

THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Sixtieth Year

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

No. 43

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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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 them.

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

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 ill.

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"?

An aviator says that aeroplanes will fly 200 miles an hour. The trouble with them is, at present, that they 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 perhaps shop windows will be left whole for a while.

The British Unionist party will drop North-East Ulster for the present. They would not care to encourage trouble-breeders where the situation in Europe is such a general war may 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." The Catholic Church never gives up that job to any State official, however 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, tyrannical, 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. I. 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 cent. Poor encouragement for the English agitators who are turning their attention to Canada.

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 the "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 be shown to those beasts. The police and magistrates everywhere should be keenly on the watch for them, and all decent citizens have the duty to aid in detecting them.

American periodicals are agitating questions concerning their courts of justice. They have too many appeals, and too many delays. It surprises us 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, California, 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 world, has struck in some way at marriage.

The Catholic Federation in New Zealand has started a crusade against evil literature, on lines similar to the 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.

Ben S. Henry, business manager of

a Socialist paper in Schenectady, N. Y., owned by the Socialist mayor of that city, has resigned, and repudiated the Socialists. He says: "The longer I stayed the more disgusted I became with the delusion and inconsistency of Socialism as I beheld it." He is the fifth prominent Socialist to abandon the Socialist Mayor administration this year.

If the world were judged merely by 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 items in the affairs of men.

A Protestant divinity who has been interesting himself in the Esquimaux, is credited with the statement that "a live Esquimo without salvation is better than a dead Esquimo with 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 negligent Christians, load them on a drag, and carry them to Church. They are free to come or to stay away. The man who is willing to pay the eternal penalty may do what he chooses.

Germany, father of Socialism, still manages to set the pace of unrest. At a recent convention in Chemnitz, there was a bitter fight for supremacy among the Revisionist or Conservative, the Marxist or Theoretical, and the Radical functions. Left to themselves, 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 Socialist theories in process of being tried out.

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 cost of government is nearly twice as much, and she supports five times as many officials. 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 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 sashes and caps acted as ushers and distributed Socialist literature to the audience." We know that not "all the colleges" were so dishonored; but that any colleges so represented is sufficient to cause us to reflect on the value and utility of much of what is fondly called education.

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 them.

Socialism gives to the people a heavy crop of promises. 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. Much has been done in other directions in that half century. What has Socialism done? Let us know what answers you get.

The young Prince of Wales is reported to have remarked, in Paris, on "the gaiety, the good cheer, the vim, the joy of work, the joy in doing the set task" which mark the French

people, as compared with the English people, who are "phlegmatic and silent." It is true. Travellers in France, Spain and Italy always notice this. Britishers are a sad-faced and grim people. Notice the toll-hardened sailors who come ashore from foreign ships. They sing, they laugh, the irrepressible high spirits and light hearts are in evidence. You rarely hear a Britisher sing at 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 something new, strange, odd; something with big query marks stuck all through it, is widespread. A writer 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 to a prophet.

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 well-known 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 in military equipment for land fighting were learned in the Boer war.

Mr. John M. O'Neill and other shallow Socialists see in the squalid 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 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 medical profession a failure?

The Duke of Connaught indicated a very possible danger for Canada, particularly for Western Canada when he spoke as follows:

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 prosperous young country as in the case of a growing child. The discomforts known as child's 'growing pains' are apparent in case of any young country in the form of over-speculation 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 court their perverts, easily. Some one 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 public.

We asked Mr. John M. O'Neill whether he realized that sin began when there were only two people in the world. He says he does not believe it. He adds that he does not believe the doctrine of the Trinity; the Immaculate Conception; or Transub-

stantiation; nor in Hell. What he does believe, he does not say. We are not much interested. We wanted to show what sort of person was handling the sucking bottle of Socialism for the perhaps unsuspecting miners of the West. We have done it, sufficiently; but Mr. John M. O'Neill is not through yet. Let his readers, if they are not already prepared to drop him and his paper, now ask him whether he believes in God; in the ten commandments; or in any future life. 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'Neill 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 future lives before us, and that we have already passed through many. Some people think that human nature 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 Citizen says: THREE LIVES FOR ONE.

"In Halifax three men are to be hanged 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 kinder 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 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 murder by an individual? The Citizen might think it over again.

We cannot continue to pollute our pages with Mr. John M. O'Neill. We took up his case with a distinct purpose, and that purpose we have ac-

complished. We wished to show our readers how little of the spirit of true reform breathed in the pages of the average Socialist newspaper. We had to talk to the fellow in as near an approach to his own language as we could bring ourselves to put on paper. He had no right to complain of that. We are a product of a system which Socialism is going to reform. The reformers should show us better ways. 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 idleness"; "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 the world.

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 call on Christianity to prove its case at the Socialist bar.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian Witness asked whether there are no means to stop "Sunday work, Sunday driving, and other devilry, 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, she is the more delighted; but she does not demand it.

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

Ex-President Roosevelt is thought to be out of danger, the bullet wound showing no bad symptoms. He hopes to participate yet in the election campaign before Nov. 5, the day of the election. It is generally admitted, however, he is down and out as a Presidential possibility.

Home Talks and Other Talks.

(Louisa May Dalton, in Ave Maria.)

THE OLD PHILOSOPHER'S OPINION.

"It is one thing to say that a line is crooked, it is another thing to straighten it." I observed to the old philosopher. "What, speaking from a secular point of view, do you consider it most important for a 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 rudiments of an education of more account than dancing-master manners!"

"No, I don't. Washington was an indifferent speller, but he was no less a gentleman when, rather than be outdone in politeness by a slave, he raised his hat to his gardener. The knights of the Middle Ages left their learning to their clerks, but I have 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 courtesy is a weapon of defence as well as a consolator. Your enemy wants to fight, but be studiously polite to him and he will run away."

"Some of the greatest scoundrels that ever lived," I mildly ventured, "have been fine gentlemen outwardly. A highwayman is no less public pest because he bows to a lady when he relieves her of her purse. Aaron Burr—"

"I knew you would bring him forward!" interrupted the old philosopher. "But I think he deserves some credit on account of his role never to ask nor answer an impertinent question. And I think that 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?" I asked.

"Yes," rejoined the old philosopher, a reminiscent look coming into his face. "I was a lad of fifteen years when he was a tired old fellow, who passed my brother's door several times a day. He used to say, 'Good morning, young sir?' And his smile had not lost its charm."

"So he beguiled you as he had others?"

"I suppose so," answered my friend.

And I saw that his thoughts were far away, and that over the long bridge of the years a voice that had greeted a timid lad still resounded.

"Manners," he went on, after a silence, "are simply the outward sign of an inward disposition. If you force yourself to speak kindly, you will end by feeling so, just as you feel reverent when you bend the knee. External are more than most 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 etiquette. 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 company."

The Origin of Pawn Offices.

The legacy of four thousand pounds recently bequeathed by the Marquis de Guerry for the redemption of objects pledged by the poor at the Paris pawnbroking establishments, is an act of charity of a kind 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 been devoted; only stipulating that the money should be used for the redemption of articles of actual

necessity, such as wearing apparel and bedclothes. From which it may be inferred that the spirit of St. Bernardine of Siena, founder of the pawn office, still lives in France, where so much that testified to the benevolent and humanitarian influence of the Church has been ruthlessly swept away. There, too, the State pawn offices—and every establishment of the kind is State property in France—still retain their title of Mont-de-Piete, or Mount of Piety; although it is doubtful if the General 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 the mound for which the remaining two form, as it were, a pedestal. The Italians call this image a Piete; hence the name Monte-di-Pieta; which in France became Mont-de-Piete.

In every large city in which he gave a sermon, St. Bernardine founded a Mount of Piety, or society for lending small sums to the very poor on tiding pledges. Before his death, branch societies had spread 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 a Monte-di-Pieta in that town.

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 sign, however, is often given; and this is that the custom of using three golden balls for the purpose alluded to, can be traced to a wealthy Italian banker, who was a member of the princely house of Medici and had three golden pills in his coat of arms. As the reputation of the 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 followed by the administration. For instance, if an object has been in pledge for twenty years, and the interest has been paid regularly, at the expiration of that period it is 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 in 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 more frequently at hand than water-glass.

Place a pound or two of good but quicklime in an iron, wooden or enamel ware vessel, and pour upon it all the water it will absorb. Allow to stand still until disintegrated (slacked.) 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. More eggs may be added from time to time, sufficient liquid being kept in the crock to cover them. The lime will settle in a few hours leaving a clear liquid above, with possible a little crust on the surface. Cover the crock and keep in a cool place. There is no advantage in adding salt, cream of tartar or other materials to the lime. To preserve with water-glass dissolve material, which is a thick syrup,

in boiling or previously boiled water. Allow to become quite cold, and place eggs and liquid in a crock, as in the milk of lime method. The quantity of liquid necessary to fill 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 be put away the same day they are 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 evaporation. The air cell at the large end of 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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W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

MARIQUITA OF THE ANGELS.

Mariquita was washing at the village stream. It was not easy work, for the clothes of her little 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 she did because the sun was bright and the air was sweet, and because 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. People in the village called her "simple," but Padre Antonio shook his head when he heard this and said, "The child is beloved of the Angels."

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 again multiplied until her hand could scarcely hold the golden store. The child pinched herself 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 to say the child had 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 Andalusia, 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 beggars 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 canst thou take the vow of poverty when within thy hand thou hast ever riches?" "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 poverty."

of Belgium. This condition 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 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. Advential Regnum tuum! — M. in America.

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comes to church. Men, women and 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 row. 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 account 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 through 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.

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. This it was that the Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway Dining Car Service recently received a letter from a gentleman well known in Canada, Financier 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 breakfast bacon which he had enjoyed, as he would like to procure some of the same curing for his own household. A dish of bacon on a dining car does not seem an important thing when so many other palatable dishes are served, yet here is a case where attention of one whose appreciation was worth having.

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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 endeavor 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 Pius X.

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 studied, their fault merits the indulgence of many extenuating circumstances. The hurricane has in effect passed over France. The dry fruit has fallen, and one regrets it. The vigorous trees have resisted victoriously, and as a result have thrust their roots more deeply into the ground. Every-body

knows that the religious congregations which were fervent and faithful to their vocation are more numerous now than they were before the 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 unknown 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 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 fulfill 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."

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 themselves of the necessities 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 popular assemblies, and marked 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 before. 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 happen 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 modest 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 outweighs all other benefits."

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912

THE HISTORY OF HATRED.

IV.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The great Irish rebellion 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.

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.

The Irish, badly as their treatment under Charles had been, wished to do nothing against him personally. They wanted him for their king.

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.

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.

That is a fact to be noted. Owen Roe O'Neill was one of the first soldiers in Europe at the time, and it was lucky for Oliver Cromwell, and unlucky for poor Ireland that he died just as Cromwell landed in Ireland.

Every nerve has been strained to make the national movement, which

lasted for 15 years, with its statesman-like and calm councils, its hard-fought and oft-won battles, appear as small and insignificant as possible, and to make out the unjustifiable killings which occurred in the first undisciplined days of the rebellion, to be the most horrible and bloody massacre ever known in the country.

For this reason we give more than passing notice to the great rebellion of 1641.

The Earl of Castlehaven gives the following reasons for the rebellion:

- (1) That the Irish had been cruelly treated as a conquered people. (2) The confiscation of the counties in Ulster. (3) The acts of the Earl of Strafford. (4) Penal laws, against the Catholics of Great Britain, and petitions to enforce the same programme in Ireland. (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 balked him in this on more than one occasion.

"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."

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.

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.

This is the "bloody fable," as Mitchell calls it, which has been interlarded 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.

That is a fact to be noted. Owen Roe O'Neill was one of the first soldiers in Europe at the time, and it was lucky for Oliver Cromwell, and unlucky for poor Ireland that he died just as Cromwell landed in Ireland.

they were denied the smallest favor, under Charles II, for their eight years of hard fighting for the Stuart cause.

First and last, they never fought squarely against a Stuart king. When they rose in 1641, they fought, at first, chiefly against a local administration which was more Puritan than Royalist; and had Charles I, met them half way, and entrusted his cause to them on a basis of decent treatment and fair play; made Owen Roe O'Neill his chief commander instead of trusting to lesser and less worthy men, the royal tragedy of Whitehall would never have taken place.

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.

First the preacher showed how right and proper it is to honour the memory of those who attain distinction 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.

After having served God faithfully and well in many places, his last wish was granted him to be laid to rest among his own kin-folk and friends in Maryvale, under the shadows of the mountains that knew his boyhood days.

After a day of rest among them, his soul was called whence the shepherds are gathered together to the great Shepherd and the sheep are numbered in the one fold upon the everlasting hills.

After a day of rest among them, his soul was called whence the shepherds are gathered together to the great Shepherd and the sheep are numbered in the one fold upon the everlasting hills.

Our London Letter LONDON, Oct. 10th, 1912. CARDINAL BOURNE AT CARDIFF.

If any doubt had existed as to what reception the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster would meet with on his first visit to the Principality of Wales, which is so strongly Nonconformist, it has been dispelled by the magnificent reception accorded to His Eminence on Saturday last in Cardiff.

THE POPE HONOURS BISHOP HEDLEY, O. 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.

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.

THE NEW STORE HEATING, HARDWARE, PLUMBING. We are better prepared than ever before to do first class plumbing. MR. JAMES G. McLEAN, lately of Boston, Mass., holding a plumber's license, has joined our plumbing staff, and will attend personally to any work entrusted to us in that line.

A. KIRK & COMPANY have all their departments well stocked with New Goods For the Fall and Winter Trade. A most complete stock of Up-to-Date Clothing for Men and Boys.

A. KIRK & CO.'Y Agents For McCall's Patterns and Magazine. Call and inspect for yourselves. A MORE DETAILED STATEMENT LATER.

The Royal Bank of Canada INCORPORATED 1869. Capital Paid Up, \$ 7,490,000.00 Reserve Funds, 8,820,000.00 Total Deposits, 89,000,000.00

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE WAY OF SECURING Player Piano Music Rolls. is to join our Music Roll Exchange Library. You buy a dozen rolls as a starter — these belong to you.

General News

A company has been formed to settle a thousand Russian farmers in the Hazelton district, north of Prince Rupert, B. C.

Hon. Mr. Monk, Canadian Minister of Public Works, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

With the practical close of the season for deep sea fishing in Canada, at the end of September, the total value for the six months from April to the end of September has been found to be \$11,848,421, against a total of \$11,753,706 for a corresponding period of last year.

Our London Letter. (Continued from page 4) matter of the division of that Diocese will then be settled finally one way or the other.

THE RED MASS. In the Cardinal's absence the Bishop of Cambrypolis will sing the Red Mass on Saturday next in Westminster Cathedral, which precedes the opening of the Law Courts.

CHURCHES AT ANCIENT MONUMENTS. An interesting discussion has arisen on the proposal to classify the old Churches of the country with Ancient Monuments, a thing which is done in France to aid their preservation.

PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND. One of the oldest post-Reformation Catholic Churches in Scotland has just taken on a new lease of life.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Just received, 50 1/2 blbs. of good July herring. Also good winter onions at 2 1/2 cents a pound; granulated sugar, per 100 lbs., \$5.25; cream of tartar, 25c a pound.

A Call For Men in the East. Again the Eastern Car Company of New Glasgow, N.S., have issued a call for more men.

Acknowledgments. (For additional acknowledgments see page 2) H McCullough, St. John 1.00 Mrs James Sullivan, Sydney 1.00 D J McDougall, Gowanda Ont 1.00 Jos D Cameron, Seattle 3.75 Mary C McDonald, Boston 1.00 A A McDonald Dartmouth 1.00 Leonard Smyth, Parry Sound, Ont, 1.00 J Y McDonald, Regina 3.15 Malcolm McKachern, Ballyntynes Cove, 1.10 Mrs Thos Campbell, Provincetown, 1.50 John McDonald, Brooklyn, 1.50 Rev James Hanlon, 1.50 Clementina Smith, New France, 53 Alex McKinnon, Doctors Brook, 2.00 John Wall, Goshen, 3.00

Resolution of Condolence. At a regular meeting of the L. O. C., Mulgrave, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

DIED. At Tracadie, Oct. 18, 1912, after an illness of 18 months, ELIZABETH MYETTE, aged 73 years.

At McPherson's, South River, on Sept 25th, ult., after a long and painful illness, of cancer of the liver, ANGUS MCPHERSON, (John's son), aged 72 years.

At Lakedale, Guysboro, 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.

At Margaree Harbor, on the 11th day of October, Alexander W. Chisholm, at the age of 69 years.

At Lakedale, Guysboro, 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.

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Watch this space next week. you can save \$10 a month buy a lot at NEW HAZELTON

NEW HAZELTON is the commercial and distributing centre for the rich Silver and Copper Mines. Immense Agricultural District. the famous Anthracite Coal Mines. the manufacturing of Central British Columbia.

TEN DOLLARS will start you as owner of "close-in" property that will make you big profits.

FREE MAPS and information will be gladly sent you.

Standard Securities, Ltd. 432 Pacific Building, Vancouver, Canada Bankers, Imperial Bank

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 Antigonish, on TUESDAY, 29TH INST., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in F. H. MacFarlane's building.

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam. Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges.

West End Warehouse We want you to see the New Fall Goods. Come in and look around see what the newest styles are, and learn what really good goods can be sold for little money.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store of Quality. Badges, Banners, Buttons, Medals, Religious Articles

POPULAR MEDALS. You've all heard about how the Holy Father authorized the use of secular medals, instead of the scapulars.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

ANTIGONISH BRANCH. W. H. HARRISON, Manager. All Around Satisfaction. GOES WITH EVERY PAIR OF WILLIAMS SHOES.

FOR SALE. PICTURES FRAMED. A wood lot of 110 acres, with heavy timber, both hard and soft. It is about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reasonable figure.

CELTIC HALL ONE NIGHT ONLY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th. W. S. HARKINS Players Presenting "THE SPENDTHRIFT"

Men Wanted

For railroad construction work in Kings County, near Kentville, Nova Scotia. Highest wages paid.

KIRK & COOKE, Contractors

FARM FOR SALE

The well known and valuable farm at Clydesdale, Antigonish, owned by the undersigned, three miles from the Town, consisting of 175 acres of good upland. It is well wooded, and has a beautiful supply of good water. Also a timber lot, with good heavy material on the most of it, at Browns Mountain, about 2 1/2 miles from the above mentioned farm, is also offered for sale.

WILLIAM McDERMOTT, Clydesdale, Ant.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Property on Hawthorne Street.

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

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

For further particulars apply to FRANK McDONALD, P. O. Box 353, Antigonish, N. S.

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

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry

FORMERLY

Maritime Dental College

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

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

FARM FOR SALE

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

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



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

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

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

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

T. J. SEARS, Agent for Antigonish

Home Dyeing
Has no terrors for me - It's simply my delight
Even Professional Dyes cannot give my Perfect Results That's because I use

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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE. One can buy. Why don't you even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of. - So Mistakes are impossible. Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors. The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Through the Highlands.

DR. MURDOCH CHISHOLM'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MOUNTAINS, GLENS AND STREAMS OF OLD SCOTLAND—THE SAD STORY OF THE LOSS OF POPULATION.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

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 buses, coaches and steamships. They are also exploited by tourist associations, like the Polytechnic of London, the world-famous 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, Glenfarg, Grantown, Forres, Nairn, Dingwall, Strath Peffer, Loch Canon, Kyle of Lech Alsh, Portis in Skye and back to Mallaig, Fort William, Loch Lomond, 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 Glenfarg. 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 are most fertile. It would seem as though the rain from the heights above enriched the soil in the lower levels. At any rate the growth of vegetation in these is luxurious. I 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. I have noticed that while the vegetation of England is luxuriantly lush, 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 Glenfarg, 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 Culloch, at the eastern end of Loch Oich, about the middle of the Caledonian Canal, a part of the domains of clan McDowell, 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 regiment 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 Glenfarg near Montreal, and they made good. And so all the people were driven out of the place."

This is but a sample of what occurred all over the Highlands 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 deceased is inscribed on the tombstone. I 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 wonderful." One thousand student scholars are in attendance, 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

take her another day to finish it. In language, too, they are similarly prepared." To this I made answer that I always heard, 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 September, 1912. M. CHISHOLM.

The Cause of Anti-Clericalism.

WHY NOT A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THEM.

Some 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 scholastic 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 ever 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 Levites, had become the most veritable of tyrannies; the "whited sepulchres" not only wore broad phylacteries but they "devoured the substance of the poor." 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 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 development 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 children.

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 human 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, whatever 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 human nature.

True liberty, we know, means obedience 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 in secular affairs.

To that end the rights of the Catholic laity should be jealously guarded, not merely by the laity themselves, but by ecclesiastical authority, for

sooner or later, if one class invades the rights of another, the injustice will make itself manifest, the intrusion will be resented, the tyranny will provoke retaliation, and in conflict of this kind not only will liberty suffer, but religion also.

Religion and Liberty are twin brethren. 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 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 influence 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 Maynooth.

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 report 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 spirit rising amongst Catholic peoples abroad, assuming an almost diabolical form.

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 communities, 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 possession, 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 governments is one of the greatest misfortunes 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 rendered 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 to remedy. Of course, it also met to decide and re-form 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 virulence.

In this connection one might ask "What Liberal Catholicism?" the outcome of retrograde Catholicism?

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 demand? Who shall say?

Anyhow the question surely deserves 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 man 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-boy 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 employer, 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 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 your eyes, you can absorb 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 wanting, 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 somebody else! If 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 admiration.

No matter if it is a little inconvenient to you—if you have to postpone your supper or your evening's amusement—if you can please your employer, you have scored an advantage which he will not forget.—Success Magazine.

Pickling Supplies

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

Pure Apple Cider Vinegar

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

Onions, Tomatoes, Peppers

Pickling Spice, Etc., Etc.

Grocery Line

and if you want anything in the give us a call, and we will supply you at lowest prices for cash or produce.

D. R. GRAHAM

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Sharples Separators

Car of Sharples Tubular Cream Separators

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

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

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

Thomas Somers

ANTIGONISH

A should be a permanent investment and guaranteed as such. The "Pandora" is fearlessly guaranteed by dealers as well as by the makers, simply because they know that it will give utter satisfaction. Can you wonder that so many people buy

McClary's Pandora Range

Sold by D. G. KIRK

NOTICE

To Farmers and Dealers

We will pay you HIGHEST CASH PRICES For Hides, Calfskins, Pelts Tallow, Wool and Furs.

Please give us a trial before you sell elsewhere.

COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y

New Glasgow, N. S. 9-5-2m

TO THE PUBLIC.

We beg to announce that we have purchased the good will and interest of the EMPIRE LINIMENT Co. Ltd. and will supply the trade for this excellent Liniment from our factory at Middleton, where all orders should be addressed.

C. GATES SON & CO.

What says C. H. Purdy, of Beat River, Warden of Digby County N. S.? I was a complete cripple with Rheumatism, saw EMPIRE LINIMENT advertised and tried it, after every known Liniment and Rheumatic cure. Here I am to day, sound and well, after only using a few bottles. I recommend it to all sufferers. Don't be without it.

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NONE BETTER. Just you try it. Sold by C. GATES SON & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S.

SICK CALL OUTFITS

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

\$4.50

These consist of crucifix, two candlesticks, two wax candles, holy water font, bottle and sprinkler, two plates, spoon, absorbing cotton, cup, and two purifiers, all packed in a silk-lined, polished hardwood case, neatly trimmed with brass.

Sent to any part of Canada, express prepaid, on receipt of \$4.50.

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FOR SALE

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

Apply to W. HUNFLEY MACDONALD

FOR SALE.

FARM AND Mill Property.

I am instructed by the heirs of the late Archibald McPhie to offer for sale his property at Upper South River, containing three hundred acres, including the Flat Lake Lot.

There is on the premises a large Barn and two Dwelling Houses in fair condition, also a Grist and Carding Mill much out of repair. The Mill site is considered one of the best in Eastern Nova Scotia, as the water supply is plentiful and never failing.

The Mill Property can be sold separately from the Farm with sufficient land to suit purchasers. For terms and further particulars apply to

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

Among the Eskimos. (By F. O'Connor, in Ave Maria.) It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work that has been and is being done in the Northwest Provinces of Canada by the Oblates of the Congregation of Our Lady Immaculate. Their strenuous and self-sacrificing efforts for the progress of Catholicism and Christian civilization among the Indian tribes and half-breeds as well as among the white population of the Dominion for over seventy years have been fruitful of the best results. These, however, have not given us the full measure of their indefatigable zeal. Faithful to the motto of their Institute, Evangelizare pauperibus misit me, they have not sought fresh fields for its exercise. These they have not sought among the prosperous and progressive populations of the great centres of commercial activity, whose marvelous growth and expansion astounded Europeans, nor yet among the new settlements, nor much farther afield, on the northern coast of Hudson Bay, in the barren Arctic regions, among the Eskimos. The Eskimos inhabit the extreme north of America. They do not come down lower, to the south and east, than the 54th degree of latitude, or Hamilton Inlet, on the coast of Labrador, washed by the Atlantic. Toward the west, on the southern coast of Hudson Bay, they extend to the south as far as Cape James, at the entrance of James Bay. On the western coast of Hudson Bay, they extend from Churchill to the 57th degree on the borders of the North Sea, peopling everywhere the shores of Hudson Bay and the Arctic Sea as far as Alaska, visiting almost all the islands of the Polar Archipelago. The Eskimo population scattered over a coast whose extent is considerably augmented on account of its numberless promontories, comprises in the Apollitic Vicariate of Keewatin alone, about four thousand souls, of whom eleven hundred are on Hudson Bay (Labrador Ungava) and the remainder on the west of the same Bay, on the banks of the sea and in the interior of lands within a rather reasonable radius of distance. Formerly the Eskimos advanced more to the south. At the time of the discovery of America, and up till 1630, they were scattered over the whole coast of Labrador and even ascended the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a considerable distance. Pius IX. said the Oblates were "the martyrs of the cold." When the Pontiff used these words, which implied a tribute to their heroic endurance, he was doubtless thinking of their explorations and missionary labors in the Mackenzie River basin, named after the plucky Scotsman, Alexander Mackenzie, who, about thirty years ago, was the first discoverer that crossed the Rocky Mountains and the first man who crossed the Northern Continent. The first missionary who ever penetrated into the interior of the vast region of the northwest was Father Gaste, superior of St. Peter's Mission, Lake Caribou, who in 1868, followed the Montagnais, then for the most part pagans. He came back rather than was brought back—more dead than alive. A journey of eight hundred miles, hunger, cold, fatigue, and months in a tent, often without fire, had completely shattered his constitution; and it took him two years to recuperate. During his journey at Lake Rond he had acquired great influence over the Eskimos, who came to Lake Caribou to sell their furs. The difference between the primitive religious with only his granite and his cross and the Protestant minister at Fort Churchill was to them something new, and aroused their curiosity. In October, 1900, Father Turquetil was sent to join Father Gaste and Father Ansel; and at the Christmas of 1901 he repaired to the last camp of the northern Montagnais to familiarize himself with their language and get into contact with the Eskimos. But he had only a passing glimpse of them; and two years later, in the spring of 1903 and 1904 were not more fortunate. In 1905 the Eskimos urged him to return to them, their object being to set a trading station nearer, and they had an idea that the establishment of a mission would lead to it. Accordingly, Father Turquetil set out in April, 1906, and after seven months' journey reached the Eskimos of the northeast, accompanied by a young man and his little family, and with the which was to be their dwelling all the summer. This journey was undertaken with the triple object of studying the language, sounding the dispositions of the pagans on the point of founding a mission among them, and examining the various difficulties or obstacles which might be the realization of that project. They found that, since the previous autumn, famine prevailed among the Eskimos, owing to the failure to capture the caribou, which is their main source of subsistence and provides them with food, clothing and roofing for their huts; they had lost their last caribou, and several of them were dying in their camp, which the missionary reached after a journey of 300 English miles, was a charnel-house. The captured savages had nothing left to eat but caribou killed with the gun in the autumn. To relieve their want the missionary tried fishing by making holes in the thick ice, but could catch nothing. Learning that at a distance of three hours' march there was a little rapid, he went and set his nets, and captured six whitefish. Then, at his urging, two Eskimos pushed on farther, nor had they brought down twelve caribou, passed the night in feasting, and returned laden with provisions, which at once started for their destination, and the next morning reached the first herd of reindeer, which evening they killed eighty, and the next two hundred. With two companions as guides, the first started on the second stage of a journey to the Eskimos in May. After a painful march of five days, they reached the encampment, to find

the poor people plunged in grief because of the twelve Eskimos who had gone to Lake Caribou that spring only three had returned; one could still walk, 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 missionary 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 overwhelmed 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 imprudent, 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 beautiful is that exclamation of the Apostle: 'To cross the seas, convert one soul, and die!' But the young heart, which that expression fills with enthusiasm, does not yet realize how heavy is the missionary'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, yet they succeeded. God wished to make me feel once more that without Him we are not and can not be His instruments; 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 companions 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 dismembered caribous, which soon became a putrid mass, the prey of worms. The buzz of thousands of insects could be heard a long way off. The stench was intolerable; and when the wind blew from the direction of the camp, the air could not be breathed. The savages abandoned their huts, and the missionary 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 Eskimo, for he dominates,—yellow complexion, oval eyes, thick, flat nose, broad, square face, look full of intelligence and malice. The Eskimo is of middle height, but thickest 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 remarkable beauty; the complexion white and rather pale; manners frankly gay and entirely unrestrained; the look animated, high-spirited, full of independence and irony. 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 indistinctly 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 in 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 heat." Concerning the morals of the Eskimos, the missionary writes: "The

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 readily imagine to find angels in these frozen deserts. Alas! human nature corrupted by sin is the same everywhere. 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 consummates malice. The bare thought of such moral miseries makes the heart bleed. Let those assassins of priests 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 quarrels 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 missionary gives some painful incidents 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 presence. (To be continued.)

new Clichy. The registry-offices are opened every day to all citizens, without 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 billiard-room, for workmen 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 dress-makers 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 barristers belonging to the Paris Court of Appeal. Thus the poor people are protected from grasping landlords, and are made acquainted with 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 Brittany, turned into convalescent home and place of rest for the sick and old people in the parish.

Warmth Without Weight. You don't want to be loaded down with clumsy, heavy cotton-filled 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 Mark below. Almost every Storekeeper sells Eureka. 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 Morocco. 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. Larget, commanding some French troops, was mortally wounded in a brush with the Tuaregs just before they were repulsed and fled. Larget was a devout Catholic and expressed a dying wish to receive the last 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 in time.

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 park, still thick with leaves, stood out against a veiled crimson dusk, the brilliant 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. Homeward bound toilers jostled matinee enthusiasts standing in queues outside fashionable restaurants waiting their chance of a tea table. Everything was very gay, very busy, and very modern. But the newboys and the heavens had for once something in common. The clouds flung across Piccadilly in the clear pale sky the dark shadow of wings, taking the effect of some huge mountain bird. Was it this eagle from the Balkans 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, hastening 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 a thousand years. Moslem and Christian are the two causes which the twentieth century sees joined at issue once more. It is only that the spirit of the old crusaders lingers more intensely in the brave and uncommercialized Balkan nations which has made them the first to take up the quarrel of the innocent and the tortured, who die in hundreds for their faith at the hands 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 a new crusade.

Protestant Bishop Praises Catholic Mission.

Bishop Hedley, 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 domestic joys to solace them. He adds it is still clear that the idyll of Nazareth and the tragedy of Calvary have power to make men equal to many otherwise ungenial 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 navy, 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 psychological 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 dismissal of officers, defalcations and peculations, duplications of pay accounts, prison and guard-house sentences of enlisted men, desertions, venereal diseases and insanity are due to the use of alcoholic beverages."

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. Walford 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 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 Juesy, a prelate of both virtue and charm. CATHOLICUS.

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES are best for nursing mothers because they do not affect the rest of the system. Mild but sure. 25c. a box at your druggist's. NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 163

CITY CIRCULATION AGENT

Of Leading Montreal Daily Endorses GIN PILLS. IVE long years of suffering from Kidney Trouble—two boxes of GIN PILLS—and it's all gone. That has been the experience of Mr. Eugene Quesnel, Chief City Circulation Agent of La Patrie, of Montreal. He describes it feelingly: Montreal, 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 PILLS 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 \$3.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 149

FREE-MAGNIFICENT PHONOGRAPH-FREE. This is not a toy, but a genuine phonograph or talking machine, that will sing songs, play orchestras or band music, or tell funny stories AS WELL AS ANY \$50.00 MACHINE. Absolutely complete with beautiful Enamelled Turning Glass Horn, personal records, genuine clock work motor, patent governor, etc., and your choice out of hundreds of the newest and most popular records. This is the chance of a lifetime. An absolutely honest offer. We gave away over 1000 of these magnificent phonographs last year, and this wonderful, free offer, and everybody was delighted with them. Act now, and you can put into your home music and entertainment for every body, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF COST. SEND NO MONEY. YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO SPEND ONE CENT. Just forward your name and address to-day, and you will get our big illustrated catalogue of this and 800 other magnificent premiums which you get absolutely free by giving us a few minutes of your spare time. Write for it to-day, and in a few days you can be the owner of this grand phonograph. NATIONAL PRODUCTS, LIMITED, DEPT. P. 39 TORONTO, ONT.

The Church Getting Close to the People.

One of the worst neighborhoods in Paris is that of Clichy, for long years abandoned and neglected. The pastor and his curates are now doing wonders in this vast parish of working people. The church is made the centre of social action which gradually is forming a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Men Wanted - Eastern Car Co., page 8
Real Estate - Standard Securities Ltd., pg 5
Tenders wanted - W. E. Landry, 5
Notice to Blacksmiths - page 5
Auction - F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Auction Sale - F. H. MacPhie, page 8
New Goods - A. Kirk & Co., page 4
Entertainment - Celtic Hall, page 5
Auction Sale - F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Auction sale - F. H. MacPhie, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

K. OF C. MEETING TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY, the 28th instant, being Thanksgiving Day, the banks will be closed.
THE RIGHT REV. James Phelan has been appointed administrator of the diocese of Charlottetown.
HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MACDONALD of Victoria, B. C., left Antigonish on last Thursday on his return home.
A SPECIAL dinner will be served at the Royal George Hotel, Antigonish, on Monday evening next, (Thanksgiving 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 one.

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. Girrion, Mr. MacMillan, Dr. MacEwen 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 purchased in this County, and are rather a fine appearing lot of good working horses. Another shipment of two cars of horses will be made from Antigonish 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 trouble.

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 evening. His Lordship, who was accompanied 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 his interest in and sympathy with the work 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.

St. F. X. TRACK MEET. - The 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, McKeiv, High School; 3rd, Walsh '13.
440 yds dash - 1st, Walsh, '13; 2nd, Morrison, '13; 3rd, Chisholm, '16.
16 lb. shot put - 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 School.
3 legged race - 1st, Juniors; 2nd, Freshmen; 3rd, Third Year High School.
One mile run - 1st, Walsh, '13; 2nd, Chisholm, '16; 3rd, McLeod, '16.
Potato race - 1st, Madoin '16; 2nd, Boylan, '13; 3rd, Sears, '14.
Relay race - 1st, Seniors; 2nd, Freshmen; 3rd, Third year High School.

REAL ESTATE DEAL IN WEST PICTOU FARM LANDS. - Dr. MacDermott, of Montreal, a brother-in-law of Mr. Brook, 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 Wednesday.

While in Pictou Dr. MacDermott was impressed with the low valuation of farm land in the west Pictou and saw what he considered a good opportunity 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.

Mr. MacDermott 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 26, 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. Heading the cast is Miss Sue Van Duzer, considered to be one of the best leading 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 his 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 undoubtedly 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 lasting impression of his wonderful abilities as a lecturer and as an interpreter of character. On Friday afternoon, at 2:30, Professor Southwick will present Shakespear'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 delineation 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 English 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 Public Auction, at the residence of the late Dr. W. H. Macdonald, on Church Street, Antigonish, N. S., on
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, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, 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

his visit to Antigonish in 1910. Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, he will present the charming Shakespearian comedy "Twelfth Night." The manner in which he impersonates the humorous characters in this drama is a treat that should not be missed. It is hoped that the people of Antigonish 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 McDennell, the well-known commercial man, is reported to be quite sick. He is in a hospital in Montreal.

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. 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 SALE

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 effects:

- 1 Mare, two years old (Burleigh.)
1 Colt, 4 months old.
1 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.
1 Steer, 2 1/2 years old. 6 Calves.
1 Cream Separator.
15 Sheep and Lambs.
1 Single Riding Wagon.
1 Double seated riding wagon.
2 Sleighs. 1 Mower, 1 Rake.
1 Pitching Machine.
1 Plow, Harrow, Cartbox, Grindstone, 2 Cross-cut Saws, Traces, Whiffles-trees, Harness, etc.
25 Tons Hay, a quantity of Oats, Wheat, and Potatoes.

TERMS: - 12 Months Credit on approved notes for all articles above \$5.00 under the amount Cash.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Executor.

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, 1 1/2 years old, 3 Milch Cows.
3 Heifers, 2 1/2 years old.
2 Steers, 2 1/2 years old.
3 Steers 1 1/2 years old.
2 Heifers, 1 1/2 years old. 2 Calves.
10 Head of Sheep.
1 Mowing Machine.
1 Raking Machine.
1 Walking Plow. 1 Side Hill Plow.
1 Set of Spring Tooth Harrows.
1 Cultivator. 1 Riding wagon.
1 Express Wagon, with Shafts and Pole. 1 Truck Wagon with Box.
Hay Rake, Pole and Shafts.
1 Tip Cart. 1 Olaning Sleigh.
1 Riding Sleigh. 1 Portable Forge.
1 Pitching Machine with Attachments.
1 Set Cart Harness.
1 Sharples Cream Separator.
1 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 amount, cash.

A. J. McDONALD.

Men 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 largely increase the working force.

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

EASTERN CAR CO.
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
10-24,-3t

FARM FOR SALE

The valuable farm of George MacAdam, 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 title. Apply to
ALLAN MACDONALD,
Barrister, Antigonish

St. Martha's Hospital Building Fund.

Mr. Philip, Mr. Bank of Nova Scotia, Town, \$25.00
Dan Chisholm, Merchant, Town 10.00

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

AUCTION

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

- 1 Mare, 12 years old, Dearborn
1 Mare, 9 years old, Scottish Chief
1 Mare, 2 1/2 years old, Maid's King
1 Horse 2 years old, Burleigh
1 Colt, 5 months old. 4 Cows, farrow
1 Cow, due to calve in May. 1 Steer, 2 1/2 years old
3 Steers, 1 1/2 years old
1 Heifer, one and one half years old. 5 Calves
50 Tons of good Hay.

TERMS OF SALE: - 11 months' credit on notes with approved security.
F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer. 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.

- 3 Cows, all due to calve in January
1 Cow, due to calve May 12th
1 Cow due to calve July 14th
1 Fresh Cow
1 Mare, 1200 lbs, 4 years old
1 Horse, 1300 lbs, 10 years old
1 Ayrshire Bull, 2 years old
1 Ayrshire Bull Calf, 4 months old
2 Steers, yearlings
1 Heifer, 1 1/2 years old
1 Heifer Calf, 11 months old
11 Head Sheep
1 Double Team Wagon
2 Riding Wagons 1 Express
1 Sleigh 1 Deering Mower (double)
1 Plow
1 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 undersigned 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 combined, 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 refraction and optometry. I use the most modern instruments. I graduated in 1905, and therefore have had 7 years practical experience, and I am continually studying. I can point to hundreds of satisfied patients and am recommended by the leading doctors as an expert in my line.

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.
Antigonish.
10-10, tf

Fall and Winter Goods

NOW IN.

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

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

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

HATS and CAPS
Our fall and winter lines are now in.

FOOTWEAR
Winter Footwear mostly in. Balance arriving daily.

Reliable Goods, Values Unsurpassed
D. D. McDONALD



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. We are exclusive agents.

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 Prices.

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH

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

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

NOTICE

All persons having legal demands against the estate of John Macdonald, late of Pomquet River, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM, Pomquet River, Executor.

FARM FOR SALE

The John MacIsaac farm at Pomquet consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared with 1 acre intervals, the rest is covered with hay and soft wood. For further particulars apply to THE OVERSEERS OF POOR, Dist. No. 2, Cape George

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, Antigonish and Guysborough Counties. Dog classes open to Canada, under C. K. C. Rules. Liberal prize money offered, also a lot of special prizes. Write for prize list and all information to E. E. FREHILL, Secretary, New Glasgow.