Sixtieth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, October 24, 1912.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912.

We defy any man to put together the war news despatches now appearing every day and make sense of

Now that the world's series in baseball is ended, perhaps the papers can give more time to scrting out the war news. It needs it badly.

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It is more dangerous to be President of the United States-or even, it appears, to be a candidate for that office-than to be a king in Europe.

We agree in most of what is said about "the idle rich." But idleness is not confined to the rich. No good can come of pretending that it is.

The mother of the first colored priest ordained for the United States, died recently. She was born a slave, as was also her husband.

Catholic readers will regret to learn that Canon Sheehan, author of those charming Catholic novels, "My New Curate," and "Luke Delmege," is very

Mr. John M. O'Neill says America is one of the strongholds of the Catholic Church. If he means the United States, we wonder what he means by a "stronghold "?

with them is, at present, that they their attention to Canada. fly downwards so often, and hit so hard when they stop.

If Calvin or Knox or Chalmers could come alive, and read in a Presbyterian paper a reference to "a young Anglican priest," we should like to be there to hear his remarks.

All the world heard of the 80th birthday of Lord Roberts of Kandahar with interest. The people of the Empire he has served so well unite in congratulating him.

The votes-for-women champions in England are at present engaged in hair-pulling amongst themselves, so whole for a while.

The British Unionist party will drop They would not care to encourage trouble-breeders when the situation in come on soon.

Counterfeit banknotes are becoming quite common. People should be on the watch for them. Five dollar notes of the Dominion Bank, Series B. 251,083, are the latest we have heard of. Bankers will advise in any case of doubt.

A Nova Scotian minister is being sent by the Presbyterian Church as a missionary to the Ruthenians. We hope he will be warned by exposures heretofore made, and not attempt the Presbyterian Mass.

A very fit work for our Catholic societies is this-to watch the sale and circulation of unclean literature and pictures, and to suggest to the dealers that if they want to handle that dirty stuff, they will lose a good many decent customers.

Mr. John M. O'Neill has not answered our question as to whether he was once a Catholic, and under what circumstances he left the Church. We don't know. But it is an item of information in which his own readers might be interested.

The lady who is at the head of the Children's Bureau of the United States is spoken of by the press as

"guardian of the next generation." a Socialist paper in Schenectady, N. people, as compared with the English stantiation; nor in Hell. What he complished. We wished to show our The Catholic Church never gives up respectable or estimable.

The Paris police dealt rather summarily with a proposed agitation there by English votes for women agitators. The French legal system is, on the whole, tyraunical, but for some purposes it works well.

The news despatches concerning the Balkan war exhibit the same bewildering uncertainties of meaning, of facts, places and dates which marked the war news during the Spanish - American war and the war between Russia and Japan.

A news item from Chicago tells of a couple who got a marriage license twelve years ago, then had a quarrel; and only now have appeared to be married-on this old license. Score one more point for the Catholic Church's way of doing things.

The Brooklyn Tablet quotes Rev. 1 Plover in the Trentino as saying that Saint Cassian taught stenography in the year 370. The system seems to have been, at that time, one sign or character for each word. Saint Cassian was a bishop and died a martyr.

If Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro solve the long-standing problem of Turkish misgovernment of Christians, they will have settled, though by the lamentable means of bloody war, a matter which the statesmanship of the Christian nations ought to have settled many years ago.

Readers of this paper, in common with all mankind, will be sorry to hear that Signor Marconi, of "wireless" fame, is likely to lose the sight of one eye, as a result of an accident. He is a young man, and it is a pity that anything should hamper or hinder him in his career of great and world-wide usefulness.

The Montreal Star has made a canvass in that city, amongst the women, on the subject of votes for women, and reports them against it about ninety per cent, to ten per An aviator says that aeroplanes will cent. Poor encouragement for the fly 200 miles an hour. The trouble English agitators who are turning

> There are now more than 800 cases docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States-enough to consume the time of the court for two years if no new cases come up. What the American court system need is not 'recall" but an intelligent and workable method of handling business and disposing of it.

It is reported that within the past few weeks, the Maritime Provinces have been scoured by agents of the white slave traffic. No mercy should he shown to those beasts. The police and magistrates everywhere should be keenly on the watch for them, and perhaps shop windows will be left all decent citizens have the duty to aid in detecting them.

American periodicals are agitating North-East Ulster for the present. questions concerning their courts of justice. They have too many appeals, and too many delays. It surprises us Europe is such a general war may that Americans do not see, however, that their judiciary is too closely attached to politics now. How can they remedy that by making it still more a political institution?

> British officials, with a gunboat, are making a demonstration in China, at a point where resistance has been made to the landing of opium. A treaty is being broken, they say. Probably that is so. When Canada has fifty million people and controls the Empire, we shall consent to no such coercive treaties.

> A couple got married in Los Angeles, Calfornia, recently, who agreed with each other to terms which would not only make their attempted marriage void by ecclesiastical law, but probably by the law of the land, Almost every form of unbelief, or false belief, ever known in the worldhas struck in some way at marriage.

The Catholic Federation in New Zealand has started a crusade against Much has been done in other evil literature, on lines similar to the direction in that half century. What movement which, not long ago, was so effective in Ireland. The New Zealand Tablet says they have asked the cooperation of the Protestant bodies, and that their invitation has been well received.

that job to any State official, however that city, has resigned, and repudiated silent." It is true. Travellers in this year.

> the pictures of it presented in the daily press, how great the contempt we should feel for the human race! Only the abnormal, for the most part, is dealt with by the press. The murders, the thefts, the iniquities of all kinds, are emphasized. We must look elsewhere for the virtues, the graces, the gladdening, heartening thing new, strange, odd; something items in the affairs of men.

interesting himself in the Esquimaux, is credited with the statement that "a live Esquimo without salvation is better than a dead Esquimo with to a prophet. salvation." We hope he did not say anything so foolish; but, however that may be, something just as foolish was said in the 16th century when some of the "Reformers" said that the Turk was better than the Pope.

Socialist writers of the ignorant but popular kind, who fill the columns of papers, have a strange idea of the function of Christianity and the freedom of mankind. Priests and ministers do not go out to sand-bag pegligent Christians, load them on a dray, and carry them to Church. They are free to come or to stay away. The man who is willing to he chooses.

Germany, father of Socialism, still manages to set the pace of unrest. At recent convention in Chemnitz, there was a bitter fight for supremacy among the Revisionist or Conserv-ative, the Marxist or Theoretical, and the Radical functions. Left to them-selves, the Socialists will demonstrate that pure democracy is not only a lovely dream but a hideous nightmare. -Brooklyn Tablet.

The Lane colony in Paraguay, about 20 years ago, is an object lesson in

With a population about the same as Scotland, Ireland is saddled with a police force twice as large, and pays \$5,000,000 a year more for its upkeep. Her judicial system costs her \$1,000,000 a year more than Scotland's, her total | the medical profession a failure? cost of government is nearly twice as much, and she supports five times as many officals. If she cannot do better than that with Home Rule it is a hard case indeed. - Register-Extension.

This is a small matter, in comparison | he spoke as follows: with others that call attention; but it is one reason for Home Rule.

At Keir Hardie's reception in New York, we are told, "The Hall was draped in flags of all the colleges, and college girls dressed in white with red audience." We know that not "all the colleges" were so dishonored; but that any colleges were so represented is sufficient to cause us to reflect on the value and utility of much of what is fondly called educa-

Sir George Askwith, addressing the Canadian Club at Montreal, said some very true things. - He said, in concluding, "Settlement implies an agreement. Agreements cannot have a lasting progress on a basis of broken faith." That is not a new discovery. Leo XIII. stated the Christian principles which underlie both sides of the labor question, years ago. And he was not the first, by many dozens of Popes, to assert them, fight for them, and denounce those who violated

Socialism gives to the people a heavy crop of promies. What is the good of promises? Ask the soap-box orator to tell you what Socialism has done for mankind, when, where and how it has done it. Do not take general statements. Ask for names, places, descriptions, and dates, authorities and references. Be businesslike in this matter. It is now about half a century since Karl Marx began to dabble in the thing. has Socialism done? Let us know what answers you get.

The young Prince of Wales is re-

the Socialists. He says: "The longer France, Spain and Italy always I stayed the more disgusted I became notice this. Britishers are a sadwith the delusion and inconsistency of faced and grim people. Notice the Socialism as I beheld it." He is the | toil-hardened sailors who come ashore fifth prominent Socialist to abandon from foreign ships. They sing, they the Socialist Mayor administration laugh, the irrepressible high spirits and light hearts are in evidence. You rarely hear a Britisher sing at If the world were judged merely by his work; the others do it usually.

The so-called expert criticism of new books is frequently as senseless as the books themselves. In the 18th century, Voltaire and his school were "the fashion" in Europe. The fashions have changed several times since then. But the craze for somewith big query marks stuck all through it, is widespread. A writer A Protestant divinity who has been | who struggles through 500 pages to show that no one knows anything for certain, and he himself least of all, is hailed with applause as almost equal

Will there be a general European war? No one knows. But few can fail to perceive the danger at present, What will it be like if it comes? No one knows; but it will be full of great surprises. War was once a wellknown thing; but there was not a battle between two fleets between Trafalgar and the battle of the Sea of Japan : and the latter battle was not a sufficient test of the effect of the mighty changes that have taken place since Nelson's day in the armoring and equipment of warships. Nor can we suppose that all the new lessons made necessary by the change pay the eternal penalty may do what in military equipment for land fighting were learned in the Boer war.

Mr. John M. O'Neill and other shallow Socialists see in the sinful condition of the world, the failure of Christianity. A man is wounded, or has an abscess or a tumor. An hospitable ambulance drives up and he is invited to go to an hospital. He refuses. A trained nurse offers her services: he insults her. A surgeon comes to him. He beats the surgeon and smashes his instruments. He Socialistic theories in process of being | dies. Does his death prove the failure of surgery? Physicians warn us that we are susceptible to disease and that small-pox or tuberculosis are likely to attack us in certain places or conditions. We laugh at them. We sicken. We die. Does that prove

> The Duke of Connaught indicated a very possible danger for Canada, particularly for Wester Canada when

Brandon, Man., October 17 .- Summing up his western tour, His Royal Highness offered a note of warning against the results of overconfidence, saying:-

"That development sometimes overruns what is good for health and strength is as true the history of a college girls dressed in white with red sashes and caps acted as ushers and distributed Socialistic literature to the audience." We know that not "all pains" are apparent in case of any young country in the form of overspeculation and consequent temporary and local distress. The general health in both cases remains unimpaired, though the pain may be acute.

"That there is danger of such over-speculation in the Dominion is undeniable, but the wealth of the country and the energy of the Canadian people are sufficient to minimize any harm that may be done."

Mr. John M. O'Neill says there are "countless thousands of Catholics in the United States who are Socialists." We hope the business of the Socialistic state, when its time comes, will be done with better arithmetic than this. "Countless thousands" sounds to us too much like some of the figures that have been sent out from Ulster lately. - Christianity has been attacked, first and last, by some very able men. Their ability did nothing for mankind, but, still, some of them had ability. But the Socialist leaders, journalists, and soap-box orators, in general, have neither ability, honesty, nor average decency. They may fascinate a straggling Catholic, here or there; but they will always be able to count their perverts, easily. Someone has been sending us this paper; and we have only paid attention to it because apparently someone wishes us to do so, and also because the paper itself is a fair sample of the sort of stuff the Socialists are feeding out to the

whether he realized that sin began when there were only two people in been well received.

Ben S. Henry, business manager of

below the gaiety, the good cheer, the vim, the joy in doing the set task" which mark the French Ben S. Henry, business manager of Ben S. He says he does not believe it. He adds that he does not believe it. He adds that

West. We have done it, sufficiently: already prepared to drop him and his paper, now ask him whether he bements; or in any future live. Let them find out if there is any religious or moral nerve in him anywhere which can possibly be pricked up to something remotely resembling conscience or a sense of responsibility. But men who believe in God and an eternal life of reward or punishment, will hardly wish to await his answers to those questions before cutting loose from him and his foolish and evil paper.

Since writing the notes concerning John M. O'Neill and his "magazine," published in this issue, we have received another copy, in which he finds fault with Archbishop Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, for his answer to a man who made inquiries of him about Socialism. With the gentle good manners, which, we suppose, we may take as forecasting the ideal relations in the Socialistic state, Mr. John M. O'Neil refers to the Delegate as "Bonzano." We have said he "finds fault," He has the standard and usual Socialistic way of finding fault-the style of the ruffian and the assurance of the hardy and unblushing rowdy. Catholics who will even buy or read a paper which treats a holy and learned representative of the Pope in this manner are acting in a very wrong and dangerous manner. They cannot afford to do it. The Apostolic Delegate says that Socialism, besides being a political party, is an anti-Christian sect." Mr. John M. O'Neill contradicts him. The Delegate will now please be quiet.

We hear of all kinds of theories nowadays. Some people think life can be created by chemistry; some that it can be prolonged indefinitely by human means. Some think that eggs can be made out of the air or something that is in the air; some, that people may be taught to live with, practically, no food at all. Some think that the right to marry should be restricted to healthy people : some, that people whom some physician says are incurable, should be killed. Some think that there is no future life; some, that there are many have already passed through many, at the Socialist bar. is incurably bad; some, that all that is needed to fix it up is soap and water. Some think that all that we do is predetermined and fated; some, that all our ways may be changed by blowing shining soap bubbles before our eyes. Some think that the millenium of world-wide brotherhood and mutual compassion and love, is close at hand; some, that the savage still predominates in man and always will do so. There is no end to the varieties and the vagaries of error. God is in the world, and the world knows Him not. He comes into His own, and His own receive Him not.

The Ottawa Cilizen says: THREE LIVES FOR ONE.

"In Halifax three men are to be banged for the murder of one. This seems to be exceeding even the "life for a life" limit of earlier if not more barbarous times. If fifty had killed the one, should the fifty have died? Or is it not time that the law of revenge gave place to a kindlier and a juster law?"

We suppose this refers to the Graves case, which happened in Kings County. There never was any "law of revenge" in British criminal justice. The whole question is, the protection of the people. And how the people would be protected by allowing murderers to escape the gallows when they do their bloody work in gangs, puzzles us. How is the crime different, in the case of a gang or group of criminals? If the Citizen says that one life is a sufficient forfeit, we might agree; but that leaves the question, which of the three lives is is the more delighted; but she does not to be selected as the forfeit? Where all are in equal guilt, that question cannot be satisfactorily answered. Should we, therefore, say that no life shall be forfeited, and thus make murder by a gang safer, or less punishable, than We asked Mr. John M. O'Neill murder by an individual? The Citizen might think it over again.

Y., owned by the Socialist mayor of people, who are "phlegmatic and does believe, he does not say. We are readers how little of the spirit of true not much interested. We wanted to reform breathed in the pages of the show what sort of person was handling average Socialist newspaper. We had the sucking bottle of Socialism for the to talk to the fellow in as near an perhaps unsuspecting miners of the approach to his own language as we could bring ourselves to put on paper. but Mr. John M. O'Neill is not through | He had no right to complain of that, yet. Let his readers, if they are not We are a product of a system which Socialism is going to reform. The reformers should show us better ways. lieves in God; in the ten command- All the gentleness, the charity, the love for erring fellowmen, the calmness of spirit, which Socialism is to bring to every man in the world, are exemplified in his answer. He says of us : "Slobbering idiocy"; "saintly sinner"; "slush scribbler"; "senseless drivel"; "imbecile"; "this old earth a raging and roaring hell"; "scurrilous vituperation"; "debasing propagator of defamation and slander"; "epithets of the bar-room and the brothel"; "verbal filth"; "dip his pen in a sewer"; "pin-head"; "calloused heart"; "kneel in worship at the shrine of the gods of mammon"; "subsidized editors"; "wear the mask of religion to cover the cowardly traits of a libel on manhood." In this spirit, Socialism sets out to reform

> We once knew a law student who used to start endless discussions amongst his fellow-students by means. very similar to those by which Socialists try to draw us into endless arguments. This young man used to say -"Such and such a thing is law. Show me that it isn't." Ardent young men swallowed the bait, and were presently involved in trying to prove a negative against an affirmative proposition which had no support but the word of a wag. At last, one day, a cooler head offered the suggestion-"Suppose you show us that that is the law." Then the thing was ended. Socialists are just the same in their methods. They assert ten thousand things, call them facts, whereas they are "the baseless fabric of a dream," and then clamor wildly for a challenged world to come forward and show that their assertions are not so. Sensible men are not to be caught by any such nonsense. The man who says that a thing is so must prove it. In civilized countries, men will not judge the ownership of a chicken. seriously and in a responsible state of mind, on anything but proof. Socialism has never even commenced to prove its assertions. Commenced the day before yesterday or so, by a set of irresponsible faddists and cranks, it now has the impudence to future lives before us, and that we call on Christianity to prove its case

> > A correspondent of the Presbyterian Witness asked whether there are no means to stop "Sunday work, Sunday driving, and other deviltry, which are carried on," etc., etc. With much of the Witness' answer, we agree. There should be no Sunday work for the mere making of money. But, in the name of common sense, why does not the Witness at once draw for its inquirer the distinction between the vital and the comparatively unimportant, Is a drive on Sunday necessarily evil?" No doubt, Sunday amusements may easily be carried to such lengths as to be a serious flaw in the observance of the day. But, it is a lamentable fact that thousands have been "scared" out of observing the Sunday by the artificial and unnecessarily strict exclusion from that day of things which are trivial, if not, indeed, wholly innocent. We do not justify them for shying off, but the fact remains. The Catholic Church insists absolutely on attendance at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass once on Sunday forenoon. She counsels, and very successfully, attendance at an evening service. She recommends pious reading for that day; but she does not forbid some innocent recreation during the day, insisting at the same time that her people remember at all times what day it is, and be moderate and restrained. She does not ask them to mope and sit in their homes all day. If any choose to give the whole day to good works, prayers, or to take part in the teaching in Sunday Schools the demand it.

After a delay of fifteen months the United States Government has at length paid to Canada the \$100,000 sgreed to in connection with the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911.

Ex-President Roosevelt i I thought to be out of danger, the bulle w und showing no bad symptoms. He hopes

Home Talks and Other Talks.

(Louisa May Dalton, in Ave Maria,)

THE OLD PHILOSOPHER'S OPINION. is crooked, it is another thing to straighten it," I observed to the old philosopher. "What, speaking young person to know!

"How to behave," he answered quickly. "It was only yesterday that I heard a high school teacher declaring that manners were 'played out.' She was right in the main. When I was a youngster I never dared to sit down uninvited in the presence of my father and mother: nowadays if the fathers and mothers find unoccupied chairs to sit upon they are lucky."

"But surely you consider the rudiaccount than dancing-mas'er manners!"

4.No, I don't. Washington was Piete. an indifferent speller, but he was no less a gentleman when, rather than be outdone in politeness by a slave, knights of the Middle Ages left their never heard them accused of a lack of manliness. Learning is well enough, but courtesy should come first. It is more vital, - one of the minor virtues. Boorish manners break up families, drive children from home, poison the domestic atmosphere, and kill content. A home whose inmates bid each other "Good morning!" and have a "Thank you!" ready on their lips, is one where pain is bravely endured, and which no disaster can ruin. And a Monte di-Pieta in that town. courtesy is a weapon of defence as well as a consoler. Your enemy wants to fight, but be studiously polite to him and he will run away."

"Some of the greatest secundrels that ever lived," I mildly ventured, "have been fine gentlemen outwardly. A highwayman is no less purse. Aaron Burr-

he, like many other unpopular people, has had more obloquy than he deserves. If the duel had resulted differently, Hamilton would have been the execrated one."

"You knew Burr, did you not!"

"Yes," rejoined the old Philosopher, a reminiscent look coming into his face. "I was a lad of

far away, and that over the long which-if the pledge has been sold bridge of the years a voice that had for more than the sum originally greeted a timid lad still resounded.

silence, "are simply the outward If no such claim is made, the money sign of an inward disposition. If is given to the Assistance Publique, you force yourself to speak kindly, a charitable institution for the relief you will end by feeling so, just as of the poor in France, somewhat you feel reverent when you bend the similar in system to the English knee Externals are more than most | Charity Organization. of us admit I do not, however, refer to 'dancing master manners,' as you intimated. One of the most beautiful instances of politeness that I recall would have startled a professor of eliquette. Mrs. S, of Baltimore, invited a caller, a timid young countryman, to stay to luncheon. When at the table she observed that he shovelled the food into his mouth with his knife; so, in order that he might not know that his proceeding was not conventional, she calmly did the same. To her shocked daughters she afterwards remarked: 'My dears, there were ladies and gentlemen before there were forks."

"But," I said, "it might have saved him future trouble if he had learned his lesson in that kind com- Then add enough boiling (or prepany."

## The Origin of Pawn Offices.

The legacy of four thousand pounds recently bequeathed by the Mix thoroughly and pour some of Marquis de Guerry for the redemp- the milk of lime into the crock. Allow tion of objects pledged by the poor to become quite cold. Put in the at the Paris pawnbroking establish- eggs which must be clean and fresh ments, is an act of charity of a kind and have perfect shells. Add enough by no means uncommon in France, and one which is worthy of the religious origin of the Mont de-Piete. When M. Santos-Dumont, the pioneer of mechanical flight, won the M. Deutsch de la Meurthe prize of four thousand pounds, he gave half the amount for a purpose similar to that to which the Marquis de Guerry's legacy has just the money should be used for the redemption of articles of actual by no means uncommon in France, to the mik of lime to cover them.

benevolent and humanitarian in fluence of the Church has been from a secular point of view, do you ruthlessly swept away. There, too, consider it most important for a the State pawn offices-and every establishment of the kind is State eroperty in France-still retain their title of Mont-de-Piete, or Mount of Plety; although it is doubtful if the Peneral public pauses to-day to think how the term originated.

One of the symbols of St. Bernardine of Siena is a green hill composed of three mounds, with either a cross, or a standard bearing an image of the dead Christ, on be put away the same day they are two form, as it were, a pedestal. ments of an education of more The Italians call this image a Pieta; hence the name Monte di-Pieta; which in France became Mont-de-

In every large city in which he gave a sermon, St. Bernardine founded a Mount of Piety, or society he raised his hat to his gardner. The for lending small sums to the very poor on triffing pledges. Before his learning to their clerks, but I have death, branch societies had spread ation. The air cell at the large end all over Italy, and he saw the system adopted in France as well. The honor of founding the pawn office is said to have been shared with St. Bernardine of Siena by another monk of the same name-Blessed Bernardine of Feltri. Indeed, some writers seem to place him first in the field. Mention is made of him as preaching, in the year 1488, in the church of Santa Croce at Florence, on the necessity of having

The word "pawn" is derived from the French term pan, meaning a pledge; and there is probably some connection between the three golden balls used as a pawnbroker's sign in England and the three mounds of St. Bernardine of Siena. Another explanation of the English public pest because he bows to a sign, however, is often given; and lady when he relieves her of her this is that the custom of using three golden balls for the purpose alluded "I knew you would bring him for- to, can be traced to a wealthy ward!" interrupted the old philos- Italian banker, who was a member opher. "But I think he deserves of the princely house of Medici and some credit on account of his rale had three golden pills in his coat of never to ask nor answer an imper- arms. As the reputation of the tinent question. And I think that Italian bankers grew, the bankers of other lands, England among them, also assumed the sign of the three golden pills.

To day the national flag floating from the doorway, and the words " Mont-de-Piete " placed above the entrance, alone indicate the pawn office in France; but something of the charitable scheme of its holy founder is still evident in the system fifteen years when he was a tired o'd followed by the administration. For fellow, who passed my brother's door instance, if an object has been in several times a day. He used to pledge for twenty years, and the say, 'Good morning, young sir?' interest has been paid regularly, at And his smile had not lost its the expiration of that period it is returned to the owner, free of all "So he beguiled you as he had cost. If a depositor fails to redeem "I suppose so," answered my sold at the expiration of fourteen And I saw that his thoughts were but even then he has three years in "Manners," he went on, after a was paid in excess by the purchaser.

quicklime in an iron, wooden or enamel ware vessel, and pour upon it all the water it will absob. Allow to stand still until disintegrated (slacke.)

Then add enough boiling (or previously boiled) water to fill two-thirds of the vessel in which the eggs are to be put down. (An earthenware crock is best for the purpose)

Mix thoroughly and pour some of the milk of lime into the crock. Allow to become quite cold. Put in the eggs which must be clean and fresh and have perfect shells. Add enough to the milk of lime to cover them.

John McDonald, Antigonish Mrs Geo Plus, Pomquet Chapel John W Chisholm, Chisapolish Mrs A W McDonald, Antigonish Douglad McDonald, Maryvale Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Douglad McDonald, Antigonish Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Douglad McDonald, Maryvale Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Douglad McDonald, Antigonish Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Douglad McDonald, Maryvale Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Douglad McDonald, Maryvale Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Douglad McDonald, Maryvale Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Mrs Aw McDonald, Antigonish Mrs Aw McDonald, Maryvale Mrs Aw McDonald, Mrs Aw McDonald,

necessity, such as wearing apparel in boiling or previously boiled water. and bedclothes. From which it Allow to become quite cold, and may be inferred that the spirit of St. place eggs and liquid in a crock, as Bernardine of Siena, founder of the in the milk of lime method. The "It is one thing to say that a line pawn office, still lives in France, quantity of liquid necessary to fill where so much that testified to the the crock. The eggs must be completely immersed and the crock covered and kept in a cool place. Eggs preserved by this method usually crack when boiled. To prevent this, pierce the shell at the large end with a pin before boiling.

May or June eggs are better for preserving than July or August eggs, because freer from the nitro-organisms which cause decay. But even July and August eggs may be preserved, if put away while perfectly fresh. This last is the important point. If possible the eggs should the mound for which the remaining laid. None but clean eggs must be used, every egg with the slightest crack must be rejected; and unfertilized stock is much to be preferred. This may be obtained by separating the cocks from the hens two weeks or least ten days before beginning to preserve.

Beware of all dry methods of preserving eggs Eggs put away dry will inevitably lose water by evaporof the egg then grows larger, the white loses its tenacity, becoming of a watery consistency, the yoke membrane weakens, and sometimes the yoke becomes attached to the shell. On the other hand eggs preserved under milk and lime or water-glass will retain for months all the distinguishing characteristics of fresh eggs. Although not quite equal to new laid eggs in flavor, they are commonly sold on the market, and accepted by the housekeepers as "strictly fresh "-J. F. S., in Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

### Acetylene Gas.

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(For additional acknowledgments see proceeding of Sheffield, Upper South River, Bank of Nova Scotla, Antigonish, Alex Fraser, Beauley, Rev Father Joy, Port au Port, Huga McDonald, Morristown, Domalck McNeil, Port Morten PJ McEvoy, St. Ja ques, Samuel H McLean, River Denys Station Mra John D McDougail, Chelsea, J mes A McDonald, Port Morien, Michael McDonald, Port Morien, Dr Kennedy, Boston, Dan McEachern, Rogers Pass, Mary J Campbell, Saltoats A A McGillivray, Edmonton, L McIsaac, Loca Haven, John M McEachern, Cape George, Onias Gelloas, Yamachiche, Alexander McMaster, Marble Mountain, Rev R K McIntyray, Edmonton Mountain, Rev R K McIntyray, Edmontone, returned to the owner, free of all cost. If a depositor fails to redeem a pledge, or to pay the interest, it is sold at the expiration of fourteen months from the date of pledging; but even then he has three years in which—if the pledge has been sold for more than the sum originally lent on it—he can claim whatever was paid in excess by the purchaser. If no such claim is made, the money is given to the Assistance Publique, a charitable institution for the relief of the poor in France, somewhat similar in system to the English Charity Organization.

How to Preserve eggs.

There is no great difficulty is preserving summer eggs for winter use. The old methods of packing in salt bran, oats, etc., are however, not satisfactory. The eggs should be put down in a liquid. For the purpose two liquids have been found satisfactory, viz., milk of lime and water glass (sodium silicate.) The former is a little cheaper and usually more convenient, as lime is nore frequently at hand than water-glass.

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his father, mother, son, daughter, brother userser.

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## MARIQUITA OF THE ANGELS.

Mariquita was washing at the village stream. It was not easy work, for the clothes of her little cousins for the clothes of her fitte cousins were very soiled and Mariquita was only nine years old. Her little arms ached and her little back was tired, but she sang over her work. This and the air was sweet, and because her own little heart was sweet as well. her own little heart was sweet as well.
No manner of unkindness seemed to
sour it, and no matter what happened
to her Mariquita only smiled.
Papele in the village called her in the but Padre Antonio shook ad when he heard this and said, child is beloved of the

Whatever she might be of the Mariquita was certainly not seloved of the aunt whose drudge she was. That busy woman had seven children of her own and it is scarcely be wondered at that, when she was straining every nerve to provide food and clothes for these, she should begrudge the peretos spent upon Mariquits, when that little orphan, the niece of her husband, was left

penniless in her care.
"It is but little that the child will eat and she will be a great help to you, said Padre Antonio, soothingly, when the irate woman told him her tronbles. "Come, bear this extra care as a little cross in honor of Our Lady—the little girl is named for

Maria Santissima!" murmured the Senora as she turned away.
What does a priest know about the care of a child! Where is the nine-year-old who does not eat like the sikworm on the leaf? And who ever heard of a child of nine who was a help to any one? Well, praise be to the saints she is at least a girl!" The mother of five boys heaved a sigh as she thought of the five healthy, as she thought of the live healthy, laughing nions who were constantly falling into trouble, tearing their clothes and wearing them out almost before the breath of satisfaction she drew that she had new suits for them

Yet the Senora Sanchez should not have been so ungracious to little Maria, for the child ate little and worked hard. A handful of the dates which grew in profusion along the banks of the stream which flowed through the tiny village, an orange from the fragrant trees, a spoonful of polanta, a crust of bread, anything sufficed for the little girl, who said so little and smiled so much.

Any one who saw Mariquita working from morning till night would have said that the child had no pleasures. From the first sun ray, when it gilded the peaks of the Sierras with its resy glow, till the evening glory turned the snow peaks into radiant gold, it was,— "Mariquita here!" "Mariquita Mariquita until there were times when the little girl almost wished she had no legs, they were so tired. Only one short moment in all the day was hers and that was full of joy to the very brim. When the evening very brim. When the evening Angelus rang from the little open selfry of the white-walled church, Mariquita stole away from the cottage over which the scarlet pepper vins hung its proud red bells, where the laughing little cousins were clamoring at their evening meal, and sought the quiet church. If she went without her supper her aunt did not object to her absence and Mariquita was glad to be hungry for the sake of her evening visit. so cool and quiet in the church. No one was there except perhaps old Jose, crippled and lame, or the Grand-mother Pina, whose ninety-seven years had taken from her almost every aculty save that of prayer, Mariquita knelt before Our Lady's shrine and said her simple prayers, and if there was within her childish breast one single discontented thought it was a wistful desire that some day she might be rich, very rich, wealthy enough to burn a single candle at Our Lady's shrine, or have a parito to bestow upon a beggar.
"Perhaps such riches might not be

good for me," she thought. might become proud. Now that I have nothing I can at least give prayers and smiles, and of these I give gladly, for I have noticed that the rich smile even less than the poor that they are never rich

Then Mariquita went smiling upon her way. The day that she washed beside the river, still she smiled. She laid her garments upon the flat white stones and rubbed them hard, rinsing them in the sparkling water until they were quite clean, then hung them on the rosemary bushes to dry in the bright sun.

As she turned toward the road, she saw a carriage pass and a white handkerchief fell from it, unnoticed by the occupant. Mariquita 1 an quickly to pick it up. It was fine and retty with lace on the edge. "How badly the lady would feel who lost such a treasure," she thought to herself, and ran as fast as she could after the carriage, to return it. She overtook the equipage as it stopped beside the village fountain. and shyly handed the kerchief to the beautiful lady who sat within. "Thank you, child, here—take this,"

said the lady, who had sad eyes and a discontented mouth, and she gave the astonished child a peseta. "A thousand thanks, it is too much!" cried Mariquite, offering it back with a shy grace. But the lady shook

"Take it and buy sweets with it or what you will," and the coachman

Mariquita stood with the coin in her hand. Such riches she had never dreamed of! What should she do with it? It would more than buy a candle for the shrine, she thought, and—but as visions of delight sed through her head a timid hand

outhed her elbow.
"Alms, Nina, for the love of Godalms," said a pathetic voice, and turning, Mariquita saw a woman and a child in her arms. She was ragged and sadlocking, and the baby she held slept on her breast with weariness in eyery line of his little body. Little Maria's heart beat with pity. "If I had only some smaller pieces instead" stances.

Stances.

The hurricane has in effect passed the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of politics. France, from this point of view, is in a state of notorious inferiority in comparison with the German Centre party, and with the German Centre party, and everybody, with very few exceptions, leading the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from this point of view, is in a state of notorious inferiority in comparison with the German Centre party, and everybody, with very few exceptions, leading the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of comparison the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of comparison the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from the disunion of Catholics in the disunion of Catholics in the question of Catholics in the question of Catholics in the disunion of Catholics in the question of Catholics in the question of Catholics

of this one large one I could give her an alms and still burn the candle to Our Lady," she first thought; then, more sweetly, "but others can burn tapers to Our Lady and here there is no one but me to give, so I will give to the Sweet Mother of God and Her Son in my heart." She handed her precious coin to the beggar who smiled upon her with a beautiful light in her eyes.

"It is too much, Nina," she said.
"See, I will give you back this little coin," putting into Mariquita's hand a tiny piece of silver, unlike any she had ever seen before. Then she

quickly turned away.

Mariquita gazed at the coin in astonishment, and when she raised her head to thank the beggar she was nowhere to be seen.

The child held the coin in her hand for a moment, then could hardly believe her eyes. For oh, where there had been but one tiny, silver coin, there were two gold ones and these rapidly turned into four, and these again multiplied until her hand could scarcely hold the golden store The child pinched berself to see if she were dreaming. No, she was wide awake, and she flew to the church to see if one of these wonderful pieces would buy the candle she had so long wished. Padre Antonio listened to her tale with astonishment not unmixed with awe:

"My child," he said, "tell no one of this," for he knew that the world is loth to believe in miracles and that some one would be found evil enough to say the child had stolen the gold. "I will burn the candle for thee, and with the rest of the gold thou must try to do good. So will this strange gift be blessed unto thee."

Then Mariquita gladly placed her candle upon the altar and the Blessed Virgin seemed to smile upon her, and her smile seemed to the little girl to be that of the beggar of the coin.

The gold she gave to the poor, of which there were many in Andalucia, but the little silver coin she kept, and whenever she held it in her hand it grew and grew, so that she always had money and Mariquita grew in sweetness and in beauty, for when one thinks only of others one becomes beautiful and good. So sweet was she that all who saw her loved her, even her aunt, who had been so cross and unlovely of disposition, became gentle and kind.

No longer were there teggars in that part of Spain, nor very poor, because Mariquita of the Angels had helped them all. When she was old enough she told to Padre Antonio her wish to become a nun, that she might always tend the altar of Our Lady. The good priest said to her kindly,—"My child, thou hast a vocation, so go with my blessing. Yet one thing there is which troubles me. How Yet one thing canst thou take the vow of poverty when within thy hand thou hast ever

"Mi Padre," she said with her lovely smile, "that is not difficult. Since I vow myself unto Our Lady with all I have, I shall give to her the little silver piece. Do thou place a hole in it and fasten it about the neck of the statue in the church, where it may be memento of me and my vow of

"On the day thou art received thou canst return the coin to Our Lady," then said her confessor. "Meantime do all the good with it thou canst.

On the night before little Maria was to enter the convent she knelt before the shrine of Our Lady in the little Church. She prayed long and earnestly, and as she prayed a strange light filled the church. It seemed to come from above and to enwrap the statue of the Mother of God in a cloud of soit radiance. Blessed Virgin shone in a beautiful smile and she stretched out her hand to the kneeling girl. "Give me thy coin," said a heavenly

Wonderingly, Mariquita placed her silver piece in the outstretched hand which closed over it.

"Go in peace," said the voice.
"Know, daughter, that I was the beggar to whom thou gavest the alms. I am the holy beggar from Heaven. The poor have naught to give me but their prayers and their tears. Thou has given to me smiles as well, so thou art beloved of my soul and of all the

Then she smiled upon the girl, the light disappeared, and all was still. Of all the nuns in Our Lady's cloister none was so poor or yet so rich as Hermana Maria de los Angeles; poor, because there was no one in all the town to give even a centimo tor entrance fee, rich because, of smiles and joy, she had largesse for all the world.—Mary F. Nicon Roulet, in "Magnificat."

### The Fight in France

Is Catholic France dead? Does she show at least the signs of approaching dissolution, as those men seem to wish to have us believe, who, in the interest of their anti-Catholic position en-deavor to find for us in the history of contemporary France the proof that the Catholic Church is powerless to preserve her influence over the ideas of our day? Our answer is: Catholic France is by no means dead. She does not appear to be in any danger of death; for never were her works more numerous or more prosperous; never was the life of faith more abundant or more active; never was her clergy more heartily devoted; never was she more profoundly, more loyally, more ardently attached to the centre of her spiritual life, the Sovereign Pontiff, whom she calls the well beloved

The fault of the clergy and the French Catholics consisted in not having known how to prevent the persecution. This fault the French Catholics loyally and humbly acknowledge, persuaded, however, that if their position be sincerely that if their position be sincerely studied, their fault merits the indulgence of many extenuating circum-

knows that the religious congregations which were fervent and faithful to their vocation are more numerous acknowledged and sincerely deplored now than they were before persecution. The novitiates are filled with young people, more ardent, more generous than before. There is no need of citing names: we would have to enumerate all the religious orders.

The weaker trees were bent down to the ground, and there was a moment of surprise and disorganization. But they quickly lifted themselves up, and have acquired a vigor which was un-known to them before. When the government suppressed the salaries of the clergy and took possession of the seminaries and episcopal residences, the question was asked. What shall we do? Quickly the minds and hearts of those who had been so unjustly deprived of all they had were lifted up to heaven; they remembered that God never abandons His own when faithful and ready to sacrifice all for His cause, Money was poured in : new seminaries, larger and better seminaries, larger and better equipped, were built or bought, and these were quickly filled with young aspirants to the priesthood, more disinterested and more sincere than ever. If you ask these young souls destined to the priesthood whether they have not some little fear of becoming priests at a time when the future appears so uncertain: "Fear! How could we feel any?" they answer. " It is now that it is interesting to become priests. Up to now a priest's future was assured. All he had to do was to follow the little ordinary routine and fulfil his obligations quietly. That was commonplace enough. Now, on the contrary, he has to fight; he has to run the risk of poverty and persecution; that is really interesting. Have no anxiety for us. We accept gaily the actual situation; and if the future call for a harder struggle, let it come. With the grace of God we shall face it without fear and without reproach.'

All our churches are standing, and filled with worshippers more than ever before. Not only this, but everywhere we have been obliged to construct new edifices, especially in the great centres. At Paris, for instance, more than thirty new churces have been built since the separation law. and these are absolutely insufficient to contain the number of people who throng to them—to such a point that at the close of a mission last Lent several hundreds of persons, assembling at the door within the space of half an hour, could not enter; and two young men were heard to say : "Certainly the priests do not under-stand the situation; they do not seem to realize that in the actual course of things it will be necessary for them to pull down these old ehurches and build larger ones, if they wish to receive all the people who are disposed to come and receive from them

the benefits of religion.' Some parochial, or free, schools were confiscated, but all were immediately replaced by others more spacious, and a very large number of new ones have been built. There are dioceses where every parish, even a parish of five or six hundred souls, has its parochial school, or at least a school for girls; and priests and people are disposed to deprive them-selves of the necessaries of life in order to support these schools. In a great number of groups of parishes large patronage, or parochial, halls have been erected where on Sundays priests and laymen come to give conferences or hold reunions for instruction as well as amusement, in order to attract the men and renew in their hearts the love of religion and the Church. In a great many dioceses priests are especially chosen to organize this work of conferences and marked assemblies. success has accompanied them everywhere.

The episcopal residences have not been, it is true, rebuilt. The bishops live now in unpretentious houses. which are lent to them or rented. They wish to be like their priests and share with them their trials and sacrifices. We may imagine what has been the result. The bishops, who were before official personages, regarded with awe rather than love, have become in very truth the fathers of their priests, and the latter, feeling that their bishops are united with them in faith and sacrifice, have experienced in their ministry a joy and a vigor of zeal and devotedness incomparably greater than they had be-

Similarly with regard to the Pope, people thought, and the Pope himself feared, that in despoiling the clergy of their possessions and exposing them to the rigors of poverty by the rejection of the "associations of worship," imposed by the government, the priests would become detached more or less from the Supreme Pontiff. But the very opposite happened never hitherto have the French clergy been united to the Pope by a love so ardent and so sincere as they are at this present moment. In any point of France to which you turn, if you nappen to be in a gathering of priests, and especially if you are returning to Rome, they will tell you: "Assure Pope Pius that we are devoted to him with our whole heart; to him we owe our safety, with the dignity and efficacy of our ministry; he was troubled on our account, because he bade us refuse the medest income we used to receive; but let him be assured that we are ready to suffer everything for him and with him. He has, as a matter of fact given us liberty, and this ontweighs all other benefits,"

Yes, the consequence of the tempest that has broken over the Church in France has been to give to it liberty with moral dignity, with power and fecundity of action; and this result is more valuable than all earthly treas-

To state the case fully, however, we must acknowledge that in the situation of the Church in France there is an aspect that is very sad and very much to be regretted. It is the lack of influence from a social and political point of view; and this weakness, infinitely deplorable, comes from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from this point of view, is in a state of

positive humiliation is loyally acknowledged and sincerely deplored by the French Catholics, and many an ardent prayer is offered that it may disappear. Nevertheless, while they strive and wait, they recognize the historic fact that the Kingdom of God is not of earth, but of souls; and they labor hard to save souls, and in great number. Without presuming to enter into the judgments of God. we number. are convinced, however, that never was God more sincerely loved in Catholic France than He is now, and that never were more souls entering into His Kingdom. This consoling fact allows us to declare that Catholic France is neither dead nor dying, and that she has solid reasons for regarding the future with confidence.

Adveniat Regnum tuum! - M. in America.

### A Far - Off Cahtolic Town.

Situated about three miles from Rawalpindi, in British North India, writes the Rev. Father Joseph Devlin, of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society (quoted by the Catholic "Times"), lies the town and Christian settlement of Junsufpur. On one side stands the city, with the Himalayas in the background; on the other stretches an almost endless plain, unbroken save for a few bare little hillocks which rise here and there to break the general monotony. The town is built on what was formerly the Government brickfield. After the clay was exhausted the original owner, a Mohammedan, bought back the land for a small consideration, finding he could put it to no but.

useful purpose, he sold it in 1898 to the Catholic Mission.

It appeared, indeed, a foolhardy undertaking to attempt to turn that bare waste of uneven ground, where nothing flourished but snakes, into a fit home for the young Christian fit home for the young Christian Church which was slowly springing up. The work had, however, to be done, for it would never do to leave our Christians, still young in the faith and despised by their fellow-countrymen, in the midst of the heathenism and immorality of their Mohammedan and Hindu neighbors. slowly and perseveringly, but amidst much suffering and passive persecu-tion, the work of leveling the gullies, and of making first little fields, went on. Wells were sunk and sluices built to convey the water over the parched land. Everything here depends on the presence of water. In Ireland a wet season is a misfortune; with us it is an unmitigated blessing. after terrace of fields was literally built, and what was formerly the haunt of jackals, cat-leoparps and snakes is now a smiling valley. JACKALS AND LEOPARDS FOR NEIGH-

The jackals and leopards still pay us nightly visits, but no longer have they their abode in our midst. They live in surroundings more congenial We work the farm in the to them. good old Eastern fashion. We have none of your six - scraping ploughs, harrows, grubbers, reapers or binders. To introduce such implements of agriculture would shock the conservative native mind, and throw half the colony out of work. To a log of timber is attached the plough share, and at right angles to this rises a handle much like the handle of a spade. The plough is pulled by two oxen, which are yoked together by passing a piece of timber over their necks. The traces

consist of rough, grass ropes. Our harrows are as simple as our ploughs; a heavy, wooden beam is drawn broadwise over the ground; on this the driver stands to keep it firm. ing is repeated four or five times until he ground is considered fit for sow-The ploughs are again brought out, but this time a bamboo stick is attached, and through this the corn dropped down, deep into furrow. If the seed were not sown very deep the young ear would never be able to outlive the weeks, or per-haps months, of drought that are sure to follow :

A necessary adjunct to a Punjabee's farm are irrigation wells. Even in what is considered here a wet season, they are very useful; but during a dry season they are an absolute necessity. The wells are sunk deep in the loose, sandy soil, and then built up with brick. The water is raised in earthen pitchers, which are attached o an endless rope called the "Mal."

The "Mal" runs on a rough, wood en wheel, which is driven by two cog wheels, also of wood. From the wel the water is conveyed in sloices along the different terraces, until finally it is deposited in the thirsty soil. After his short description of our method of culture, it would, I think, be fitting to say something about the people who form the colony. In the first place, they are rather good-looking. have regular, straight - cut bronze features, and well-proportioned

A MONSOON EVERY YEAR.

Their temperament is serene and placid. Nothing but hunger seems to "the even tenor of their way. Give him a monsoon every year to fructify his land, and your native goes about smiling at everybody. Let the mousoon fail, and soon he becomes a sore spectacle, indeed. No longer is he robust, and fat, and jolly; but weak, thin, and depressed.

His numerous family, which, during the time of plenty, was the joy and pride of his life, has now become an unbearable burden. His children go about with their little bones protruding, hungry and sad. No longer are to be heard their boisterous shouts and merry laughter, because play has given place to anxiety and worry-unsuited to their tender years.

In intellectual ability the Indian appears to be superior to the European, but he has not got a tithe of his energy and perseverance. As long as his pressing needs are supplied he does not trouble himself about the



comes to church. Men, women and hushed silence is bowed in secret children attend Mass. A stranger would be surprised to see babies and little boys and girls, ranging from two to six years old, attending Divine service, especially as they kick up such a

The women, however, wish to come to church, and they must have their children with them, so we put up with the shouting and the playing on ac-count of the devotion of the mothers At first I found it rather distracting, but after some time I did not mind it in the least. In fact, I like to see them running about the church, and, besides, I have got so used to the din they make that it is no longer a distraction.

After Mass the men work in the fields till about 11 a. m., when they have breakfast and smoke the hookah or water-pipe. After a short rest work starts again, and lasts till about 5 p. m. The Rosary and night prayers are then said in church; the natives have dinner, and soon after retire to bed.

#### Protestant Tributes to Catholic Worshippers.

REV. A. SCHUYLER (TRINITY P. E. CHURCH, TRENTON.)

I am filled with admiration while I contemplate the crowds which throng the Roman Catholic churches at hours when other Christian people are lying comfortably in bed. A religion which is able to make people shake off their sloth and indolence as the first obligation incumbent upon them has certainly a great deal to commend it from any point of view. It may be said of course, that the strict discipline of the Church requires this sacrifice of their ease and comfort, but what of that? It is certainly a virtue to cheerfully obey an authority which is divine.

NEW YORK "SUN," PROTESTANT CORRESPONDENT.

And who not marked the reverence with which Catholics are wont to assist at the services of their Church, as well as the respect they pay to the Church? No wonder they are devoted believers that it is infallible. and has existed through all the centuries. Time and place affect not the Church that civilized our ancestors; it is still thrilling the world with ts teachings, and a service wherein all the senses are addressed and all enchained.

"Let us leave these faithful millions to go on crowding the Catholic churches and schools, on Sundays and on week days, at all hours, at all seasons and in all weather, impressed as they are and we are with the grandeu, the solemnity and dignity of the Catholic ceremonial. Who has not felt a thrill of rapturous emotion when in one of the splendid temples after a solemn moment has passed the glorious music again breaks forth. mingling joyous with solemn notes, while a priest at the altar, robed in years, while the kneeling multitude in | was worth having.

prayer?

REV. MADISON C. PETERS, BAPTIST, NEW YORK.

"Catholics teach us the lesson of constant attendance upon public worship. Protestants go when the weather is just to their liking. Who has not heard early on Sunday mornings the tramp, tramp of people, with hard week's work behind them, while we are asleep, hastening to the Catholic Church, with prayer book in hand?

REV. A. C. APPLEGRATH, BAPTIST, PHILADELPHIA.

"The Catholic is not a fair weather Christian, and neither heat nor cold can keep him away from Church. the Roman Catholic Church there seems to be no class distinction. Rich and poor meet together, for the Lord God is master of all. Roman Catholic emphasizes the spirit of worship. Are Protestante losing

REV. JAMES BENNINGER, METHODIST, PLYMOUTH, PA.

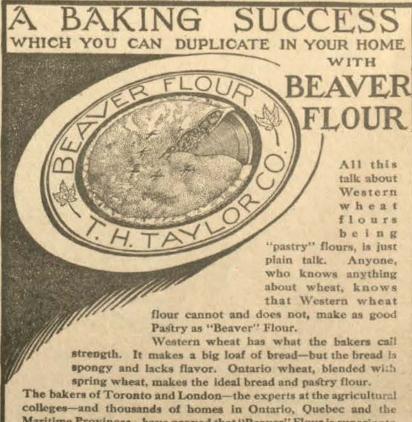
"The Protestant world has gone almost to the limit in adopting means to secure this desired end. We have seen the magic lantern exhibition, and listened to addresses on the late poets; we have heard classical singers and eloquent orations, but the men were no rearer the kingdom than before. We have fumed and fussed and worked ourselves into a frenzy, while the Catholic Church, without any effort on her part, has gone on in the even tenor of her way, solving the problem to the satisfaction of her hier-

"How does she do it? How does she get men out of bed on Sunday morning at an early hour-men who work late on Saturday night? How does she fill the streets on Sunday morning with worshippers when the Protestant world is fast asleep? I know some of the explanations that are offered, but they do not explain. Many that we have heard and read only seem childish twaddle.

### Attention to Details on I. C. R. Dining Cars.

It is the little things in life that count, and care consideration of the smallest details with regard to public service is sure to bring its own reward. his it was that the Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway Dining Car Service recently received a letter from a gentleman well known in Canada Finannial and Industrial circles, complimenting him highly on the excellence of the menu and the service on the I. C. R. dining cars, and incidentally enquiring the name of the producer of some very fine brakfast basen which he had enjoyed, as he would like to procure some of the same curing for his own house-

A dish of bacon on a dining car does not seem an important thing when so many other palatable dishes are the venerable vestments of 1.800 years, served, yet here is a case where intones the Mass of thousands of attention of one whose appreciation



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The Casker does not bind itself to publish any communication received.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912

## THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

IV.

### THE GREAT REBELLION.

The great Irish reballion of 1641 was the direct result of the operations of the English government, already related, together with a peculiarly virulent outburst of anti-Irish and anti - Catholic bigotry about that time.

This rebellion is, to this day, a fertile field for texts for the "Ascendancy" ministers in Ulster.

In the whole sad and sorrowful story of Ireland, hardly anything has been more cruel than the continuous stream of calumny and false representation she has had to endure from England. For this never-ceasing torrent of falsehood, the English and Scotch "settlers" in Ireland were very largely responsible. Their wildest tales were received eagerly in England; and, not only did they affect political action, but they formed the basis of most of the accounts of Irish history by English historians. It is only necessary to look at the materials on which Hume and others based their versions of Irish history to see at once that they were supplied, not only not from not unprejudiced sources, but from the lips of bitter, malignant and interested men whose position and holdings in Ireland were absolutely indefensible, and who knew them to be so.

The rise of the Puritan party in England, which later proved fatal to Charles I., produced the deepest uneasiness in Ireland. In the confiscated and planted counties, the Puritan movement was strong, As soon as the Puritans in England had begun, with some success, to measure their strength with the king, the Puritans in Ireland began to call on them to exterminate the Irish papists. The king's representatives in Ireland at the time were Puritans. The king himself was arranging to displace them and seize them when the Irish rebellion broke out. Never in all history was a rebellion better justified. If confiscation, plunder, religious persecution, and the threat to wipe out that religion in the country, be not sufficient justification for a rebellion, someone might please tell us what would be; for we do not

The Irish, badly as their treatment under Charles had been, wished to do nothing against him personally. They wanted him for their king. The Confederate chiefs in the Confederazion of Kilkenny, left no doubt on their records about that. They saw that his Parliament was about to take charge of England; and that Parliament had given unmistakable signs of how it intended to deal with them. They wanted assurances from Charles that their rights and religion would be secured to them; and they stood ready, on receiving such assurances, to fight for him against his rebellious Parliament.

The English rebellion has been taken into the record of English history as a matter of course. Cromwell has now a statue to his memory in London. Double - dyed traitors shared in the rewards that followed the restoration of Charles II. But Ireland's rebellion has always been referred to as a most wicked and horrible inspiration of Beelzebub. So much for seeing Irish history through English spectacles!

Early in the course of the rebellion, some very odious things were done. They can be excused only by comparison with the excesses of the English in Ireland at the same time and at all times previously for centuries; and, when so compared, they look small. But Irish historians have never tried to excuse them. On the other hand, English historians have dealt with them by the same process of arithmetic which furnishes us with figures from Ulster to-day; a process in which the multiplication table was freely used in an effort to make the numbers so large as to shock was lucky for Oliver Cromwell, and the world. At the same time, those Every nerve has been strained to make the national movement, which suffered under Cromwell, and how MacDonald.

like and calm councils, its hard-fought | under Charles II, for their eight years and oft-won battles, appear as small of hard fighting for the Stuart and insignificant as possible, and to cause. make out the unjustifable killings which occurred in the first undisciplined days of the rebellion, to be the most | When they rose in 1641, they fought horrible and bloody massacre ever known in the country. One of the administration which was more principal parts of the story has been Puritan than Royalist; and had described by Mitchell, a Protestant historian, and an Ulsterman, as "a bloody fable;" and he says it has done of decent treatment and fair play; more than any other one thing to keep alive Protestant hatred in Ire-

passing notice to the great rebellion of

The Earl of Castlehaven gives the vital opportunities.

following reasons for the rebellion: (1) That the Irish had been cruelly treated as a couquered people. The confiscation of the counties

(3) The acts of the Earl of Straf-(4) Penal laws, against the Catho-

lics of Great Britain, and petitions to enforce the same programme in Ire-

(5) The rebellion of the Scotch. The rebellion was aimed more

against the rising power of Puritanism than against the king. Charles knew this; and several times tried to reach an understanding with the Irish leaders. Treachery and bigotry amongst his representatives in Ireland baulked him in this on more than one occasion. Once, he offered terms within three months. His representatives changed the three month provision to ten days, so as to render it futile. The hope of further confiscations of property seems to have moved some of these men to be false to the king and to everyone but themselves. Protestant garrisons committed the first massacres. The massacres committed by the Irish followed later. One English com mander gave his soldiers specific orders to spare neither age nor sex. Lord Castelehaven who lived at the

"The officers and soldiers, without distinguishing rebels from subjects, killed indiscriminately, in many places, men, women and children; which exasperated the rebels, and induced them to commit in turn the same cruelties upon the English. . . cannot believe that there were at hat time in Ireland, without the walls of the towns, a tenth part of the British subjects whom Temple and others mention to have been killed by the Irish. It is evident that he repeats two or three times in different aces the names of persons and the same circumstances, and that he puts down some hundreds as having been massacred at that time who lived for several years afterwards. It is there-fore right that, notwithstanding the unfounded calumnies which some have circulated against the Irish, I should do justice to their nation, and declare that it was never the intention of their chiefs to authorize the cruelties which were practised

Many of the offenders were put to death for disobedience of the orders of their leaders. The English can show no similar record. After the restoration of Charles II, the Catholic agents in London asked for an investigation; and the offenders on both sides punished. This offer produed great uneasiness on the other side, and was not accepted.

Orangeism in Ireland and elsewhere has been fed on stories the wildest and most exaggerated of these massacres Following the usual methods in such cases, the figures have been raised as high as 300,000,—without regard to the population of the country or to any other guide to common sense; but Sir William Petty, who was secretary to Cromwell, puts the whole number who perished on both sides in the whole fifteen years, including all who fell in battle, at 36,000. Deducting the well-known losses in such battles as Benburb and a score of others, the figures shrink immensely. And, as a last word on the subject, after the war, courts were held, under Cromwell's rule; and only 140 Catholics were convicted of murder.

This is the "bloody fable," as Mitchell calls it, which has been interleaved in the Bible and hurled from Protestant pulpits in Ulster for 150 years past as sound teaching to Protestants of what they had to expect from Catholics. And the fable is still at work. The Irish leaders made peace with Charles I, in 1648, by a regular and formal treaty; and thenceforth their whole efforts were exerted against the rebellious forces of the English, who were aided by the Scotch, Owen Roe O'Neill, a nephew of the great Hugh O'Neill of Tyrone, the hero of the Yellow Ford, was fighting the King's deadly enemies when he inflicted the crushing defeat on General Monroe at the battle of

Benburb. That is a fact to be noted. Owen Roe O'Neill was one of the first soldiers in Europe at the time, and it unlucky for poor Ireland that he died just as Cromwell landed in Ireland. avoided, or failed to learn, the 2000 Irish soldiers fought under the mising however, to come again in two atrocities committed by the English. great Montrose in Scotland for King Charles. We shall see how Ireland

lasted for 15 years, with its statesman- they were denied the smallest favor.

First and last, they never fought squarely against a Stuart king. at first, chiefly against a local Charles I, met them half way, and entrusted his cause to them on a basis made Owen Roe O'Neill his chiefcommander instead of trusting to lesser and less worthy men, the royal For this reason we give more than | tragedy of Whitehall would never have taken place. But the Stuarts had all of them a genius for losing

## Month's Mind Mass for the Late Archbishop McDonald.

The Month's Mind Mass for the late Archbishop Ronald MacDonald was celebrated in Maryvale on the 17th inst. His Lordship Bishop Morrison had arranged to officiate but at the last hour was called away to attend a meeting in Halifax of the bishops of the ecclesiastical province. Bishop MacDonald of Victoria, B. C., who was on a short visit to his native Diocese, celebrated the Mass with Fr. Chisholm of St. Andrew's as deacon, Fr. Cormier of the College sub-deacon, and Fr. McDonald of Glace Bay Master of Ceremonies. Fr. Butts of Harbor Bouchie presided at the organ and was assisted by Mr. Pickup and others from the College choir. Beothers from the College choir. Besides the above named clergymen there were also present Fr. Rod. MacDonald, Westville, Fr. Hugh Gillis Antigonish, Fr. MacAdam Sydney, Fr. Ropald MacDonald Pictou, Fr. McDonald Arisaig, Fr. H. J. MacDonald of the College, Fr. MacKinnon Baileys Brook and Fr. Beaton of Georgeville. The church was of Georgeville. The church was appropriately draped and decorated or the occasion and was filled to overflowing with people from far and near who came to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of one whom they knew and loved well. At the end of the first gospel Fr. J. H. MacDonald preached a very appropriate and beautiful sermon. He took for his text-" Who thinkest thou is the faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath appointed over his family to give them meat in season! Blessed s that servant whom when his lord shall come he shall find watching.

Amen I say to you he shall place him over all his goods," Mat. xxiv. First the preacher showed how right and proper it is to honour the memory of those who attain dis-tinction in the service of God. The world honours those who have served the state well so we with much more reason honour the memory of those whom God has honoured by setting them to rule His Church. Then taking up the words of Mathew quoted above he showed their meaning and brought out clearly how all that was required of a young man, a priest, a bishop in the service of God had been fulfilled in the life of the late Archbishop MacDonald. How as a youth he was noted for his attention to his daily prayers, his love for the things of God and his exemplary con-duct which marked him as one destined for God. How as a priest he was a model of all the virtues that should adorn a man called to such a office, looking to his own santification, and to that of the souls entrusted to his care, a teacher advancing the cause of education preaching the word in season and out of season, ready to turn his mind and hand to any and phase of human which would help advance the Kingdom of God on earth. As a priest and as a bishop his generosity in work and his faith in the providence of God were his dis-

tinguishing characteristics. Grace's last years were years of sickness borne with that cheerful resignation to the Divine Will, which was so marked throughout his whole life. He made of them a preparation for his death—in fact, his whole life was beautifully and carefully ordered to that end. Truly then, it might be said of him that he was found watching, and that the reward of the good and faithful servant was his. After the Absolution Bishop MacDonald spoke words of heartfelt appreciation for the late Archbishop. He was glad to be there to add his own testimony to that of many others, to his great and noble qualities, to pay a tribute of respect and love to a dear departed friend, and to offer up the great sacrifice of the new law for the repose of his soul. He first met him as a young priest full of energy and zeal, appealing to the people to help him in a good cause—appealing as well he knew how, to the noble spirit of the Celt. Again he met him as an examiner in the University, for the late Archbishop was a leader in thought as well as in action. And lastly he had met in his own home in Harbour Grace

and in Pictou, where hospitality and welcome were in accordance with the great traditions of the race. After having served God faithfully and well in many places, his last wish was granted him to be laid at rest among his own kinsfolk and friends in Maryvale, under the shadows of the mountains that knew his boyhood days. He envied him that great privilege. The people of the place should be proud of one who was so honored and who loved them so, and should cherish his memory and cherish also their native place which so appealed to one who had seen many a fair spot but none to compare with the place of his birth. His body was laid to rest among them, his soul was called wherce the shepherds are gathered together to the great Shepherd and the sheep are numbered in the

one fold upon the everlasting hills.

After a De Profundis at the grave-side His Lordship left for the West proyears time to celebrate another Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the beloved Archbishop Our London Letter

LONDON, Oct. 10th, 1912. CARDINAL BOURN E AT CARDIFF.

If any doubt had existed as to what

reception the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster would meet with on

is first visit to the Principality of

which is so

Nonconformist, it has been despelled by the magnificent reception accorded to His Eminence on Saturday last in Cardiff. Greeted by Bishop Hedley and the leading Priests of the and the leading Priests of the Diocese of Newport on his arrival, the Cardinal drove in an open carriage through dense masses of spectators to the City Hall, where he was received by the Lord Mayor, a non-Catholic, who welcomed him with every honour and invited a distinguished company to meet the City's guest at a banquet. During his stay in Cardiff the Cardinal was lodged in the historic Castle, the residence of the Marquis of Bute, and from the keep the Papal flag waved proudly side by side with the Union Jack. The occasion of the visit was the public celebration of Bishop Hedley's sacerdotal jubilee, and perhaps never has a Bishop been the centre of so popular a demonstration or so wide a circle of friends. On Sunday morning all the Catholics of Cardiff assembled in St. Peter's Church, where solemn High Mass was sung by the jubilarian. Cardinal Bourne was the preacher, and after speaking of the high office of the Priesthood he paid a warm tribute to "a priestly life of noble fulfilment, the life of one who, called in earliest manhood to the service of the altar, had been for nearly forty years one of the chief shepherds of God's flock in this country." The music of the Mass was by Father Turner, with Elgar's Ave Verum and Gounod's Ave Maria. In the afternoon Bishop Hedley accompanied the Cardinal to an inspection of the Catholic Boys Brigade in Cathays Park, where 250 boys had assembled, presenting a very smart appearance. The Cardinal addressed a few words to them, encouraging the movement as making for manliness and good citizenship.

THE POPE HONOURS BISHOP HEDLEY, 0. S. B.

The great event of the day was the public meeting which was held in the Park Hall and which, though gathered to honour Bishop Hedley, was diverted by him into an opportunity for expressing the love and loyalty of Welsh Catholics towards the person of Cardinal Bourne Nevertheless of the the Nevertheless after the address had been presented to His Eminence and Lord Ninian Stuart had spoken in the name of the City, the Cardinal himself brought matters back to the jubilarian. He noted that the Bishop had expressed the people's delight at having a representative of the Holy Father in their midst, but they had more than that, they had an assurance that the supreme Pontiff was with them in spirit on this memorable occasion, for the Bishop of Clifton was about to give them a message from the Holy Father addressed to their beloved Bishop. Bishop Burton then rose, and while the audience stood, he read an affectionate autograph letter of Pius X which accompanied a magnificent chalice of gold as an expression of sympathy and affectionate admiration his venerable brother, Bishop Hedley. The letter contained the following high tribute: "We know that not only your Benedictine Brethren but all the English Bishops and the majority of the Catholics of England will be rejoicing with you. Such a display of combined good will undoubtedly proves that your praise mounted high and has so impressed the minds of all that of you and of your worth all have conceived but one conspicuous opinion. And that opinion is well grounded since we are well aware how the writings you have published excel alike for their matter and for the grace of their polished diction, and we know full well how your pursuit of religious perfection, your weightiness in deliberation, and your solicitude in the pastoral office, have won for you and still win for you the garland of a flourishing renown." The letter and magnificant gift which accompanied it came as a complete surprise to the good Bishop, who was for the moment over-whelmed at this high expression of the favour of the Sovereign Pontiff. In returning thanks to the meeting the Bishop said he had never seen the present Holy Father but he hoped that autumn to have the fjoy of greeting him. It was a comfort to think that the old men of the Church were not forgotten. He had been that evening referred to by one of the speakers as a venerable jubilarian, he did not relish it but supposed he must get used to it. A telegram of loyal greeting and thanks having been despatched to the Holy Father the meeting concluded with the singing of God bless our Pope.' NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

Before the departure of the Cardinal on Monday he was entertained to a banquet given by Bishop Hedley, at which the leading Clergy and laity were present. His Eminence returned to London on Tuesday, and, after receiving the Austrian Municipal authorities who are now in London, prepared for his departure for Rome, which took place on Wednesday. The Cardinal goes in advance of the National pilgrimage of 500 persons which starts next Monday and Tuesday. With the prilgrims will travel the Bishops of Salford, Portsmouth, Shrewsbury, Hexham and Newcastle and the Duke of National The Bishop of Planenth will Norfolk, The Bishop of Plymouth will join the pilgrimage in Rome itself. During the stay in Rome the Cardinal will celebrate Mass at his titular Church of Santa Pudentiana and on Sunday, 20th, in St. Peter's itself. The audience with the Hely Father will audience with the Holy Father will probably take place on the 21st but the date is not yet settled. The Cardinal is expected to stay some time in the Eternal City after the pilgrims have departed. The Bishop of Southwark is expected in Rome later in the autumn and it is probable that the

(Continuedion page 5)

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### General News

impany has been formed to thousand Russian farmers in iton district, north of Prince

Mr. Monk, Canadian Minister lic works, has resigned, and his tion has been accepted. The for his withdrawal from the was crowded to witness so majestic and unusual a ceremony, for the new Archbishop enjoys the distinction of being the first Priest ordained in Maynooth, and the first Archbishop consecrated in the same historic spot. on for his withdrawal from the inet is inability to agree with the enment's proposed policy on the question. He wished a plebiscite to the question. Hon. George is to temporarily administer public Works Department. Mr. will support the Government as uper of the House. In addition to the large numbers of clergy and laity representing every Diocese in Ireland who were present, there was also more than one Priest from Australia there, and these Fathers presented the beautiful silver

with the practical close of the season ep sea fishing in Canada, at the f September, the total value for a months from April to the end tember has been found to be These values refer to money fishermen for fish in fresh con-

tion an eloquent sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Tuam who dwelt upon the command of our Lord to go and teach all nations and on the noble

way in which the Irish race had obeyed that word. He spoke of the place of their beloved College not only in the life of Ireland but also that of

the Christian world to which she had

given more than a hundred Bishops, to say naught of the innumerable

priests trained within her walls, and now exiled in distant lands to which

leclaring he had no need of proof of

the love of his people and his fellow priests and that all he asked of them

was their prayers. Consequently there were no formal presentations, but the Clergy of Maynooth, past and present, had inscribed their names in

a very beautifully illuminated vellum book of Celtic design which was offered to Dr. Mannix as a souvenir of the occasion. After the banquet there

Cardinal Logue in replying made a humorous speech in which he remarked that he required a little kindness now and then for he seemed

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I have some good herring which I am selling at three dollars per half barrel, R. D. Fraser.

A nice lot of flanuel shirt waists, in different colors just arrived. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Choice No. 1 gravenstein apples, direct from the Valley, call and see them, or write us for a barrel.

Ladie cushion sole laced boots, tan and gun metal button boots, at McDougall's, also youths' rubbers, at

Another lot of ladies' shower-proof coats, just received from the manufacturers. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

I am killing one hundred fat cattle

on Nov. 1st. If you want choice beef for the winter this is your chance to get it. R. D. Fraser.

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work. Address Box 65, Town.

CATHOLICUS.

basin and ewer which form part of the Bishop's service of altar plate. The pastoral staff is an exact replica of that of Finnian the L-per found in the Lake of Killarney near Innisfallen, while the episcopal ring is formed of a very fine emerald set round with diamonds. After the actual consecration an eloquent service was recorded. The decrease of \$410,285 is y due to the falling off in lobsters extent of 32,733 cases. On the hand there has been shown inin other kinds of fish. Dried greater by 18,607 hundred haddock has increased by 80, ight, haddock has increased by 80, hundred-weight, hake by 70,000 indredweight, herring 50,000 hundredweight, mackerel by 20,000 indred weight. The decrease lobster fishing is due to a past season's weather, hick was usually bad. Halibut increased by 20,000 hundredweight, the oyster seasons has only comthe oyster seasons has only comnced no returns are yet available.

fishing practically takes place
a April to September, except hadock fishing, which is prolonged to be new year. The salmon pack has becreased by 50,000 acres.

### Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4) matter of the division of that Diocese vill then be settled finally one way or

THE RED MASS.

In the Cardinal's absence the In the Cardinal's absence the Bishop of Cambysopolis will sing the Red Mass on Saturday next in Westminster Cathedral, which precedes the opening of the Law Courts. Catholic judges and barristers will robe in the Chapter room and will be accommodated with seats immedately them the sanguage. This is always accommodated with seats immedately below the sanctuary. This is always an impressive sight which brings many visitors to the Cathedral. The feast of St. Edward the Confessor will be observed on Monday with great solemnity, the annual Catholic pilgrimage to his shrine in the Abbey taking place as usual in the forenoon. The Abbey officials themselves are ging to keep the feast on the day roing to keep the feast on the day self, the 13th, so that we are likely to be less disturbed than usual, by requests to quit the chapels on account of services in the Nave.

HURCHES AT ANCIENT MONUMENTS. An interesting discussion has arisen on the proposal to classify the o'd Monuments, a thing which is done in France to aid their preservation. A arge body of opinion here is however opposed to the course, holding that it gives the Government a lien on burch property which it does not at esent possess, and should not have. We quite agree that the Government as no right to touch ecclesiastical property, but it has done so often enough in the past, and now that the aforesaid property is in the hands of a Church whose head is the nominal of the Government, ethe Sovereign, the matter seems rather complicated. But so many things are rethren. to our Protestan or instance one of their Bishops, he for instance one of their Bishops, he of Hereford, sees nothing incompatible with his episcopal character and the Presidency of the "Liberal Christian League" founded only a year ago by a Nonconformist Minister who denied the Divinity of Christian Christia brist, while another Bishop, he of the Falkland Islands considers himself perfectly justified in threatening to sign in order to obtain money for his See and when the threat does not take affect, suddenly finding himself unable to keep his word.

PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.

AND THE STREET OF THE STREET O

One of the oldest post-Reformation Catholic Churches in Scotland has just taken on a new lease of life. This is St. Peter's, Dalbeattie, which was opened last week after being entirely renovated and redecorated. The Church was built nearly a hundred years ago and has always received warm support from the Herries family. The present owner of the tille, Baroness Herries, better known as the Duchess of Norfolk, was One of the oldest post-Reformation known as the Duchess of Norfolk, was present with her husband at the solemn High Mass which opened the redecorated sanctuary, her Grace having subscribed largely to the having subscribed largely to the necessary funds. There was a special preacher and a large congregation, Father Vincent, O. F. M., dwelling on the strides made by the faith in Galloway and elsewhere during the last hundred years. Another Church for which efforts are being made is the beautiful one of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, for which Lady Anne Kerr opened a sale of work a few days since. The history of this splendid edifice is sufficiently remarkable, and the weight of a debt of £11,000 a very cruel one for the Rector. The Church was built at the request of a benefactor who promised to pay the cost up to £12,000. Just at the completion of the work the benefactor died, and the relatives declared there ed, and the relatives declared there was no will, took out letters of administration. The priest in charge took the case to the Sessions, bringing widence to prove the deceased had made the promise and on the strength of that promise St. Outhbert's had been built. But the case went against a

built. But the case went against a Catholic priest claiming so large a sum for the Romish Church, and the Rector and parishioners had to shoulder the incubus of debt.

The consecration of Monsignor Mannix as Archbishop of Pharsal and Coadjutor with right of succession to Dr. Carr of Melbourne took place on

Sunday last in the chapel at Maynooth in presence of the whole Irish hierarchy, with the exception of four Bishops prevented by absence or illness from attending. Cardinal Logue was the consecrating prelate assisted by the Bishops of Cloyne and Killaloe. The noble College chapel was crowded to witness so majestic A leading I. R. O. Mail clerk claims that we have one of the largest mails in Nova Scotia, particular people sending us their glasses and watches for repairs. T. J. Wallace.

Found, on the floor of dining room of Church Street House, on second day of Fall Fair, a sum of money. Owner can have the same by applying at Casket Office.

Last Christmas our private greeting cards gave satisfaction, but for Christmas of 1912 we have the prettiest most artistic line ever shown. Order now for December delivery. T. J. Wallace.

Lost on Friday, 18th Oct., last, a brown tweed overcoat on road, between St. Andrew's Chapel, and John Grant's Heatherton, or the South River Bridge. Finder will please leave same at Casket Office.

Lost on Friday, 18th Oct., last, a brown tweed overcoat on road, between St. Andrew's Chapel, and John Grant's Heatherton, or the South River Bridge. Finder will please leave same at Casket Office.

Just received, 50 ½ bbls. good July herring. Also good winter onions at 2½ cents a pound; granulated sugar, per 100 lbs., \$5.25; cream of tartar, 25c a pound. Abraham Myette, Tracadie

### Acknowledgments.

For additional acknowledgments see page 2 (For additional acknowledgments see part of the McCullough, St. John Mrs James Suilivan, Sydney D J McDongall, Gowganda Ont Jos D Cameron, Seattle Mary C McDonaid, Boston.

A A McDonaid Dartmouth, Leonard Smyth, Parry S. und, Ont, H Y McDonaid, Regina, Malcoim McEachern, Ballentylues Cove, Mrs Thos Campbell, Provincetown, John McDonaid, Brooklyn, Rev James Hanlon, "Clementina Smith, New France, Alex McKinnon, Doctors Brook, John Wall, Goshen, they had carried her highest traditions. Finally he spoke of the high place occupied by Archbishop Carr in the life of Australia and of the fine capabilities of the new Archbishop who was one day to succeed the present occupant of the See. In the evening there was a hanguet given by

### A Call For Men in The East.

present occupant of the See. In the evening there was a banquet given by the new Archbishop to four hundred guests. Amongst those present were the majority of the Bishops, Cardinal Logue, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Fitzgerald, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Tim Healey M. P., and many more notables. Monsignor Mannix had stipulated that no presentations should be made him, declaring he had no need of proof of Again the Eastern Car Company of New Glasgow, N. S., have issued a call for more men. They want both skil-led carpenters and sturdy laborers, offering good wages and steady em-ployment.

The demand of this newly inaugurated company carries with it an optimism that is assuring to the people of the Maritime Provinces and emphasizes the necessity of our young men remaining in the East. Our grow-ing time has surely arrived and it behooves our young people to stay with their native province and share in its prosperity. The lure of the West has nothing to offer comparable with a good wage in the peaceful, homelike East. No country in the world has anything on the Maritime Provinces of Canada, taking everything into consideration. The only thing at present lacking is the spirit of optimism and faith in our home-land. Its recovers are to be developed, its awakwere several speeches. The newly consecrated prelate spoke of his recollections of the College where he had passed thirty years of his life, and of the kindness he had always received from the Bishops, then giving, first the health of the Pope and afterwards that of Cardinal Logue. sources are to be developed, its awak-ening is at hand. The promoters of the Eastern Car Company are doing not a little to establish this feeling of assurance, and have set and example that other financiers in the East will emulate, and all profit by.

### Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of the L. O. C., Mulgrave, the following resolution was unanimous-

to be going down hill in age, work, and reputation. Had he not seen a Nationalist paper which reproached him for being opposed to Home Rule, certainly a serious blow to his reputation. His Eminence then spoke of the sacrifices Ireland had made for the Teories in the series he had given Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wiedom, to call away by death the sister of our beloved Brother and Financial Secretary, Edward Moore; Resolved, that we, the members of this Branch, tender to Brother Moore our sincere condelence:

condolence;
Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be given to Brother Moore, a copy placed
on the minutes, and copies be sent for publication to the Total Abstainer and THE CASKET.

EDWARD PURCELL, President

### JOHN KEATING, Rec. Sec. DIED

of the sacrifices Ireland had made for the Empire in the sons she had given up time and again to various parts of that vast domain, and he paid a glowing tribute to the work of Monsignor Mannix at Maynooth. The healths of Dr. Carr, the Archbishops and Bishops present, the Irish Race in Australia, the New Prelate, and Maynooth College, were afterwards suitably honoured, each drawing forth witty and elegant speeches from Bishops and laity, amongst the latter being Mr. Healy, the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Mayor. Ad multos annos to Monsignor Mapnix.

CATHOLICUS. At Tracadle, Oct. 18, 1912, after an illness of 18 months, ELIZABETH MYETTE, aged 78 years She resignedly passed away, fortified by the last rites of Holy Church. May she rest in

At McPherson's, South River, on Sept 28th, ult. after a long and painful illness, of cancer, of the liver, ANGUS MCPHERSON, (John's Son', aged 72 years. Consoled by the frequent reception of the sacraments and fully resigned to the will of God. R. I. P.

to the will of God. R. I. P.

At Lakedale, Guysbore, on Oct. 20, 1912, at the advanced age of 91 years, Mary, beloved wife of the late Jeremiah Sullivan, and daughter of the late Hugh McLean, (Sandy) of South River. Her cheerful, loving disposition was nanifest even during her trying illness of several weeks. Surviving her are one son, seven daughters, thirty one grand-children, three brothers and three sisters. Fortified by all the rites of Holy Church, she passed peacefully away. Interment was at Lakedale cemetery, beside her husband, who predeceased her by two years. Eternal rest gife her O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon her!

Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon her!

At Margaree Harbor, on the 11th day of October, Alexander W. Chisholm, at the age of 69 years. He was born at St. Andrew's, Ant. Co., and came to Margaree 33 years ago, where he started a mercantile business, in which he met with marked success. Patient and considerate with debters, courteous and obliging to all, he will be very much missed in the community of which he was one of its most prominent and respectable citizens. Although stricken with apop exy, ne was granted the consolation of receiving the last rites of the Church, of which he was always a most exemplary member. He is survived by two brothers, four sisters, and a disconsolate widow, who have the deep sympathy of all. May he rest in peace! Eiderdown wool for making aviation caps, all shades, 10c. per skein. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

May he rest in peace!

On October 21st, Jennie Agnes Chisholm, at the home of her parents, R. D and Catherine Ohisholm, Church street, Antigonish. A brief review of her short career will interest those who knew her and loved her. As a simple little country girl Jennie entered the famous Ladies' Gollege of Mt. St. Bernard, where her advancement was rapid. She was the baby of her class, and a mere child when writing her A papers. A paragraph from The Casker of May 30th, 1977, referring to the closing exercises at the Convent reads: Grade XII., ist prizes for Navigation, Geology, Physics, Zoology, and Astromony, awarded to Jennie A. Chisholm, also Bishop Camerou's gold medal for Church History and Christian Doctrine and Mt. St. Bernard's Gold Medal for Science As a teacher Jennie was diligent and successful, her record as Principal of the Inverness High School will always be a tribute to her memory. May her soul rest in peace! We want block butter, 25c., Bonner's. Bring your eggs along with it, highest price.

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# Notice to Blacksmiths

At a recent informal meeting of some of the blacksmiths of the County and Town when questions affecting the trade were discussed it was decided to hold a meeting of the blacksmiths to take place in Antigonian, on TUES-DAY, 29TH INST., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in F. H. MacPhie's building.



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### Through the Highlands.

DR. MURDCCH CHISHOLM'S DESCRIP-TION OF THE MOUNTAINS, GLENS AND STREAMS OF OLD SCOTLAND—THE SAD STORY OF THE LOSS OF POPULATION.

To the Editor of the Cronicle:

Sir,-It has always been a longing desire with me to see the homes of my ancestors. After fortune has so favored me, that I have been able to see these and much more of Scotland, I think some, at least, of your readers will be interested in my impressions of the Highlands.

The Highlands are now traversed by railways, motor busses, coaches and steamships. They are also exploited by tourist associations, like the Poly-technic of London, the world-famous Cook tours, and the MacKay Cook tours, and the MacKay Brothers of Edinburgh. The different railways issue tourist tickets, excursion tickets, and return tickets, so that one can travel very cheaply, east, west, north, and south. From Edinburgh back through Perth, Blair Athol, Glengarry, Grantown, Forres, Nairn, Dingwall, Strath Peffor, Loch Canon, Kyle of Lech Alsh, Portis in Skye and back to Mallaig, Fort Will-iam, Loch Lommond, Glasgow, for \$10.75, is a most extraordinarily cheap ticket.

If the travelling be cheap, the hotels are dear. One can live far cheaper in London than in the Highlands. And the farther north the worse it gets. It costs myself and daughter \$5.00 for evening dinner, apartments for night and a pot of tea, with a slice of bread early next morning before sailing. By going under the guidance of one of the tourist association these overcharges are saved.

The scenery of Scotland is unique, and the railway lines which run along the valleys, give excellent facilities for viewing it. These (the valleys) for the most part run east to west, like the different firths and lochs, some run north and south like Loch Lomond and the passes of Killicrankie and Glengarrie, It is not one high range of mountains as we have in the Rockies, but several low ranges with peaks thrown up in confusion like tree tops in the forests. This is especially true of the Isle of Skye. Here opposite Ramsay there is a wonderful conglomeration of peaks stretching from the east to the Cullin Mountains on the west. Between the mountains are innumerable glens in all directions. To my mind they are quite as beautiful as the mountain peaks. So we have beautiful mountains and lovely glens and murmuring streams in abundance. Wonderful nurseries these for rearing and developing a race of giants, physically and intellectually.

The valleys up to a certain height re most fertile. It would seem as though the rain from the heights above enriched the soil in the lower At any rate the growth of vegetation in these is luxurious. have wondered at the size and height of some of the wild shrubs, such as the blackberry. The hazel bush grows taller, and the alder is a tree. noticed that while the vegetation of England is luxuriantly lazy, that of Scotland is more savagely prolific. I have noticed this on crossing the border and northward as far as I have travelled-leaves in profusion, versus fruit in abundance.— The Southern versus the Northern latitudes. While the lower valleys are rich and the tops of the mountains bare and rocky, the high tablelands are wet, stony, and barren, like wilds of Rannock and the slopes of Glengarry, stretching away north from Killicrankie.

The rich valleys are now waste and desolate. The silence of death reigns over the cradles of our ancestors. Here and there are shooting lodges with an occasional farm house in especially favourable localities. But the population has vanished - evicted and driven to the four winds of heaven. At Cullochy, at the eastern end of Loch Oich, about the middle of the Caledonian Canal, a part of the domains of clan McDonell, I spoke to the Lochmaster, a Mcpherson-in Gaelic -"Look at that bend a half mile to the west, and that glen leading up some distance north. That district could at one time raise a regi-ment of soldiers. Now there is that farm-house and those of the Loch hands. Look at that Loch before us. At one time 300 souls boarded a vessel there for Glengarry near Montreal, and they made good. And so all the people were driven out of the place." This is but a sample of what occur-

Inverness Imperial Goal

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SCREENED

BUN OF MINE

This is but a sample of Scotland. I spent three days in Loch Carron which my grandfather left in 1821, because the Laird took away the pasture land and limited the farmers to one acre and a cow. The estate is in other and better hands now. The policy is rather encouraging to the crofters, who now have security of tenure, free pasture on the commons, etc., etc., but the young people have gone to Montana and the houses are falling vacant, with no one to till the

land. If the young people make good they send for their parents. If they happen to die before emigrating, a beautiful monument is erected in the churchyard, and naturally enough the home as well as the relationship to the de-ceased is inscribed on the tombstone. was very much interested in this phase of Highland history, as recorded in the Loch Carron churchyard. Sons from India, from South Africa, Australia, South America and the United States, thus showing their love and esteem for relations long, long severed. A special exhibition of the warmth of the Highlander's heart is this closely

packed churchyard in Loch Carron. The Island of Skye is most beautiful. The soil appears to be rich in the valleys. It has an excellent High School in Portree. A school inspector whom I met on the boat by the name of Fife, told me that the best schools in Scotland now were in Oban, Portree, and Stornaway. That at Stornaway, to use his own words, "is won-derful." One thousand student scholars are in attendence, and they are prepared for honor courses at the Universities. "To give you an illustration," he said, "on his last official visit he found a young lady of twenty in the second day of a scientific research problem, and it would but by ecclesiastical authority, for large of the causes that give it strength and virulence.

In this connection one might ask was "Liberal Catholicism" the outtific research problem, and it would but by ecclesiastical authority, for large of retrograde Catholicism?

take her another day to finish it. In language, too, they are similarly pre-pared." To this I made answer that I always heard the Lewis people spoken of as gifted, and that with the facilities granted I was not surprised to hear so well of them. The Island of

Lewis embraces Uist and Harris. So much now for the Highlands, from Auld Reekie, this 28th Septem-

M. CHISHOLM.

The Cause of Anti-Clericalism,

WHY NOT A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THEM.

people have recently endeavored to find the root of Modernism in certain of Newman's writings. The suggestion is, I believe, entirely unjustifiable: but then, as St. Augustine is often referred to as the real inspirer of the Calvinistic doctrine of Predestination, we must not wonder that the work of such a pioneer as Newman has had its opponents and its traducers.

The abuse of a thing, however, is not argument against its proper value. Even the Scriptures have been made the foundation of an untold number of heresies. The abuse of scolastic philosophy was not argument against its use. The abuse of learning is not argument against learning per se. The fact that the Renaissance, in one of its phases, tended ultimately towards paganism, was not allowed by the best minds in the Catholic Church to obscure its value even as a weapon for the establishment of truth.

Liberty is not license; and so the advocates of political liberty and those who, from time to time, protest, and feel bound to protest, against all misuse of authority, do not require to go outside the four corners of Catholic history to find the fullest justification of their attitude.

I must here dismiss any further consideration of Newman's relation to what was called the "Liberal Catholic" movement and his efforts to secure for the laity a proper place in Catholic affairs, with the remark that those who think he was wrong in his aim to preserve the proper balance between the lay element and the ecclesiastical element in Catholic matters cannot be impartial students of the history of the Catholic Church. When the Church was all powerful,

and when all Europe was Catholic. When "kings were monks and monks kings, the age had evils of its own to combat and these ultimately proved destructive, and the religious revolution of the sixteenth century was the outcome.

Nor is it from reading Catholic history alone that impartial deductions may be made on these matters. If we go back to the time of the Jewish Kingdom it will be found that the evils most denounced by Christ Himself, were evils heaped upon the people by the tyranny or the theocracy under which they lived.

Religion was made a burden and a yoke, and one of the chief works of the New Dispensation was to break that yoke and lift that burden from the necks of the people.

The Law had become intolerable,

the practices, the penalties, the burdens, the exactions of priests and Levite, had become the most veritable of tyrannies; the "whited sepulchres" not only wore broad phylacteries but they "devoured the substance of the Now that which happened under the Old Law can easily grow and develop even under the New Law which was intended utterly to prevent it. If we go into Russia to-day where

we find the Church and State so intertwined that they can hardly be separated in thought let alone in practice, we shall see a state of affairs that is as deplorable as that which existed amongst the Jews.

The outbreaks of anarchy in Russia

have at times startled and even terrified the whole world. The savagery which has been imported into the various struggles that have gone on in that country is almost without parallel. And even now we find education a thing almost unknown; superstition largely prevailing amongst the people there; the clergy held in disesteem; and no one would venture to say for a moment that the political, moral, or social condition of Russia does not present a very lamentable picture and is not a very strong indictment of those, both seculars and ecclesiastics, who have been so long responsible for its government.

Now Catholic Christianity is the one form of religion less liable than any other to promote the develop-ment of these evils. Laying aside the shortcomings of individuals and the defects and sins of human nature, the more closely we study the principles of the Catholic Church, the clearer does it become how thoroughly she aims at protecting the rights, the liberties, and the consciences of her

The principles of Catholicism are sound and have stood the test of time. They are principles to profess which every Catholic may well be proud. The Church in her legislation has provided against every conceivable evil. She has made laws that if properly enforced would produce an almost perfect state of society. But the buman element prevails in the Catholic Church as in other churches and in other institutions, and the Catholic human being is just like other human beings. Whatever his position, what-ever his circumstance, he is liable to be assailed by the temptations which attack all other men, pagan or Christian. The Commandments are for Catholics as well as for non-Catholics,

which proves that Catholic human nature is the universal buman nature. True liberty, we know, means obe-dience to rightful authority, but rightful authority does not mean abuse of authority in its own domain, nor does it mean the exercise of authority outside that domain. If the Catholic Church is to make her way amongst democratic peoples her rulers must be democratic or, rather, must accommodate themselves to and work in harmony with democratic methods

sooner or later, if one class invades the rights of another, the injustice will make itself manifest, the intru-sion will be resented, the tyranny will provoke retaliation, and in conflict of this kind not only will liberty suffer,

Religion and Liberty are twin bre-thren. Free, not forced acquiescence is meritorious. To compel men to believe or to obey at the point of the bayonet is to deprive their belief, or their obedience, of all value. It is to drive the spirit of unbelief and the spirit of rebellion beneath the surface, and, sooner or later, that which exists beneath will manifest itself above ground, and a catastrophe will ensue

If there is one lesson more than another that every Catholic, clerical and lay, may fairly draw from the history of the Catholic Church, and the history of society, it is that if scientists, for instance, should not impinge upon the realm of theology, so too must theologians be extremely careful not to impinge upon the realm of pure science; that if secular authority should show due respect for religion and confine itself within its own proper sphere, so also should ecclesiastical authority, if it desires to be potent and respected, follow the

same golden rule.

The sphere of the State and the sphere of the Church are separate and distinct. There is no need for overlapping, no need for conflict, any more than there is need for overlapping or conflict between theology and science. And if this be true of Church and State, it is equally true of secular and ecclesiastical affairs within the Church itself.

And in this respect the modern development of "the free Church in the free State" has its special dangers for lay Catholic liberty not less grave than those which were to be found where the State and Church were both Catholic.

If ecclesiastical authority is to be revered, esteemed, honored, and obeyed, in its own domain, it should show consideration and respect for lay authority, lay opinion, and lay in fluence in those affairs over which clergy and laity meet on terms of

equality.

When the ecclesiastic comes upon the political platform, for instance, he speaks and acts merely as a citizen, and this principle was very clearly laid down not long ago in an address by the present Archbishop of Tuam to an ecclesiastical gathering at May-

One great danger of the present day, and one which will always be present in Catholic affairs, is the liability of ecclesiastical authority to intervene in secular matters with the same dogmatism which it exercises in its own special domain. No one saw this more clearly than Newman, and no one worked to avert the danger more earnestly than he did.

In view of the coming of self-government for the Catholic nation of Ireland, it is of supreme importance that this grave question should be thoroughly considered by Catholic authority. A commission of Catholic laymen alone, or of Catholic ecclesiastics alone, that would study impartially and make an impartial eport upon.

The rise and the causes of Anti-Clericalism in many Catholic countries would render an enormous service to the Church.

One has often wondered when investigations into so many matters, some of greater and some of lesser importance, are being pursued, how it is, or why it is, that the Church authorities have never appointed a commission to enquire into and report upon the causes of the anti-clerical amongst Catholi spirit rising and assuming an almost diabolical

Why does this spirit arise where the Church has been practically supreme, and why is the phenomenon entirely absent in mixed communities where the criticisms and even the hostility of non-Catholics are brought to bear upon Catholic matters, and especially upon Catholic ecclesiastics and upon the exercise of ecclesiastical authority?

The evils that too often arise in entirely Catholic communities are almost always absent in mixed com-munities, and this is a fact that has its due significance, although up till now one does not see that that significance has been properly appreciated by those to whom it should give ground for thought.

As a Papist and an Ultramontane, and even a Clerical by sympathy and training and conviction, I would urge upon those who have influence in Catholic affairs, and who have a responsibility for the proper exercise of the authority which is in their pos-session, to give some consideration to these points.

Whether they do so or not, I think no will deny that anti-clericalism is a most awful evil, that its results have been disastrous to the Church in many Catholic countries, and that its spread amongst people and govern-ments is one of the greatest misfor-tunes from which the Catholic Church suffers today.

Surely, therefore, an impartial investigation into its causes, and a plain and straight-forward statement on the subject, would be one of the greatest services that could be ren-dered to Catholic progress? The Council of Trent met as a great

ecclesiastical gathering for the purpose of reforming its own members and the clerical order generally. There was great opposition to the meeting of the Council and much difficulty in enforcing its decrees because of the hostility of many of the clergy, higher and lower, to the much needed reforming programme which it put forth.

The Council met to study the evils which it had to combat, to investigate the disorders which it desired remedy. Of course, it also met to decide and reaffirm certain points of doctrine. There is no question of doctrine to be considered today, but a study of anti-clericalism by the clergy themselves, or by the best minds among them, would not unlikely have the result of removing some, at least, of the causes that give it strength and

Was the movement against ecclesiastical authority a result of the undue exercise or abuse of that authority And is anti-clericalism the outcome of an unenlightened clericalism creating enmity for itself by interference in matters outside its province, and by the attempt to keep Catholics in leading strings, and to deny them in secular matters a liberty which their reason and their manhood alike de-mand? Who shall say?

Anyhow the question surely de-erves the closest consideration?-C. D. in North West Review.

### The Wide-awake Office-boy.

When you have nothing special to do, just keep your eyes open and observe, study human nature, watch others' methods of doing things. Keep drinking in knowledge at every pore. See how much information you can absorb. Many a mau who has started in business for himself has found of untold value the knowledge he picked up when an office-boy.

You may think that because you are only an office-by you do not amount to much, and you may be longing for a promotion; but did you ever think of what it means to stand right at the elbow of a manager, or of your em-ployer, to stand beside the executive head, where you can see into a great many secrets which are hidden from other employees whom you envy? Think what an opportunity it is to

size up a situation, to absorb the secrets of the business! Why, your employer would not sell for a great deal of money the information which you are getting for nothing. Think of what it means to be able to study at close range a man who is is actually succeeding in life, a man who is doing things, and to be able to

see how he does them! You are not in a commercial school now, where transactions are done on paper. You are in an actual business school, where everything is real, and you have a chance to see how things are done; and, if you have learned to

use you eyes, you can ansorb that which money will not buy. Never forget that your employer has eyes too, and that he is watching you. He may not appear to notice you, but it is business to "size people up," to measure and weigh them, and the first thing you know, there will be a vacancy which you can fill if you are prepared for it.

But the boy who is doing "just well enough not to get discharged," who is barely hanging on to his position, will not be promoted.

Remember that most positions in business houses are vacated suddenly -by sickness, by death, or because of the incapacity of the incumbent. The great thing is to be ready when the vacancy occurs, to be found not want-

ing, but right on the spot with the ability to "make good."

There is nothing that will please your employer more than to see that you are always on the alert, that you are quick to see things that need to be done, and quick to do them.

How many employees have lost a chance for promotion by grumbling about doing something which did not strictly belong to them, or work which they thought belonged to some-body else! It there is anything an employer despises, it is a grumbler, a growler, a kicker.

Readiness, willingness, to do anything at any time, a disposition to oblige, to accommodate, these are qualities that win the employer's ad-

No matter if it is a little inconveinent to you-if you have to postpone your supper or your evening's amusement-if you can please your em-ployer, you have scored an advantage which he will not forget. - Success

# Pickling Supplies

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

# Pure Apple Cider Vinegar

(he best kind for pickling) which we sell, wholesale or r-tail, at lowest prices. We als) have all the other supplies for pickling, such as

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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

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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.

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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 McClary's Pandora

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES For Hides, Calfskins, Pelts Tallow, Wool and Furs.

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COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y New Glasgow, N. S.

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advertised and tried it, after every known Linimant and Rheumatic cure. Here I am to day, sound and wel, after only using a few bottles, I recommend it to all sufferers. Don't be without it

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Just you try it.

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silk-lined, polished hardwood case, neatly trimmed with brass. Sent to any part of Canada, express prepaid, on receipt of \$4.50.

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Address J.J.M. LANDY 405 Yonge St , Toronto

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

Apply to W. HUNTLEY MACDONALD FOR SALE.

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There is on the premises a large Barn and two Dwelling Houses in fair condition, also a Grist and Carding Mill much out of revair.

The Mill site is considered one of the best in Eastern Nova Scotia, as the water supply is pleutiful and never failing.

The Mill Property can be sold separate from the Farm with sufficient land to suit purchasers.

For terms and further particulars apply to

L. C. ARCHIBALD, Agent Autigonish, July 18, 1912.

### Among the Eskimos,

1912

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IR. F. O'Connor, in Ave Waria. uld be impassible to exaggerimportance of the work that on and is being done in the estern Provinces of Canada by iblates of the Congregation of ady Immaculate. Their strenu-ad self-sacrificing efforts for the ss of Catholicism and Christian alf-breeds as well as among the population of the Dominion for enty years have been fruitful best results. These, however, given us the full measure of indefatigable zeal. Faithful to otto of their Institute, Evangeli-pauperibus misit me, their y—the cavilas Christi—urges seek fresh fields for its These they have not sought the prosperous and progressive tions of the great centres of ercial activity, whose marvel-rowth and expansion astound ans, nor yet among the new

ents, but much farther afield, se northern coast of Hudson the barren Arctic regions, the Eskimos. The Eskimos inhe extreme north of America. not come down lower, to the and east, than the 54th degree de, or Hamilton Inlet, on the of Labrador, washed by the ic. Toward the west, on the rn coast of Hudson Bay, they with to the south as far as Cape s, at the entrance of James Bay. western coast of Hudson Bay, extend from Churchill to the degree on the borders of the Sea, peopling everywhere the es of Hudson Bay and the Arctic as far as Alaska, visiting almost nost all the islands of the lar Archipelago. The Eskimo Archipelago. milation scattered over a coast ose extent is considerably aug-ited on account of its numberless sities, comprises in the Apostolic ariate of Keewatin alone, about r thousand souls, of whom eleven welve hundred are on Hudson Bay hrador Ungava) and the remainder banks of the same Bay, on banks of the sea and in the crior of lands within a rather sonable radius of distance. rmerly the Eskimos advanced more the south. At the time of the disery of America, and up till 1630, y were scattered over the whole of Labrador and even ascended Gulf of St. Lawrence to a consider-

ius IX. said the Oblates were "the rtyrs of the cold." When the offfused these words, which imd a tribute to their heroic ennce, he was doubtless thinking of explorations and missionary s in the Mackenzie River basin, after the plucky Scotsman Ander Mackenzie, who, about ty years ago, was the first isher that ever passed the Rocky intains and the first man who sed the Northern Continent. he first missioner who ever

etrated into the interior of the est region of the northwest was her Gaste, superior of St. Peter's in, Lake Cariboo, who in 1868 owed the Mon'agnais, then for the t part pagans. He came back— rather was brought back—more of than alive. A journey of eight and alive, hunger, cold, fatigue, en months in a tent, often without ire, had completely shattered his titution; and it took him two ers to recuperate. During his burn at Lake Rond he had acquired at influence over the Eskimos, who te to Lake Cariboo to sell their the difference between the bate religious with only his testant minister at Fort Churchill to them something new, and ed their curiosity.

October, 1900, Father Turquetil

sent to join Father Gaste and her Ancel; and at the Christmas 901 he repaired to the last camp the northern Montagnais to iliarize himself with their age and get into contact with Ekimos. But he had only a ing glimpse of them; and two rattempts in the spring of 1903 1904 were not more fortunate. 1905 the Eskimos urged him to on to them, their object being to a trading station nearer, and they an idea that the establishment of a sion would lead to it. Accordingly, her Turquetil set out in April, and after seven months' theast, accompanied by a young and his little family, and with the t which was to be their dwelling I the summer. This journey was lertaken with the triple object of ying the language, sounding the ositions of the pagans on the it of founding a mission among and examining the various the realization of that project.

hey found that, since the previous umn, famine prevailed among the the caribio, which is their main ree of subsistence and provides m with food, clothing and roofing their huts; they had lost their last to, and several of them were dying the misary that had long and the misary that had long the misary that had misery they had long endured. camp, which the missioner hed after a journey of 360 English was a charnel - house. The n but cariboos killed with the in the autumn. Te relieve their the missioner tried fishing by ng holes in the thick ice, but catch nothing. Learning that istance of three hours' march was a little rapid, he went and

Then, at his urging, two
then, at his urging, two
pushed on farther nor h
they brought down twelve
sos, passed the night in feasting. returned laden with provisions.

If at once started for their instion, and the next morning had the first herds of reindeer, evening they killed eighty, and ext two hundred,

Ith two companions as guides, the started on the second stage of the icourney to the Eskimos in May. heat."

the poor people plunged in grief be-cause of the twelve E-kimos who had gone to Lake Cariboo that spring only three had returned; one could still wak, but the two others could only drag themselves along on their knees and elbows. One of the old Eskimos accused the whites of indolence and knavery. "They could help us," he said: "they did not. They pretend to love us, but only love our furs. They hanged two Eskimos guilty of having killed a bad chief of their nation. Why do those whites interfere in our government, if they let us die of hunger? In the north the Eskimo lives happily with his family; and we here—the only ones who work for the whites, - we weep for a whole day. There's none here but widows and orphans. All the men have perished miserably; the ravens and the wolves are devouring them." The missioner did not know what reply to make; he was too moved. "As for you," they said,—"we know you are not lying and that you love us. That is why we are so open with you, and tell you

all we feel in our hearts."

Father Turquetil's companions dreaded leaving him alone in the midst and at the mercy of pagans so ill-disposed toward the whites. Not without some misgivings he pitched his tent among the huts. The curiosity of the Eskimos was aroused. Each of them wished to see and hear the Father; and he let them all, big and little, approach him. At night when he was left to himself, a conflict of emotions arose within him. He was entirely in their hands, and he had to contemplate passing five months among them, depending on them for food and fire. Hunger, thirst, cold, disgust, contradictions, all that presented itself to his mind like a living reality which over-whelmed him. To draw back would be to proclaim the work impossible. He would remain at all costs. He had put his hand to the ploughshare and would not look back. But, he asked himself, would it not be rash and im-prudent, and would he not be culpably compromising the work entrusted to him? His mind was on the rack and his head burning. "Oh," he pondered, "how beauti-

ful is that exclamation of the Apostle: 'To cross the seas, convert one soul, and die! But the voung heart, which that expression fills with enthusiasm, dees not yet realize how heavy is the missioner's cross. I did not know it until then, and it crushed me with its weight. I wept at being unable to conquer myself. I felt I should not have the courage to retrace my steps; I desired and loved this work too much. On the other hand, the dogged determination to remain seemed to me like a fault, the consequences of which would infallibly fall upon the work itself. I began to recite my beads to distract my mind. Gently and without any disturbance, the thought that God willed this journey reassured and enlightened me, . . Then I thought of our first Fathers in the early days of their apostolate. Humanly speaking, they could do nothing of themselves, yet they succeeded. God wished to make me feel once more that without Him we are not and can not be His instru-ments; that with Him and by Him we shall have strength, peace and happiness. Yes, happiness! My joy that moment was equalled only by the anguish that preceded it. My com-panions left me the next day to return to their country, and I remained alone with God, Mary, and my cross."

It would be impossible, we are told, to form an idea of the horrors of the repulsively dirty Eskimo camp when the summer heats made themselves felt,—when a cloud of flies settled down upon the bleeding remains of hered cariboos, which soon became a putrid mass, the prey of the lack of patriotism and aginst the worms. The buzzing of thousands of insects could be heard a long way off. In show of patriotism for a Catholic insects could be heard a long way off. The stench was intolerable; and when the wind blew from the direction of camp, the air could not be hed. The savages abandoned breathed. their huts, and the missioner his tent and his meal, to wander about all the day, to be eaten alive by mosquitoes. "I have met here and farther to

the north," he reports, "three very distinct types of savage Eskimos. One that I might call the pure E kimo, for he dominates, -yellow complexion, oval eyes, thick, flat nose, broad. square face, look full of intelligence an I malice. The Eskimo is of middle height, but thickset and strong; the type is fine, particularly in early youth; later it acquires a character of virility which is not lacking in a certain beauty. Here is another very different type: long, oval face; the bare skull revealing a great tendency to the sugar-loaf formation; eyes and mouth immoderately open, thick lips, long nose. One would think he saw the missing link imagined by those who favor the simian origin of man. There are also dwarfs belonging to this category. Finally, there is a third class, which differs completely from the others. The face is of re-markable beauty; the complexion white and rather pale; manners frankly gay and entirely unrestrained: the look animated, high-spirited, full of independence and irouy. I remarked that individuals of this class impressed themselves and always had the upper hand, and that without any effort. I am very inclined to think that they are of Metis origin; but I could gather no information on the subject. I saw no tattooed women among them; all the others are in-

distinctly tattooed alike.' They were very inquisitive and crowded round his tent, asking thousands of questions. What he calls his first sermon to them (a few simple points briefly put) was translated for the benefit of the young Eskimos who did not understand the Montagnais jargon is which it was delivered, One undertook to provide him with food, another to teach him the language. At night he put together all his notes and arranged his dictionary work. "When I say 'night," he observes, "the word is hardly correct; since I wrote in my tent until sunrise without needing any light. The reverberation of the sunlight on the ice and sand produces intense

extreme corruption of savages in hot countries has led to the belief that climate plays the largest part in the question of the passions. One would eadily imagine to find angels in these frozen deserts. Alas! human nature corrupted by sin is the same every-where. It is absolutely impossible for me to enter into any details as to the private morals and family life of the Eskimos. It is enough to pass through the mire without soiling oneself. Even the young children are made the victims of vice. Malice, consequently, precedes age, and age con-summates malice. The bare thought of such moral miseries makes the heart bleed. Let those assassins uriests and missionaries, those preachers of atheism and naturalism, come here; let them see nature apart from any notion of the supernatural, of any religious prejudice; let them see and thank God they belong to a world civilized by religion."

The unity of marriage is generally respected among the Eskimos, but polygamy is permitted. Father Turquetil does not think polygamy constitutes in itself a serious obstacle. to the Gospel; for instances are very rare, and it is more tolerated than admitted in principle. The real obstacle seems to him to be the unrestrained license of morals, which respects neither the indissolubility of marriage nor the mutual fidelity of man and wife, and gives rise to quar-

rels and sanguinary brawls.

The position of the married woman closely resembles that of the slave. Neither in life nor in death is she the object of sympathy or respect, and the missioner gives some painful in-cidents of this heartless disregard. During the first five months he passed among the Eskimos he never ventured to set foot in their huts without being formally sent for by them. They knew they had to be on their best behavior before him, and were always reserved in his

(To be continued

### Echoes of Columbus Day.

Last week we celebrated Columbus Day. The reason we had a holiday was that Columbus discovered America. It seems absurd to go to the trouble of making such an obvious statement. For everybody knows that, even the Chinese laundry man who is not presumed to be men who is not presumed to be particularly interested. But for all that even the celestials were out in force to give their tribute to the great discoverer.

All very well for the foreign Chinese, the foreign Italians and the foreign Irish to celebrate Columbus day, because Columbus himself was only a foreign Italian and a foreign Catholic at that.

Do what we will some of our neighbors continue to consider the day a Catholic festival. Like the Rev. Mr. Wendte they are afraid the time will come when Columbus will be canonized and then, horror of horrors, think of celebrating a saint's day even if the saint happened to be the discoverer of America! Hence although we try to make it an undenominational celebration we shudder to think what the parade would have been were it not for the interest of the Catholic element.

The daily papers, of course, paid cribute to the day as well as the Catholic press, but as far as the non-Catholic press was concerned it might have been a Eucharistic Congress that was being prepared. We read four of the denominational paper, of this vicinity last week and in none of them was there the slightest reference to Columbus. It is nice, all very well, to take note of anniversaries, to glory flag and country, to protest agains discoverer who came from a Catholic court, planted a Catholic cross on our country's soil, and was animated by love of spreading the Catholic gospel What was there remarkable in discovery of America anyway? If Columbus had not done it the Pilgrim fathers would have done it; for the Cabots, too, were Italians and Catholics and should not be allowed to discover this country.

So Catholics can make as much of they refuse to sail in the Santa Maria or any such Catholic ship; they wait for the dear Mayflower.

So we shall have to keep the day to ourselves at least for a time. Everybody will come around to it after a time. It is not so long since our parents had to go to work on Christmas day. Now Christmas is Christmas day, Now Christmas is everybody's holiday, and so will it be with Columbus day when people put off their yellow glasses, and realizathat even Catholics may act from truly patriotic motives and honor a man because he was a great man. apart from any bias of religion.

And when that day comes even the Transcript will report the Columbus parade without any belittling references to the Knights of Columbus belittling evidently meant in this statement: "Silk-hatted gentlemen in misfit frock coats and carrying canes walked importantly along the sidewalks."

That was the dress, silk hat and frock coat, worn by most of the parading Knights. Well-dressed, of soldierly hearing, a fine type of gentleman, they were a credit to the the city, even though they did presume to invade the hallowed precinct of the Bick Bry dressed as the gentlemen they were. Well, Columbus Day is a holiday

anyway and all will continue to enjoy it. If the sulky bigots want to go into the corner and pull down their blinds, and put their fingers in their ears, no one can help it. It is their I ss. - The Pilot.

### The Church Getting Close to the People.

and his curates are now doing wonders Ta painful march of five days. Concerning the morals of the The church is made the centre of social venereal diseases and insanity are action which gradually is forming a to the use of alcoholic beverages."

new Clichy. The registry-offices are opened every day to all citizens, with-cut distinction and without payment. Every Tuesday morning a doctor of the Medical Faculty of Paris gives free consultations. Every Tuesday afternoon a properly qualified surgeon-dentist offers his services. A Mutual Benefit Society groups together the families of New Clichy, and has been approved by Government. There is a study club for youths. Professor Faribault conducts gratuitously courses in mechanical design. There are recreation rooms, including a billiardroom, for workingmen and youths to pass their evenings. Every two months a theatrical performance is given. . . The Action Sociale is the parish newspaper. The fresh-air colony is to give poor families a few days in the country or at the seaside every summer. The co-operative sewing-class is to provide poor dressmakers with work in the shops or at their own homes, the system being carried out on co-operative lines. There is a bureau for gratuitous legal service, given by a number of barris-ters belonging to the Paris Court of Appeal. Thus the poor people are protected from grasping landlords, and are made acquainted with the rights accorded them by the law in cases of labor accidents. Lectures are regularly given on religious, social, or economic problems. There is a free library containing 3,000 volumes, attached to which is a reading room, where workmen find pen, ink, and paper to write their letters. The Conference of St. Vincent of Paul gives private aid to necessitous families of the parish. An organization enables poor parishioners to purchase furniture, kitchen utensils and garments at practically cost price. The Mid-day Kitchen is the mid-day meal provided for the school children whose parents are out of work. The Villa du Nouveau Clichy is a big chateau in Britanny, turned into convalescent home and place of rest for the sick and old people in the parish.

### Young at Ninety.

This is pre-eminently the age of young old men," it has been said by a student of modern England, and it is certainly wonderful as we look round to note how much of the most energetic work in this country is being accomplished by those who have already exceeded the Biblical span. Lord Strathcona, whose activity in business continues unabated and whose appetite for hard mental exertion is as insatiable as of old, kept his 92nd birthday recently. Lord Wemyss, though his 94th birthday fell last Sunday, still follows modern politics with all the zest of youth, and is a redoubtable antagonist with his pen. Dr. Atkinson, the master of Clare College, Cambridge, was 93 recently, and is fast approaching the record of Dr. Routh, the famous president of Magdalen College, Oxford, who lived into his 100th year. And to day, Earl Nelson, the nestor of the House of Lords, keeps his 89th birthday.

If there is any slackness in this country, it is to be found in this generation not in oun old men. Euri Roberts, though just past his 80th birthday, puts our youth to shame by the splendid vigor and persistence of his services to the cause of national defence. Lord Halsbury, for all his 86 years, is one of the strongest forces his party; in his green old age his ardor for combat has rather deepened than decreased. Our greatest figure in literature is Mr. Thomas Hardy, who at 72 can yet produce poetry that will live. The contrast with the eighteenth century is extraordinary, Then, in the days of Pitt and Fox, men were counted old at 40, and sank valetudinarianism at that age Now public men retain their health and strength and are young at 90, This does not suggest any loss of vigor in the race.

#### Protestant Bishop Praises Catholic Ilission

Bishop Hedly, a Protestant missionary, in his work, "Tramps in Dark Mongolia," says that one cannot but admire the self abnegation that places and keeps so many of our Catholic missionaries in regions where there are no social amenities to cheer them nor the day as they wish. As for the Watchman, or the Christian Register or the Congregationalist, eth and the tragedy of Calvary have power to make men equal to many otherwise uncongenial tasks, and while he cannot accept the discipline of the Church, he quite ungrudgingly admires the spirit that directs and sustains the lives of her missionaries.

## Alcohol in the Army.

At the twenty-first annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons held in Baltimore, Md., last week, Colonel L. M. Maus of the United States Army Medical Corps, discussed the question: "Should total abstinence be required of officers in the military service?" and maintained that the use of alcoholic stimulants had no place in the army or pavy, either as a medicine or a regalement. He said that its use should be barred by legislative enactment. Enumerating what he said were a few of the most important pyschological and pathological effects of the use of alcohol. Col. Maus averred that it has been the cause of countless unjust court - martial sentences against officers and men, of harsh official decisions and discriminations in assignments, of hopeless aspirations and ruined careers.

He said that it "causes sickness, impairs health and usefulness, adds greatly to the non-efficiency of both officers and men, adds additional burden and cost to the medical department, deprives the government of otherwise valuable officers and enlisted men, and forces them on the retired or pension list with corresponding increase of government expenditures. Practically all of the crimes in the army can be directly traced to the use of alcohol. Most of the murders, suicides, robberies, courts-martial and One of the worst neighborhoods in Suicides, robberies, courts-martial and Paris is that of Clichy, for long years abandoned and neglected. The paster peculations, duplications of pay accounts, prison and guard-house sentences of enlisted men, descritons, in this vast parish of working people. sentences of enlisted men, desertions, The church is made the centre of social venereal diseases and insanity are due

# Warmth Without Weight

You don't want to be loaded down with clumsy, heavy cottonfilled underwear, you want to feel free-Free to move your limbs and body without carrying a load all day. GET INTO

# Eureka Underwear.

The one underwear made from pure domestic wool! "NOVA SCOTIA WOOL IS CANADA'S BEST." Wool that won't shrink. Wool knit into garments which still retains all that nature intended it to do, viz., Warmth Without Weight.

Eureka Underwear is guaranteed Unshrinkable.



Note the Trade Clark below. Almost every Storekeeper sells Rurcka. Any trouble in securing either of our three weights, write us. We will see that you have warmth without weight this Fall.

THE NOVA SCOTIA UNDERWEAR CO., Ltd. EUREKA. - - - Nova Scotia

In Aeroplane Priest Flies to Dying Soldier.

Paris, Oct. 12. - Extreme unction was administered to a dying man today for the first time by a priest rushed to the scene in an aeroplane, according to a despatch received from

Aviator Bregard, with the troops fighting the warlike Tuareg tribe, was the hero of this first use of a flying

machine for such a purpose.

Col. Largeot, commanding some
French troops, was mortally wounded
in a brush with the Tuaregs just before they were repulsed and fled. Largeot was a devout Catholic and expressed a dying wish to receive the ast communion, but the nearest priest was 125 miles from the skirmish field.

Bregard begged his superiors for permission to make the trip through the air, and was permitted to do so. Flying over the enemy's territory,

he made the trip in safety. The priest unhesitatingly stepped to his place beside the brave flyer, and was taken whizzing to the dying man just

### Our London Letter. - -

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT. Modern London shone brilliantly last night in the glow of an early autumn twilight. The trees of Hyde autumn twilight. The trees of Hyde park, still thick with leaves, stood out against a veiled crimson dusk, the orilliant glow of the shop windows formed a contrast which appealed to the artistic spirit. Motors, cabs, huge busses, fled hither and thither laden with crowds while the sidewalks were dark with hundreds of people, the women already in furs. Home ward bound toilers jostled matines enthusiasts standing in queues outside fashionable rest urants waiting their chance of a tea table. Everything was very gay, very busy, and very modern. But the newsboys and the heavens had for once something in common. The clouds flung across Piccadilly in the clear pale sky the lark shadow of wings, taking the effect of some huge mountain bird Was it this eagle from the Bilkans who had flung into our midst the message shouted by the hoarse voices of the street gamin, which changed all the restless modernity of the picture and showed beneath it the age old passions of the human race "War in the Balkans." It was the cry which had sent many a knight of old to the saddle to ride out of London town with his splendid retinue, hasting away to protect the Cross against the Crescent. For the quarrel which is now darkening the sky of Europe has been the same for more than thousand years. Moslem a thousand years. Moslem and Christian are the two causes which the twentieth century sees joined at ssue once more. It is only that the spirit of the old crusaders lingers more intensely in the brave and uncom-mercialised Balkan nations which has made them the first to take up the quarrel of the innocent and the tortured, who die in hundreds for

CATHOLIC INSPIRATION AT THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

a new crusade.

their faith at the shands of the Turk.

Is it the twentieth century which is to

see the end of the Musselman menace

in Europe, and if so, what of the Holy Places in Palestine. Is it in us to lead

The great Catholic Composer, Sir Edward E gar, has achieved another triumph, by his production at the Birmingham Musical Festival of "The Music Makers." It is the expression of the inspiration given by the poets to high deeds and noble achievements, to national greatness, and the Elgar flow of rich resonant

melody is well suited to interpret such a theme. At the same festival a Catholic theme inspired a non-Catholic composer to the second success of the gathering. This is the "Song of St. Francis" by Dr. Waltord Davies, and expands the theme of the Saint's addresses to the things of Nature, Sun, Wind, Water, Death. It is a fine work, though wanting in the delicacy which Liest so well interprets delicacy which Liszt so well interprets in his "Predication aux Ciseaux," possibly for the same reason that modern painters cannot depict sacred subjects, because they have not the faith. While speaking of Catholic influence in art, one may note that the time has gone by, when reverent Catholic figures were used to introduce the comic element into the drama. In the latest London success, Sir George' Alexander's new play, "The Turning Point," which deals with a matrimonial and international problem, in which the protagonists are an officer, his wife, a spy, and a cabinet Minister, the good genius of the Piece is Monsignor Juessy, a prelate of both virtue and charm. CATHOLICUS.



# CITY CIRCULATION AGENT

Of Leading Montreal Daily Endorses GIN PILLS



IVE long years of suffering from Kidney Trouble— two boxes of GIN all gone. That has been the experience of Mr. Eugene Quesnel, Chief City Circulation Agent of La Patrie, of Montreal. He Montreal. describes it May 3rd, 1912

"I have been suffering from Kidney Trouble for over five long years. I had also Rheumatism in all my bones and muscles, could not sleep nights and on some occasions could hardly walk. I had been treated by some of our best Physicians but without relief and I lost over fifteen pounds. One day I met one of our leading hotelkeepers, who had been cured by your famous GIN PILLS, and he advised me to try them. So I bought two boxes at my druggist's and before I had used one box I felt a big change. Before I finished the second one I was completely cured. I can assure you I can hardly believe it for if I had only known what I know

now I would not have spent over One Hundred Dollars for nothing when two boxes of GIN PHLLS cured me." EUGENE QUESNEL.

GIN PILLS are gaining a world-wide reputation, by the way they conquer the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism and all kinds of Kidney Trouble.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 149

An absolutely honest offer,



This is the chance of a lifetime. This is the chance of a lifetime.

We gave away over 1000 of these magnificont phonographs hast year, on this wonderful free offer, and everyhody was delighted with them, act now, and you can put into your home music and entertainment for everybody ABSOLUTELY FREE OF COST.

SEND NO MONEY. YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO SPEND ONE CENT.

Just lowward your name and address to-day, and you will get our hig illustrated exhibigue of this and too other magnificent premiums which you gat absolutely free by giving us a few minutes of your spage time, write for it to day, and in a few days you can be the owner of this grand phonograph.

All PRODUCTS, LIMITED, DEPT. P. 39 TORONTO, ONT. NATIONAL PRODUCTS, LIMITED, DEPT. P. 39

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### LOCAL ITEMS

K. OF C. MEETING to-night.

Monday, the 28th instant, being Thanksgiving Day, the banks will be

THE RIGHT Rev. James Phelan has been appointed administrator of the diocese of Charlottetown.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MACDONALD of Victoria, B. C., left Antigenish on last Thursday on his return home.

A SPECIAL dinner will be served at the Royal George Hotel, Antigonish, on Monday evening next, (Thanks-giving Day), at 6 p. m.

THE TRIAL of Hubert Grant commenced yesterday. Accused resided at Antigonish several months, and a number of persons from here have been summoned to Halifax to give evidence. Insanity is likely to be the plea of the defence.

OUR TOWNSPEOPLE will learn with satisfaction that our water supply has been abundant throughout the year, the water running over the dam nearly the whole season. At present it is running over, notwithstanding the past month has been a very dry

SEVERAL men have been caught poaching in the West River recently. It is regrettable that men will indulge in such actions. Salmon are not good eating just now, and therefore their destruction is not very beneficial to their destroyers. It must be remembered that they are going up river to spawn, and killing them now tends to ruin the salmon fishing.

DON'T FORGET the public meeting in aid of the feeble-minded and mentally defective in the Court House this (Thursday) evening, October 24th, at half past seven o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Morrison, Rev. Dr. Connolly, Rev. A. H. Denoon, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Girrior, Mr. MacMillan, Dr. MacEchen and others. All grown people are invited. The meeting is not intended for children.

Horses .- Messrs, C. B. Whidden & Son are shipping to-day a car-load of eighteen horses to Kirk & Cook, railway contractors, at Centreville, Kings County. They have all been pur-chased in this County, and are rather a fine appearing lot of good working horses. Another shipment of two tars of horses will be made from Anti-gonish by Messrs, Whidden on Monday of next week. These latter animals are for the Davidson Lumber Company of Bridgewater, and are an exceptionally fine lot of young, heavy draft horses, weighing from 1300 to 1500 pounds.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.-Last Friday Angus McIsaac of the Beaver, rear of Lakevale, Ant., received a telegram announcing the death of his brother, Archibald McIsaac of Butte, Montana. The telegram merely stated that death resulted from burns. It is inferred that deceased's home was destroyed, and he failed to escape from it before receiving burns that caused death. Mr. McIsaac was here this summer, on a visit, staying for about two weeks. He returned home early in September. A man of about 48 years, of splendid physique, of fine character, he had acquired for himself in the West, where he resided for nearly thirty years, substantial competence, being very successful in real estate ventures. While here he met many old friends and made many new ones, all of whom will sincerely regret to learn of his sad death. The body is expected here to-day.

SYDNEY, C. B., has had a serious water problem during the past week or two. While last summer and our early fall saw many, in fact very many, wet days, days on which there was a slight fall of rain, still no great amount of water fell during the past season, the brooks and streams continuing low and the ground dry throughout. Consequently the water in the reservoir at Sydney became exhausted, and it was necessary to hastily resort to new sources of supply. Peters Lake was turned into the reservoir. This relieved the situation only temporarily, and on Saturday last conditions were again critical. On Sunday some three hundred laborers were set to work to dig a trench from the reservoir to Bray's Lake, a distance of about a mile. The latter Lake is rather a large body of water, and it is expected it will afford ample water for all purposes, or at least until Sydney grows much larger, During the period of shortage, the city has the assurance of the Steel Company that it would supply sufficient water to tide over the

ONE OF THE MOST PLEASING RECEPTIONS held in honour of his Lordship Bishop Morrison was that of the combined, societies of the League of the Cross and the Ladies' Auxiliary in the Celtic Hall last Sunday even-ing. His Lordship, who was accompained by Rev. Hugh Gillis, Rev. M.
A. MacAdam, P. P., and the members
of the Faculty of the College, arrived
at the hall at 8 p.m. A very choice
musical programme was rendered, and an address presented from each of the societies, that of the League being read by the President, Mr. D. D. McDonald, and that of the Auxiliary by Miss C. J. Macdonald. The addresses were accompanied by a handsome oak and leather easy chair, the gift of the combined societies. Bishop Morrison's reply was most felicitous, expressing his warm appreciation of the attention shown him and this interest in and sympathy with the work of the League in the promotion of the great an address presented from each of the League in the promotion of the great virtue of temperance. His Lordship's encouraging words and his assurances of hearty co-operation in their efforts were loudly applauded by the members of both societies.

eleventh annual track meet was held in the College rink on Oct. 17th. In the majority of the events the competition was not so keen as in former years, yet the records were, on the whole, well up to the usual standard. The results were as follows:

35 yds dash — 1st, Boylan, '13; 2nd, Morrison, '13; 3rd, Walsh '13. Broad jump — 1st, Morrison, '13; 2nd, McKevit, High School; 3rd,

440 yds dash — 1st, Walsh, '13; 2nd, Morrison, '13; 3rd, Chisholm, '16, 16 lb, sho' pu'—1st, McLellan, '14, and Kennedy, '13, tied; 3rd, Walsh, High School.

Half mile run—1st, Walsh '13; 2nd, Chisholm, '16; 3rd, Morrison, '13. High jump—1st, McLellan, '14; 2nd, Collins, '14; 3rd, Johnson, High

legged-race — 1st, Juniors; 2nd, Freshmen; 3rd, Third Year High

One mile run—1st, Walsh, '13; 2nd, Chisholm, '16; 3rd, McLeod, '16.

Potato race—1st Maddin '16; 2nd, Boylan, '13; 3rd, Sears, '14.

Relay race—1st, Seniors; 2nd, Fresh-

men; 3rd, Third year High School. REAL ESTATE DEAL IN WEST PIC-TOU FARM LANDS.— Dr. MacDermott, of Montreal, a brother-in-law of Mr. Brock, manager of the Pictou Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, who has spent the most of the summer in Pictou, left for Montreal on Wednes-

While in Pictou Dr. MacDermott was impressed with the low valuation of farm land in the west Picton and saw what he considered a good oppor-tunity for investment. He interested Montreal real estate men and, at their instance, with the assistance of Mr. Guss Cameron, real estate agent, secured options on 22 farms in this neighborhood. He picked out a pretty fair run of farms and their total valuation is close to \$50,000. The options are for 6 months.

MacDermett states that the C. P. R. is about to go into the business of colonizing farm land in Nova Scotia. While they will naturally work first along their own line, the D. A. R., he thinks that they will eventually acquire further railroad interests in this province and, at all events, he believes that he, or the real estate company with which he is working, can find purchasers for the farms he controls at figures which will leave a fair margin of profit.-Pictou Advocate.

THE W. S. HARKINS PLAYERS.

On Saturday night, October 28, the W. S. Harkins Players will play an engagement of one night in Antigonish, presenting Porter Emerson Brown's successful comedy drama, in 4 acts, "The Spendthrift." This piece holds the remarkable record of one year in New York and ten months in London. In the Harkins company theatregoers of Antigonish will see a good aggregation of players. Head-ing the cast is Miss Sue Van Duzer, considered to be one of the best lead ing women in stock in America; Harry O. Stubbs, the celebrated comedian; Jack Rigney, who has supported some of the leading stars in the theatrical profession, and a number of others equally as clever. Mr. W. S. Harkins has been bringing bis own companies to the Maritime Provinces for many years and never fails to give complete satisfaction. This year he has surpassed himself in his selection of his company and the play chosen for Antigonish will unpart of the play doubtedly prove to be one that will meet with general approval. It concerns a woman who has no idea of the value of money and through her extravagance brings ruin and finally bankruptcy on her husband. A vein of delightful comedy runs throughout the entire piece. There is nothing to offend but a whole lot to keep you laughing. The lines are bright situations skillfully handled, and clever climaxes built up.

SOUTHWICK RECITALS. — Professor Henry Laurence Southwick, the well-known Shakespearian scholar and lecturer, will visit Antigonish on Friday and Saturday, 25 and 26th inst., and will give three recitals in the College Hall. To those who have heard Professor Southwick before, the news of his coming will be received with great satisfaction, for he has not failed to leave on their minds a last-ing impression of his wonderful abilities as a lecturer and as an interpreter of character. On Friday afternoon, at 230, Professor Southwick will present Shakespeare's unrivalled tragedy, "Julius Caesar." In the mob scene and in the addresses to the Roman populace, depicted in Act III. of this play, Professor Southwick is at his best, and in fact throughout the whole play he holds his audience spellbound by his marvelous delinea-tion of character. On Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Sheridan's exquisite comedy, "The Rivals," will be presented by special request of a large number of persons. This is one of the most brilliant of Eoglish comedies and is a general favorite with theatregoers wherever Professor Southwick has performed. "The Rivals," it will be remembered, formed part of Professor Southwick's programme upon

# Auction Sale

To be sold at Pablic Auction, at the residence of the late Dr. W. H. Macdonald, on Church Street, Antigonish,

Saturday, Nov. 2, 1912 commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. a lot of

### General Household Furniture

consisting in part of Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Iron Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpers, Squares, Mats, Crockeryware, Dishes, Glassware, Pictures, Books, Kitchen Utensils, etc. Also a lot of Farming Implements and numerous odds and ends

TERMS CASH.

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer Antigonish, N. S., November 24th, '12

ST. F. X. TRACK MEET. - The his visit to Antigonish in 1910. Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, he will present the charming Shakes pearian comedy "Twelfth Night." The manner in which he impersonates the humorous characters in this crama is a treat that should not be missed. It is hoped that the people of Anti-gonish will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing Dr. Southwick, as this will probably be his last visit here. Tickets may be procured at Miss C. J. McDonald's book store and at Foster's drug store.

### Personals

Mr. Charles McDonnell, the wall-known commercial man, is reported to be quite sick. He is in an hospital in

Mrs. Jennet Mackinnon, Main St. Town, who has been visiting friends in Newport and Boston, arrived home on Saturday last.

Mr. Aubrey Kirk of Antigonish arrived home Tuesday from Boston, where he was receiving medical treatment. He is somewhat improved.

#### Cheap Fares via I. C. R. for Thanksgiving Day.

The usual holiday excursion fares will prevail on the Intercolonial Railway for Thanksgiving Day. Railway for Thanksgiving Day, Round trip tickets at first class one way fare will be issued on Oct. 25, 26, 27 and 28 between all stations on the railway and to points on connecting lines, good for return Oct. 30th.

## EXECUTOR'S

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of John H. MacDonald, late of Pomquet River, deceased on

## Tuesday, the 29th inst.,

at 10 o'clock a. m., The following personal property and

1 Mare, two years old (Burleigh.) Colt, 4 months old.

Horse, 6 years old weight 1300 lbs. 1 Mare, good driver and worker. 4 Milch Cows. 2 Heifers, 2 years old, 5 Yearling Steers, and Heifers.

Steer, 21 years old. 6 Calves. Cream Separator.

5 Sheep and Lambs.
1 Single Riding Wagon.
1 Double seated riding wagon.
2 Sleighs. 1 Mower, I Rake.
1 Pitching Machine.

Plow, Harrow, Cartbox, Grindstone. 2 Cross-cut Saws, Traces, Whiffles-trees, Harness, etc. 25 Tons Hay, a quantity of Oats, Wheat, and Pototoes. TERMs :- I2 Months Credit on ap-

proved notes for all articles above \$5.00 under the amount Cash. ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

## AUCTION SALE

To be sold at Public Auction on, the premises of the late John A. McDonald, at Arisaig, on

### Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1912 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

1 Horse, 7 years old, weight 1100 lbs.

1 Mare, 9 years old. 1 Horse, 11 years old. 3 Milch Cows.

3 Heifers, 25 years old.

2 Steers, 2; years old. 3 Steers 1; years old: 2 Heifers, 1; years old. 2 Calves.

10 Head of Sheep.

1 Mowing Machine. Raking Machine.

Walking Plow. 1 Side Hill Plow.

1 Set of Spring Tooth Harrows.
1 Cultivator. 1 Riding wagon.
1 Express Wagon, with Shafts and Pole. I Truck Wagon with Box.
Hay Rake, Pole and Shafts.

Tip Cart. 1 Chanting Sleigh. Riding Sleigh. 1 Portable Forge. Pitching Machine with Attachments.

Set Cart Harness. Sharples Cream Separator.

Set Riding Harness.

1 Set Double Harness. 4 Tons Straw. 5 Tons Green Feed.

6 Tons Hay. TERMs :- Twelve months' credit on notes of approved security for all sums over five dollars; under this am-

A. J. McDONALD.

# Wanted

## 150 More Labourers and 15 Carpenters

wanted by EASTERN CAR CO. New Glasgow, N. S.

Owing to the rapid progress made on construction work of Eastern Car Company, and that the erection of main buildings will begin at once, it is found necessary to increase the working largely

Steady work and good wages. Apply at once to Superintendent on

## EASTERN CAR CO. NEW GLASGOW,

10-24, -3t

# FARM FOR SALE

The valuable farm of George Mc-Adam, at Briley Brook, about three miles from Town will be sold cheap. Large new school on property. Near railway station, post office and telephone. A very desirable location with good soil and unlimited wood. Good sitle Apple to

title, Apply to ALLAN MACDONALD, Barrister, Antigonish St. Martha's Hospital Building Fund.

Mr. Farmer, remember we buy pork Tuesday of each week. Highest on Tuesday of each week. Highest market prices paid. Chisholm, Sweet

## AUCTION

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the undersigned at North River, ou WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30th, commencing at 1 o'clock :

commencing at 4 o'clock:

I Mare, 12 years old, Dearborn
I Mare, 21 years old, Scottish Chief
I Mare, 21 years old, Maid's King
I Horse 22 years old, Maid's King
I Cott, 5 months old. 4 Cows, farrow
I Cow, due to caive in May. 1 Steer, 21 yers old
5 Steers, 11 years old
I Helfer, one and one half years old. 5 Caives
35 Tons of good Hay.

TERMS OF SALE.—11 morths' credit on notes with approved security.

MRS. J. D. CHISHOLM,
F. H. MacPhie, Auctiodeer.

North River

# Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the undersigned, at Brierly Brook, Antigonish Co., on

Saturday, Oct, 26th commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Cows, all due to calve in January Cow, due to calve May 12th Cow due to calve July 14th Fresh Cow

Mare, 1200 lbs, 4 years old Horse, 1300 lbs, 10 years old Ayrshire Bull, 2 years old Ayrshire Bull Caif, 4 months old

Steers, yearlings Heifer, 11 years old Heifer Calf, 11 months old Head Sheep

1 Head Sheep 1 Double Team Wagon 2 Riding Wagons 1 Express 1 Sleigh 1 Deering Mower (double) Double Spring Tooth Harrow

1 Horse Rake 1 Double Roller Double and Single Harnesses, Chains, Traces and a lot of odds and ends TERMs:-11 months' credit on notes with approved security for all amounts over \$5; under this, cash.

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer FRANK H. McKenna. Antigonish, N. S., Oct. 16th, 1912.

# TENDERS WANTED Tenders will be received by the un-dersigned up to and including

Saturday, Nov. 16, '12 for the Lot of Land on the Old Gulf Road known as the Dickson field. Also for the 30 acre lot adjoining same. Tenders may be for the two lots com-

bined, or separately.

Terms to suit purchasers.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. E. LANDRY, Antigonish, N. S.

# Guard Your Eyes

EYES ARE BREAD. WINNERS. TAKE CARE OF THEM.

I SHOULD BE YOUR OPTICIAN BECAUSE

I am an expert in retraction and optometry.

I use the most modern instruments. I graduated in 1905, and therefore have had 7 years practical experience, and I am continually study ing. I can point to hundreds of satisfied patients and am recommended by the leading doctors as an expert in my

T. J. WALLACE Graduate Refractionist ANTIGONISH, N. S.

# **BUTTER WANTED**

Highest cash prices to be paid for tub butter, Apply to HYGIENIC FRESH MILK CO.

Fall and Winter Goods NOW IN.

## CLOTHING Men's and boys' Winter Suits, Overcoats, Sweaters, Sweater

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

TOP SHIRTS A large range in heavy drills, tweeds and flannels.

HATS and CAPS Our fall and winter lines are

FOOTWEAR Winter Footwer mostly in. Balance arriving daily.

Reliable Goods, Values Unsurpased D. D. McDONALD



The largest most exclusive and most attractive line of Overcoats ever shown in this Town

See these two men coming down the street? Pretty nice overcoats they have on! Made by whom? By the 20th century brand tailors—the finest experts in the land. Pictures drawn from actual life. We can guarantee you just as fine and perfect fitting a coat for yourself. Eighteen other styles to choose from.

# Palace Clothing Company

# 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

# D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH

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

ANT GONISH NOVA SCOTIA NOTICE. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICA-

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

The Egerton Poultry and Pet Stock Association

will hold the FOURTH ANNUAL SHOW AT NEW GLASGOW

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday NOVEMBER 13th, 14th and 15

Competition in Poultry and Fancy Stock classes, open to Pictou, Anti-gonish and Guysborough Counties. Dog classes open to Canada, under C. K. C. Rules. Liberal priza money offered, also a lot of special prizes. Write for prize list and all information to Secretary New Glasson.

Secretary, New Glasgow.

# NOTICE

All persons having legal dema against the estate of John MacDon late of Pomquet River, in the Con of Antigonish, farmer, deceased requested to render the same, attested, within twelve months the date hereof; and all persons a debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM.

Pomquet River, Executor

# FARM FOR SAL

The John MacIsaac farm at Femont consisting of 100 acres, of white 50 acres are cleared with 4 acres intervale, the rest iscovered with he and soft wood. For further parameters and soft wood. ulars apply to

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