the conundrum it proposes to the "votes for women" agitators.

The Methodist Church is urging the appointment of a Government Commission to investigate the white slave traffic, and race track gambling. We are with them. On the subject of "purity education," as they call it, however, much remains to be said, after all that has been written in the last few years. It is not a subject on which to lay down general rules for all people; and the manner in which the subject has been handled is not satisfactory. All parents are not prudent; all children are not alike. Conditions differ greatly. We Catholics trust much to the trained judgment of the priesthood, with its wealth of experience treasured and handed down for ages. This does not by any means, remove the responsibilities of parents; but it makes Catholics slow to jump at every theory of education and management of children put forward by people who may be very much in earnest, but who have no particular responsibility in the care of souls.

We commend the following to the thoughtful attention of our readers. It is only by gradually gathering up information and comparing views that we can form views as to the increased cost of living. All that Dr. Bryce says confirms opinions heretofore expressed in this paper; and we again say that the whole subject is the most urgent and important one now before the people and ought to receive immediate attention from every law-making body in Canada, and at once.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Dr. P. H. Bryce, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, sounded a warning note to Canada at the session of the Canadian Public Health Association held here in regard to the cause of the increased cost of living, the insane rush to the city, and the intense fever for speculation.

"How shall Canada save her people from the physical and mental degeneracy due to industrialism as seen in the great cities of older civilization?" was the subject of Dr. Bryce's address. Dr. Bryce thought that the increased cost of living in Canada was 27 per cent, as against other countries. In his opinion the prevention of the influx from the farm land to the city is the solution, with the lessening of the cost of agricultural production, and preparing and conserving all products of the farm until they reach the consumer by the shortest possible route.

"There must be a larger rural working population," Dr. Bryce stated, "which means for some method whereby labor will be constantly engaged profitably, and which means more varied and intensive farming."

"Of course beyond this," said Dr. Bryce, "there is a conflict." To make but one illustration one asks: Is it necessary that a province be subdivided into districts by the buyers for the great meat packing houses, who receive day by day from headquarters in some large cities, instructions as to what the price of cattle, hogs and other farm products is to be, and is it necessary that they shall freeze out through the capital of these companies any individual drover or butcher who may dare enter any pre-empted fields?

"Can we, as intelligent Canadians, view without alarm a situation where a population without capital, mostly of casual laborers, often of foreign tongue, and in ten years to be greater than the population of eight of our largest cities, crowds into our urban centres, living necessarily from day to day upon the ever-changing demands for day labor, forgetting that 1890 and 1907 may come again?"

The Montreal *Star* has the following editorial:

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT. On the first of October an extraordinary event is to be celebrated in

Montreal—the definite co-operation of four denominational theological colleges in an effort to increase their efficiency by travelling as far as possible in company along paths which they all have in common. Many times it has been talked about in Great Britain, the United States and even in Canada, but never before has anything more practical arisen from the discussions than the soothing assurances of mutual confidence and esteem—preferably not applied to any specific purpose.

Beginning next month, however, the Presbyterians, the Anglicans, the Methodists and the Congregationalists are combining in an effort to raise the standard of theological education without sacrificing any of the teachings which differentiate one creed from the other according to the degree of esteem in which they are held. Their respective theological colleges will be amalgamated for the purpose of common instruction in everything but the phrasings and elaborations of belief of each particular church. There will be economy through the doing away with the reduplication of courses and an increase in efficiency by allowing teachers to concentrate their attention on one or two subjects instead of diffusing it over half-a-dozen. The spirit of none of the four institutions should suffer from coming into a more intimate knowledge of that of the three others. What may follow in the way of a clearer vision of the common purpose of all creeds or denominations, or the getting in better perspective a conception of the value of the barriers which separate one church from another—compared with those which separate all churches from the widening field where churches do not seem to prosper, is not of immediate concern. If four theological colleges can dwell together in peace and amity in the same building, it ought not to be out of the question to look for somewhat similar action on the part of their respective denominations.

Three hundred and ninety-five years have passed away since Luther began to "reform" Christian doctrine. And, after all that time, one of the most eminent Protestant journalists in Canada expresses the hope that something may be discovered in the nature of "a clearer vision of the common purpose of all creeds or denominations, or the getting in better perspective a conception of the value of the barriers," etc., etc. And that is the net result of 395 years of constant fluctuation and change. No better proof of the claims of the Catholic Church is needed than the uncertainties, the compromises, the changes, of the Protestant sects.

THE SYDNEY POST WONDERS WHY.

TROOPS FOR BELFAST.

The hurrying of troops into Belfast has an ominous sound. What is it done for? Not to enforce Home Rule because the Bill has not passed and is not likely to pass for another two years at least. If it is intended for intimidation, the very opposite effect is likely to be produced. Surely it is not to prevent free speech. That would be altogether un-British and would probably prove fatal to the cause which the government has at heart.

Is it to hunt and harry the Covenanters? Have they read the story of the Scottish Covenanters in vain?

Without taking either side on this Home Rule question, because it is purely a domestic concern of the United Kingdom, it would almost seem to an unprejudiced observer at this distance that the Asquith government is in something of a panic.—*Sydney Post, September 28th.*

We are always sympathetic with a bewildered man, and willing to help him out; but a man who is so helpless mentally ought not to subject himself to the strain of writing editorials. However, we shall do what we can for him. Some hasty people might say that the editor, or editors of the *Post*, should display a slight acquaintance with the news despatches appearing from day to day in that paper. On the 23rd of September, the following appeared in the *Post*:

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

COLERAINE, Ireland, Sept. 21. — "Ulster has never yet been conquered and never will be." This was the keynote of the speech of Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader who addressed a big crowd here today in opposition to home rule, accused of plotting treason, but they would sign the covenant, and not caring tuppence whether it was treason or not, they would keep it, and he was sure Ulster would win the fight against home rule.

We admire the *Post's* discretion in not "taking sides" on Home Rule; but we should like to see it display another valuable journalistic accomplishment, namely, understanding the purport of the news it prints from day to day. The editor, or editors, may be surprised when told that serious rioting has already taken place in North-East Ulster. If the *Post* has files of its recent issues, the editor would not be doing an unwise thing if they established some sort of connection with the department in which they are kept. By taking such

a course they might fill up a few of the gaps which at present exist in their information. They might, for instance, get hold of the facts concerning the recent persistent attacks on Home Rulers, Protestant and Catholic alike, in the Belfast shipyards.

In the concentrated effort necessary to write their editorials, they have missed the rifle clubs; the dragging of cannon through the streets, the drilling and marching; the incendiary speeches; the assertions that they will set up a constitution, that is to say, a separate state of their own, if Home Rule is passed; and they therefore do not know that anything of a character dangerous to life and property is going on in Belfast.

The *Post* editor, or editors, probably have not had time to notice the London *Times* remark about the "lighted match and the powder magazine." If so, possibly, they might be able to rid themselves of their bothersome discretion, and take sides so far as to tell us whether any effort ought to be made to keep the two from coming together. We rather suspect, that if the *Post* could possess itself of the boldness necessary to "taking sides," it would incline to agree with the *Times* that the Asquith government has brought the match into proximity to the gunpowder—the match being the Home Rule Bill, and the gunpowder being North-East Ulster feeling. But even so, the *Post* would hardly expect, if its editor, or editors, had time to look into the matter, that the explosion should be allowed to take place.

Perhaps, if the *Post* editors or editor will adopt our suggestion as to establishing lines of communication with their own news despatches, they may come to grasp the fact that, though the match of Home Rule is yet some distance off from the North-East Ulster gunpowder, some fanatics, and some scoundrels have been busily lighting matches, and even torches, in its immediate vicinity for a considerable time past.

The sending of troops into a city is not an unheard of thing, the puzzled air of the *Post* to the contrary notwithstanding. The matter usually settles itself into the questions, Are life and property in danger and the ordinary means of protection adequate? There never was an Orange gathering of any size in North-East Ulster, any time for a century and a half past, when life and property were not in danger, if Catholics were within their reach. If the *Post* cares to dispute this proposition, we shall be pleased to give its editor, or editors, some little instruction in the history of that particular brand of trouble-makers. But, for present purposes, the story of the Belfast shipyards during the past Summer is sufficient to show how far the politico-religious incitements of knaves and fools have inflamed the minds of people who inherit traditions of anti-Catholic hatred.

As for the adequacy of police protection in Belfast, the control of the city is in the hands of the very speech-and-lie-crazed party who themselves need to be controlled at this moment.

We felicitate the *Post* on its anxiety for "free speech." No people on earth have suffered more persecution for free speech than the Catholic majority in Ireland. We might suggest, however, to the *Post* to define a little more clearly what it means by "free speech." Is the following a fair sample of it?

THE COVENANT.

The covenant reads as follows:—"Being convinced that home rule will be disastrous to the material welfare of Ulster, as well as to the whole of Ireland subservient to our civil and religious freedom and perilous to the unity of the empire, we, whose names the underwritten men of Ulster, loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George, humbly relying on God, on whom our forefathers in days of stress and trial confidently served, hereby pledge ourselves in solemn covenant, throughout this our time of threatened calamity, to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and for our children, our cherished position of equal citizenship in the united kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up home rule in Ireland. In the event of such parliament being forced upon us we solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognize its authority in the sure confidence that God will defend the right."

The *Post* speaks of "intimidation." We speak of it also; not in the legal sense, but in the broader and more general sense. Perhaps the *Post* will gratify some of its readers by "taking sides" so far as to express an opinion as to whether that smacks of "intimidation" or not. It may not be legal treason or legal "intimidation," under the present laws of Ireland, but

it is one means of intimidating Parliament from free legislation.

At all events, perhaps the *Post* will "take sides" so far as to admit that such language is hardly likely to lead the preservation of "The Peace of Our Lord the King, His Crown and Dignity," as the legal phrase runs.

"Is it to hunt and harry the Covenanters," asks the *Post*. Not just now, we should think. Some people have a great talent for overlooking the explanation which is being shouted right into their ears, and puzzling and speculating around for another. The "man in the street" would naturally suspect, when he heard that troops were ordered to Belfast, that that move might have some remote connection with the riots that have taken place, the disloyal boasts and urgings, the parades of semi-military organized bodies, the unprovoked and unresented attacks on the Catholic workmen, and other things which the news department of the *Post* knows all about, though the editorial department knows nothing of them.

But by the editors, or editor, of the *Post* the suggestion is offered that it may be to "hunt and harry the Covenanters," and the question is asked, "Have they read the story of the Scottish Covenanters in vain?" They would certainly read the Scottish Covenant "in vain," if they hoped to find any resemblance to the "Covenant" of King Carson of North-East Ulster. They would read "in vain" the history of the Scottish struggle against the imposition upon them of an Anglican prayer-book and liturgy, if they hoped to find any resemblance to the present agitation in Ulster. They would read "in vain" the famous "supplications" if they hoped to see any point of similarity of subject matter or circumstances, between them and the speeches of Carson, Bonar Law, and others, or the editorials of the London *Times*. They would read "in vain" the story of the resistance in Scotland to the English efforts to whip the Scotch Presbyterians into line with the Church of England, if they hoped to detect a precedent for dealing with the Home Rule Bill.

There is other reading matter which the *Post* might have called attention to, with as fair a chance of aiding its readers to understand the position of Carson's Covenanters. The extensive and interesting literature on the discovery of the North Pole would be just as valuable for that purpose as the history of the Scottish Covenanters. They have nothing in common but the word "covenant," and every man who signs a deed of a lot of land, is a "covenanter"—the word is a common one.

Will the *Post* "take sides" so far as to go a little further into these matters. It seems to have said either too little or too much.

THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

Every day the papers give a great deal of space to the sayings and doings of North-East Ulster, and its opposition to Home Rule, an opposition which they threaten to carry to the length of cutting away from the constitution and the authority of Parliament.

The average reader, unacquainted with the history of Ireland, or even that part of it which is now making so much noise, must be puzzled to make out what it is all about. Of course there are some who see the Pope skulking in the shadows of the Home Rule Bill; and they feel no need of looking further into the matter. In Canada, however, most people, we fancy, will wish to get a more satisfactory point of view.

It is a mistake to suppose that this is a matter which belongs to, or affects the United Kingdom alone. We are all concerned for the honor of the Empire, the Constitution, and the flag. It cannot be a matter of indifference to Canadians that a considerable number of people who have heretofore made large claims as to the soundness of their patriotism and the extra fine quality of their loyalty, should now be found threatening violent disruption of the British Constitution; and that men in high places in one of the great political parties in Great Britain should be found applauding them and even inciting them.

Canada has a long road ahead of her, we hope, as a part of the Empire. She must expect to do business with that party and those men, some day, perhaps soon; and it would be strange indeed if we could behold preparations for an wholesale resistance to duly enacted laws; displays of intimidating force; and the same aided and abetted

by men who ought to be an example to others, without feeling that we have an interest in the matter.

It is impossible to truly estimate and understand the position of affairs without looking back at some of the facts and events which led up to and produced the present situation. We are not going to weary anyone with tiresome and long drawn-out historical particulars; but we think the prominence now being given to North-East Ulster, the unmistakable sympathy in the general tone of the despatches, for those trouble-making counties, and the almost total neglect of the other side of the case, call for a brief review of some such facts and events,—facts and events which Irish Catholics today would gladly forget, but which the fanatical clamor of five or six counties in Ireland will not allow to rest in the forgetfulness of men.

The plantation, as it is called, of Ulster, took place in the reign of James I. That is to say, the native Irish were cleared out by force from all the fertile land in the counties of Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh and Cavan, and Scotchmen and Englishmen put in their places.

The relative situations of England and Ireland at that time were, in substance, that Ireland was about half conquered by England, after 450 years of more or less constant warfare; and, a few years before James I. came to the throne, the great Irish chieftains of the O'Neill and O'Donnell septs, had waged successful campaigns for independence.

For the benefit of any persons who may suppose that it was the duty of Ireland to be always quiet, submissive and obedient under English rule in those times, we may remark, that that could hardly have been reasonably expected, considering that the Plantagenet Kings, under whom Ireland was first invaded, were cut off by bloody war, to be succeeded by their conquerors of the Lancaster line; that these were obliterated by more war and succeeded by their conquerors of the House of York; that by the same process the Tudors succeeded the Yorkists; and that James I. was the first sovereign to begin a new royal line without war and bloodshed, since the death of Stephen. England had given a very poor example to Ireland in unquestioning loyalty to rulers; and the example continued to be bad; for soon they killed Charles I. and banished James II.

But when James I. came to the throne, the prospects were bright, so far as the Irish were concerned, for future peace and tranquility. The wars of O'Neill and O'Donnell were over; they were beaten; they had made honorable peace; and the Tudors, detested in Ireland as the authors of the "Reformation" and the authors of bitter religious persecutions in Ireland, were dead and gone. James was looked on as nearly Irish and half-Catholic. He was the son of Mary Queen of Scots, who was an object of deep regard by the Irish. But at this very time, a reckless and cruel policy was undertaken, which undermined Irish history from that day to this. Its effects stare us in the face every day from the newspaper headlines which tell us of the fanaticism of Belfast or Portadown.

James I.'s accession gave great satisfaction to the Irish people. As a Stuart, he was descended in one line from the old Milesian kings of Ireland. They believed he was at heart a Catholic. But they expected freedom of worship from him.

But their hopes were disappointed. The unfulfilling curse of English rule in Ireland was there as before, and since the failure to understand the Irish disposition and temperament, Ireland, they thought, was only safe when crushed, absolutely, completely, permanently. They sought an impossibility; they could never accomplish that. On the other hand, the means of making Ireland an enthusiastic ally and friend were always close at hand; kindness, fair play; but they never employed them. Perhaps the story of Ireland might have been different, had there never been a "Reformation;" but we are not sure of it. Religious hate has had hardly as much to do with Irish wrongs as greed for land and money and power. Religious hate has caused many wrongs; greed has maintained those wrongs in cold blood and with deliberation.

One of the great opportunities was at hand when James I. mounted the throne. Ireland was then, as always, swayed greatly by sentiment; and that sentiment went out to the Stuart King's, down to the day when the last

Continued on page 4

Doing Good Today?

"We shall do much in the years to come, But what have we done today? We shall give out gold in a princely sum, But what did we give today? We shall lift the heart and dry the tear, We shall plant a hope in the place of fear, We shall speak with words of love and cheer, But what have we done today? "We shall be so kind in the after-while, But what have we been today? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile, But what have we brought today? We shall give to truth a grander birth, And to steadfast faith a deeper worth, We shall feed the hungry souls of earth, But whom have we fed today?"

Crisis in Government Schools in France.

Readers of America know with what tenacious zeal the French Government has worked for the last thirty years to de-Christianize the official schools. It has made use of every means within its power; enormous sums of money have been expended for the purpose, the poor have been bribed or frightened until they sent their children to the Government schools, the religious teachers, men and women, have been cruelly sent adrift and the houses that belonged to them have been confiscated; even the ex-nuns, who, in order to remain at their posts, sacrificed their community life, with a view to saving the souls of the children of the poor, have been subjected to endless vexations and petty annoyances.

Yet, in spite of this steady, crafty, unrelenting persecution and of the huge sums of money that have been spent on the Government schools, the latter have not proved a success, and this humiliating fact is regrettably admitted by certain Government papers. They do not recognize the cause that lies at the root of the consequences that they deplore, but they confess that youthful criminality is on the increase, that, in spite of education being compulsory, the number of illiterates is absurdly out of proportion with the number of existing schools. They also own that a dangerous spirit of insubordination and revolt exists among the Government teachers, and they cannot close their eyes to the fact that the rising generation is alarmingly independent of parental authority, but the men, who acknowledge the existence of these dangerous symptoms, are careful not to attribute them to their true cause: the destruction of religious teaching in the schools. Alluding to the increase of youthful criminality, the "Radical" preaches greater attention to the "civic and moral" education of children as an antidote, ignoring the fact that, in order to keep human passions within bounds, "civic and moral" considerations are, nine times out of ten, insufficient and higher motives are absolutely necessary.

The recent Congress of the Ligue de l'enseignement at Gerardmer brought home to those who are interested in such questions the confusion and secret alarm that reigns in Government circles regarding the lay schools. As our readers know, the Ligue de l'enseignement, founded thirty years ago by the Freemason Mace, is a terribly powerful instrument of evil, and from the first its leaders waged war against the religious schools. Its members have in no degree modified their attitude, and at Gerardmer they urged the necessity of taking stringent measures against "clerical" influence. At the same time it was clear from the avowals that escaped them that, in spite of unlimited money and of the strong support of Government, the Ligue de l'enseignement does not find its attempt to de-Christianize France as easy as was supposed; the despoiled and oppressed Catholic Church still holds her own.

When we remember that the Ligue de l'enseignement has at its back the funds, influence and protection of the powers that be it is curious to note the desponding tone of its reports. The General Secretary of the Ligue, a noted Freemason, complains that in the west of France the Government schools are daily losing pupils; some have no pupils at all! In Maine et Loire (the most Catholic Department in France), 46 lay schools have an average of five pupils and 24 schools have no pupils. There are villages in this department where the free school, supported and directed by Catholics, is full to overflowing, whereas the lay teacher has no pupils but his own children, and this state of things has lasted between twenty and thirty years. The Secretary also complained that prosperous "normal schools" for the training of school masters and mistresses are springing up on all sides under Catholic patronage, whereas in the normal schools directed by the Government the number of candidates is diminishing from day to day.

If the French Catholics needed encouragement the Congress of Gerardmer would prove a powerful stimulant. They have but to note the half angry, half despondent tone with which the Secretary of the Ligue enumerated the efforts of the clericals during the past years. "They possess," he says, "67 normal schools," they have in the course of one year held thirteen Congresses where the education question has been discussed, and to crown all, the French bishops protest that they would rather close their churches than their schools. This, says M. de Lamazelle, the eminent Catholic orator and writer, is the result, made by the Ligue de l'enseignement to use "the terrific power of the State to destroy the cause of Catholic primary education." The Catholics have kept their positions manfully; they have asserted their rights over the souls of their children at the cost of much personal

sacrifice; they are not likely to abandon the battle now that the evil effects of the godless teaching of the Government schools are daily becoming more apparent. The present Minister of Public Instruction, M. Steeg, at the Congress of the Ligue at Bordeaux, openly declared that "a lay school means a school without God," a declaration to be remembered by those who know to what lengths men may go if they are educated to do "without God." If the prosperity of the Government schools is threatened from without by the closer banding together of the Catholic forces, it is still more gravely threatened from within by the rebellious attitude of its teaching body.

In a Congress of the "Federation of the teachers' syndicates," that lately took place at Chambéry, the assembled schoolmasters openly expressed the most startling social doctrines. They prided themselves on being revolutionists, in close sympathy with the Confederation general du travail, so anti-patriotic that they publicly declared their approval of an association called le Sou du Soldat, the object of which is to urge the soldiers to desert and to rebel against their chiefs.

These openly expressed opinions did not surprise those who know to what an alarming extent the Government teachers are a prey to socialist doctrines, but the optimistic delusions of some Catholic parents were roughly dispelled and the Government was visibly embarrassed.

Its organs attempted to prove that the members of the Congress of Chambéry were only a small minority, whose vagaries cannot cast any discredit upon the teaching body in general. "This assertion," says the Echo de Paris, "is an illusion or a lie." The greater number of the schoolmasters of France share the feelings and ideas of those who proposed and voted the revolutionary measures that were openly put forward at Chambéry. The Government professes to be indignant and announces its intention of repressing a movement that, in the words of M. Guist'hau, the Minister of Public Instruction, is a source of danger for the lay schools. But this repression is easier to discuss than to carry out. For years past the Government has encouraged anarchy and has preached contempt for the claims of authority, justice and conscience; it has, for the sake of its anti-clerical supporters, scouted the idea of religion as a moralizing influence, and it has flattered and indulged the schoolmasters, who are its most valuable agents during the elections. When the revolutionary speakers of Chambéry are reproved by their chiefs, they will be justified in answering them: "We are only what you made us."—Anglo-French Catholic in America.

Chesterton on Ancestor Worship.

A. D. Robert Munro has been saying, through the English papers that the next great step of religious progress will be a return to ancestor worship, whereupon that prince of English paradoxical writers, ever brilliant, ever epigrammatic, and ever satirical Gilbert Chesterton, writes anent this new "step of religious progress" as follows:

"The chief thing that strikes me about it is that if the present mandarin of England, the great lords, the imperial statesmen, the haughty captains of industry, the wise and good philanthropic millionaires—that if, in short, our richest and proudest persons were required to worship their ancestors their two chief difficulties would be: First, in finding out who they were; and, second, in admitting it. Many a fair feudal countess in an old English castle would find herself invoking the spirits of astonished backwoodsmen in Texas or humble saloon-keepers in Chicago. Many a Tory squire, famed for his bulldog British pride, would find himself performing, with considerable embarrassment, religious rites before the graves of nomads from the desert and hucksters from the Levant. Calling abruptly on some eminent earl, we might find him clinging to an urn which contained the ashes of a forgotten Midland hairdresser; or swinging a censor before the statue of a foreign waiter. If we could really see such things, we should be bound to admit that Dr. Munro's religion would be a real, and even a valuable religion; it would insist on the two most essential and most awkward things in a religion—humility and truth. But I fear we shall not see these things; I fear it would not work quite like that."

Catholics Do Not Believe.

That indulgences permit them to commit sin. That indulgences remit their sins committed. That indulgences can be bought. That the mere confessing of their sins to a priest merits forgiveness. That they can have their sins forgiven without resolving to commit them no more. That all sins are equally heinous in the sight of God. That the slightest sin will damn a soul. That they can pay for a Mass. That they can buy the ransom of a soul from Purgatory. That sermons should be preached in Latin to English-speaking congregations. That Mary's Immaculate Conception means that she had no natural father. That they are prohibited from praying directly to God. That they must pray only to the saints. That God wishes to damn any soul. That merely the going to Mass on Sundays is sufficient to save their souls. That they are obliged to obey the Pope in matters purely temporal. That a life of perpetual chastity is impossible.—Truth.

The Father Who Drinks.

The man of family, who uses intoxicating liquor every day and who sometimes get drunk, has a great deal to answer for.

First of all, he offends God. Next he grieves his wife. Then he scandalizes his children and sets a bad example for his sons. He shames his friends. He exerts an evil influence among his acquaintances. He breaks down his own health. He wastes his money.

If he spends only 25 cents a day, see what a heavy tax liquor lays on him. It costs him \$1.75 a week, \$7.50 a month, \$91.00 a year. For that expenditure, he gets sin, sorrow, shame, sickness and suffering.

The trouble for such a man, when he thinks of reforming, is that the craving for stimulants grows stronger and stronger. It becomes more and more difficult to resist. It fights to drag him down, down, down, to the very depths of degradation.

A firm purpose of amendment, persistent prayer, the sacraments, a tonic, recreation, plenty of nourishing food, and an abundance of pure water, will aid him to throw off the yoke of the demon of drink. Then he must avoid the occasions of intoxication—the saloon, the treat of friends, the bottle at home. There are other ways of enjoyment—books, music, athletic sports, an innocent game of cards, or chess or checkers, an evening at his society's meeting-hall, a visit to an acquaintance, a good play at a theatre, etc., etc. There are a hundred and one ways of harmless diversion.

What a different home he would have, if he would "brace up" and become temperate! The tears of his wife would give place to smiles. The anguish of his children at seeing him come staggering in, would be forgotten in the joyful welcome they would give him when restored to his own best self. Peace would come to his soul. Hope and ambition would revive. A new man, with a new life, would appear.—Catholic Columbian.

The Woman Next Door.

Really, it is not so very difficult to live at peace with "the woman next door"; it just takes a little trying. The essence of the whole matter may be thus summed up—be just so friendly with your neighbor that you earn her complete respect, but never become so friendly that familiarity creeps in.

Be most careful where gossip and scandal are concerned, and always avoid giving an opinion anent the character of an absent person. Once a woman gets known in a district as a person opposed to slander and gossip of all sorts she will be left severely alone—the gossip seeks out the gossip. And it is strange that the woman who will not listen to gossip and scandal is the one most respected in the whole neighborhood—the gossip has the sneaking admiration for the woman who sets her face against petty scandals, and so forth.

As to visiting, well, it is advisable to visit as little as possible; people don't care for others running in and out of their homes at all hours—the too frequent visitor is dubbed a nuisance and is little appreciated. It is quite wrong to assume that a woman who does not visit her neighbors frequently will be looked on as a snob; she will not, her neighbors will really be grateful.

Be effusive with no one, be friendly with all; command respect, but allow of absolutely no familiarity. If you cannot say a good word, then hold your tongue; if you can say good, say it, and never be afraid to defend a worthy person whom you hear others condemning.

The Name of Mary.

"And the Virgin's name was Mary." Let us speak a few words upon this name which means "Star of the Sea." It well befits the Virgin Mother; with reason is she compared to a star, for as the star gives forth its ray without losing any of its splendor, so the Virgin brought forth her Son without losing her virginity. The ray dims not the lustre of the star; the Son did not diminish His Mother's virgin integrity. She is that glorious Star that has risen out of Jacob, the light of which illumines the universe; its splendor shines in the heavens, penetrates into the abyss of hell, and filling the earth from end to end with its glory, gives joy not so much to our bodies as to our souls, enkindling therein the light of virtue and dispelling the darkness of vice. Yes, she is that incomparably beautiful Star, raised above the deep broad sea of life, conspicuous by her virtues, lighting our way by her example.

"If you know that in life you are not walking on dry land, but tossed rather by the tempestuous billows of a raging sea, and if, amid the tides and storms and tempests of life, you wish to avoid shipwreck and ruin, O turn not your eyes from the light of that Star. If the hurricanes of temptation rise against you, if you encounter the rocks of tribulation, look to the Star, call upon Mary. If you are tossed by waves of pride or of ambition, of slander or of envy, look to the Star, call upon Mary. If anger or covetousness or the allurements of carnal desires dash against the frail bark of your soul, turn your eyes towards Mary. If troubled by the enormity of sin, or terrified by the thought of Judgment, you begin to sink into the whirlpool of sadness or into the pit of despair, think of Mary. Let her name be ever on your lips, ever in your heart, and the more surely to obtain the help of her prayers, imitate the example of her life. If you follow her, you will not go astray. If you invoke her, you will not despair. If you keep her in mind, you will not sin. If she supports you, you will not fail. If she shields you, you will not fear. If she guides you, you will not grow weary. If she helps you, you will reach home, safe at last, and thus experience in yourself how fittingly it has been said, 'And the Virgin's name was Mary!'" —By St. Aenard Clairvaux.

Uses of Adversity.

You wear out your clothes. You are not troubled with many visitors. You are exonerated from making calls. Bores do not bore you. Spongers do not haunt your table. Taxgatherers hurry past your door. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your window. You are not persecuted to stand godfather. No one thinks of presenting you with a testimonial. No tradesman irritates you by asking, "Is there any other little article today?" Begging letter writers leave you alone. You practice temperance. You swallow infinitely less poison than others. Flatterers do not shoot their rubbish into your ear. You are saved many a debt, many a deception, many a headache. And if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure in a very short space of time to learn it.

University of St. Francis Xavier's College ANTIGONISH, N. S.

(Chartered to confer University Degrees.)

Arts, Science, Engineering, Law

The four years' ARTS COURSE is designed to give the diligent student a LIBERAL EDUCATION in the best sense of the term.

PHILOSOPHY, which forms part of the Arts Course for three years, includes a thorough study of Logic and Metaphysics (covering Psychology, Ethics, Ontology and Theodicy).

Besides ENGLISH, to which special attention is given, instruction is provided in the following LANGUAGES:

French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek

The Curriculum also embraces the following Sciences:

Mathematics, Economics, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Mineralogy.

The new Science Hall (100 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and three storeys in height) is one of the finest in this country. Its fine Laboratories, its Museums, and other conveniences, offer unrivalled facilities for the prosecution of scientific studies.

Among the professors are graduates of the following institutions: The Urban College, Rome; the Roman Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas; the Universities of Munich, Johns Hopkins, Laval, Toronto; and the Catholic University of America.

Academic Year Opens, Sept. 12th, 1912

Matriculation Examination Begins, Sept. 13th, 1912

BOARD AND TUITION FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, \$160.00

For Calendar, or for any further information, apply to

REV. H. P. MacPHERSON, D. D., President

HIGH SCHOOL

In connection with the University is a fully equipped High School Department (including a COMMERCIAL or BUSINESS COURSE). The High School Course leads to University Matriculation. For High School Calendar, etc., apply to

REV. J. J. TOMPKINS, M. A., Principal.

DeLaval Cream Separator

The Best Investment Any Cow Owner Can Make



That's what nearly a million and a half of cow owners the world over have found the DeLaval Cream Separator to be. A DeLaval arm separator costs from \$35 to \$160, according to capacity. It saves butter fat and produces cream of superior quality over any setting system or any other separator every time it is used twice a day, 730 times a year.

It involves far less labor than any setting system, and runs easier, has greater capacity, and lasts from two to ten times longer than any other separator.

Also Cream and Cheese Factory Machinery and supplies, steam and gasolene engines, milk dealers and farm dairy outfits.

The DeLaval Dairy Supply Company, Limited

173-177 William Street, Montreal

D. C. McNEIL, Representative, Brophy's, N. S. ALEX. McDONALD, Local Agt., Church Street, Antigonish

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT



This is all it costs you to keep your stock in prime condition with the world's most famous animal tonic—

International Stock Food

Every cent invested in this wonderful health-giver, brings back dollars in strong, healthy horses, cows, sheep and hogs.

Careful tests show that 4 quarts of oats and the regular feed of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will keep horses in better condition than FIVE quarts of oats without it.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will make your cows gain 1 to 4 quarts of milk per day.

Nothing like INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD to fatten animals for market. Your hogs need it. Ask your dealer for it.

We have a copy of our \$3.00 Stock Book for you. Send us your name and address, and tell us the number of head of stock you own.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited TORONTO ONTARIO

Professional Cards

W. R. TOBIN Barrister and Solicitor

OFFICES: Glace Bay and New Waterford.

Allan MacDonald, M. A. Barrister and Solicitor

Agent for Life, Accident and Fire Insurance.

OFFICE: COUNTY BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

DR. L. MacPHERSON

Office: Main St., Near Post Office

Residence: Royal George Hotel

BURCHELL, McINTYRE & SMITH BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

Royal Bank Building, — SYDNEY, C. B.

Money to Loan. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K. C. A. A. OINTYRE, LL. B. FRANCIS D. SMITH

DR. J. L. McISAAC

Office next door to Somers & Co. Main Street, ANTIGONISH

Residence: Royal George Hotel. Telephone No. 66.

DR. C. S. AGNEW, DENTIST

Office, over Copeland's Drug Store.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B. BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Also—Agent for Life and Accident Insurance ANTIGONISH, N. S.

D. C. CHISHOLM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Agent for North American Life Insurance Company.

Also for Fire and Accident Companies. Office, Town Office Building.

MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Joseph A. Wall, K. C., BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH, N. S.

D. A. McISAAC VETERINARIAN

ST. ANDREWS, N. S. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

FOR SALE

The house on Church Street, the property of the late R. H. McPhie

Apply to W. HUNTLEY MACDONALD

Valuable Farm For Sale

The Walsh Farm at Fairmont, 6 miles from Antigonish, containing 250 acres, more or less. Well wooded and watered. An ideal farm for sheep raising or dairying. Good 8 roomed house, 2 large barns and outhouse. Water in house and barns. Good apple orchard. Beautiful shade trees. A grand old place. Must be seen to be appreciated. Come and see it now and be convinced that it is one of the finest farms ever offered for sale in Antigonish County. Any reasonable offer considered.

For price and terms apply to owner. W. J. WALSH, Dickson Farm, Fairmont, Ant.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Notice—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. 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 six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

Rosary of My Years.

Some reckon their ages by years,
Some measure their life by art—
But some tell their days by the flow
of their tears,

THE GREENBACK KID.

He came into the Greenback mining
camp one afternoon on the stage,
having paid his fare by helping the
driver change the horses at the
stations.

Camp were crushed and crumbled and
rolled under the mass and buried
beneath a mountain of debris.
After the first slip had passed, the
crowd in the valley looked up and
beheld a little cabin, half torn from
its foundations, hanging at the base
of the avalanche.

Conditions in Japan.

No people of modern times has
attracted so much attention as the
Japanese. Practically unknown fifty
years ago, to-day they stand in the
very forefront of the nations of the
world.

before it makes any great appreciable
impression. The Japanese by nature
seems to be an unbeliever, with few
religious ideals or aspirations, and
with a decided bend toward material-
ism, making him a difficult person to
deal with from the missionary's view-
point.

Willie's Waterloo.

The small boy of the family was
cautioned not to fight. One day
Willie came home with a black eye
and very much spattered with dirt.

Prolong Your Life.

Self-poisoning, or auto-intoxication,
as the doctors call it, is a condition
which arises when an excessive
amount of poisonous material is ab-
sorbed from the intestinal tract into
the general circulation of the blood.

A Famous Tunnel.

Modern science has made wonderful
progress in overcoming difficult
problems in engineering. The
construction of bridges, aqueducts,
tunnels, etc., in the most difficult
places present no serious obstacles to
engineers of to-day.

It was at the pass of Mont Cenis
that the famous Peppin, the father of
Charlemagne, crossed the Alps with
his army when going to the
assistance of Pope Stephen III, who
was being attacked by the Lombards.

The Famous "Keeley Cure"

The Keeley treatment—known the world around as "The Keeley
Cure"—is simply the application of reconstructive nerve tonics
which restore the nerve cells to their normal, natural conditions.

RICH AND MELLOW
You'll Like The Flavor
Money back if you don't.
35c., 40c., 50c. per lb.
KING COLE TEA

two double lines of railway tracks, and
the work is of incalculable value for
purposes of commerce and transporta-
tion.

THE Keeley Cure
Drunkenness is a Disease
And we can cure it

It was at Dwight, Illinois, that Dr. Leslie E. Keeley made his
famous declaration: "Drunkenness is a disease and I can cure it."

400,000 Men Saved from Drink Disease

Since that memorable day—thirty-two years ago—400,000 men
have won the victory over liquor through the Keeley treatment.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

T. B. MORRISEY, M. D., Manager.
151 Congress Street, Portland, Me. Munjoy Hill
The nearest Institute to the Maritime Provinces.

Write for the "Concrete Book"

Illustration of a large house with a porch. Text describing concrete benefits:
IN Canada, where the winters are long and cold, houses must be solid and substantial.
IT is because Concrete, of all materials, best withstands wind, water and cold, that it is fast becoming popular with
Canadian home-builders.

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, ANTIGONISH, N.S. DONOVAN, Manager.

Subscription Rates Payable in Advance.

Canada and Newfoundland.....\$1 00
United States and Foreign.....1 50

Subscription moneys should be remitted by Express Money Orders, Bank Money Orders, or Money Orders or Registered Letters.

Communications

Communications intended for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by the required postage. Communications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning, if intended for publication in the current issue. The Casket does not bind itself to publish any communication received.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1912

THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

(Continued from page 1)

of the line, James II, ran away at the Battle of the Boyne. But the opportunity was despised, it was never realized.

James I was only two years on the throne when the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity were revived in Ireland. The first was a test oath which no Catholic could take; the second fined Catholics for not attending Protestant services. In 1607 a letter was found, said to have been "dropped" in the precincts of Dublin Castle. A few weeks ago, an Orange writer in Ireland, told us of a secret oath, "dropped" somewhere; and we wondered whether he knew how consistent the story was with fifty others of the same kind which have done service in Ireland, and particularly how closely his story resembled the famous falsehood which led to the "plantation" of Ulster.

This letter purported to disclose a conspiracy for a new rising of the Irish clans. O'Neill and O'Donnell heard they were to be arrested. O'Neill was aged, blind, worn out. He was not able to enter on a new rising. The story was a fraud. O'Neill and O'Donnell crossed the sea, and Ulster was ready for the spoiler.

Half a million acres of fertile land in the six counties above-named was confiscated, and the Irish turned out. A people who had held that land, probably before the Birth of Christ, were ruthlessly sent adrift; and Scotchmen and Englishmen "planted" in their place.

"The half million acres of fertile land," says Mr. Froude, (a Protestant and anti-Irish historian), "were settled with families of Scotch and English Protestants.

The half million Irish acres amounted to about three-quarters of a million English acres, as we measure in Canada. A great part of the confiscated district was divided into lots of 2000, 1500, and 1000 acres. The 2000 acre lots were granted to "undertakers," as they were called, who were all Scotch and English; and they were required to people their land with Scotch and English tenants; but no Irish. Those who got the 1500 acre lots were to be all Protestants who had been in the service of the Crown in Ireland during the late wars, called "servitors;" and they might take Scotch, English or Irish tenants, but no Catholics. The 1000 acre lots might be taken by English, Scotch or Irish "planters," who might be either Protestants or Catholics; and the Catholics amongst them were not required to take the oath of Supremacy. Vast tracts were given to London companies of merchants or tradesmen, and to certain high officials; all of whom, both companies and individuals, were to plant their districts with English and Scotch Protestant settlers. Large tracts were granted for religious and educational purposes, all Protestant. Trinity College, Dublin, got 9600 acres. Of the whole body of old Irish proprietors, only 286 were provided for, getting in all 58,000 acres. All the rest of the natives were ordered "to depart with their goods and chattels at or before the first of May next (1609) into what other part of the realm they pleased. That was easy to order; it was not so easy to fulfill. The ejected people went to the hills, glens and bogs, where they starved and chewed the cud of bitterness.

Such was the great "plantation" of Ulster. Lecky, who was by no means pro-Irish in this matter, quotes Stewart, a son of one of the ministers who came over, as follows:

From Scotland came many, and from England not a few, yet all of them generally the scum of both nations, who from debt, or breaking or fleeing from justice, or seeking shelter, came hither, hoping to be without fear of man's justice, in a land where there was nothing, or but little as yet of the fear of God. On all hands Atheism increased, and disregard of God; iniquity abounded, with contention, fighting, murder, adultery."—Lecky's History of England in the 18th century, Vol. ii, p. 109.

It must be remembered that, even if O'Neill and O'Donnell had been justly accused, the Celtic tenure, under which the tenants held lands of

them, did not affect the rights of those tenants at all. English law was not extended to the whole of Ireland for some years afterwards; and, law or no law, enough has been said to show how the Irish were dealt with, and to explain the bitter feelings they long entertained concerning this "plantation." In Sir Walter Scott's words,—

"The fertile plain, the softened vale
Were once the birthright of the Gael."

But greed and religious and national hatred had their way. What individuals were to blame matters now but little.

Fictional Science.

(Written for THE CASKET—W. J. Grant)

The proceedings of the "English Association for the Advancement of Science" have been productive of at least one thing. They have shown conclusively that men of science, without a thorough grasp of Logic, Dialectics and past and present Psychology, whether experimental or rational, may easily make themselves ridiculous, when, leaving the domain of natural facts, they enter the field of speculative endeavor. I refer directly to the discussion indulged in by Professor Schafer, Dr. Haldane and others on the nature and constitution of the soul. The conclusions they arrived at were tantamount to a denial of the existence of that entity, and consequently to a repudiation of the whole Christian Cosmogony.

It is truly deplorable that a body of supposedly reputable men should publicly, explicitly, or implicitly indicate their adherence to the materialistic principles enunciated by Drs. Haldane and Schafer. The tendency is for the layman to venerate the denizen of the land of test-tubes and retorts. The scientist is supposed to have drunk deeply of cosmic secrets. The halo of mystery hangs about him; and his "ipse dixit" is to the man on the street sufficient foundation for any belief, however heterodox or childish. The scientific man has therefore grave responsibilities; and he should not throw out false, foundationless beliefs which will be accepted on his authority to the spiritual detriment of the individual.

I have above used the word "indulge" significantly. It is to me a matter of great wonder, not that a body of scientists should animatedly discourse upon the origin and nature of life and the soul; but that they should at all discourse upon them. The field of natural science is confined to the observation, collection and classification of natural phenomena and facts; and to the enunciation of such principles as directly flow from these. Once the scientist leaves his facts and embarks in the land of hopes, dreams and visions, his sayings cease to have any scientific value. He is at the mercy of any critic. It is but little trouble to show that in their statements many members of the British Association threw aside their science.

It was declared, or rather implied, that science knew much of life. Now despite all assertions to the contrary natural science has not yet even the suspicion of data upon which to rest inferences as to the nature of the vital principle or as to the direct relation of this to matter. True it is that elaborate experiments in the realm of physico-chemistry have been and are still being made in hope of solving the problem of life. In later years great things have been expected from a study of the phenomena of surface tension and of the precipitation of various substances from solution; the former expected to explain the movement of living things, the latter their growth. Further, the artificial synthesis of simple proteid substances has awakened in some the hope that simple living forms may also be produced. However, we must impress it upon the reader that expectations and hopes have nothing to do with science. Realities and facts are all that science will mark with her seal. The movement of living things has not been explained by surface tension; the growth of living things has decidedly not been explained by either crystallization or precipitation; nutrition and reproduction have nothing analogous in the inorganic world; and most certainly no living thing has yet been artificially produced. Further still, the phenomena of sensation much less of self-consciousness has absolutely no counterpart in the inorganic world.

In a word, not yet has life deigned to surrender its secrets to the test-tube. The mystery is still unsolved and the veil still unpenetrated. Of the principal of vitality, of the conditions under which matter takes it on; or of the nature of the principle which arbitrarily draws the pencil through laws reigning in the inorganic world and sets up a law unto itself, science yet knows nothing. Well may it be said, "We have searched everywhere, but our searching has been in vain."

The discussion of the British Association thus, was certainly not timely. Still less was it necessary. Like the German navy, it was, to those who fathered it, a luxury. If we know absolutely nothing of life in itself, even in its lower manifestations, and only very little of the conditions necessary for its manifestations, how much less do we know of life in its higher manifestations in the human soul?

It is not alone, however, to the public adherence to pseudo-science that we object; but also to the palpable ignorance of past and present psychology. It is grotesque for a man to proclaim in the twentieth century as a new discovery that, if there is a soul, it is dependent on physico-chemical conditions for its manifestations. For centuries the scholastics have been teaching that the material substratum, the specially organized structure, is essential to life manifestation in the natural order. Dr. Haldane and those with him understand not at all just how intimate a union and relation to matter the scholastics were predicating of the vital principle when they declared and taught it to be the

"substantial form" of the organism. It might be a revelation to Dr. Haldane and "id genus omne" to relate that it has been taught for centuries in the approved philosophy of the Church that throughout the whole brute animal kingdom the vital principle depends for its existence upon mere physico-chemical conditions; and that synchronous with the corruption of the organism the vital principle ceases to exist.

(Continued on page 7.)

Our London Letter.

LONDON, SEPT. 19th 1912.

FORTHCOMING PILGRIMAGES.

Cardinal Bourne returns tomorrow from Vienna where he played a prominent part in the Eucharistic Congress. Next week he will attend the annual dinner of the Malta Association in London as the guest of the Society and his speech is expected to deal with the coming Congress in which it is said he will play the principal role of Papal Legate. The fact that the Malta Congress will be held in the latter half of April 1913 will make a change in the proposed pilgrimage of British Catholics to the Holy Land. Preparations for this were well under way and the Cardinal Archbishop was to lead the pilgrimage, which proposed to start for Palestine on the 8th of April next. It is only once in every five years or so that such an opportunity occurs, and on this occasion the French Pilgrimage ship "L'Etoile" had been chartered for the voyage. This vessel, which is an old ocean liner, has been adapted to the needs of such a pilgrimage and possesses a spacious chapel containing no less than twenty altars for the celebration of Mass. It has not yet been decided whether to change the date of the pilgrimage, or arrange for another Bishop to lead it.

At present, too, the attention of the organizers, the energetic Catholic Association, is taken up with the great National pilgrimage to Rome, which starts on the 13th and 14th of next month. This will be led by the Cardinal and already the indications are that it will exceed in numbers any previous pilgrimage. On the occasion of the last really large pilgrimage to the Eternal City some seven hundred people participated, and on this occasion that number is likely to be surpassed. The pilgrims travel in three sections, the first of which takes the whole journey of three days and nights without a break, the party being the guests of the Holy Father during their five days stay in the Eternal City. The cost for this section is only seven guineas, thus giving an opportunity to those of very limited means to satisfy the ambition of a life time. The second section is the ordinary one which spends one night in the train and the second night in Genoa, while the third is what one might call the edition de luxe of the pilgrimage, and for an increased cost travels by slow stages, departing a day earlier and reaching Rome on the same day as the rest of the pilgrims. The time occupied in the Eternal City is perhaps the most crowded in a lifetime. One day is set apart for the great event, the audience with the Holy Father, and the rest are devoted to visiting the many shrines and places of interest in and around Rome. The students of the English College act as guides to parties of the pilgrims, and considering the time, a vast amount of ground is covered.

CURRENT EVENTS IN THE CHURCHES.

The autumn or little season which has commenced is noted in the Churches by the resumption of those courses of sermons by famous preachers which draw many outside the fold as well as Catholics from all parts of the City. Amongst the special preachers in London Churches is Father Robert Kane, the blind Jesuit of Dublin, who is occupying the pulpit at Corpus Christi Church. Father Kane is tall, slight, and of a very refined appearance, wearing a long brown beard. His eyes appear quite brilliant, though the optic nerve is destroyed, and his discourses are noted for their beauty of description in addition to their devotional fervour. At Islington the great event of the week is the annual festival of the Blessed Sacrament Guild, which perpetuates the memory of the London Eucharistic Congress. There is at this fine Church a very large branch of the Blessed Sacrament Guild, the members wear a costume adapted from the robes of the old Guilds and they participate in all the services. They make a fine sight in their crimson and black mantles gathered round the noble sanctuary, singing the Guild hymn which has been set by the Rector to the solemn and imposing air to which Catholic Germans sing the Te Deum. On the occasion of the annual festival a beautiful procession takes place in the grounds adjacent to the Church and schools, Benediction being from an altar in the open air.

Last Sunday the feast of the seven Dolours was observed with great solemnity at the Servite Church in Fulham, where the statue of Our Lady of Sorrows is annually crowned with roses, and at the Irish Church of London, St. Patrick's Soho, which is celebrated for the fine rendering of Rossini's Stabat Mater. It is suggested by Father Hayes, the great Temperance advocate, to make next Sunday the occasion of a big temperance demonstration in memory of the founding of the League of the Cross sixteen years ago by Cardinal Manning. Another energetic Priest is engineering another very necessary agitation. This is Father Dowling, who three years ago at the first National Catholic Congress proposed an international Catholic Defence League. Seeing the matter shelved at Norwich owing to the apathy of the Federationists in Britain, he has issued a fresh appeal to Catholics to unite before it is too late in defence of their rights. He draws attention to the fact that there is a section in Italy who are quite prepared to seize the Vatican and all it contains when

next the Papal Chair becomes vacant, on pretence that the Vatican and St. Peter's belong, like the rest of the Church property to the Italian Government and are only loaned to the Church for the purposes of religion! And there is a large following of the Modern Italians ready to make the expenses of the War an excuse for this fresh act of sacrilege. Father Dowling's argument is that if Church property were vested in an International Association, with due safeguards against any encroachments for a single Government to sequester the goods of the Church, because the Association could appeal to the ambassadors of its various members.

NUNS GIVE FIRST AID IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The terrible Railway disaster which occurred on Tuesday in which twenty persons lost their lives and fifty more were injured, has cast a gloom over the community. The train left the metals at Ditton Junction not far from Liverpool, and the disaster was made more appalling by the wreckage catching fire. Amongst the first to arrive with aid were Catholic Priests from Runcorn and Widnes, who passed about among the wounded and dying administering the last Sacraments to Catholic victims. In the debris were afterwards discovered a rosary and a Catholic prayer book, intact despite the fact that charred remains of human beings were found quite close to them. Several Sisters of charity took charge of the wounded, temporarily acted as nurses to the Doctors who were speedily on the scene, and accompanied the sick in the relief train which took them to the Liverpool hospital. The Doctors, who worked like trojans, paid a tribute to the Sisters, declaring their prompt and quiet service had saved more than one life.

(Continued on page 7.)

Book Notice.

A new book by J. A. H. Cameron, Barrister, of Montreal, author of "A Colonel From Wyoming," will appear in New York and in Toronto within the next few days. A leading New York critic has this to say concerning Mr. Cameron's new book:

"The Woman Hunter, by John Alexander Hugh Cameron, is a most fascinating work. It is intensely virile, for Mr. Cameron hits straight from the shoulder; it is captivating, and replete with rare humour. It is thoroughly wholesome, and the moral lesson pervading the entire volume is so nicely sugar-coated that, before the reader realizes it, the lesson will have seeped in and perhaps a little reform, long needed, may already have been started. The author is particularly happy in the unmasking of shams. More power to his strong right-arm. The only regret one has, in laying down this charming classic of some three hundred pages, is that it is not longer. We predict a very enthusiastic welcome for it from the reading public."

The first Canadian edition sold before publication. It will be brought out in New York by the Christian Press Association.

Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Grand Council of the L. O. C.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the League of the Cross Total Abstinence Society opened Wednesday morning, the 25th ult., in Sydney, N. S. At 9 o'clock a. m. the delegates marched from the Imperial Hall, Victoria Road, to the Holy Redeemer Church, where solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. McNeil, P. P., Port Hawkesbury, with Rev. Donald McPherson, P. P., Glendale, C. B., as Deacon, and Rev. Fr. Wallace of Sydney as sub-deacon. The sermon was delivered by Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, P. P., Mulgrave. We hope to give it in full in our next issue.

After Mass the delegates assembled in the Convention Hall, where His Worship, Mayor Gunn, on behalf of the city, extended to them a hearty welcome. The Mayor, who is a very pleasing speaker, made a felicitous address, which elicited much applause. He was not in favor, he said, of coercive measures, by legislation, to promote the cause of temperance, although it was fashionable to impute to him and to the ten men associated with him in the City Council, the whole blame for the drink evil in the city. The education of the individual in the habits of temperance was, in his opinion, the only satisfactory means of coping with the evil; and the League of the Cross was doing that work. In Sydney and elsewhere, the work accomplished by that association and kindred societies was a powerful factor for the suppression of intemperance. Sydney with its rapidly growing and cosmopolitan population could bear favorable comparison with any city in Canada with regard to temperance, and to the League of the Cross was due much the credit in making it what it was. The Grand President, John A. Macdougall, made a graceful and happy reply, thanking the Mayor for his cordial welcome and words of encouragement. Referring to the adverse criticisms which fell to the lot of His Worship and his Council of ten, Mr. Macdougall thought that, with the League of the Cross in the field, intemperance would receive such a blow that there would be no room left for such criticism. Then, the Grand President approached the Mayor, and amidst much applause, conferred on him the decoration of the League of the Cross, by pinning on his coat the badge of a delegate of Grand Council. His Worship then left the Convention Hall amidst an outburst of cheering from all the delegates.

Immediately on opening the session the following telegram was sent to His Lordship Bishop Morrison, who is at present on a business trip in his native diocese, Charlottetown, P. E. Island: "The delegates to the Grand Council of the L. O. C. in Sydney assembled, beg to extend to your Lordship an expression of our affection."

(Continued on page 5)

THE NEW STORE

HEATING, HARDWARE, PLUMBING

We are better prepared than ever before to do first class plumbing. MR. JAMES G. McLEAN, lately of Boston, Mass., holding a plumber's license, has joined our plumbing staff, and will attend personally to any work entrusted to us in that line. MR. JAMES DUNPHY, who is in charge of the heating department will be glad to furnish estimates for all kinds of steam, hot water and hot air heating. Our tinmiths are now engaged making up Milk Cans, Creamers, Pails and all kinds dairy utensils and can fill your orders promptly. Our stock of Hardware, Tin, Enamelware, Special Manila, Tanned Hemp Lanyards, Tanned Head and Bolt Ropes, and Italian and Russian Salmon twines, is complete and prices low.

YOUR HARDWARE and STOVE MEN

Sears & McDonald, Limited

MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH

MILLINERY OPEN'G

—AT—

A. KIRK & COMPANY'S

—ON—

WEDNESD'Y and THURSD'Y

25th and 26th of September

You are invited to come and inspect the greatest display of trimmed and untrimmed hats etc., ever shown before, our milliner, Miss Murray, not having spared time or trouble to make everything attractive. We will also have on display in all other departments a fine assortment of all kinds of

Fall and Winter Goods

consisting of ladies' furs, ladies' and children's coats, sweaters and sweater coats, blouses, gloves, hosiery, underwear, dress goods, flannel and flannelette, in plain and fancy.

Don't Forget the Dates

25th and 26th September

A. KIRK & CO.'Y

Agents For McCall's Patterns and Magazine.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up, \$ 7,490,000.00
Reserve Funds, 8,820,000.00
Total Deposits, 89,000,000.00

A general banking business transacted. Accounts opened in the name of two or more persons, any one of whom may withdraw. This is a most convenient method to save delay and expense in the case of death. Our system of

BANKING BY MAIL

is operated for the convenience of those living in country districts.

CHEQUES AND DRAFTS

on any point cashed or collected

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS

payable throughout the world, sold at moderate rates

ADVANCES made against sale notes; forms furnished on application. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

W. M. SIMPSON, Manager Antigonish Branch

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE WAY OF SECURING

Player Piano Music Rolls

is to join our Music Roll Exchange Library. You buy a dozen rolls as a starter — these belong to you. Then, when you want other rolls just bring or send in some of these, and upon payment of a trifling amount, new rolls will be issued to you. Thus you can have the benefits of our immense variety of selections at a small outlay. Write to-day for full particulars.

J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co.

EASTERN CANADA'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

St. John, Amherst, Moncton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

General News.

The British Parliament meets on Monday. It is understood, as a result of the Ulster protests, the Government intends to push Home Rule relentlessly.

Sir George Murray, until recently permanent head of the treasury and dean of the civil service of Great Britain, who is to plan departmental reform, has arrived at Ottawa and returned upon his work.

At Lawrence, Mass., Monday, the "demonstration" strike against the imprisonment of labor leaders brought many hand to hand clashes between rioters and police.

Sir George McRae, chairman of the local government board of Scotland, arrived in Ottawa on Monday. He is touring Canada looking into cases wherein old country men have deserted their wives and come to this country.

The hay crop in many districts of Great Britain was completely ruined by the continuous rain in July and August, and the floods have now spoiled thousands of acres of grain.

The erection of the washing plant at the Inverness, C. B., colliery is now completed, and very good progress is being made in the erection of the briquetting plant.

Five persons, a family party, were drowned in the Pigeon river, near Omenee, Ont., when their canoe was overturned by a 14-pound maskinonge on a trolling line held by William McCaffrey.

L. O. C. Convention.

tion and devotion, and ask your blessing on our work." His Lordship made a gracious reply, expressing his pleasure at the delegates' greetings and praying for a blessing on their work.

Following is a list of the delegates from the various branches: St. Joseph's, Glace Bay, Thomas Casey and J. J. McKinnon.

St. Joseph's, North Sydney, W. T. Wilkie, H. E. McEachern, Alex. McDougall.

St. Patrick's, Sydney, J. A. MacIsaac, J. C. McNeil, James Doyle.

St. Vincent de Paul, McKay's Corner, John N. MacNeil, Alex. J. Currie.

St. Joseph's, Glace Bay, Miss O. Currie.

The Fall Fair.

The Fall Fair held last week on the Fair Grounds was in point of number of entries, attendance and the quality of exhibits as whole the most successful yet held.

The opening address was given by Rev. M. N. Tompkins of Mt. Cameron and the College. He expressed his satisfaction at having the privilege of addressing the Farmers of the County.

On the second day most of the judging was done. The ringsides were thronged by spectators who evinced much interest in the placings.

There were more cattle of the dairy than the beef kind and it is evident that more rough feeds such as roots and corn must be raised in the county before we can exhibit well developed heaves.

Sheep provided good competition, especially in the section for breeding pen any breed. There were seven good pens shown.

In the agricultural building roots and vegetables made a splendid show, the display of garden vegetables and preserved fruit by Mrs. Henry Power, Antigonish, being worthy of special notice.

The judges were: Horses and fruit - Mr. J. Rufus Starr, Port William, N. S.

Best type Clydesdale - Casket prize - North Grant Agricultural Society.

Mare or Gelding 4 years old and over - 1st, Alex. C. Chisholm, Ashdale; 2nd, North Grant Agricultural Society.

Mare or Gelding 1 year old and over - 1st, Alex. C. Chisholm, Ashdale; 2nd, John McGillivray, Dunmore; 3rd, John A. Chisholm, Sylvan Valley.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and over - 1st, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 2nd, John W. Chisholm, Antigonish Harbour; 3rd, A. C. Chisholm, North Grant.

Mare or Gelding, 2 years old - 1st, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale; 2nd, D. M. McDonald, Esq., Arisaig; 3rd, A. C. Chisholm, North Grant.

Mare or Gelding, 1 year old - 1st, Alex. McMillan, Head Lochaber; 2nd, Lauchlin McDonald, Fraser's Mills; 3rd, Malcolm McKinnon, Cross Roads Ohio.

Mare or Gelding, 1 year old - 1st, Wm. McDermid, Clydesdale; 2nd, John J. McNeil, Fairmont; 3rd, Hugh D. Cameron, Springfield.

Brood Mare, foal by side - 1st, Hugh D. McDonald, Big Marsh; 2nd, Angus McLean, Pitchers Farm; 3rd, Norman Kirk, Mt. Pleasant.

Pair shown in harness, 1200 lbs. - 1st, Frank McNaughton, Salt Springs; 2nd, Samuel Cameron, Beaver Meadow.

Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and over, in harness - 1st, James McDougald, Antigonish Harbour; 2nd, A. R. McAdam, Malignant Cove; 3rd, Dan J. McIsaac, Pinkietown.

Mare or Gelding, 3 years old, in harness - 1st, R. McDonald, Pinkietown.

Mare or Gelding, 2 years old - 1st, Alex. Chisholm, Caledonia; 2nd, Colin J. McIntosh, Dunmore; 3rd, A. D. Chisholm, Antigonish.

Mare or Gelding 1 year old - 1st, Dan A. Campbell, Cloverville.

Brood Mares, foal by side - 1st, Wm. Dunn, Harbor Road; 2nd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

Matched pair in harness - 1st, C. E. Whidden, Antigonish; 2nd, Donald McGregor, Upper South River.

Stallion, standard bred, 3 years and over - 1st, Dr. M. F. Ronan, Antigonish.

Any Grade.

Cow, 3 years old - 1st, Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook; 2nd, John A. McDonald, Briley Brook; 3rd, Dan Connors, Clydesdale.

Heifer or steer 2 years - 1st, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale; 2nd, William McDermid, Clydesdale.

Heifer or Steer 1 year - 1st, Sidney Pushie, Clydesdale; 2nd, Dan Connors, Clydesdale; 3rd, J. R. Crockett.

Heifer or steer 6 months - 1st, John A. Chisholm, Sylvan Valley; 2nd and 3rd, Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook.

Long wool grade, Ewe Wether over 1 year - 1st, Taylor Bros. Willowdale Farm.

Heifer or wether 1 year or over - 1st, Dan, Cameron Fairmont; 2nd, John Grant Briley Brook; 3rd, Colin Chisholm Cross Roads Ohio.

Heifer or wether 1 year - 1st, Chris Grant Cloverville; 2nd, Dan, Cameron; Fairmont; 3rd, Ronald Chisholm Briley Brook.

Another lot of gold-dust cornmeal, rolled oats, and nicest quality oatmeal just received at Whidden's.

J. H. W. Bliss, piano tuner, will be in town on October 7th for a few days. Orders can be left at the Merrimac Hotel.

A gentleman can have bedroom and parlor with bath, in private family, with or without board, as preferred, Mrs. Brothers, Main St.

All parties indebted to the undersigned for services of horse Crown Right will please make immediate payment. Fred, Chisholm, Church street, Antigonish.

The lady's raincoat taken from wagon in Chisholm, Sweet & Co's yard, on Sunday, should be returned at once. Kindly leave at Casket office.

For sale, a black mare, sound and good worker, also buggy and riding sleigh, and also 1 fresh cow, rich and good milker. Mr. Douglas, Briley Brook.

West End Warehouse GRAND MILLINERY OPENING - AT THE - WEST END WAREHOUSE Wednesday and Thursday, 2nd and 3rd of October. You are cordially invited to come and see the biggest display of Millinery ever yet attempted by us.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS What shall I give? That's the question that you wonder over every time a birthday comes! Could you give anything more serviceable or more appreciated than a gold or silver scapular medal with a chain? Or a jeweled rosary, or a beautiful prayer book?

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000 MONEY ORDERS Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager All Around Satisfaction GOES WITH EVERY SHOES. It's the way they're made and what they're made of that does it.

FARM FOR SALE That well known and conveniently situated farm, owned by Mr. Lauchlin McDonald, of Clydesdale, about four miles from the Town of Antigonish, containing 175 acres, (also an adjoining lot of 50 acres), with the buildings, which are comparatively new.

FOR SALE. PICTURES FRAMED Photos Enlarged by Mail We do this work at low cost because we do a lot of it.

FARM FOR SALE

A Farm offering splendid possibilities either as a sheep or dairy farm. It contains nearly 200 acres of land with abundance of wood and fencing, good crop and hay land, with rich pastures.

Large barns and outhouses, good deep roomy cellars under well-finished house, situated 2 1/2 miles from the Town of Antigonish.

Will be sold very reasonable, and all offers considered.

Also 15 tons of hay for sale on the place in quantities to suit.

For particulars apply to

D. HOWARD WILLIAMS, Lower West River, Antigonish.

Or to M. MUNRO, No. 8 Proctor St., Rosindale, Mass.

FOR SALE

The house and lot on College St., Town of Antigonish, owned by Mrs. McLean (Widow). Price and terms on application.

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent, August 8th, 1912, Antigonish, N. S.

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry

Maritime Dental College

Advantages for Canadian Students. For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law, and Medicine also.

FARM FOR SALE BY TENDER

The well-known and valuable farm at Fraser's Grant, the property of the late Allan Grant, is offered for sale by tender until Oct. 15th, 1912. It consists of 100 acres more or less, in addition there is a large interval. There are two barns, both in good condition, dwelling house and outhouses. The dwelling is in good repair. It has lots of wood, poles and hardwood. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further terms and particulars apply to

SIMON PERRO, Heatherton.

Separate tenders will be received until Oct. 15th for a 20 acre lot on Fraser's Grant Road. Pasture, wood and logs thereon.

FARM FOR SALE

The John MacIsaac farm at Fairmont consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared with 4 acres of interval, the rest is covered with hard and soft wood. For further particulars apply to

THE OVERSEERS OF POOR, Dist. No. 2, Cape George.



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.

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

Inverness Railway & Coal Co

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal

SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!

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

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

Inverness, C. B. J. McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N.S.

T. J. SEARS, Agent for Antigonish

Home Dyeing advertisement with illustration of a woman dyeing clothes. Text: 'Has no terrors for me - It's simply my delight. Even Professional Dyers can't equal my Perfect Results. That's because I use DYOLA. ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF COLORED FABRICS. It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy. Why don't you even have to know what KIND OF Cloth your Goods are made of. - So Mistakes are impossible. Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors. The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.'

Useless Worry.

One of the leading papers in a large city keeps these words standing at the head of its editorial column: "I am an old man and have had many troubles, but most of them never happened." Under this quotation is this bit of good advice: "When the world seems dark and you seem to see trouble ahead—read the above." I don't know of any more or better advice than this contained in a few short words. It is one way of telling us not to "borrow trouble." It is easy to get into the way of effecting this sort of a ruinous loan. When one borrows trouble one always pays the interest with more trouble. If we considered nothing but the trouble that has actually arrived and gave no heed to that which we fear is on the way our troubles would be lessened by more than half. I honestly believe that the troubles that never happen cause more corroding care than all of the troubles that really come to pass. I said this to an old man the other day and he said:

"Alas and alas! I know that it is true! It has been true in my own experience. I have spent years in the aggregate in borrowing trouble when I should have spent them in being grateful because I was really so free from actual care and trouble."

I overheard a group of women talking at a social affair one day not long ago. They were discussing some forthcoming social event in which they were greatly interested, and one of them said: "I lie awake nights worrying for fear it will pour in torrents that day and if it should it will be just awful, for we will have to give the whole thing up." "I was also interested in this social event which was to put money into the treasury of a certain most worthy charity and the women in charge of it had worked long and hard to make it successful. The day of the event came with the very bluest of skies and there was not a hitch in the proceedings. What of the woman who had lain awake nights worrying lest the day be rainy? How admirably had she illustrated the truth of the axiom that some of the troubles of life never happen. I like that clever and allicerative saying: "Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you." Dear me! what a vast amount of foolish worry and fretfulness would be saved if all of us heeded this good bit of advice!

How much of the useless worry and fretfulness and anxiety of the world is bound up in those two little problematical words "what if?" If some people could eliminate those two little words from their vocabulary when they are low-spirited or fearful of the future how much happier would they be! I remember that long years ago I once boarded in a home in which there was a young woman who had the "what if?" form of trouble to such a degree that she met every proposal of a good time with a "What if this?" or "what if that?" suggestion that often served as a wet blanket. She knew little of the joys of anticipation. I know women who get so much happiness anticipating pleasure that they are really sorry when the actual pleasure comes and they can no longer look forward to it. That, it seems to me, is so infinitely better than denying one's self the happiness of anticipated pleasure by all kinds of "what ifs" that sometimes unfit one for enjoying the pleasure when it comes. Now "what if" everyone in the world resolutely declined to borrow trouble? That is a "what if" worthy of all emulation. If all of us gave no thought to the things that may happen and met the things that do happen bravely and as a part of the natural discipline of life we would be so much stronger in character and the real troubles of life would not overwhelm us as they often do. This trying to cross bridges before we reach them, this anticipating trouble that may never come, this eternal looking on the dark side, this state of doubt and fear in which some people dwell—all of these things detract so much from the joy of life, and I sometimes think that they indicate a lack of real trust in God. Now "what if" you begin this very day to give no heed to the possible troubles of life? Try it and see if you and yours are not all the happier for it.

Wives on the Titanic

Question—Some of the women on board the Titanic voluntarily refused to leave the sides of their husbands and thus they perished with them. Is it lawful for a wife, when she fully knows that death is inevitable, not to avail herself of the opportunity offered to her to save her life and to remain alongside her husband and sink with him? Does the law of matrimony bind a wife to undergo this ordeal? I do believe that her constancy and fidelity may even go so far as to sacrifice her life, if it be necessary for the safety of the life of her husband, but when she is fully aware that death is inevitable, would it not amount to lunacy if she does not attempt to save herself, or rejects the offer of help rendered to her? Is such an act of hers praiseworthy and an example for imitation?

Comment—It is suicide either to take one's own life, or to allow it to be taken, or to neglect the means of saving it where these are available—unless there is some justifying cause. Among justifying causes are: (1) the avoidance of sin; (2) the fulfillment of charity. Thus it is not permissible for a Christian to provoke martyrdom, or even to run any foolish risk of incurring it. But he is allowed to run risks in order to carry out the work of spreading the Gospel; and when caught he is bound rather to allow himself to be killed than to escape by denying the faith. Similarly, a soldier may expose himself to almost certain, and in fact, absolutely certain death, in order to do a signal service to his country; a parent may face death in order to protect children; any man may risk his life in order to save the body, still more the soul of his neighbor, and may even

yield to another the preference where it is a scramble for safety and some one must be lost. In all these cases the direct object of the mind is to perform some kind of virtue: the death itself, though practically foreseen, is not intended, but only accepted as inseparably bound up with the act of virtue. The ethics of some cases are very complicated, but need not be discussed here. Applying this to the Titanic disaster, we may say in general that each individual was bound per se to seek safety of any reasonable means which presented themselves, unless some definite reason occurred to the contrary. For instance, the officers of the boat have the duty of seeing to the safety of the passengers and are bound to give them the preference. But when all has been done that is possible, it becomes a piece of suicidal folly for the officers not to look after themselves. The idea of a captain going down with his ship when he could step off last and be saved, is a piece of mock heroism based on a false sentimentality—of the noble order, we admit, but still misguided. The regulation "women first" merely gave chivalrous preference to the softer sex, and on ground of discipline became a duty for the men. But as soon as it became evident that all the women available had been provided for, the men ought also to have done their best to secure safety, provided it did not jeopardize the safety of the women by overloading the boats. As for wives refusing to leave their husbands—this would be justified if the remaining of the wife would in any way help to the saving of the husband, but not otherwise. Nevertheless, we must not in such cases be too academic. The sentiment: "Let us die together" is something so generous, and the spirit of self-devotedness so absorbing that we can easily exempt such wives from any guilt of suicide—simply because they did not look upon the matter in that light, and were incapable of doing so. Besides, the going into the boats was almost as risky as remaining on the steamer; and in such a condition of uncertainty one cannot find grounds for a clear-cut duty of self-preservation.—Rev. E. R. Hull, S. J., in Examiner.

Chesterton on Eugenics.

Eugenics, according to Webster, is "the science of improving stock, whether animal or human." One of the latest "scientific" fads is the suggestion that the State weed out of the population the physically and mentally weak to prevent them propagating their peculiar defects. "What do you think of the science of Eugenics?" asked that brave interviewer, Kate Carew, of the N. Y. "Tribune," of G. K. Chesterton, London, world famous critic, philosopher, and artist. "It stinks," he said simply. The lady nearly fell off the chair, but the great man went on: "Yes. This whole energetic heresy is an excuse for establishing medical tyranny, and we have enough of that already. Even now the lunacy laws give dangerous powers to the medical fraternity."

"But don't you believe in heredity?" "It's not necessary to deny the science of heredity in order to resist the rampagings of eugenics, any more than it is necessary to deny the supernatural in order to resist an epidemic of witch burning. And one who was morbid, any one who was unpopular, any one who disliked children or liked the blacker sort of scandal, any one of this kind or any startling unusual kind, used, in past ages, to be supposed to be drawing, not on the evil in the human heart, but on the evil beyond. It might be devil worship; therefore, it was. It would be precisely the same with a case under the feeble minded bill.

"It may be hereditary, and cruel men will go about segregating the feeble minded. The mass of the nation would count such work dirtier than the hangman's. But in both cases the nation would agree generally with the theory on which the thing was based, that there are witches and that there are hereditary imbeciles. If we want to avoid the second case any such hell as we had in the first, we must insist that in regard to the degenerate as to the witch, the danger lies, not in the strictness, but in the looseness of the definition. It isn't that the phrase covers nothing, but that it covers far too much.

"I mean that, just as the old woman in the cottage might have been silent from disappointment and hated children from bitterness, and yet have been marked as a witch, so the testing of feeble-minded is too loose and leaves out many of the complexities of life. A lad of seventeen may be an irresponsible moon calf. It may be hereditary, but it may be all sorts of things—sometimes shyness, sometimes genius, sometimes just a pose.

Nearly all of us can remember a time when parents and school teachers thought us not only very stupid, but hopelessly so, and thought it justly; and almost every one of us knows that he is still on some point startlingly below the mental average. "Take me, for instance. I have a good memory for form and physical proportion, so that I could draw from recollection; I have a good eye for distance and direction, but in the third sense of proportion—the sense of the passage of time—I am almost an idiot. I can describe scenes and incidents of my recent life accurately, but whether they happened a week or a year ago I haven't an idea. Yet I know I shan't be segregated, and I know why I shan't be. He paused, and I (says Miss Carew) hesitated as to whether I should ask why or not. A difficult position, you see. He might expect me to inquire, and he might resent it if I did; so I decided to discreetly sit tight and wait. And I chose the better course. "I shan't be segregated," continued Mr. Chesterton, shaking his forefinger at me waggishly, "because this modern campaign is from the first a campaign against those who are weak from impoverishment. Give the people good conditions, improve their environment, and all will tend toward the highest type."

Street Preaching by Catholics.

A correspondent, writing to the Catholic Times from Southampton (England), thus advocates street preaching by Catholics:

Father Fletcher recently stated the following: "I feel more than ever anxious to develop the work of street preaching. We have proved that it can be done, that people will listen to us. We notice that the Methodist street preachers have very small audiences; we have large ones. We have the opportunity of taking their places. Why not take them? I received the impression that no religion is so well received by the London crowd as ours is. That impression grows and grows. I earnestly call upon priests to attempt with me and the few others who have begun it this mission of street preaching. I have been told that Monsignor Benson, in America, said: 'We shall never convert England unless we go out to the people in the streets.'"

Father Fletcher and the earnest band of priests—alas! far too small in number—who are doing this noble and heroic work, are worthy of the greatest praise. It is certain that a majority—possibly a large majority—of the English people are willing and even desirous to hear the Catholic Faith and its practices, etc., explained in the open air—in the streets and squares of our towns, and also in our villages. I will remember Mr. Moore's visit to our town a few years ago. He spoke about the Catholic Church one Sunday afternoon in the Avenue. A large audience, of course mostly non-Catholic, soon gathered round him and listened to his exposition and arguments with marked attention and respect. Afterwards a Nonconformist said to me: "I was thoroughly interested. I like to hear the Roman Catholic religion explained in that way." Although Mr. Moore is a layman, Leo XIII bestowed a decoration on him for his outdoor expositions of Catholic truth, and the present Pope has given him a similar honor.

I will conclude with three queries. (1) Why do not Catholics develop and extend this open air work far more than they do? (2) Is it right that while Nonconformist and Socialist errors are constantly preached and taught in most of the cities, towns and villages throughout the land, the important and saving truths of Our Lord's One, Holy Catholic Church are hardly ever heard in our streets and in our hamlets? (3) Can the Catholics of England have sincere and firm hopes of the conversion of this country and also expect a full blessing from God, if they do not give this open air method of propagating the One True Faith a fair trial soon and in a large way?

Please Answer.

The Sunday School Times, a well known Protestant weekly, discusses the question of women's dress and modern immodesty of styles. We quote two significant passages:

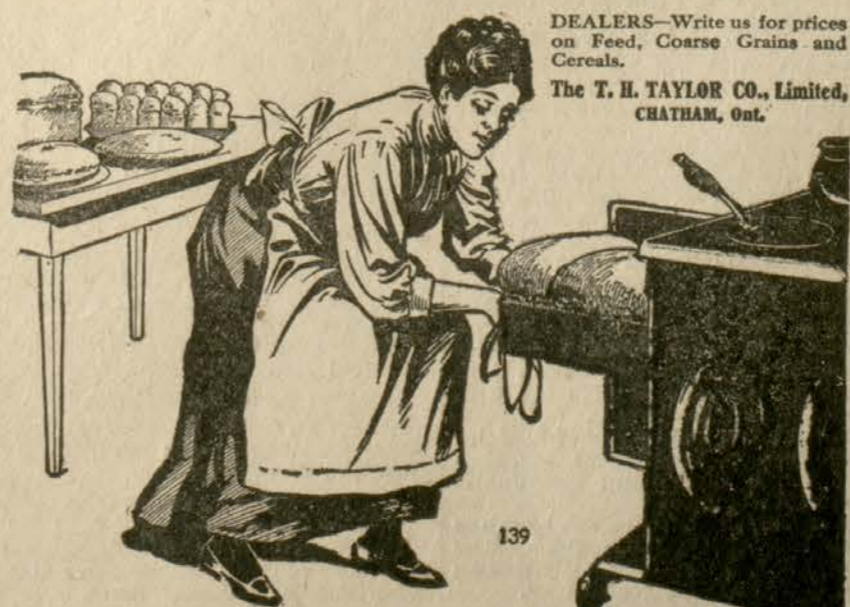
A man of considerable experience recently designated a certain country hotel as a "low resort." He was promptly challenged by another, who happened to be a circuit court judge. The first man defended his criticism by citing the women who were seen at this hotel; whereupon the judge remarked: "You are wrong. The women who go there go with their husbands, and are the respectable matrons of the community. You fail to make allowance for the present immodesty in women's dress; an immodesty which causes me to be ashamed to meet some of my most respected women acquaintances on the streets of our city."

Two girls of irreproachable character passed me on the street but a day or two since; they were dressed conspicuously and, I should say, immodestly. The crossing policeman caught the eye of a teamster and winked, and the teamster replied with a sneering smile. The girls never knew of the estimate those two men placed upon them.

The question for us is, how are our Catholic women—mothers, daughters, wives, sisters—dressing? Would a place they frequent be dubbed bad because of their dress? Do men follow them on the street with leering eyes?

Best Food in the world is good Homemade Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour

Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour, will nourish and sustain you longer than any other one article of diet. Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour, is the least expensive of wholesome foods. You can eat bread, made of "Beaver" Flour three times a day for a lifetime without wanting a change. It's good for you. "Beaver" is a blended flour. It contains both Ontario and Western wheat, in exact proportions. Your grocer will supply you. Try it.



DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. The T. H. TAYLOR CO., Limited, CHATHAM, Ont. C. F. POOLEY, Roy Building, Halifax, N. S. Travelling Sales Agent

Concessions to Ill Tempered.

Many a man vents his ill-humor in the privacy of his home, knowing perfectly well that he would not be tolerated in business or received anywhere among his fellows if he displayed outside of his own door the characteristics with which his wife unfortunately is familiar. There are wives, too, who are continually peevish, who are never satisfied, who wear the air of martyrs and fairly drive their husbands away from home to seek relief beyond their jurisdiction. A nagging wife is a calamity and a perpetual wet blanket on the joy of life. Concessions are made to the ill-tempered for the sake of peace. Those who have to bear the inflictions that the unreasonable and cross-grained people make argue with themselves that should they set up opposition there would be fuss and flurry and worry.

No premium should be put upon ill-temper. We owe to one another in this world fairness, gentleness, politeness and kindness. We owe love and charity and good will, and while we should avoid war whenever we can, we should not forget that peace is now and then too dearly bought.

Where is the remedy? Is it wise or right never to raise a standard against injustice? Is not the path to peace sometimes most directly taken through war? In home life and social intercourse, as in the large affairs of nations, does not a time sometimes come when disputes are to be settled not precisely by arbitration, but by combat? What do you think about it?

Don't stay in an employment which really is a detriment to your health. If you are brave enough to try you will find something better suited to your needs.

Advertisement for McClary's Pandora Range. Text: 'A Range should be a permanent investment and guaranteed as such. The "Pandora" is fearlessly guaranteed by dealers as well as by the makers, simply because they know that it will give utter satisfaction. Can you wonder that so many people buy 112 McClary's Pandora Range Sold by D. G. KIRK FOR SALE. FARM AND Mill Property. I am instructed by the heirs of the late Archibald McLeod to offer for sale his property at Upper South River, containing three hundred acres, including the Flat Lake Lot. There is on the premises a large Barn and two Dwelling Houses in fair condition, also a fully equipped Lard Mill much out of repair. The Mill site is considered one of the best in Eastern Nova Scotia, as the water supply is plentiful and never failing. The Mill Property can be sold separately from the Farm with sufficient land to suit purchasers. For terms and further particulars apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, Agent, Antigonish, July 18, 1912.'

FOR SALE.

Valuable Property on Hawthorne Street.

The subscriber offers for sale his property on Hawthorne street, Town of Antigonish, consisting of a desirable lot of land, a first-class commodious dwelling house, a large barn, and carriage house. There is ample yard-room and a fine plot for a garden on the premises.

This property will be sold at a very reasonable price if a satisfactory purchaser applies soon.

For further particulars apply to

FRANK McDONALD, P. O. Box 353, Antigonish, N. S.

Or to D. C. CHISHOLM, Barrister, Main street, Antigonish, N. S. 8-84

SHERIFF'S SALE

1897, C. No. 660 In the County Court for District No. 6

Between McCUEY & CO., Plaintiff's

AND JOHN McDONALD AND ANNE McDONALD, Defendants

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of Antigonish County or his deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, N. S., on

MONDAY

The 14th Day of October Next At 10 o'clock in the forenoon

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand, of the above named defendants at the time of the recording of the judgment herein or at any time since, of, in, to, or against all these certain lots, pieces or parcels of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Maryvale in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows: First lot—all that lot situate on the west side of the Main Road leading from Antigonish to Malignant C. V., bounded on the North by lands of Ronald McGillivray, on the East by the said Main Road, and on the South and West by lands of Hugh D. McDonald, containing three acres, more or less.

Second lot—That lot on the East side of said Main Road, bounded on the North by lands of Ronald McGillivray; on the East by the Malignant Brook, on the South by lands of Alex. H. McDonald and of Hugh D. McDonald; and on the West by the said main road; containing 25 acres more or less, together with the right of way thereto.

Third lot—That lot situate on the East side of the Malignant Brook, bounded on the North by lands of Alex. McDonald, (Donald's son); on the East by lands of Peter Ross; on the South by lands of Angus McDonald (Angus son), and on the West by the Malignant Brook, containing 30 acres more or less—the said lots being the lands conveyed to Donald McGillivray, by Alex. McDonald and wife, by deed dated November 6th, 1880, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Antigonish County in book 46 at page 338. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued pursuant to an order granted herein the 4th day of September instant on a judgment duly recovered in the above cause which was recorded upwards of one year.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN CHISHOLM, High Sheriff Antigonish County WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Solicitor of party entitled to execution. Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., September 7th, 1912.

Sheriff's Sale

1896, A. No. 320 In the Supreme Court

Between TROTTER BROS., Plaintiffs

AND ALEXANDER H STEWART, Defendant.

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, N. S., on

MONDAY,

The 14th Day of October next. At the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim 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 against all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Glen Alpine, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded towards the north by the lands of John Cameron; towards the east by lands of Dan Gillis and of John Cameron; towards the South by lands of Alex. W. McDonald and towards the West by lands of William Chisholm, containing one hundred acres, more or less, together with privileges and appurtenances, and being the land conveyed to the defendant, Alexan'r H Stewart, by Hugh Stewart and wife, by deed dated September 21st, 1896, recorded in book 53, at page 36, of the Registry of Deeds for Antigonish County. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued pursuant to an order granted herein the 17th day of August on a judgment duly recovered in the above cause which was recorded upwards of one year.

Terms—Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN CHISHOLM, High Sheriff, WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Solicitor of party entitled to execution. Dated Sheriff's office, Antigonish, Sept. 7, 1912.

Fictional Science.

(Continued from page 4)

It is the wild assertions on the human soul, however, that cause most wonder. To read the reports of the speeches one would believe that the passage of "eternal matter" to life had been observed; that the whole course of evolution from the simpler forms to the final appearance of man were known; and that the origin of the human mind and intellect had been traced through its whole course of evolution from mere chemical properties. Any of these assertions are too obviously false to require much comment. Spencer in his synthetic philosophy endeavored to demonstrate the origin of the intellect of man from material forces. All know the gaps in his system. There is the gap from inorganic matter to life. There is the gap from simple living forms to sensitive living forms. And there is the gap from sensitive life to full self-conscious intellectual life. These gaps are as yet uncrossed.

Haeckel, too, in an elaborate system of monistic philosophy endeavored to give an atheistic and materialistic explanation to the Cosmos; but the methods he was forced to employ to "prove" his theories brought upon him the scorn of the whole scientific world. Thus, so far, attempts to explain the universe without the existence of spirits have failed.

But if, in the past, the atheistic view of the universe has received no support from science, it seems equally certain that, from the very nature of things, present and future attempts will likewise receive no support. There is a duality in man that is inexplicable unless we admit in him the existence of a soul, which knows itself and the body changes. Throughout all inanimate nature there is but one aspect on things—i.e., the objective water does not "feel" when it crystallizes into snow—not does sugar "know" when it dissolves in my tea—equally certain is it that the gas in the lamp on my table does not "feel" when it is converted into the flame which gives me light. Throughout all these the action is the only thing observable. But how is it in the living world; and pre-eminently with man? Singular it is that here we find a dual aspect to things. The horse when hit certainly goes faster just as the gas, when turned up, burns brighter, but the horse "feels" he has been hit. Man performs various actions; but the matter does not end there; he "knows" he acts. If by any chance, by means of drugs or intoxicants or in sleep man does not "know" of his actions then by universal consent it is declared that the essential characteristic of man is lost—the action is not human.

"When, then, is the unanswerable question, to the materialist, comes this duality, this double aspect to man's actions, if man is merely an aggregate of chemical forces?" Nowhere throughout the material world do we find a suspicion of this duality—"Explain, O Monist?" we ask—and the echo answers, "Explain." It was considerations such as these that led Prof. James of Harvard to exclaim in heaviness of heart "I must throw logic out of court or recognize a soul which knows itself and the changes in the organism to which it is attached." What then are we to say to Prof. Haldane when he declares love, hate, intellectual operations, etc., to be but chemical changes?—The answer is already given, but it can be easily strengthened. If man is nothing but chemistry, how explain human knowledge? Does one chemical reaction "know" another? Does one chemical reaction "feel" another?—Does a chemical change know itself—its existence and the change which it represents? Ridiculous you say—Yea, ridiculous—Well if man is mere chemistry, how does he know himself, how does he know of his existence, of his actions or how does he feel the presence of those other men, also chemical quantities, about him? Enough.

The views of some of the English scientists on the nature of the relation of soul and body were equally ridiculous. The musician and the musical instrument are necessary for music but certainly you may destroy the organ without injuring the musician. To say then that there was no musician and that the individual possessed no musical talent merely because he could not produce exquisite harmony on a dis-embowed instrument would be folly. But equally as foolish is the denial of existence to a thing because it is no longer able to manifest itself when the very conditions universally and truly declared necessary for its temporal manifestation are destroyed. But this latter is what is done when the existence of the soul is denied because it is unable to operate when the conditions necessary for its operations are destroyed. O logic! O science!

But to conclude. The whole truth is that the statements made by the professor implicate them necessarily in no uncertain atheistic materialism. The brainless creed of Haeckel, the discredited project of Jena, has a widespread acceptance amongst the unthinking and the incapable of thought. The true man of science will, to save his honor, refrain from declaring that his science compels in him a monistic or atheistical or pantheistical view of the universe. With Sir Isaac Newton the true scientific worker will declare that science brings one close to God.

The Rappel of Paris reports the opinion and practise of several eminent Frenchmen on the subject of beverages as follows: M. Saint-Saens prefers water to all other drinks. Jules Lemaitre drinks only water. Henri Lavedan considers alcohol the worst of poisons, and Maurice Barres writes: "In my opinion, to work well requires no stimulant. One should have full control of himself. Never, never alcohol." M. Pierre Loti says: "I do not drink alcohol. I do not drink even wine."

A Dirty Face.

When I rise in the cold morning, Ere my shoes I start to lace, Mother calls: "Now, Willie darling, Don't forget to wash your face!" And I trudge out to the bathroom, Wondering how it can be That so early in the morning Folks start in to worry me.

When the dinner bell has sounded And each one is in his place, Auntie whispers to my mother: "Look at Willie's dirty face!" Mamma taps me on the shoulder, Starts me toward the nearest door: And I know I must wait dinner Just to wash that face some more.

And as true as supper's ready Papa says I'm a disgrace, And he sends me from the table Out to wash that same old face. I am washing, washing, washing Every minute of the day! Funny folks don't never worry That I'll wash my face away.

But there comes a rest at night-time When I slowly climb the stairs, And I kneel down at my bedside To recite my evening prayers. For if I've been good since morning, God who keeps the stars in place, Seems to smile and doesn't bother If I have a dirty face.

—Thomas E. Burke in Ave Maria.

Our London Letter

(Continued from page 4)

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The disgraceful scenes at Belfast on Saturday should have given pause to the English agitators who are making it their headquarters, and should also have opened the eyes of onlookers to the true character of the Ulster Protestant. The occasion of the outbreak was a football match between the Celtic Club whose members are Catholics and the Linfield Club who are Protestants. All had gone well till half time when as the Celts retired to the Pavilion a man on the Orange side, there were in all fifteen thousand spectators—heaved a brick at the players. Instantly there was a melee. As if by magic a Union Jack appeared at one end of the field, and a green and white banner at the other. A terrific row ensued in which all sorts of weapons were used and several persons, some hundreds, were injured. Certain incidents speak for themselves. While the Pavilion and grandstand in which were several ladies, huddled trembling in a corner, were wrecked by the Orange mob, the Celts supporters carefully refrained from injuring the dressing room of the visiting team. Neither team took part in the fight, some aspects of which were most brutal. A gang of Orange roughs got some men and boys down into a ditch and when the police reinforcements arrived were jumping on them and kicking them to death, despite the cries of the poor youngsters for mercy. The Celts eventually succeeded in driving the Orangemen off their ground and into their own quarter of the City. But all through Sunday night bands of Orange men and boys paraded the streets yelling insulting songs and epithets just outside the Catholic zone. Isolated and cowardly attacks on Catholic workmen at the shipyards have commenced again, the military have been called out and further trouble is feared. It is not in human nature and certainly not Celtic human nature to stand much more of this brutal provocation. If Irish Catholics were bent on persecution as they are represented, they could soon teach the Orange minority a lesson and it is thanks to the wise counsels of their Priests that they are keeping their temper so well. The enemies of the Church in England are hopeful of a flare up before long, because then they would attempt an open persecution of Catholics here, under the pretence of reprisals!

THE PROSELYTISER AGAIN. Irish girls are warned against a new Proselytising campaign which has been started. A circular is being sent to young Irish ladies, particularly in the country districts suggesting a conference "this month of intellectual, educated and leisured Irishwomen." With a view to deepen spiritual life and to study intellectual and social problems. No word is said about religion, but the organisers of the conference are all Protestant and "the practical work for others through girls clubs, temperance work and Societies for the betterment of rural life" which they propose are all so many vehicles for introducing a Protestant agency into Catholic villages. They have made the proposal with great care, in many cases seeking out young Catholic ladies in lonely districts where there are few recreations, and neighbours are scarce and where the girls are likely to welcome something new, if they have no suspicion of its real intention. Fortunately some of the Clergy are on the alert, and have pointed out the true nature of the harmless looking circular.

The obsequies of that beautiful Irish poet Father Mathew Russell of the Jesuit House in Gardiner Street were attended by immense congregations of sorrowing people. Priests came from all parts of Ireland and distinguished scholars from near and far, professors from Maynooth and the Universities, and literary men and women of note were all present, in addition to the members of the dead Priest's distinguished family. Nearly all the shops had signs of mourning, and the funeral procession to the cemetery was one of those impressive and spontaneous tributes which Dublin can so well show, all sorts and conditions of mourners being represented in every kind of vehicle, the end of the procession being brought up by a great crowd on foot. R. L. P.

SCOTTISH EVENTS.

The reopening of the Church of Our Lady of Good Aid, Motherwell, brought Archbishop MacIntosh to the parish for the occasion. The Church which has seen some service in the

faith has recently been thoroughly repaired and very handsomely redecorated within. A large congregation was present, and the special preacher for the occasion was Father Moss of the Franciscans, and Father McMahon of the Jesuits, the latter of whom dwelt on the marvellous spread of the faith in Scotland during recent years. Speaking of Motherwell it is rather amusing to hear that the irate Presbyterians of the district believe that Rome has captured the Board of Education for Scotland. A protest meeting was held in Motherwell a few days since against the Board's decision against the Dalziel local Board's dismissal of a teacher because she had embraced the Catholic faith. Bitter things were said of the higher authority and above all of the Church. It is feared that the "unco guid" of Dalziel will make the unfortunate convert's life a misery to her in many petty ways now that they are forced to reinstate her in the school.

Kirkintilloch has been honouring a popular priest, Father Theophilus Dolbeck, who has just celebrated his silver jubilee. Though a native of Belgium Father Dolbeck has spent all his Priestly career in Scotland and has made himself very much beloved in the various missions where he has been stationed. His work is characterized by that splendid fervour which makes Belgium such an ideally Catholic country and he has succeeded in imparting it to others. A large number of people including many old friends from former parishes gathered together for the celebration of the event and the jubilarian was presented with a beautiful illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns from his congregation.

Fall Fair Prize List.

(Continued from page 5)

SHEEP.

Class 17. Oxford or Medium Short Wool. Ram, 1 year or over—1st, James Thompson, Cloverville; 2nd, Norman Kirk, Clydesdale; 3rd, Thos. Ettridge, Parl Brook. Ram, under 1 year—1st, James Thompson, Cloverville; 2nd, James Carter, S. R. Road. Ewe or Wether over 1 year—1st, Alex. McPherson, Cloverville; 2nd, Dan Henderson, Copper Lake. Ewe or Wether under 1 year—1st, Alex. McPherson, Cloverville.

Class 18. Medium or Short Wool Grades. Ewe or Wether, 1 year or over—1st, Will McDearmid, Clydesdale; 2nd, Dan Henderson, Copper Lake; 3rd, Dan McPherson, Cloverville. Ewe or Wether, under 1 year—1st, Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook; 2nd and 3rd, Cameron Chisholm, Salt Springs. Special prizes donated by Royal Bank of Canada for best pen of three sheep—Taylor Bros.

SWINE.

Class 19. Yorkshire Pure Bred. Boar, 1 year old and over—1st, Rev. M. M. Doyle, Mount Cameron. Sow, 1 year and over—1st, Rev. M. M. Doyle, Mt. Cameron. Sow, under 1 year—1st, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

Class 20. Berkshire Pure Bred. Boar 1 year old and over—1st prize, Thos. Somers, Town. Sow 1 year and over—1st, Thos. Somers, Town; 2nd, Colin Chisholm, Ohio.

Class 22. Any Grade. Sow with Litter—1st, Will MacDearmid, Clydesdale; 2nd, Rev. M. M. Doyle. Sow or Barrow, 1 1/2 year—1st, Frank Dunn, L. S. River. Sow or Barrow under 6 months—1st, Frank Dunn; 2nd and 3rd, Colin Chisholm, Ohio.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Silver Medal, donated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for butter in tub or crock, not less than 15 lbs.—1st, Mrs. John J. Chisholm, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Clydesdale. Tub or crock butter, not less than 15 lbs.—1st, Mrs. Will McDearmid, Clydesdale; 2nd, Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 3rd, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 4th, Patrick Wall, Head Lochaber; 5th, Mrs. J. J. Chisholm, Briley Brook. Prints or fancy form, not less than 5 lbs. Butter—1st, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 2nd, Mrs. Will McDearmid, Clydesdale; 3rd, Mrs. John J. Chisholm, Briley Brook; 4th, Catherine E. McDonald, Briley Brook; 5th, Arch. Cameron, West Lochaber. Best cheese, private dairy, not less than 10 lbs.—1st, Mrs. John J. Chisholm, Briley Brook; 2nd, Mrs. D. R. McDonald, Addington Forks; 3rd, Mrs. W. J. Walsh, Fairmont; 4th, Isabel M. Chisholm, Clydesdale. Best 2 cheese, factory made, not less than 50 lbs.—1st, Glassburn factory, Geo. Vinten; 2nd, Marydale factory, Geo. Vinten.

Eaton Prize, best crock or tub of butter, not less than 10 lbs., exhibited by one who has not won an Eaton prize on any previous occasion, 95 piece dinner set, value \$10.—Mrs. Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

FRUIT.

Best collection of apples, not less than 10 varieties, named and labelled—1st, John Brown, West Lochaber; 2nd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 3rd, Angus McIsaac, Dunmore. Best collection of apples, not less than 5 varieties, named and labelled—1st, Taylor Bros., Town; 2nd, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Town; 3rd, F. Chapman, Church St. Best collection of preserved fruits, shown in glass—1st, Mrs. Henry Power, Town; 2nd, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Town. Best collection plums—1st, John Brown, West Lochaber; 2nd, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Town; 3rd, Taylor Bros. Best plate plums, any variety—1st, George H. Landry, L. S. River; 2nd, Henry Baxter, Addington Forks; 3rd, Taylor Bros. Best plate pears, any variety—1st, Taylor Bros.; 2nd, Wm. B. McIsaac, Town; 3rd, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Town.

Best plate weathy apples—1st, Taylor Bros.; 2nd, Angus McIsaac, Dunmore; 3rd, Hugh Somers, Sylvan Valley. Best plate Gravesteiner apples—1st, Taylor Bros.; 2nd, Hubert Smith, Clydesdale; 3rd, Mrs. Brothers, Town. Best plate Kings—1st, Geo. H. Landry, L. S. River; 2nd, W. B. McIsaac, Town. Kings—3rd, James Carter, S. R. Road.

Bishop Pippin—1st, Taylor Bros.; 2nd, Mrs. W. S. Archibald; 3rd, W. C. Crockett, Briley Brook. Blenheim—1st, Taylor Bros. St. Lawrence—1st, Harry Eadie, Clydesdale; 2nd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale. Baldwin—1st, Geo. H. Landry, L. S. River; 2nd, W. C. Crockett, Briley Brook. Emperor Alexander—1st, Rev. M. M. Doyle; 2nd, James Hulbert, Church Street.

Rubin Ribstons—1st, Taylor Bros. Golden Russett—1st, Mrs. W. S. Archibald; 2nd, Taylor Bros.; 3rd, Alex. Lee Cunningham. Spy—1st, Taylor Bros.; 2nd, W. C. Crockett. Duchess of Oldenburg—1st, Geo. H. Landry; 2nd, Herbert Smith. Any other fall variety 1st—W. B. McIsaac, Town; 2nd, J. R. Crockett, Briley Brook; 3rd, Duncan Fraser, L. S. River. Any other Winter variety, 1st—Geo. Vinten, L. S. River; 2nd, J. R. Crockett, Briley Brook; 3rd, Alex. Lee Cunningham. Donated by Foster Bros. best collection of Winter apples, \$2. Taylor Bros.

Acknowledgments.

- (For additional acknowledgments see page 5) Wm McDonald, Pinkietown 5/6 M A White, Winalpeg 1/0 Evelyn Hays, Herring Cove 1/0 Stephen McDonald, Livingston's Cove 1/0 Hugh R McDonald, James River 6/0 J H Cameron, Newton 1/50 George Cameron, Everett 1/50 Ian McEachern, Somerville 1/50 D W McDonald, Cloverville 1/00 A D Beaton, Dawson 1/00 J J McEllan, Regina 1/00 Dan A McLean, St. Paul 1/00 M S Louis L Landry, Desouasse 1/00 Annie Campbell, Hillsboro 1/00 Peter D McNeil, Sydney Mines 1/00 Simon A Boucher, Cape August 1/00 Geo Ryan, Alton 1/00 D B McDonald, River Denys Road 1/00 John A McDonald, Briley Brook 1/00 Rev R Beaton, Georgetown 2/00 Dan J Murphy, Cross Roads Ohio 2/00 Alex McDonald, Marydale 2/00 G McKinnon, Regina 2/00 Wm Fraser, Roxbury 1/50 David Sutton, Bayfield 2/00 Rev R McKenzie, Iona 1/00 D Mac N Martin, Antigonish 1/00 Rory J McNeil, New Waterford 2/00 Rev J Boger, Ottawa 1/00 Alex McDougal, West Virginia 2/00 John Garvie, Cross Roads Ohio 1/00 Rev D M Gillis, G-aco Bay 1/00 Mrs D A McLean, Carleton 7/5 Mrs D A Landry, Fomquet Station 1/00 A Cameron, Ganso 1/00 James Brphy, Morristown 1/00 Lydia Chisholm, St Peters 1/00 Henry Baxter, Addington Forks 1/00 A E Gora an, Regina 1/00 Rev C O Dwyer, Kenora, 1/00 Rev R J Gillis, St Peter, P E I 1/00 Mrs Frank Gaffney, Silver Centre 1/00 P McPherson, Kentville 1/00 D A McDonald, Lakevale 2/00 Thomas Cahill, Conway, P E I 1/00 Joseph Pichan, Fort Storden 2/00 Alex McNeil, Craigmore 2/00 Stephen Morrison, Mulgrave 1/00 Mrs Jessie McDonald, Fort Richmond 2/00 Mrs J A McDonald, Lower Earneys River 1/00 Dunean McIsaac, Seaton 3/30 P Druhan, Calgary 2/00 James G Nichols, Edmonton 1/00 Hector McIntyre, French Road 1/00 L J McGillivray, Rosedale, 1/50 Rev D M McDonald, English P E I 3/00 A. Benoit, Truro 1/00 W W Polson, Upper South River 1/00

THE WORLD'S WORK DEPENDS ON THE WORLD'S DIGESTION

From the captain of industry to the hod carrier—from milady in the auto to the woman with the scrubbing brush—the accomplishments of every one of us depend absolutely on the accomplishments of our stomachs. Backed by a good digestion, a man can give the best that is in him. When his stomach fails, he becomes a weakling. To this loss of power no one need submit. Right habits of eating, drinking, sleeping and exercise, aided by Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, will restore and maintain the full efficiency of the human mind and body. Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets contain the active principles needed for the digestion of every kind of food. They go to the assistance of the weakened stomach, and enable the sufferer, right from the start, to assimilate and get the benefit of the food eaten. With this assistance, the digestive organs regain their tone, and soon the use of the tablets is no longer necessary. If your stomach is not working properly, try Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, 50c. at your druggist's. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 145

FARM FOR SALE

The well known Farm on Church street, one mile from Town of Antigonish, consisting of 150 acres. It is well wooded and watered, and in good state of cultivation. Can be bought with or without stock or implements. Apply to HENRY KIRK, Church street, Antigonish.

NOTICE

To Farmers and Dealers

We will pay you HIGHEST CASH PRICES For Hides, Calfskins, Pelts Tallow, Wool and Furs. Please give us a trial before you sell elsewhere. COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y New Glasgow, N. S. 9-5-2m

RAISE GOOD SHEEP FOR REAL PROFIT

THE DAY OF THE RUNT IS PAST From Horses to Hogs the wise Farmer is improving his stock.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association are now co-operating to help you—the farmer of Canada—with your sheep problem. A Committee of experts appointed by the Government and accompanied by an authority on sheep from each Province have studied conditions in each locality. Their final reports show that this Province is particularly well suited to the raising of sheep, and further that it is one of the most profitable lines a farmer can take up.

Selections from the following Breeds will be offered for Sale:

- SHROPSHIRE, LEICESTERS, OXFORDS SOUTHDOWNS, COLTSWOLDS, DORSETS CHEVIOTS, LINCOLNS.

The Department of Agriculture and the sheep breeders' Association have specially selected a fine flock of these various breeds and will sell

200 Head at Auction

to farmers who intend to start raising sheep, or desire to improve the grade of their present flocks. Every ram is pure bred and registered in the Canadian National Live Stock Records. Every ewe is high-grade, between one and three years of age. All were selected by men who know the sheep business from A to Z. This venture is part of the broad plan to improve the live stock industry and is not meant to make money for any one but the farmers who purchase and breed from these fine specimens.

No reasonable bid will be refused but the number sold to any one person may be limited.

TERMS: CASH

The auction sales will be held in the Province at

- Yarmouth, September 25th, 2 p. m. Bridgewater, September 28th, 11 p. m. Inverness, October 1st, 2 p. m. North Sydney, October 3rd, 2 p. m. Antigonish, October 4th, 2 p. m. Truro, October 5th, 10 a. m.

Any additional information you desire can be secured from Mr. H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S., who co-operated with the Government's committee while investigating conditions in this province.

Be sure to attend at least one of these Auction Sales

Cut out and save this ad. as a reminder of the dates.

TO THE PUBLIC. FARM FOR SALE

We beg to announce that we have purchased the good will and interest of the EMPIRE LINIMENT Co. Ltd. and will supply the trade for this excellent Liniment from our factory at Middleton, where all orders should be addressed. C. GATES SON & CO. What says C. H. Purdy of Pea River, Warden of Digby County N. S.? I was a complete cripple with Rheumatism, saw EMPIRE LINIMENT advertised and tried it, after every known Liniment and Rheumatic cure. Here I am to-day, sound and well, after only using a few bottles. I recommend it to all sufferers. Don't be without it. C. H. PURDY. EMPIRE LINIMENT NONE BETTER. Just you try it. Sold by C. GATES SON & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S.

The well known and valuable farm at Clydesdale, Antigonish, owned by the undersigned, three miles from the Town, consisting of 175 acres of good upland. It is well wooded, and has a bountiful supply of good water. Also a timber lot, with good heavy material on the most of it, at Browns Mountain, about 2 1/2 miles from the above mentioned farm, is also offered for sale. WILLIAM McDERMOTT Clydesdale, Ant. FARM FOR SALE That well known and conveniently situated farm, owned by Mr. Lauchlin MacDonald, of Clydesdale, about four miles from the Town of Antigonish, containing 175 acres, (also an adjoining lot of 50 acres,) with the buildings, which are comparatively new. The house has water brought in from a never-failing spring. There is a brook running through the farm. Price and further particulars on application to the undersigned. F. H. MacPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., April 25th, 1912.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Entertainment Celtic Hall - page 8
Auction Sale - F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Oysters and Herring - Joseph C. Delorey, page 8
Horses for Sale - Daniel Mullins, page 8
Notice - Joseph A. Wall, page 8
Horses Wanted - D. Fraser, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

AN ICED REFRIGERATOR CAR, equipped with meat hooks, will leave Mulgrave for Halifax each Wednesday, until further notice.

BISHOP MORRISON was the guest of the Knights of Columbus of Charlottetown at a social on Wednesday evening of last week.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MACDONALD of Victoria, B. C., is at Ottawa this week, representing his Province at a meeting of the Canadian Archbishops.

AN ERROR inadvertently occurred in the paragraph in our last issue, referring to the proceedings of the Court at Arichat.

QUITE A TIDY LITTLE SUM was added to the Building Fund of the local hospital by the efforts of the young ladies during tag days, \$94 being netted from the coffee and sandwiches and \$200 by the sale of tags.

MR. JOHN Weir of Halifax, Organizer of the Society for the Care and Protection of the Feeble-Minded, is in Town, in the interests of the Organization.

ST. FRANCIS' XAVIER COLLEGE. - Dr. Louis G. Hunt of London, England, offers a prize in money for the best essay on "Canada's Future Political Position in the Empire."

SUPREME COURT. - The October setting of the Supreme Court commences on Tuesday next. Hon. Justice Graham is expected to preside.

Archibald vs. The Hygienic Fresh Milk Co., an action for alleged breach of contract, by dismissal from employment. T. R. Robertson, Halifax, for plaintiffs; C. P. Chisholm for defendants.

Pettipas vs. Myette, action for damages for trespassing on lands at Tracadie, R. R. Griffin for plaintiff; C. P. Chisholm for defendant.

Robert D. McKenzie vs. The Scotia Lumber and Shipping Co., Ltd., an action for damages for illegal conversion of lumber, J. A. Wall for plaintiff; R. R. Griffin for defendant.

Martha Elizabeth Whitman vs. Mary L. Atkins et al, an action for declaration of ownership of a building at Mulgrave, J. A. Wall for plaintiff; D. P. Floyd for defendant.

"THE MAN OF THE HOUR." - In "The Man of the Hour" Klark Urban will appear to-night at the Celtic Hall. The author of the play has mixed love and politics in an absorbing manner.

PERSONALS. Mr. R. Griffin, barrister, has moved his office to the A. J. McDonald building.

Rev. J. N. Joy, P. P., Port-au-Port, Newfoundland, was in Town for several days of the past week.

Mrs. Fredrick Mattie of Mattie Settlement is the guest of her son, F. J. Mattie of New Glasgow.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. P. Brophy of Mulgrave, arrived home on Tuesday, after spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in Boston.

Mr. Arch. A. Chisholm of Boston, formerly of Antigonish Town, was here last week for a few days.

Dr. Kennedy, of Boston, a native of the Upper South River, Antigonish, spent a week recently in the County, visiting his former home and old-time friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKinnon and child of New Glasgow are visiting Mrs. McKinnon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. MacGillivray, College Street.

Mr. W. J. McDonald of Cloverville, Ant., is home from Revelstoke, B. C., having brought home to Cape George the body of Joseph McInnis, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by a railway accident.

In May last, the Association assumed the responsibility of installing a plant of the most approved type to supply gas to the University laboratories, and at a meeting of the Executive held on Monday, the 30th ultimo, final arrangements were made to have the plant installed at an early date.

HYMENEAL. - The church of "The Immaculate Conception," Mabou, on Wednesday, the 11th September, was the scene of a most interesting and happy event when Miss Mary Bell Cameron of Mabou, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Cameron, was married to David A. McIsaac of Inverness Town.

ST. ANN'S Church, Thorburn, was the scene of a happy matrimonial event on the 25th inst., when Miss Anna Brennan, one of Thorburn's most popular young ladies, became the bride of Mr. Philip Ryan.

Mr. R. Griffin, barrister, has moved his office to the A. J. McDonald building.

Rev. J. N. Joy, P. P., Port-au-Port, Newfoundland, was in Town for several days of the past week.

Mrs. Fredrick Mattie of Mattie Settlement is the guest of her son, F. J. Mattie of New Glasgow.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. P. Brophy of Mulgrave, arrived home on Tuesday, after spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in Boston.

Mr. Arch. A. Chisholm of Boston, formerly of Antigonish Town, was here last week for a few days.

Dr. Kennedy, of Boston, a native of the Upper South River, Antigonish, spent a week recently in the County, visiting his former home and old-time friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKinnon and child of New Glasgow are visiting Mrs. McKinnon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. MacGillivray, College Street.

Mr. W. J. McDonald of Cloverville, Ant., is home from Revelstoke, B. C., having brought home to Cape George the body of Joseph McInnis, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by a railway accident.

Gasolene, cylinder oil, cup grease, lubricating oil, etc., at Bonner's. \$25 loads cut kindling for sale and delivery at once - T. J. Bonner.

Fresh beef, sugar-cured hams, and breakfast bacon at Whidden's.

Cheese rennet, whole sale and retail at headquarters, Bonner's.

Wanted at once - Boy to go to school and do chores for his board. Address, Box 410, Town.

Found, on road to St. Andrew's a parcel of shoes. Apply at Casket Office.

Lost, on Asylum Road, a sheath knife. Finder please leave it at the Casket office.

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction, on the premises of the undersigned, at Clydesdale, on

SATURDAY, The 12th October, inst., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

- 1 Mare, 7 years old, good worker and driver.
4 Milch Cows, 2 farrow. 4 Yearlings.
3 Calves. 12 Head Sheep.
1 Mowing Machine. 1 Horse Rake.
1 Double Working Wagon, with shafts and pole.
1 Set Bobsleds. 2 Riding Wagons.
2 Buffalo Robes.
1 Spring Tooth and 1 Spike Tooth Harrow.
1 Set Double Working Harness.
1 Sleigh. 1 Tip Cart.
And a lot of odds and ends usually found on a farm.

TERMS OF SALE - Twelve months' credit on notes with approved security for all sums over \$5.00, under this amount cash.

JOHN W. MACDONALD, F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer. Clydesdale, N. S., October 1st, 1912.

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY 8th day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m.

on the premises of the undersigned, at Arisaig, the following goods and chattels:

- 1 Horse, 11 years old. 2 Cows, Farrow
2 Heifers, 2 years old.
2 Heifers, 1 year old. 1 Calf.
1 Sow. 10 Head Sheep.
1 Tip Cart and Truck.
1 Riding Wagon. 1 Raking Machine.
1 Set Harrows. 1 Plow.
1 Set Working Harness.
1 Set Riding Harness. 100 bus. Oats.
5 Tons Straw. 1 Sharples Separator.
1 Sewing Machine. 1 Extension Table
6 Dining Room Chairs.
6 Kitchen Chairs. 1 Lounge.
1 Rocking Chair. Bedsteads.
1 Kitchen Stove. 1 Heater.
Other household articles and farming implements.

TERMS - Twelve months' credit on approved notes. Cash for sums under four dollars.

MRS. JOHN C. McDONALD.

NOTICE

The books of account, promissory notes, etc., of Dr. W. Huntley Macdonald, who will be absent for some months, are at the office of the undersigned, who will receive payments thereon.

Antigonish, Oct. 2, 1912, JOSEPH A. WALL, Barrister.

Oysters and Herring

Choice Tracadie hand-picked oysters for sale, also a lot of choice Tor Bay Herring in half barrels.

JOSEPH C. DELOREY, Merchant, Tracadie

Horses for Sale

A splendid mare, 10 years old, good in carriage or on farm, weighs between ten and eleven hundred. Also a four year old horse (from Maid's King) trained for carriage, about same weight as above. Apply to DANIEL MULLINS, Monk's Head Or to HOWARD McNAIR, Town.

ONE NIGHT ONLY To-Night KLARK-URBAN CO.

In George Broadhurst's greatest success

The Man of the Hour

Two years in New York Six Months in Boston Six months in Chicago Six months in Philadelphia ALL SPECIAL SCENERY

5 Big Vaudeville Acts

Prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Seats on Sale at Opera House.

R. R. Griffin, B.A.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, and NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: - A J McDonald's Building. ANTIGONISH, N

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of John Graham, Harbor Road, Ant. Co., on

TUESDAY, OCT. 8th commencing at 2 o'clock p. m.

- 5 Milch Cows. 1 Fat Cow.
3 Steers, 2 1/2 years old.
1 Heifer, 2 1/2 years old, with calf.
1 Heifer, 2 years old.
3 Yearling Heifers. 2 Yearling Steers
4 Calves. 30 Tons of Hay.
6 Tons Straw.

TERMS: - 12 months' credit on approved notes with security. F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.

WANTED

Contractor to haul about 600 M feet lumber from Big Marsh to Lakevale, part on wheels, balance on snow. Correspond with

ROY A. SMITH, 95 Le Marchant St., Halifax

Pickling Supplies

The pickling season is now here, and we have a large stock of

Pure Apple Cider Vinegar

(the best kind for pickling) which we sell, wholesale or retail, at lowest prices. We also have all the other supplies for pickling, such as

Onions, Tomatoes, Peppers Pickling Spice, Etc., Etc.

and if you want anything in the Grocery Line

give us a call, and we will supply you at lowest prices for cash or produce.

D. R. GRAHAM

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Guysboro, Mulgrave, Port Hawkesbury

THOMAS J. WALLACE OPTICIAN

with a full equipment, including a Geneva Retinoscope and Ophthalmometer, will be at

GRANT'S HOTEL, Guysboro, October 9th SEASIDE HOTEL, Mulgrave, October 10th FARQUHAR HOUSE, Pt. Hawkesbury, Oct. 11

Eyes Examined Free

Thos. J. Wallace

Fall and Winter Goods NOW IN.

CLOTHING

Men's and boys' Winter Suits, Overcoats, Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Etc.

UNDERWEAR

Men's medium and heavy weight all wool Unshrinkable Underwear. Also heavy fleec lined underwear for men, youths and boys.

TOP SHIRTS

A large range in heavy drills, tweeds and flannels.

HATS and CAPS

Our fall and winter lines are now in.

FOOTWEAR

Winter Footwear mostly in. Balance arriving daily.

Reliable Goods, Values Unsurpassed D. D. McDONALD

SICK CALL OUTFITS

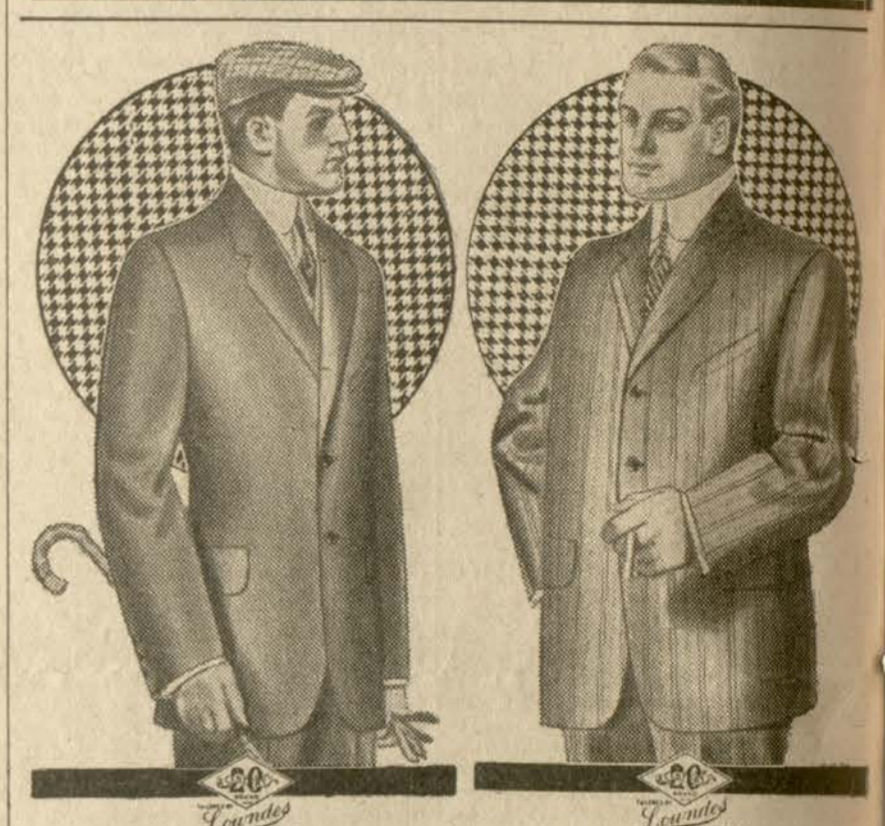
We are placing on sale twenty only Sick Call Outfits for the home at a special price \$4.50

These consist of crucifix, two candlesticks, two wax candles, holy water font, bottle and sprinkler, two plates, spoon, absorbing cotton, cup, and two purificators, all packed in a silk-lined, polished hardwood case, neatly trimmed with brass. Sent to any part of Canada, express prepaid, on receipt of \$4.50. Address J. J. M. LANDY 405 Yonge St., Toronto

HARDWARE Now in Stock At D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISHES, BRANDRAM BROS. WHITE LEAD, PURE LINSEED OIL and TURPENTINE, TARRED and DRY SHEETHING PAPER, CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER and SELENITE, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and CAULKS, BAR IRON and STEEL, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES and WOODWORK, BARN DOOR ROLLERS and TRACK, SHOT GUNS and AMMUNITION, PARLOR, HEATING and COOK STOVES, TINWARE and ENAMELWARE, STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, RUBEROID ROOFING, ONE and TWO PLY. Also a large stock of SHELF HARDWARE at Lowest Prices.

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH



The Thin Man and The Stout Man

We can give a perfect fit to every man, it matters not what his weight or height is. This is one of the startling achievements of the 20th Century Brand Tailors, and all we ask is an opportunity to prove it. Put us to the test. Put it to us to prove this assertion in every particular.

Sole Agent for Antigonish Palace Clothing Company

Handsome Style Book showing twenty New Suit and twenty New Overcoat Models free on request.

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

Manufacturers of DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

Sharples Separators

I have received for this season another Car of Sharples Tubular Cream Separators

The value of this machine has been proven time and again and I need not remind prospective buyers of their excellence, more than to say that my prices and terms are the best, and that the machine is above all others. When buying a machine from me, you do not have to deal with a foreign firm. The separators I sell are bought outright, and before buying another make you would save money by calling on me or writing.

I will take all kinds of produce in payment at full market price. Thomas Somers ANTIGONISH

Horses Wanted

Two good working horses for sale, or to exchange for drivers. I will pay cash for any difference between horses. D. FRASER, Manager Sears Livery

OYSTERS

I can supply you with good, fresh oysters after the first of October. Send your order in any time. ABRAHAM MYETTE, Tracadie, N. S. 9-26-1mo.

LAMBS

Will take lambs and fat sheep any day, except Fridays and Saturdays. HIGHEST PRICES. HALEY'S MARKET.