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No. 44

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, October 31, 1912.

THE CASKET.

CORLISHED EVERY THUBSDAY MORNING YEARLY SUBSORIPTIONS, 81,00.

Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid, subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for,

ADVERTISING RATES. ONE INCH. first insertion. SIXTY CENTS special Rates for periods of two months or

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JOB PRINTING.

Nest and Tasty Work done in this Depart and Facilities for all Descriptions of Job inting are A-1.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912.

The Socialists of Spain are trying to get hold of the schools. If they could necesd, we should soon see Godless education, with all that that means under atheistic influences.

The allied Balkan States seem to be having the best of it in the war with Turkey. If the great Powers keep out of it, it seems, just now, as though Turkey would get the punishment so long due her.

The Catholics of Montreal could "snow under" a Protestant candidate for Mayor every time one was nominated, but they elect a Protestant Mayor at regular intervals. Toronto never elects a Catholic Mayor.

The papers have been telling us of a man who had nine stitches put in his heart in an American hospital. We doubt it. That would be too much for even the hardest-hearted man to

The Crown Prince of Russia, aged eight years, is in a very alarming condition. But, how alarming is the situation of a country in which such tremendous consequences may hang upon the life or death of a child!

Hundreds of thousands of Catholics, from all parts of Europe, knelt in the pelting rain in Vienna as the Blessed Sacrament was carried by. The future hopes for the world's welfare are in devotion to Jesus Christ in the Blessed Eucharist.

The British House of Commons is now in session. Leaving out the Labor and Home Rule members, the Liberals have still a clear majority of 17 over the Unionists. Carson and Bonar Law do not seem to take that

The curse of modern news des patches is, that they are frequently ordered by their length. "Send us so many thousand words," or, "Send us so many columns," instead of saying, "Send us the facts in as few words as

Rev. J. P. McKey, writing in the Marian, of attacks on the Church

The Catholic Church is used to such attacks. In every generation the bigots had their little day, and died. She has been at the cradle and coffin of legions of such defamers.

A writer to the Montreal Star says the Strait of Belle Isle could be blocked up for nine million dollars. If it could, it would, so far as we can see, be money well spent. It is said that, for twelve hours each day, the ice water pours through into the Gulf.

The slowness of the English to change their minds about anything is well illustrated in their clinging to the discriminating regulations respecting the importation of Canadian cattle, long after the danger of cattle disease which gave rice to it, has passed away.

The heroism, devotion and holiness manifested in the Catholic missions in heathen lands to-day, are worthy of comparison with those of any age. Had the nations of Europe remained Catholic, heathendom might have been nearly conquered for Jesus Christ before now.

In our third editorial column, last week, "a Protestant divinity" should read "a Protestant divinity student"; in the fifth column, "He comes into His own," should read, "He comes column, "Radical functions" should will use a conscience in advising read "Radical factions"

The Living Church (Anglican) says there is "a prevalent notion" that Catholics are deficient in scholarship; but that such a notion should be dispelled by the Catholic Encyclopaedia. People who talk about the weakness of Catholic scholarship have never even taken the trouble to look at the catalogue of any Catholic publisher.

A reader has sent us a copy of an English Protestant paper which has a Ulster, who throws a light on the amongst the Protestant clergy of Ulster towards Home Rule, very different from that in which the usual run of the cable despatches have placed it. We may refer to it again.

The fall session of the Spanish Parliament will probably see a renewal of the attempt to start the so-called anti-clerical" policy in Spain. There are usually three main points of attack in all atheistic campaigns. (1) The religious orders; (2) The Schools; (3) Marriage and family ties. Look out for them, one by one, in Spain, if the campaign gets started.

The conflict between the students of McGill University, Montreal, and the police, is very much to the discredit of the students. We regret to learn that the Students' Council has sided with the boys, and denounced the fining of two students by the magistrate. A favorite amusement of the students is to stop the street cars, and raise a disturbance at busy street corners. That sort of thing exceeds the limits of reasonable fun.

We are told that a Bulgarian airship sailed over the torts of the Turkisk city of Adrianople at a height of 1000 feet, and returned safely to the Bulgarian army "with valuable information and a sketch of the defences." We should rather like to believe the story, but the trouble is, that we see such a jumble of sense and nonsense, news and fakes, probabilities and impossibilities and contradictions before us every day in the papers, about this war, that we know not what to be-

How long will it be before public ridicule forces those ridiculous Rome correspondents of the news agencies to stop their humbug? There is not a place in the world where deliberate bodies keep their business more completely to themselves than they do in Rome. And yet, an unsuspecting reader might suppose, from the despaeches, that the "fablegram" artists were in the habit of meeting Cardiof hotels, and getting from them an account of their day's work.

There is much Unionist criticism of the "closure" procedure which it is intended to use to get the Home Rule Bill through the Commons before Christmas, Unionists might, if they would, draw a very interesting comparison for us between the present situation and that of the years when the Irish party were choked off by 'closure" and the urgent business of Ireland cast into the waste-basket. The world goes around and around, and times do change,-even in Eng-

Police Lieutenant Becker has been found guilty of murder. We doubt that he will ever be put to death. Some of the chief witnesses against him were men of such (self-confessed) character as to render it almost impossible to believe them, though, of course, there was other evidence as well. Whether Becker is guilty or likely to get thrashed. not, and whether he dies or not, it is to be hoped that the exposure of conditions in New York will seize on the minds of well-wishers of justice and decency, and that good will come of it.

The papers inform us that some of the "get-rich-quick" fakirs, who are being driven out of business in the United States, are coming to Canada. The Canadian people must be on guard. We dare say the mails will soon begin to carry very fascinating offers of kind help to "get-rich-quick," as it is called. Sensible people should ask a lot of questions before falling in with such suggestions, and ask the questions, not of the kind men who are so anxious to enrich them, but of disinterested men of knowledge and experience who have not caught the unto His own"; and in the third gambling fever themselves, and who

case for the popular voting down of judicial decisions, in the Saturday Evening Post, puts the matter in a more favorable light than do the statements commonly made and received on that subject. He applies it only to maintaining acts of Congress in force, although the Courts may pronounce them to be contrary to the Constitution. That might not be so very bad in its results, but it seems to letter from a Presbyterian minister in us to be a very awkward way of amending the Constitution, for it attitude of the more level minded practically amounts to such an amendment each time the people vote down a decision of the courts.

> The international conference of Freemasonry of the Scottish Rite, at Washington, Oct. 7th, elected the following officers: Richardson, United States, President; Gibson, Toronto, 1st Vice-President : Castelanso, Cuba, 2nd Vice-President; Raymond, France, 3rd Vice - President : Smith, Ohio, 4th Vice - President Saveri Fera, Italy, 5th Vice-President; Jose Castellot, 6th Vice - President : Etier, Switzerland, 7th Vice-President: Codding, New York, 1st Secretary Maileffi, Switzerland, 2nd Secretary. The reported purpose of the Conference was, "to bring into closer relations the Freemasonry of the world and to systematize the work of the order." Compare these facts with popular Masonic assurances in North

The question is often asked by non-Oatholics:- "Why is Latin used in Catholic Church services?" The reasons are many; but one of them is well illustrated in a letter quoted by the New York Freeman's Journal:

The universality of the Catholic Church is picturesquely illustrated by the following extract from a letter recently received from a lady travel-

Last week we made part of a large congregation in a church in Burmaha congregation composed in great part of Burmese, but with a sprinkling of English. French, Italians, Portu-guese, and natives of India. We should have been unable to converse with one another outside the church but, once before the altar, all joined in the Benediction service, ending in a glorious chorus in the 'Laudate Dominum omnes gentes!' It was a thrilling proof of the unity of the

There they met on common ground Praise the Lord, all ye nations," they sang together, in a common tongue. Where do all nations praise the Lord together, save only in the Catholic

The London Times says that when the Committee of the great Powers was at its best, it failed to punish the nals on street corners or in the lobbies | Turkish soldiers who took part in the unprovoked second Adana massacre. The memory of such massacres is one of the causes of this war. The Times refers to "the failure of the Turkish government to punish the civilians who joined in the (recent) Kotchana massacre or to identify a single one of the soldiers who took a leading part in it," as having "increased the indignation of the powerful Macedonian party in Bulgaria." So this is one of the causes of the war. Referring to the Kotchana massacre, the Times says: "This failure is to be ascribed in part to the difficulty of finding officers ready to condemn and punish brothers in arms for acts which the great majority of the Turkish army condones as having been provoked by outrages on the part of pestilent, rebellious infidels." By "infidels' here, the Turks mean Christians. Whatever the provocation may be, in some cases, these frequent massacres of Christians by Mohammedans have got on the nerves of a million of fighting men, and the Turks are

> Pope Pius X. is ever thinking about the welfare of the Catholic press: His Eminence the Cardinal Secre-

tary of Stat, Cardinal Merry de Val, writing to the President General of the society of St. Paul for the Circulation of the Catholic Press recently says:

Seeing the great prevalance of the bad over the good press, which, especially in our days, every lover of morality must bitterly devlore, the negligence and inertness of the good compared with the great activity unfortunately displayed even in this field by the wicked, constitute a sad proof that the words declaring that the children of darkness are wiser than the children of light are only too true. And, oh, how this grieves the heart of His Holiness and fills him with grave

"Whilst the august Pontiff seizes this spportunity of expressing to you and to all members of this meritorious society his paternal satisfaction at the good they have done up to the pre-sent, and at what toey propose to do in the future, he wishes through them be a disgrace,

Colonel Roosevelt's statement of the use for the popular voting down of duty and to let all understand that to close the eyes to such a great destruction of souls as the bad press causes every day is not a thing to give tranquility

fore God to those who believe in Him and profess to love Him sincerely. "In conveying the Apostolic Benediction which the Holy Father has granted with all his heart to you and all the members of the society which you govern with such en-lightened activity, I take the occasion to sign myself with sincere esteem.

Catholics who may have been tempted to listen to Socialist speakers, or to read Socialist papers, might think a bit over the following letter. written some time ago, to the Toronto

To the Editor of the Globe:

Would you permit me as the accedited organizer for the Socialist party of Canada for the province of Ontario to give a repudiation to the statment of the Rev. Dr. Crown that "socialism is founded upon the teach-ing of Jesus." The Socialist position is founded upon science, both sociological

As such it is opposed to all religions, which we maintain were products of given social conditions.

With the establishment of a social regime, Christianity, Judaism and all supernatural ideas clinging to mankind will be ab-Wahed.

The Socialist party of Canada opposed to the unscientific worship of Christ, Buddha or Mahomet.

We do not believe in the salvation of the Church. We oppose that idea. It is far better to have the people to understand this now than let the confusion exist or let it be disseminated in the pulpit.

Socialists cannot believe in any supernatural God. If they do they are not Socialists.

The pamphlet issued by the Socialist party of Great Britain on "Socialism and Religion" is the only attitude we can take up.

The Church will find in us their un-

relenting foes. Christianity with its superstitions must be submerged be fore the workers obtain their complete emancipation. That is our slogan. That is our challenge.

Far better let it be known now and

so avoid misconception in the future. Finally, a Christian cannot be a Socialist, and a Socialist cannot be a believer in Christ or God. (Sgd.) MOSES BARRITZ.

America gives us the following information about the inhabitants of a portion of the State of Virginia, and the facts might well arouse the interest of those who confidently look to Catholic communities for low standards and signs of deterioration:

IN DARKEST VIRGINIA,

The Civic Club of the University of Virginia instead of confining its atten-tion exclusively to the study of social conditions in ancient Chaldaea or modern Italy merely stepped in an inspired moment from their back door and walked out to the Ragged Mountains, a few miles away, to see how some of their neighbors lived. The cople whom the committee visited have long been casting "by their moral laxity an unmerited reproach upon all the inhabitants of the Ragged Mountains." Of the conditions of "the more respectable poorer clas-

ses" the committee report :
"Their food is bad, the dwellings poor and their sanitary surroundings of the most primitive, careless sort Ignorance of proper standards of per sonal bygience, poverty, and indol-ence combrine to reduce their vigor and efficiency, and operate to keep them in a state of slow but progres sive descent in the social scale until they reach a point where degeneracy begins,' Education, moreover, among this class is said to be only rudiment ary. No one but the younger girls attended school, and they for only a few months each year. Compared, however with the "third

natives of the Ragged Mountains, those just described are quite elevated. "For the economic condition of this class," the report con-"is at the lowest point; the lack of fertility of the soil prevents them raising crops of any value; and they are by nature so shiftless and lazy that they do little to earn enough to live upon. Their homes are of the wretchedest type; the cabins are pitifully small, the families occupying them pitifully large; and often the pigs and chickens live in the same room with seven or eight people, while the laxness that prevails in the family ties of this community is "seldom, if ever, observed among even the most savage races whoes notions of morality have not evolved far beyond the earliest stages. The widespread and moral degeneration of these people, who live surrounded by civilzation, is the clearest sign and worst manifestation of their economic status, heir physical weakness and their mental darkness.

On reading this report one would naturally exclaim: "What a magnificent field for missionary activity on the part of wealthy and zealous Pro-testants!" But many of our wealthy and zealous Protestants, as it seems, prefer to devote their energies and resousces to "evangelizing" the Italians of New York and Brooklyn, or to having "mass" said before a flock of unsophisticated Ruthenians in New-Meanwhile, within a few miles ditary Protestants are living in a state of ignorance, destitution and immoral ity that even in " savage races would

BAPTIST IMPUDENCE.

A Windsor, N. S. paper has been sent to us, containing an account of the Annual Convention of the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces, held in that town in September. We make some extracts as follows:

"The Province of Quebec, said the President, 'the Samaria of Canada,' with its million and a half of Roman ists, presents a field no less needy than either Western Canada or the Mari-

time Provinces.' The efficiency of the Grand Ligne Mission in meeting this end was limited by the lack of means at its command. Its influence and work cannot be over-estimated, but with a more generous support its power would be far greater. "In that Province the Bible is withheld from the people and the word of God is made of more effect through their traditions,
"The Grande Ligne Mission, like a

beacon, sends its rays of light streaming out into the darkness of ignorance and superstition around it, guiding many into the haven of safety and peace." Among the needs of this Mission was mentioned that of a building with equipment for Manual Training and Domestic Science.

Mrs. Hutchinson urged that the

Society carefully and prayerfully consider its obligations toward this

For ignorance, conceit, and impudence, it is hard to beat the Baptists; and this is as nice a little sample of all three, as we have seen or a long time.

Last year we satin an observation car while it made the sight-seer's trip through Quebec; and the conductor called our attention to the smallest church in the province, facetiously offering at the same time, a prize for the one who should first see it. Indeed, there was some danger of its escaping our eyes. It was so pitifully small and insignificant. If any "rays of light" are "streaming" forth from that little place, hardly big enough for a hencoop, it is to be feared that they have not yet struck their light into the darkness of the great Catholic basilica, or the magnificent Church of the Franciscans, or into the old, battle-scarred Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, or into any of the score or so, of "Romish" strongholds in the grand old Catholic city of Quebec.

Of all the religious sects that have followed upon the break-up of the Reformed" churches, the Baptists are the most affecting to the risibilities. Baptist bigotry is about the narrowest of all bigotry. The most contemptable paper that comes in our exchange list is the Maritime Baptist, published in St. John, N. B.

Nor can "Manual training and Domestic science" bring any success to the Baptist programme. The French Canadians are as little in need are in religion. If the "Grand Ligne Mission is a beacon," its "streaming' rays will shine a long time before the French Canadians give up the wealth of learning; the bed-rock soundness of teaching; and the beautiful earnestness and piety which they act out in their daily lives and which they owe to the Church; in order to learn anew from ignorant, itinerant teachers, whose whole stock-in-trade is a cartload or two of copies of a Book of which they do not understand three chapters, and as to the meaning of which they do not agree among themselves, and a vast accumulation of tattered and shattered falsehoods concerning the Catholic Church - falsehoods which the better-educated of most denominations are giving up, but which are still snugly ensconced in the Baptist sect. Here they go again :

The report stated that the Grande Ligne Mission was a message to the people of Quebec which met their needs. It was a message of spiritual religion as opposed to formalism demanding soul liberty in place of ecclesiastical tyranny, and present-ing the merits of a crucified and risen Saviour.

In Quebec there is a strong movement for improvement in education and along temperance lines.

been conversions and baptisms. Not less than thirty Roman Catholics have sent in their demission to their respective Bishops.

Now, if Baptist missions have ever produced any thing, they have certainly produced a harvest of false statements; and, nevertheless, they have not yet learned to lie well. Betore you can lie convincingly, you must know your subject sufficiently to make your lies look like truth. resignation. The author of this lie formalities. It's a poor lie: They

must try to do better in their next re-

What do those Baptists know, anyhow? Have they, in their inner consciousness, any dim notion at all of how the French-Canadians despise them for their ignorance? What have they ever done for the propagation of God's truth that they have the impudence to show themselves in a community which has the glorious history which makes the French-Canadian heart beat proudly? French Canada has seeh her martyrs torn limb from limb, roasted by fire, their fingers torn out one by one by the cruel savages, for the love of Jesus Christ. The French - Canadians have blazed the path of civilization all the way across this great continent, leaving newly converted savages praising the name of the Lord, in every savage camp along their way. They have slept in the snow, waded the rivers, braved Nature in her sternest moods, suffered all that the human frame may endure, to carry God's Name, His Word, and His Love, into the dark places of a wild and untrod new land. French Canada is still serving God as faithfully as Jogues and Lallemant and all the brave band who came long ago from old France, to suffer and die for Jesus Christ in the wilderness, taught

And here is a little, narrow, canting sect : a thing of the day before yesterday; the laughing-stock of the more enlightened even amongst the Protestant sects, meeting in Conventions, carting around job-lots of printed matter; talking of "rays" and "light" and "beacons;" making believe that God, and the Bible are understood and truly reverenced by them but not by the Catholies of Quebec; the inheritors of the piety and pure faith of centuries; the proud possessors of the treasures of learning of a great and intellectual race. But, when all is said and done, it is funny. Yes, let us be good-natured about it. It is funny. Let us laugh, and say no

THE REASON WHY.

We wish to offer some comments on a letter which we copied last week from the North-West Review, signed

The subject is one of interest to Catholics, but we should not wish to subscribe to all the writer's opinions on it. We do know who he is, but his description of his religious position is rather curious, - "a Papist, an Ultramontane, and even a Clerical by sympathy and training and con-

Everyone of these terms is applied to Catholics by their religious and of Baptist help in those things as they | irreligious opponents, and usually in a slighting and contemptuous sense; therefore, for a Catholic to choose them as terms to describe his religious position is strange, to say the least of it. The name "Catholic" is good enough for us. What "a clerical by conviction" may mean in the mouth of a Catholic, we can hardly guess, When we hear the term "clerical" used by a Freemason or a Socialist, or by any of the irreligious politicians of continental Europe, we know exactly what it means; and we cannot suppose that "C. D." is ignorant of the same. Therefore he has chosen his terms unwisely,-once more, to say the best of it.

Using the words in their strictest sense, it is true that "the sphere of the Church and the State are separate and distinct;" but if by "sphere" he means subject matter, for practical purposes, the statement is unsound. The subject-matter of State control and State compulsion is the acts of men; the Church must deal with, and apply divine law to that very same subject-matter and at the same time. It is of no use to say that there need be no overlapping, when the experience of mankind in all ages is, that in practice there is often such overlapping; and that men do, or abstain from, certain things, every day in the year, which are the subject of both divine and human law. But it is possible for Church and State to work harmoniously together. In other words, the subject matter overlaps; but the powers, rightly understood, do not. Take Sunday observan e for an illustration. The Church looks to the saving of souls; the State looks monly to peace, order and good government "Demission" is the French word for within its boundaries but has a duty to so legislate as to aid, instead of supposes that, when Catholics leave injuring religion. The C urch can the Church, they send in their never give up wholly to the State resignations to the Bishop. That any subject matter which is capable might be a polite thing to do, of being so dealt with as to wreck However, people who leave the souls or damage religion. When that Church do not carry out any such danger theratens, she mut stand

(Continued on page)

Among the Eskimos.

(R. F. O'Connor, in Ave Waria.) Continued from last issue.

Like all savage races, the Eskimos are very superstitious; though, for the matter of that, we need not overpass the confines of civilization, so called, to discover people so besotted. As there are no people so imperiously dogmatic as those who, in their pride of intellect, reject and scorn all dogmas, so there are few so prone to superstitions as sceptics. Magic or witch-craft takes hold of the Eskimo at his birth and accompanies him up to the day of his death. Every Eskimo is more or less a sorcerer or He will sometimes act without having recourse to incantations or divinatory dreams, but he will never go against the orders of the spirits he has evoked or only caught a glimpse of in a dream. Father Turquetil relates some experiences in this connection which clearly reveal the presence and action of the diabolical supernatural. Women take no part in the incantations; they can not even be present at them.

During his sojourn among these

pagans the Oblate missioner never saw one of their predictions realized; they have, however, a blind faith in them. The incidents he records indicated to him that here, as elsewhere, the devil is pleased to astonish minds in order to inspire them with a blind confidence in his power; thus torturing at his ease both souls and bodies. Enmity and revenge, he says, are the fruits of the magic rites secretly practised, and are often also the instruments of shameful passions. He carried on, single-handed, a crusade against magic and the corruption of children. To certain cures, apparently the result of sorcery practised by the Eskimo "medicine-man," the missioner opposed cures which followed Mass and prayers inspired by faith, and by the employment of such skill in medicine and surgery as he possessed; his reputation thereby daily increased, while that of the dreaded sorcerer declined.

Father Turquetil, having gained the good-will of an Eskimo chief, who gathered all the children together in his hut, he baptized the little ones. "God," he says, "had begun His work. My joy and happiness were equalled only by my gratitude to Divine Providence, who had so well arranged everything to obtain this happy result. Fatigues, sacrifices, — all disappeared alongside this happiness. The heart that has tasted it will attempt the impossible to taste

Father Turquetil does not draw a very alluring picture of the Eskimo character. Craft and distrust seem to govern their mutual intercourse. It is only one step from craft to hypocrisy; and distrust breeds all sorts of enmities. The mention of charity raises an incredulous smile. But the picture is not all painted in dark colors. He credits these poor children of nature, these pagans, with great and excellent qualities, but says paganism has diverted all their energies toward evil. Still there is good stuff in them. They are ingenious, endowed with great will power, display much self-possession, and are capable of controlling themselves and repressing the most violent emotions of passion. Besides, they are susceptible of affection, have a correct notion of gratitude, and at times show a delicacy of feeling and tact which evidence the possession of sound judgment and a great facility of being all things to all men in a perfectly natural manner. "The day when enlightened by the revelations of faith, these pagans will make good use of all the resources of such a strong character," avers the Oblate. "They will have left far behind them culose a Lourdes," which brings the enlightened rule of Prince Nicholas. all their elder brethren, the Red-

Without counting all the Eskimos belonging to the Vicariate of Saskatchewan, there are at least three tribes speaking different dialects in the immense territory extending from Lake Cariboo to the borders of the Arctic Ocean. There are twelve encampments, including seventy eight huts, on the Kazon or White Partridge River. In a visit to three nearest camps, the missioner counted eleven inhabitants in each hut, which would work out a total of 858 inhabitants. So much for the Eskimos ef the northeast. He was told they are more numerous in the north, including a tribe quite different in customs and language, who speak two dialects, which is indicative of frequent commerce between two tribes. He estimates the population comprised within the above limits at

about one thousand souls.

He applied himself with such earnestness to acquire the Eskimo language that eventually he got to think in Eskimo and became thoroughly familiarized with it. One of the tribe procured him a New Testament in Eskimo, which enabled him to complete and correct his dictionary and begin a grammar of the language. Needless to say, all this was of the greatest utility in missionary work; for it is enough to address them in their own language to gain their esteem.

Six years ago Father Turquetil vrote: "There is a great work to be done among these pagans. God has helped me so visibly during the first attempt that it seems the Gospel hour has come for the Eskimos,-that God wills it. May the good God, whose action, so visible in the beginnings of the work, permits us to hope for success, grant us the grace to labor in this portion of His vineyard like faithful workers, active and worthy of re-

The first act of the new Vicar Apostolic of Keewatin, Mgr. Ovide Charlebois, when, in 1910, he was given charge of the missions in that vicariate, was to send Father Turquetil to the west coast of Hudson Bay to see what could be done for the Eskimos there. He met at Churchill those of the environs and cf Chesterfield Inlet and Fullerton, in the north. The information he acquired as to the number of Eskimos, their dispositions, the possibility of founding a mission in the centre of this numerous population, its very urgency, and population, its very urgency, and abscess and tuberculosis, was taken in without a doubt the fervent prayers of 1908, in a dying condition, to Lourdes.

all those generous souls who, aware of his journey, desired the propa-gation of the Gospel in these countries, - everything decided the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate to undertake the apostolate of these poor pagans. God's arm is not shortened; and the Congregation which had chosen as its mission the Christianization of the immense territories of the northwest, cherishes in its heart the accomplishment of the noble soul-saving work assigned to it in the spirit of Him who said of old: "To preach the Gospel to the poor He hath sent Me."

Father Turquetil, a comparatively young French priest (only thirty-six), and counting but thirteen years in the ministry (having been ordained at Namur in 1899), is still in the van of the small band of pioneer missioners who are marching northward ahead of commercial enterprise. Having reached the limits of the continent in the northwesterly direction, they are now turning their attention to the northeast. On the 24th of July Father Turquetil with Fathers Blanchin and Leblanc, left Montreal to establish the first mission to the Eskimos on Chesterfield Inlet, from which three thousand of these pagans can be reached. It is to be called the Mission of Our Lady of Deliver-

It is a very hard and very trying mission, but Father Turquetil is well fitted to the work and inured to it. It was his zeal and apostolic courage which made him solicit the painful but glorious task of preaching the Gospel to the people farthest north. The ten years he has spent among the primitive and shiftless Montagnais—getting only an occasional glimpse of the civilization from which he voluntarily cut himself off when he went to report progress to his bishop at Prince Albert were, so to speak, a rude apprenticeship to the arduous work now entrusted to him and his companion missioners. Continually pushing on-ward and upward in the direction of the Arctic and the northern shores of Hudson Bay, he was once near losing his life, his face having been to frozen that the skin peeled off. The whole Christian world wishes

Godspeed to these intrepid pioneers. Not only Catholics who put the propagation of the Faith before aught else, but Canadian statesmen will watch with growing interest the progress of this civilizing mission on the northern outposts of the British Empire. If a tithe of the money spent on Dreadnoughts, of the wealth avished on luxuries, or of the colossal ortunes accumulated by multimillionaries and the commercial magnates who are the autocrats of he monetary world, were diverted to the support of missionary work, the of Christian and British influence in North America would be much more widely extended. But, short of this, if Catholics of large means were voluntarily to subject themselves to a self-denying ordinance (as the Salvation Army have done, of their own initiative, and guided only by their dim lights), and place at the disposal of the Oblates money that otherwise might have been spent on superfluities, it would greatly strengthen the bands of the Congregation in pushing forward the noble work just begun by a few of its younger members, with very slender and inadequate material resources.

Consumptives at Lourdes.

To the pages of the well-known Catholic French publication, "Le Correspondent" (Paris), Doctor de Grandmaison, the principal of the Medical Faculty at the Catholic Instiaccount of cures fully effected right up to date. "It is not necessary," says Dr. Grandmaison, "to go to Lourdes in order to meet with people who have been miraculously cured. It is sufficient to visit one of Dr. Boissarie's assemblies in Paris to examine recently cured persons and to examine them if necessary.
"I myself have approached such

people at first with skepticism, only to find myself confounded by the revelations which my own professional investigations have made to me. That the cures effected are the results of supernatural intervention, I am positive, and I wish here to record some especially authentic cases. Several years ago, a young woman, Angele Lorence, broke her ankle and soon after developed a tumor, which necessitated her going into the hospital at Monaco, where for thirteen months she remained a patient. At the end of that time, she could only leave the hospital by walking with the aid of crutches.

"Arrived in Paris, she became a patient at the famous Hospital Beaujon, where she soon (as the result of another fall) developed spinal tuberculosis, as was attested by the certificate given her by the resident physician, Doctor Quesnel, who treated her during six years. Hers was shown to be one of these terrible cases of tuberculosis of the bone which leave no hope for the patient. On August 18, the girl, at her cwn especial request, was transported (by "consumptives' train," says the Doctor) to Lourdes, and there she was bathed on two occasions (August 19 and 20) in the waters, but without

"On the occasion of her third bathing in the waters, however, she felt so much stronger after the immersion, as to be able to dress herself without help. The effect upon her was attested by local (and very sceptical) physicians, and in a short while the doctors felt bound to declare the girl immune from all traces of consumption or tuberculosis. I saw her on November 25, 1911, examined her in detail, and found both the ankle and the spinal column in perfect condition. Doubt is not permissible in this case, and for my own part, I am positive that no means known to medical science have operated in the cure of

this girl.' A similar case came under the notice of Dr. Grandmaison when one Gabrielle Durand, eaten up with both On the fifth day after her arrival, when immersed in the waters, she was almost unconscious, and the contact with the cold waters caused her intense agony. On the sixth day (Grandmaison attests) she was able to walk by herself to the Grotto, and furthermore one of her legs, which had been some inches shorter than the other, gradually assumed its proper length. Doctors who had previously, during several months, treated this girl did not recognize her when she was shown to them and presented under another name. These are but a few of a score of cases which came under the notice

of the physician.
"Cases of tuberculosis of the bone (tuberculoses osseuses, to give the Doctor's word) are plentiful among the cures registered and attested at Lourdes," says de Grandmaison, "and there can be no questioning the possibility and the reality of the cure. We can only repeat with Dr. St. Germain: 'These cases are altogether outside the scope of our observations,' Given up by the Faculty, several women now in perfect (or at least good) health have become cured contrary to all the laws of medical science.

'It is not my intention to criticize the curative processes of contemporary medical science, but when I see that the cures effected at Lourdes upset all calculations and previous experience by their suddenness, their manner, their rapidity and compre-hensiveness, then, I can reach only one conclusion, and that is that the cures effected at Lourdes are not to be explained by scientific arguments; they are altogether outside the scope of the interpretations of Medicine; they are miraculous. The medical fraternity ought to investigate in the matter and not treat the whole question with indifference or dis-

When a serum is discovered that reduces the mortality-bills of certain diseases, all the world rushes to applaud. Sceptical physicians endeavor on the other be 1 to explain away Lourdes by theories of hypnotism and "suggestion." Yet, one would be glad to know how many cases of tuberculosis and abscesses have been conjured away by means of hypnotism or "suggestion." Recognition of a supernatural intervention is evidently too much for our pride, and it is precisely because the cures are miraculous that medical faculties are so quick to deny them.

Montengro.

The little state that has set the heather on fire in the Balkans is very insignificant, so far as its size and population is concerned. Its greatest length is about 100 miles and its total area is only about one-fourth that of Nova Scotia, and its population a little over 300,000. It has a small coast-line on the Adriatic. The name Montenegro, "the black mountain," is derived from the dark appearance of Monunt Lovchen, the culminating summit of Montenegro. The country seems at first a chaos of mountains but there are many rich valleys as well as fertile uplands. The character of the country, which resembles part of Switzerland, is the security of its brave and hardy people. These feel themselves secure in their mountain fastnesses. The country has a long and interesting history, dating back to the 5th century, when it was a part of the Roman province of Illyria, It was conquered by the Ostrogoths in 493 and half a century later passed under Byzantine rule. Its history as an independent state begins with 1389. The present frontier was delimited by an international commission in 1880. since which time the country has enjoyed peace and has advanced in P. Wittness.

Are You Forgetful?

Do you ever forget your engagements? Most men do, and the methods followed to jog the memory are as various as humanity. Nearly every business man carries a

memorandum book of some sort, in which he jots down facts and engagements which he is fearful of forgetting, but many others have original methods of reminding themselves, It is a habit with some men to make notations on their cuffs, but this system can hardly be recommended. Most men change their shirts daily, and if the engagement is for the morrow, where are the memoranda of yesterday?

Some men in business follow the example of the women who tie knots in their handkerchiefs to remind them of things. The other day the head of a large concern pulled out the handkerchief while talking with a customer. The customer showed his curiosity and the manager explained. I keep memoranda here in the office of business matters," be said, "but every morning at breakfast my wife tells me of things I must attend to for her during my day in the city. I make a knot for each errand. make a knot for each errand. To-day I have thirteen matters to attend to, and, as you see, not one has been done. But I will finish them all before I go home, I wouldn't dare face my wife with these knots in my handkerchief."

Many men wear a seal ring on the little finger of the left hand. To remind them of an important engagement, they transfer the ring to the right hand. It feels uncomfortable there and there is no chance of

their forgetting the appointment. Other men, who are accustomed to carry their watches in the left hand pocket of the waistcoat, transfer them to the right hand pocket when there is a matter on hard which may be forgotten. Every time they want to know the hour, they are reminded of it, and usually the busines; is attended to very early in the day

Some people remove the receiver from the telephone and rest it on the desk when they have a matter of immediate importance to attend to, but are unable to do so on account of the presence of a visitor. When the visitor departs there is no chance of the engagement being forgotten, for the unusual position of the telephone receiver is a sure reminder.



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TEST

Touch Thou Mine Eyes,

Touch Thou mine eyes—the sombre shadows falling Shut from my sight the kindly light

Out of the depths my soul to Thee is Touch Thou mine eyes-I cannot see

Dark is the path, through desert places leading: Lonely and chill the wastes of doubt

Fainting 1 fall, with bruised feet and bleeding, Oh, touch mine eyes, that I may know Thee near!

Fain would I see, as in the olden thy shining hosts encamped on

everyside; Angels of light, armed with Thy power and glory To guard my steps, whatever may

Frail is the flesh that waits for Thine appearing; Blind is the dust that turns to Thee

for sight: Thy power must quicken earthly sight and hearing, Thy word impart the Spirit's life and

Life of the life that hour by hour is dying.

Dying I live by Thy sustaining

Father, who hearest all Thy children's

Touch Thou mine eyes, that I may see Thy face!

-The Churchman.

THE RETURN.

The opera was "Faust," and the theatre presented an animated scene, for the whole of official Washington was clamoring at its doors. One would almost doubt the bill-board's announcement that a new singer was to make her debut and think that some queen of song was to appear. The lines of automobiles and carriages; the crowds about the doors and in the lobby; the magnificently gowned women and the faultlessly groomed men—all were eloquent proofs of the fact that at the nation's capital there is one thing equal to fame, namely, the possession of a father holding high place among the "powers

From her box near the stage, the mother of Constance Cathro, the young prima donna, watched the gathering of the brilliant audience. She was not torn between the hope and fear that often rob the parent heart of the triumphs of such an trasion. She had heard her daughter sing and was confident of the outcome. All during the tense opening scenes of the opera, with their encom-passing by the wily Mephistopheles of he downfall of a human soul, she continued to busy herself with a critical survey of the stately assemblage.

And what a cosmopolitan gathering it was—foreign diplomats in all the splendor of their official regalia, their ladies bravely upholding in elaborateness of attire their respective countries' rank; a goodly sprinkling of the military element; members of the visiting German fleet, whose lusty applause testified to their national love for music; and in the Persian minister's box some distinguished

Without doubt the young songstress would have every stimulus to appear at her best, for the audience, taking its cue from the politically mighty, was ready, if given half a chance, to bestow the spur of its approval.

Toward the close of the second act she appeared, a fleeting vision of youth and beauty that left the spectators, like the lover Faust, ing for another glimpse of her. When she entered again her voice was greeted with the applause of an assemblage that is reserving its opinion, though even here friendship had intruded to add a degree of spontageing the spontageing and the spontageing the spontageing the spontageing the spontage in the spon taneity quite unusual.

Her enraptured mother felt no dejection in the moderate applause, for she was sure it would be forced to cheers long before the certain fell. She knew the girl could sing, even through the awful strain of a first appearance. Moreover, her talent was an inheritance as well as a gift, for the voice, wondrous beauty and graceful figure of the youthful "Marguerite" were those of her maternal grandmother. With the complete comprehension of this later fact the swift passions worked in the face of Mrs. Cathro. She fell suddenly to trembling. It was plain the to trembling. It was plain the thought dragged her soaring spirit down. Her breath caught once or twice, and she brushed from her forehead the moisture that had gathered there.

She felt the need of restoration, and, glancing at her husband, found it in the exultation and pride which covered him like a garment. She was Winning, his little girl; singing herself straight into the great, discriminating heart of Washington. Congratulations were being flung at him from diplomats and statesmen round

"Such youth, such beauty, and a voice beyond the reach of mortals! Senator, you have given us a Marguerite for whose love any Faust would be justified in making any sort of a bargain. This from North, the celebrated musical and dramatic critic, left him on the heights.

The curtain went down on the third act amid a storm of applause. Washington never withholds approba-Washington never withholds approbation from merit, and Constance Cathro, as Marguerite, radiant in the loy of success, was called out again and again. This, together with the influx of friends who sought their box from all parts of the theatre to offer felicitations, laid the ghosts that tortured the interval of retrospection Mrs. Cathro had allowed herself. From the president's box came a hastily scribbled note, and Mrs. Cathro looked up from the warm,

congratulatory words to meet across the house the kindly bow and smile of the writer, the gracious first lady of the land. Never in all her life had she known a prouder moment.

The curtain had gone up again and the young prima donna returned to even greater conquests. Once more her voice, rare and sweet in the Spinning Wheel song, csrressed the ears and stirred the hearts of the auditors. During a charged moment, when the great assemblage sat hushed and breathless under the singer's spell, words spoken in the Italian ambassador's box reached the mother's

ears.
"You have singers, you Americans!
To have been here tonight is to have heard one!" The tones were excited, those of a person moved to enthu-

"She certainly has a divine gift," came the answer, "but they say she has no faith, is an atheist."

"What, so lovely a flower without perfume! Impossible!"

perfume! Impossible!"

"It is a pity, for a woman without religion is like what you say—a flower without perfume."

"If it is true, someone is to blame for it. Behind her work is a heritage of religion. Yes, yes, otherwise she could not be so convincing."

They were applauding now, but Mrs. Cathro heard and saw as in a dream. At the remarks of the Italian, the phantoms again welked.

Italian, the phantoms again welked. She was scarcely conscious of the opera's shifting scenes.

"If it is true, some one is to blame for it." The words burned in her brain like letters of fire. Yes, it was true, and, oh God, who was to blame for it but herself! She had given up her faith for a worldly marriage and

her faith for a worldly marriage, and her husband, who was a materialist, had brought up their child without religion. The fact that her mother had once been a Catholic was carefully kept from her. Tonight, in the midst of fulfilled ambitions, removes threatened to overwhelm Mrs. Cathro as it had not done since she turned her back on her God.

Her husband, noticing the change in her soled in leave if her cathrollers.

her, asked in alarm if she were ill.

"No," the replied, "just a little worn from excitement. You know my nerves," she added, with a slightly forced laugh. "I shall feel better shouth."

The act had reached the terrible church scene and she was suddenly keenly aware that her daughter's voice was rising sweet as that of a seraphim. "Behind her work is a heritage of religion." Was he who uttered that truth an accusing angel set there to torture her? The words set there to torture her? The words seemed to bring the dead to life, and for the moment in her mind's eye she saw her own mother as a husband's love had often pictured her—dead in the June-time of life, because she would not withold her beauty and accomplishments from the Church in an hour of need. It was three weeks after the birth of her baby when the after the birth of her baby when the sudden illness of an engaged soloist made it necessary for her to take the singer's place or witness the failure of church undertaking from which great financial results were expected. In spite of her physician's warning, she decided to sing, and paid for it with her life. Such was the religious heritage to which her daughter had proved recreant.

Of what avail had been ambition and wealth when they failed to drown those memories that shr veled and scorched? Mrs. Cathro cowered in her seat as if

harmonies of the priest's chorus, she seemed to hear the words. It was the voice of her own soul shouting its accusation. Startled, she raised her eyes to where Constance poured forth her song for mercy, in throbbing, plaintive notes, like the raphsody of anightingale. "A flower without perfume." Was that what her weakness and indifference with regard to things spiritual had made of this glorious creature in the eyes of God? She had never before viewed her course in the light of its results upon her child, and as she did so, she

felt weakened, stricken. At no point in her tragic journey from love and belief to apathy and renunciation had she been so tor-mented. Her mother and her child stood up before her to wage battle in her soul. The noise of the conflict was in her ears, its voices clamoring in her heart. Her pulses throbbed and her head ached. Then suddenly, her whole nature seemed to escape from the leash in which she had held it the leash in which she had held it during the years of her married life, and to rush back to the past—the past with its passionate love and zealous service of God and the wondrous joy and peace which these gave. An interval in which she knew the bleakness of utter despair followed this with the the thought that her child, whom she loved move than her life. whom she loved more than her life, whom she loved more than her life, might never know the inner beauties and exquisite experiences of the faith which was her heritage. In spirit she sank to her knees. "O God," she prayed, "give her not of the kingdom of this world, only to abandon her to the outer darkness resultant from her mother's choice for her.

mother's choice for her.

She shuddered at the jeopardy in which her sin had placed the soul of

And then—just them—when her sense of the abject weakness of her own faith and of her atter unworthiness to shake dcubt from another soul overwhelmed her, the vision of her mother rose before her. The eyes were no longer accusing and wrathful, but soft and full of light, and she felt suddenly strong—strong to take the journey back, upon which she must

not go alone. But, as her soul found strength, her

quiring eyes followed them as they made their way out, and solicitude stamped itself on many countenances at sight of the pallor of Mrs. Cathro's face. Her husband looked for the air to revive her immediately, and when it failed to do so insisted on taking her

"Oh, no, indeed, dear," she remonstarted, "you could not do that and be back in time for the finale. It will be disappointing enough for Constance not to have me here, but if you should be absent, too, it would break her

heart."
"But I cannot let you go home alone. You look far from well."
"It's simply one of my old heart attacks," she returned weakly, "and you know they always seem more serious than they really are. James can take me home and bring the car back for you."

back for you."

Seeing that any other arrangement was only likely to disturb her, he made her as comfortable as possible in the machine. "It's just too bad, dear, that this had to happen, he said as he kissed her. "Our little girl has had an unparalleled success tonight, and your absence from any part of it will dim the laurels for her."

dim the laurels for her."
"I know it will, she's like that God
bless her!" returned the mother as the car rolled away.

The last phrase in his wife's reply repeated itself unpleasantly in Senator Cathro's mind. It was one long foreign to her lips, and her use of it now troubled him and made him doubt the wisdom of having sent her home alone.

home alone. When he regained his seat the final curtain was descending amid plaudits that shook the walls. Greater voices Washington had heard; but never a rarer, more perfect "Marguerite." And her voice, that took captive the senses, seemed to hold all earth's sweetest sounds.

Of course, there was to be a supper afterward, and, of course, the young prima donna, radiant and joyful in the first flush of her triumphs, must needs run home for a minute to assure herself that her mother's indisposition was nothing serious. shall enjoy myself so much better if I do," she said, with a winning firmness that silenced all remonstrances.

When the rush of the big machine was heard in the driveway below, Mrs. Cathro dismissed her maid in order to receive her daughter alone. She was not surprised that she had come. Somehow she felt that she The hurry of light footfalls sounded on the stairs, the swish of draperies along the hall, and Con-stance, her arms full of exquisite floral offerings, stood in the door-

"Oh, mother," she cried, "it was a success!" The flowers dropped to the floor and her strong young arms went round her mother in a rapturous embrace. "You are better now, mother, brace. "You are better now, mother, dear?" Her clear dark eyes regarded Mrs. Cathro anxiously.
"Yes, Constance, darling, I am bet-

"You were satisfied?" she whispered.
"Satisfied! I was exultant. You
were your grandmother over again,
except"—and here her voice trembled and again her eyes were shadowed with the poignant reflections that had companioned her during the preceding hours—" except — that your grand-mother was a Catholic."

Constance stared at her mother with her soul in her eyes. "My grand-mother—a—Catholic!" she cried.
"And you, mother?"
For the second time that night it seemed to Mrs. Cathro that her own soul rose up to accuse her. "I—I sold

soul rose up to accuse her. "I-I sold my birthright for a mess of pottage," she moaned.

For an instant the turmoil of the girl's thoughts held her as by a spell. In the interval her brain pieced out the whole sad story and took in the significance of her mother's sudden illness. Then, with a glance as shining as the fiash of a seraph's wing, she touched

her mother's arm.
"Mother," she whispered, "would it please you very much if I would go back to my grandmother's faith?' Her mother looked at her curiously, eagerly. Vague hopes gripping her heart set her breathing rapidly.

heart set her breathing rapidly,
"Please me? Why, child, it would
open the gates of paradise for me!"
"Then they are already ajar,
dearest, for I am to be received into
the Church next week. I wanted to
wait until to-night should be over. I knew your prejudice and father's against the Church, and hoped that the triumph I looked forward to would help both of you to view my step with some resignation."

Mrs. Cathro sank back in her chair; her eyes grew moist; her hands trembled against her dress. "But

what drew you; what influenced you.
Constance?" she finally gasped.
"My music, mother. From the day
I started with Doimini I began to get a glimpse of the old faith that was wonderfully enlightening. It was like catching the first glimmering of what was to be a glorious sunrise. In his artless Catholic way be interpreted the works of the masters for me, and because so much that is best of the masters is the expression of the faith that was in them, consequently he interpreted much of that faith to me. It all gripped me strangely. I know why, now—I had a right to the grand old faith." She lifted her head proudly with the words.

Mrs. Cathro's gaze went straight upward, as though it would pierce the veil that hides the vision of God's

saints around His throne.

"Mother, mother," she half whispered, "it is God's gift to you, for I could never-never have deserved it. Constance stooped, and kissing her mother tenderly left her with her newfound happiness while she rushed away to sing her double Te Deum at the festive board that was awaiting her.—Mary Josephine Cain, in Exten-

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They are the means by which you will lay a strong, firm foundation for future health and beauty. It isn't too much to say that a good deal of your success in life will depend upon deep breathing, for by filling the lungs to their greatest capacity we gain confidence and determination as well as poise, all essentials to success.

The chewing fad is almost the only fad that is backed by medical common sense. One reason why dyspepsia is on the increase nowadays is because so few people take the trouble to chew their food. Good digestion is far more dependent upon the habit of more dependent upon the habit of mind than is generally known. Ask your family doctor. Better still, make up your mind to regard life cheerfully if your are inclined to be dyspeptic. If at the same 'time you take three simple meals a day and chew them thoroughly, you won't know the meaning of dyspepsia in a month's time.

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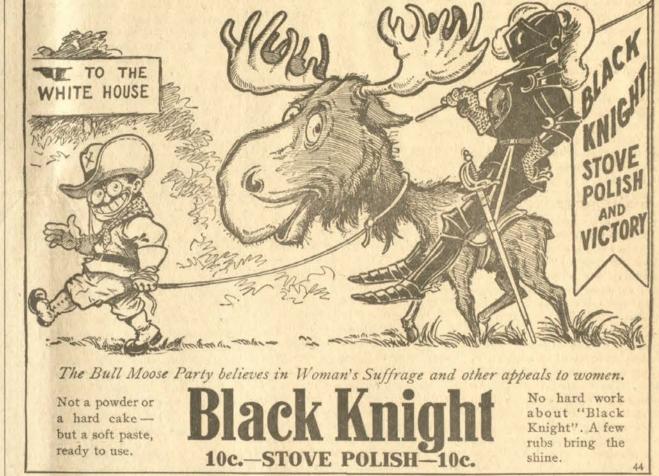
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ubscription moneys should be remitted by s Money Orders, Bank Money Orders, cc Money Orders or Registered Letters

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Communications intended for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by the required postage.

ommunications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning, if intended for publication in the current issue.

THE CASKET does not bind itself to publish any communication received.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912

THE REASON WHY.

(Continued from page 1) forth as St. Leo stood before Atilia at the gates of Rome.

In the very nature of things, the law of God cannot give way to the law of man, in the last resort.

The last time we had occasion to assert this in these columns, we challenged any Protestant denomination to say that, in no conceivable case, would it feel obliged to resist the civil power. For instance-suppose the State abolished all Sunday laws. Now, the vagaries of human law-making have been countless. The history of all nations shows the restless, turbulent, harmful, encroachment of the civil power on the domain of religion. "C. D." seems to fear a bishop out of his place. He hints that such may be the cause of anticlericalism." Has he failed to consider the effects of Freemasonry, of Socialism, of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of a host of others: on the politics of Europe? Were they all started by bishops being out of their "sphere?" Why does not "C. D." acquaint himself with the rudiments of what is called in Europe "Anti-clericalism?" We do not seek to deny that bishops and priests have been reckless, evil, imprudent, in all ages, in occasional cases, and in comparatively small numbers.

But one might as well seek to account for a cyclone, by tracing it back to the agitation of the atmosphere caused by a passing train, as to try to trace the "anti-clericalism" of Europe to erring or imprudent churchmen.

"C. D." thinks there should be an investigation of the causes of "anticlericalism." He seems to suppose that little is known of those causesas though the track to its source were not plain to every student who knows the history of so-called "free-thought," Freemasonry and Socialism, or who cares to examine the open writings, speeches and declarations of the "anti-clerical" leaders for fifty years

To speak of the Church being "practically supreme" in any nation, or in any age, is merely begging the question. The Church was never so French politicians could give "C. D." "supreme" as to prevent people from listening to Voltaire; and Voltaire's of the spheres of Church and State, influence is alive to-day. She was, and, if they were candid, could open even when warm with the blood of his eyes to the opportunities for tanghthe martyrs, not so "supreme" as to prevent Arius and a score of others two "spheres." He asks: "Was the fr m dragging millions of men into movement against ecclesiastical auheresy and ruin. The Church is " supreme" as a teacher of infallible truth; but the meanest man who will begin with the times of Voltaire, sweeps a street crossing may defy her and go his own way. What does "C. D." m an by the Church being "supreme"?

clericalism" in "mixed communities." There is much of it in "mixed communities." But, in mixed communi- the modern "anti-clericals" as they ties, the men who find their brains toast the memory of Voltaire and the getting too big for the Church of all the ages, usually drift off into the mass of men who have no religious belief, who make up the nominal adberents of the various sects, and are swallowed up. Hostility to the Church of God takes the form of talk and ridicule: no action follows. Protestautism predominates in those m xed through it are all of one color. communities; and Protestant sects have never aroused the savagery of atheistic persecution. The Catholic people put up with it? Well, why did Church alone arouses that. It is the France put up with 15 complete tribute of error to truth. Even the Grand Orient of France does not regard the Protestant sects as worth which Nova Scotia, Ontario, New bothering about; there is not enough force in them to present a formidable obstacle to their plans; the Protestant sects with their readiness to compromise with any movement which is well on the way to answer the other. widespread; which embrace Freemasonry, flirt with Socialism, recog- of Churchmen is not the answer. If nize divorce, and, in theory at least, admit the absolute supremacy of the depend on this proof-that even their State, are not to be feared by the forces of "anti-clericalism." Indeed, they count on them, and on their in- case. sane prejudices against the Catholic Church, to aid them, either directly or developments of public affairs ; neglect indirectly. It is true that a slothful, of the franchise; an insufficient press; negligent, or worldly clergy, leave an habitual and temperamental intheir people in poor condition to resist attack. Catholic historians have always admitted that the Catholic Canadian or American; and a tradi-

people in the 16th century, in some countries, were not in a healthy condition religiously, and that this was partly attributable to bad conditions amongst the clergy. But no man who is at all acquainted with the facts of history, supposes, to-day, that the condition of the clergy or the people accounts for the "Reformation." A storm may blow down a weak house; but who would say that the weakness of the house was the cause of the storm; who believes to-day that the "Reformation" was, except in very small part, a religious movement; who does not know the very great part played in it by politics, and greed and ambition, and turbulent love of change, and even by vice?

We come back to "C. D.'s" dread of clerical interference outside the sphere of the Church. Every brute who ever wore a crown, every "freethinker" or Freemason who intrigued in any capital in the world, has talked of clerical interference. But, what of civil interference in the domain of religion and of the Church? Has "C. D." thought of that, or followed up the history of it? What does he think of Henry VIII's ideas of Church and State? And does he suppose that Henry VIII's ideas died with him? There is no need to guess at the "cause of anti-clericalism" in Europe. All the Freemasons of France have not been able to convict one bishop of acting outside his 'sphere.' Nor have even the "anti-clericals,"

eager as they have been to discredit the Church, been able to show bad conditions in the ranks of the clergy or bishops of France. They have not even attempted it, except in the form of vile, anonymous pamphlets, which had some effect on ignorant men, but which "C. D." would not waste a thought on. The bishops and clergy of France were never sounder than they have been during the time of the modern "anti-clerical" persecution. As we have repeatedly stated, it is our firm conviction that the affairs of France are not to be understood on this side of the Atlantic, unless we can divest ourselves of all our own notions of public Government, and look at the affairs of France in the light of French history and of the temperament and habits of that great, but fickle race. During the century, from 1793 to 1893, France had (1) a King without a Pariament; (2) a King with a Parliament; 3) a King and a National Convention; 4) a King and a National Assembly; (5) a National Assembly and no King; (6) a National Directory; (7) a Consulate of three; (8) a Consul for life; (9) an Emperor; (10) a King; (11) an Emperor; (12) a King; (13) a Republic; (14) an Emperor; (15) a Republic. If "C. D." or anyone else will apply that record to Canada, he will begin to get some glimmering of the possibilities of French temperament and of the possibilities of French politics.

The history of that century, and of the years up to this date, is the history of state interferance with religion. some pointers about the "overlapping" ing up the boundary lines between the thority a result of the undue exercise or abuse of that authority." If he trace the evil anti-Christian influence down to the French Revolution ; consider the French Revolution; the slaughter of the clergy, the sacrileges, It is not true that there is no "anti- the blasphemy, the murders, the robberies, the confiscation of the churches, and then listen for a moment to principles of that Revolution, he will not need to speculate as to whether the Churchmen brought all these storms of filth and hell - inspired hatred on them by some imaginary "abuse of authority." He will find a continuity in the whole abominable story, and that the threads that run

The puzzle remains - a puzzle for some people at any rate-Why do the changes of the whole system of government in a period of time during York and Massachusetts have had practically no change of governmental system? There is a great puzzle. If we could answer this we might be

"Abuse of authority " on the part we had no better proof, we could most implacable enemies have never seriously tried to make out such a

Indifference to the day - to-day

tional acceptance of State meddling in Church affairs; these, ont he part of the people, go far to account for the apathy of the body and bulk of people who are sincerely Catholic. The last item is not to be forgotten. State interference in religious affairs in France has hardly known a single break for centuries. The people grew up under it; their fathers knew it, and theirs before them, back for centuries.

Moreover, when the French Revolution gave way to orderly rule under Napoleon, the confiscated church property, the gifts of centuries of piety, remained in the hands of the State; and the State undertook to pay the clergy. This arrangement, forced on the Church, helped greatly in the result to fasten in the minds of the people, the action of control of church property by the State.

The meddling of the "anti-clericals" in church affairs was not all done in a day. It has grown gradually for forty years past. But it, no doubt, seemed to a deluded people, for a long time at least, merely the assertion, or unimportant extension, of a political principle that was very old.

On the side of the "anti-clericals," there have been: (1) a political machine; (2) a definite campaign; (3) the most secret of all secret organizations, Freemasonry; (4) a civil service, shaped and run as a part of the political machine; (5) a traditional principle of arbitrary lawmaking such as would not be endured for a day in Canada, or in the United States; (6) Lies; (7) Irreligion.

The last two have done a big part of the work. The other items enabled Freemason politicians to get hold of the schools and the printing press; and both have been made the vehicles of irreligion and lies. The religion of the French people was profound fifty years ago, compared with what it is to-day! The insidious campaiga against eternal truth has done much to paralyse opposition amongst the

The anger of the people, however, has frequently flared up, sporadically, Whenever it did so, they found themselves helpless. They were in the meshes of a system which they had helped to make by their passiveness and apathy, and they were caught fast. Organization they have never had. Indeed, they do not seem to know the meaning of political organization. They are broken up into small groups, distrusting each other, and holding different theories of public action. It would almost seem as though Frenchmen knew of only two ways of dealing with a government, either to let it do as it pleases, or wipe out the whole system lock, stock and barrel, and take up an entirely new system.

And yet they are slowly but surely taking a sound course though we think an unnecessarily slow one. They are letting the government go on; they are not disputing the right of way with the political "steamroller;" but they are, every day, rallying quietly to the support of religion and the old Church. The political day will come.

Our London Letter

LONDON, Oct. 17th, 1912. SOLESMES-THE BENEDICTINES IN

ENGLAND.

That one man's loss is another man's gain was never better illustrated than n the case of France and England, though the two countries are usually anity, which referred to in the feminine gender, who know There are numerous places in rural hope for it. England where the Catholic population must wait years for a Church because of their poverty, but which are now supplied with the inestimable blessing of daily Mass by reason of some French Community of monks or nuns which has taken up abode there. In some cases these spiritual benefactors of ours who look upon our country as their refuge, not only open their convent chapel to the people but are able to erect a hand-some Church. No place has been more popular with the exiled French religious than the Isle of Wight, and last Sunday witnessed the resurrec-tion on another soil of one of the oldest and grandest of French religious Houses, the Abbey of Solesmes. Nine hundred years ago that day Solesmes was founded, and on this anniversary it was the pleasing duty of the Bishop of Portsmouth to consecrate the new Monastic Church of this great Benedictine community. Numbers of visitors came from France and Belgium for the occasion, and Bishop Clotter was assisted by the Bishops of Quimper and Langres who Abbot and all his monks were present as were also the Abbess and Nuns of the neighbouring Convent, amongst whom there is more than one lady of Royal birth, The Abbots of Farnborough and St. Martin's also within Quarr Abbey, as the new Solesmes is named, stands in a prominent position on the shores of the levely little island not far from the small town of Ryde. It is built of red Belgian bricks, is severely plain in style and is the work of a cloistered architect, Dom Belbot, who studied his art in Paris before joining the Order. It is a fine edifice and the great tower will be a landmark to many incoming ships in the Solent. The Church is interiorly

of rough marble and alabaster. In the crypt there are also altars and this will be used daily for the celebration of the Low Mass. During the afternoon a peal of bells, originally brought from Solesmes, and hung in the tower, were rung for the first time. They have all the mellow sweetness of old bells and are charged with solemn and pious recollections of centuries of faith.

THE CLERGY AND THE VOTE.

There seems to be a need for uniformity of practice in regard to the vote here. In several Parliamentary districts during the past few weeks priests and member of religious communities have made application for registration of their vote. some cases such applications have been granted, while in others they have been refused. Now the circumstances are the same. While the Rector is sure of his vote, the Curate has applied for and received his vote on the tenancy of two rooms in the Presbytery in some cases, and in another he has been refused on the ground that he is only one of a community. This has been urged successfully against secular Priests. and also against a Christian Brother who is head of a large industrial school. How the revising barristers come to these opposite decisions is a mystery which should be elucidated. Every young man with a latchikey, no matter what his powers of judgment, has a vote, and yet our highly educated clergy are in most cases debarred from recording their

A CATHOLIC AIRMAN,

A solemn Requiem was sung at St. Anne's Cathedral, Leeds, a few days since for the repose of the soul of the Catholic airman, Mr. J. L. Longstaffe, who was killed at Long Island a week or two ago. The circumstances that the young airman was a convert accounts for the advertisement which appeared in the "Times" stating that a Requiem would be "held" at Leeds for him. Nevertheless his family attended in large numbers, belonged to a well known legal family, and his father, Judge Longstaffe, has many connections in Yorkshire. In addition to the immediate relatives there were deputations from the Royal Aero Club, of which the deceased was a member and from other Flying Societies. The death of this promising airman is made all the sadder by the fact that he had been married less than a year ago, the ceremony taken place at Westminster Cathedral. R. I. P.

A MISSIONARY MIXTURE. The harm done to the service of humanity by bigotry and spite is witnessed to by the splitting up of funds for the Putumayo Mission. The Protestants gleefully announce that their mission is now complete, but then add that they only have £3500 out of the £10,000 they require. Nevertheless Mr. Glass, an engineer, and Mr. Gellny, a medical missionary, of the Evangelical Union of South America, propose to set out in November on a tour of inspection in the Putnmayo. Added to this another meddlesome lot of untrained busybodies has been got together, and supported by public money are actually going off in advance of the only accredited or serious Mission, that of the Catholics. This second crowd which is diverting tunds from useful work calls itself the "Humanitarian Mission" and has been got up by a Yorkshire paper, the Hull Daily Mail. It consists of an ex-naval officer, an ex-military sergeant, two journalists, a surveyor and a medical man, a fine and motley crew with about as much raison d'etre in such an affair as a herd of camels or a troop o performing rats would have. Ye there they go with their varied motives, of spite, self glorification, curiosity and notoriety, the journa-lists of course after copy. These two roving bands will materially increase the difficulties of the Putumayo Mission, and may even stultify its work for some time. They will confuse the minds of the natives, divert public subscriptions and create innumerable side issues where there should be the one grand issue of humanity, exercised through Christianity, which according to the experts who know the country, is the only

CATHOLIC COMBATANTS.

Interest in the War is not lacking here. Already some Britons are thinking of going out as volunteers to help the Christian States of the Balkans. This despite the efforts of certain newspapers to createsympathy for the poor innocent Turk who never wants to do anyone any harm when it comes to reprisals for his own atrocities, but asks to live out his simple life without molestation by these dreadful Christians. Meanwhile the Red Crescent Society has been making fervid appeals to the British public, evidently ignoring its thin pretence of faith, for what true Christian could support the Crescent against the Cross, particularly in the hour of death. The Moslems in England have been holding meetings and threatening that they will once more combine in a world wide outbreak which shall carry the standard of the Crescent again to the very walls of Vienna. Meanwhile the sympathies of many are with the noble Catholic people who combine all the splendour, romance and courage of the old crusaders in these drab days of ours. The "man in the street" remembers the glittering cavalcade of Princes which followed the bier of our King so short a time ago, and how amidst all those stately figures, he was attracted to one almost unkown to Londoners, a brilliant and graceful rider in picturesque national dress who had about him that nameless charm which attracts the hearts of men and women alike. same prince, Danilo of Montenegro, is now at the head of the Christian Army, and treating the vanquished with all the chivalry of the ages of faith. By the way we Catholies have a particular interest in the little mountain Kingdom for its Consul General here is Sir Roper Parkington, a very well known member of Catholic and general Society, who is a Continued on page 4.

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General News

There was a heavy fall of anow in Ginnipeg on Tuesday, nearly a foot

An Italian was found dead in a ditch at Sydney, N. S., early Monday morning. He had been shot through

James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, and Vice-presidential candidate at the forth-coming election, is seriously ill, in

Thirteen hundred cars of wheat are being inspected daily now at Winni-peg. There is a trainload of wheat, ifty-two cars, arriving every hour, nearly a car a minute.

Toeodore Roosevelt celebrated his 54th birthday last Saturday. Notwithstanding the bullet wound he lately received, he is full of energy, and expects to return to the election campaign at once.

At Washington, Saturday, con-tributions totalling \$591,032,20 to the Republican campaign fund were announced. Tatt's brother Charles. with \$50,000, was the heaviest con-

Five great railroad terminals in the United States, recently finished or approaching completion, have cost more than \$300,000,000. The New ore than \$300,000,000. York terminals of the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads alone have cost \$265,000,000.

The negress, Clementine Bernabet, who, in a period of several months, butchered nineteen persons with an axe, each as they slept at Lafayette, Indiana, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. In some instances whole families were exterminated. She was a religious maniac,

Walter Edward Davidson, C. M. G., who has been governor of the Seychelles since 1904, has been appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Ralph Williams, who is retiring on February 3rd next.

The press is circulating a report that Father Vaughan, the celebrated English Jesuit, is missing. He is re-ported to have left Moose Jaw last Friday for Winnipeg, intending to go to Chicago, thence to New York. At Chicago he had an appointment to lecture, but failed to appear.

The war in South-Eastern Europe is said to be going in favour of the Christian States. Victories by the different Balkan armies are daily reported However, it is thought no great engagement has been fought up to the present, and the critical moment of the struggle has not been

Ordinary stable flies have been condeadly infantile paralysis, according to a report made to the public health service by Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the Hygienic Laboratory and Past Assistant Surgeon Wade H. Frost at Washington.

It was stated by experts at the International Congress of Hygiene at Washing on that measles is conveyed from one person to another by sneez-ing, and not by the scaling of the skin as was formerly believed. Typhus fever is spreadliby an insect which in-fests the hair and clothes of human beings, and not by plant and animal

The by-election last Thursday in The by-election last Thursday in Richelieu, Quebec, for the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of the sitting member, resulted in the return of P. J. Cardin, Liberal, by a majority of 301, the complexion of the division thus remaining unchanged. The majority in the last general election was 734.

Two members of the Toronto garrison were killed and thirty-nine injured, two fatally, as the result of a head-one collision near Streetsville Junction, on the Canadian Pacific, Monday, between Chicago flyer and a train bringing home the troops engaged in the sham battle from Milton. All were Torontonains. The dead are Private Murdock Mc Kenzie, 48th Highlanders; Private A Sinclair, Highlanders; Private A Sinclair, Queen Own Rifles.

The vacancy in the Dominion Cabimet caused by the resignation of Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works, has Monk, Minister of Public Works, has been filled by introducing Mr. Louis Coderre, M. P., for Hochelaga, Quebec, into the Cabinet. He has been made Secretary of State and Minister of Mines. The portfolio of the Public Works Department goes to Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Interior, who is succeeded in the latter Department by Hon. Dr. Roche.

Lieut. Becker, the New York Police official, charged with procuring the murder of a gambler named Rosenthal, was round gulty of murder in the first degree. He has appealed from the verdict. District Attorney Whitman said Friday afternoon that the four gunmen, who are charged with the shooting of Rosenthal, will go on trial in the early part thal, will go on trial in the early part of November. While counsel for the informers had the right to appear before Justice Goff and demand their release on bail, they had no desire for

The United States Democratic national campaign fund up to Oct. 24, amounted to \$678,364, contributed by 53,303 individuals, according to an official statement by Henry Morganthau, chairman of the finance committee. Justice J. W. Gerard, of New York, who gave \$13,000, was the argest single contributor and the only one who gave in excess of \$10,000. The total expenditures in the Wilson-Marshall campaign up to Friday was 8677,400 with additional outstanding obligations of \$55,149.

Quet a flerce political contest is being carried on in Cuba, the election for President taking place on Saturday next. The present incumbent, Mr. Gomez, retired from the field, leaving the fight between General Mario Menocal, Conservative, and Alfredo Zayas, the present Vice-President of the Republic and the candidate of the principal wing of the Liberal party.

Liberal party under the leadership of General Asbert, Governor of Havana province, and the indications are he will be returned.

A complete agreement between France and Spain has been reached on the subject of Morocco and it only remains to engross the treaty which will be signed by the two governments early next week. The treaty provides for all questions that might arise between the powerstaking under control a vast empire divided into two control a vast empire divided into two zones, the one French and the other Spanish. The town of Tangier and the zone of some fifteen to eighteen kilometres around it will be international territory. The Sultan of Morocco will have nominal authority pully as a result of this agreement. only as a result of this agreement.

In the by-election in East Middlesex, In the by-election in East Middlesex, Ont., Monday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Sutherland, M. L. A., the Conservative candidate, George W. Neely, was elected over William Sutherland, Independent, by a majority of 551. The Liberals made the cry "Abolish the bar," the chief issue. Apparently it is not a popular cry. Mr. C. H. Mills was elected in North Waterloo, Ont., in the by election to the Ont. in the by-election to the Legislative Monday by an overwhelming majority of 1,373 in a three-cornered contest with Mr. Allen Huber, Independent, and Mr. Mathew Weyman, Socialist.

The graves of the victims of the Titanic disaster who were buried in Halifax cemeteries are being individually marked in connection with a plan ally marked in connection with a plan of memorial arrangements. Several memorial monuments have been contracted by the White Star Line, the owners of the Titanic, and will be erected beside the graves. Halifax cemeteries contain the remains of 150 victims of the tragedy. The bodies with others which were identified and claimed, together with those which were dropped back into the sea, were recovered by searching steamers. Most of the remains are still unidentified, but there have been occasional fied, but there have been occasional identifications even within a few months, and further identifications are considered likely.

Some alarm has been caused in Scotland concerning the ravages on the heather plant of a small grub or caterpillar which develops into a small brown beetle, feeds for the most part on young heather, and kills it. The pest has increased enormously this summer, especially in Ayrshire, and Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, and the destruction of heather has been so widespread that concerted action is urgently required, otherwise the dan-ger of the heather being entirely killed out is a very real one. At a meeting held at Ayrs the other day a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, which has some interest outside Scotland. What would the country be without its

Presiding at a conference of Liberals on Saturday, the Right Hon. L. V. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, referred to the naval question and Canada's prospective co-operation. Speaking for himself, Mr. Harcourt declared he saw no obstacle and certainly no objection to the governments of all dominions being given at once a larger share in executive direction of matters of defence and in personal consultation and co-operation with individual British ministers. He would welcome more continuous representation of dominion ministers if they wished it, upon consultation of imperial defence. The door of fellowship and friendship was always open. The government required no formality of imperial conference for continuity of imperial confidence. He was convinced, from what he knew of both past and present ministers, no effort would be spared in proving the support essential not only to maintain but to strengthen British supremacy on the

Our London Letter.

regular attendant at St. James Spanish Place. He has received affecting details of the great victory which commenced the struggle. Every day the troops hear Mass and many of them communicate when possible, while King Nicholas immediately after the battle visited the wounded and solemnly embraced the dead who had given their lives for their country had given their lives for their country and their faith. The King puts all his trust in St. Peter to whom he commends his little Kingdom. When the Turkish captives were brought arms before them, the Montenegrin band played the Turkish National anthem, and Prince Danilo handed back the sword of the Turkish commander. Is not this following in the best traditions of warfare. into Podgoritza the victors presented

WHAT THE ORANGE FACTION HAS DONE.

But to return to more prosaic mat-ters, we have our own warfare at home, and though it is between Chrishome, and though it is between Christians it is not carried on by one side with anything like such fairness and chivalry. I refer of course to the struggle in Ireland. The Covenant business is over, but it is not done with. Proposals have been made from more than one quarter that Paryy Council. than one quarter that Privy Councillors who incite a nation to rebellion against the Constitution should be summarily dismissed by His Majesty and a controversy is raging now as to whever King George has the right to dismiss traitorous Councillors. Another proposal is that a prosecution should be instituted against those who placed before the people a traitorous Oath. Neither of these suggestions have been followed up, but one evidence of the work of the Covenant is forthcoming in a letter to the Times from one who calls himself an Irish

General Menocal has formed an upon their faith made by the Unionalliance with the second wing of the ists in their recent visits to Ireland have thoroughly estranged them and they are joining the Nationalist camps in large numbers. The writer speaks of the infamy of a leading Conservative of the infamy of a leading Conservative lawyer in appealing to the worst instincts of mankind, the ignorance of history displayed; by the Unionist press which talks about Catholic persecution of Protestants when for three centuries Catholics have groaned under Protestant hatred, and the so-called massacres by Catholics 'have been but the sporadic outbreaks of a people driven beyond 'endurance. He uses strong words saving." It has been uses strong words saying, "It has been left to the Unionist party, the gent-lemanly party, to burrow into the bloody episodes of the past as the wild dogs scavenge in the garbage heaps of Eastern Cities." Finally he says the real cause of the upheaval in Ulster is apprehension, because they realise that the bad old days when all public appointments fell to the Protestant share are at an end.

NEWS FROM ROME.

The Irish pilgrimage of 120 persons which left Dublin last week under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society, were received in audience by the Holy Father on Monday. His Holiness was most cordial to the pilgrims, and spoke in affectionate terms of their native land. As he gave them his blessing finally he assured them that Ireland always had a place in his prevent. The pilgrims assured them that Ireland always had a place in his prayers. The pilgrims will return to Ireland by the end of the week. Cardinal Bourne has arrived in Rome and on the day following his arrival was received in a long private audience by the Sovereign Pontiff. The first detachment of the pilgrimage which left Charing Cross on Monday will be in Rome on Thursday, and the more leisurely sections arrive on Friday. The pilgrims had a hearty send off at Charing Cross and the following day the illustrated dailies were full of photos and descriptive matter, for our doings are now of great interest to our fellow citizens.

AT ST. EDWARD'S SHRINE.

Monday being a "free day" at the Abbey of Westminster saw an immense concourse of people passing through the chapels. As they ascend the wooden steps which lead to the sanctuary behind the High altar where sanctuary behind the High altar where rest so many of the English Kings and Queens around the body of St. Edward the Confessor, the visitors found a sight, to them strange. It appears to be the generally accepted idea that the Abbey is above all a show place, for one never sees a Protestant at prayer within the walks records on a transfer. within its walls, scarcely so at the services, when so many come for the unequalled singing of the choir. Consequently the sight of a number of Catholics kneeling about the tomb of the Abbey's founder telling their beads and forming a living Rosary, came as quiet a shock to the trampling crowds quiet a shock to the trampling crowds who stood at gaze with open mouths and asked many a verger of the meaning of this strange display. They were informed that it was the birthday of St. Edward,—notice the red canopy put on for the occasion— and that it was a new custom with the Cawthlics, Roman Cawthlies be it understood, to visit the tomb on that day. Father Fletcher of the Guild of Ranson was at the head of his little Runsom was at the head of his little band, and welcomed men and women, priests and laity of all conditions of life and all the nationalities of the three kingdoms for some two hours. CATHOLICUS.

Among the Advertisers.

Boy wanted to work about stable. Apply to F. H. Randall.

Xmas photos at Waldren's Nov. 6th,

Go to Whidden's with pork, hidespelts and calf skins.

C. B. Whidden & Son want a few good fresh calved cows.

Best values in fall and winter footwear at McDonald's Snoe Store.

For sale, a male collie pup 4 months

old. Jerome McKinnon, Pleasant St. Make sure of your Xmas photos at Waldren's, Wednesday, Thursday and

Friday of next week. Our bulk tea leads the van, none better. Try it. Bonner, the family grocer.

Lost, between Town and Marshy Hope, on Sept. 28, a watch. Finder please leave at Casket Office.

Get a suit of underwear and a sweater at Bonner's. Rock bottom prices for best quality.

For Saturday, Nov. 2nd, our specials will be in ladies underwear and hosiery. Chisholm, Sweet & Co. We are showing complete lines in

men's stylish overcoats. See them!

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. In men's fall and winter caps, see our special line at 50c. Chisholm,

Sweet & Co. Your fall and winter boots are here, at the right prices. Chisholm, Sweet

For sale, a thoroughbred Yorkshire boar, 16 months old. Allan McDonald, St. Andrews.

Lost, on Monday, in Town, a wallet containing about eleven dollars. Finder will confer a great favour on owner by leaving it at Casket office.

You can save money by taking advantage of our special bargains on Saturdays of each week. Chisholm,



RAW FURS WANTED

I pay top prices for raw furs of all kinds.

Send your furs to me, I pay expressage on all lots of fur worth \$10. or over. Lots kept seperate on request till shippers are heard from.

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

for cash. We always pay the highest price for block butter and eggs. Don't sell till you call on us. Bonner, the

family grocer. Men's rubbers, best stock, five cases just opened. Sweaters, gloves, mitts and underwear. We have an excellent line of underwear at all prices. Don't buy till you call on us. Bonner's.

Liquor From Halifax.

Large quantities of liquor are being Large quantities of liquor are being sent, in violation of law, by Halifax liquor dealers to persons living in Seott Act and Nova Scotia Temperance Act counties.

The city of Halifax is under the Liquor License Act, but under that Act dealers are not permitted to send liguous beyond the city limits to any

liquor beyond the city limits to any persons in the Province for personal use, or otherwise, excepting to physicians, chemists, druggists, and legal vendors.

The penalty for violation of this provision is \$50.00 for first offence, \$100.00 for second offence, and \$200.00 for third and subsequent offences. On proof that a licensed dealer has been guilty of a second offence, the City Council must cancel his

At least, three wholesale dealers have been convicted of a first

Names of persons-not physicians, chemists, druggists, or legal vendors— obtaining liquor from Halifax dealers and also the names of the dealers should be sent to the Inspector-in-Chief, J. A. Knight, Esq., Halifax.

This statement is issued, in order that temperance workers may use all possible effort to suppress the illicit business carried on

Province by Halifax liquor dealers. We trust that the time is not far distant when by vote of the citizens of distant when by vote of the citizens of Halifax, or by action of our Legislators in the interests of the people whom they represent, this Halifax trade, which is a menace, not only to the city but to the whole Province, will be destroyed.

H. R. GRANT.

October 29, 1912.

Acknowledgments.

To let, house on Pleasant Street.

Apply to Mrs. Catherine McDougall.

Michael Joseph Gillis, Highlands, Ndd ; \$10 00
Angus McGillivray, Lower Springfield
D J McGillivray, Dorchester Angus McGillivray, Lower Springfield
D J McGillivray, Lower Springfield
D J McGillivray, Dorchester
M R Johnston, Glengarry Valley
Mrs Peter McPherson, New Waterford
Peter Boudroit, Barrio's Beach
Daniel Grin es, Arichat
Angus McDonald, New Glasgow
Mrs M McNeil, Malden
Donald A McDonald, Goose River P O
Angus McIssac, Da tmouth
Christine MacKenzie, Hingham, Mass
Alex McIntosia, Butte
J J Dugan, Montreal
Rev Sr M Gentirice, Brockville Ont
Dan H McIssac, Grants Lake
Dan R Chisholm, St Andrews
Donald McNeil, Glants Lake
John Heffernan, Georgeville
Edward Faugere, Frankville
Mrs Cornelius McLeilan, Indian River
Alian McDonald, Sp. Ingfield
Hugh McInnis, Lochaber
R J McDonald, M D Port an Port Nfid
J Leonard McDonald, Joha
John J McIssac, Hazel Hill
Mrs John C McDonald, Arisaig
John Bu'g r, Halifax

DIED

At Gusset, McAras Brook, after a short illness, on the 23rd, inst., CATHERINE MAC GILLIVRAY, formerly of Dunmaglass, in the 81st year of her age. Deceased was a sister of the late Fr. And.ew McGillivray and the late A. H. McGillivray, of Guysboro. Given to prayer and charity all through life, her death was calm and peaceful. May her soul rest in peace!

At Beaver, rear Lakevale, Antizonish Co., in the 78th year of his age. MALOOLM MCNEIL. Honest and upright in his dealings, punctual in attending to his religious duties, his whole life was a preparation for the passage to Eternity. A devent reception of the last Sacraments consoled and encouraged him at the end. His remains were interred in Georgeville Cemetery, Two brothers and three sisters survive him to, mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At Rear Christmas Island, C. B., on Oct. 8th Roby D R McNett, aged 71 years, fortified by all the rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was an earnest member. He leaves behind to mourn an affectionate husband and father, a bereaved wife, four sons and two daughters, also two brothers. His remains were laid to rest in St. Barra's cemetery. May his soul rest in peace!

At Benacadie, C. B., on Oct. 23rd, MARY ANN. beloved wife of Michael D. E., McNeil, in the 47th year of her age. She was fortified by the consoling rites of the Catholic Church. She leaves to mourn her a sorrowful husband, two sons, and five daughters, also her father, John McLean, of East Bay, C. B., two brothers and two sisters. Her luneral to St. Barra's Cemetery C. ristmas Island was largely attended May her soul rest in peace.

advantage of our special bargains on Saturdays of each week. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Overcoats, ulsters, sheep-lined coats, sweaters, winter caps, etc., at MacDonald's Clothing Store. Values unsurpassed.

Right now is the time to make your dollars go far, by attending our special Saturday Sales! Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Unloading in a few days, at D. G. Kirk's store, Big Tracadie, another car load of that famous and unequalled Victor flour.

Farmers—We want large fat pork

Chisholm, May her soul rest in peace.

At Marydale, on Oct. 21st, inat., in his sevent victority year, one of St. Andrew's most respected clitizeus, Angers McDonald., "McBerlet, "He passed to his reward after a pain til liness of ten months. His last few hours were an edifying termination of ja life well spent, such an end as is promised to all who in whatever sphere shall have fought the good flower an invocation of those names which alone can scatter the gloom and strength. A man of unfaltering courage and a scorner, of everything meax, of unlimited hospitality and thorough fidelity to friends, he will long be missed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral on Wednesday massed hy those who had the pleasure o

West End Warehouse

The Store That Satisfies.

Attend Our Special Saturday You can protect yourself Sales

and save

money

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

and family and be comfortable by buying your

Fall Underwear from us.

Do your Fall and Winter Shopping at this Store

Ladies' Full-Fashioned Vests

Good weight for Fall, high neck, long sleeves, buttoned front, natural color, drawers to match. Each garment 25c.

A Very Popular Garment at the Price. 30c.

The immense quantities we sell in these goods unables us to offer real good values, and this line at 30c. is no exception to the rule. Fashioned model, soft inside finish, high neck, long sleeves, a banner line at the price, drawers to match. Each garment 30c.

Ext. a large sizes for Stout Figures.

For women who require a large vest, we can fill you order with large and warm vest at 65c; other lines at 40, 50, 75 to \$1.25.

Children's Undervests and Drawers to Match.

Keep your little children warm. Good Fall and Winter weights at 18, 20, 25 to 50c. each garment.

Saturday Specials.

Commencing on Saturday, November 2nd, our usual Fall and Holiday specials will begin on the above date, and continue to the end of the year. Real and genuine bargains will be awating you

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.

ROSARY BEADS.

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF BEADS

There are the plain black ones, from 5c. up to \$1.00 per pair. There are the fancy ones, from 5c. up to \$5.00 per pair. There are the glass and pearl ones, from 25c. up to \$50.00. There are the beads made of jewels, from \$1 00 to \$250.00.

Now whichever kind you want, order them from us; you'll get splendid value and save money.

T. P. TANSEY
14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President JOHN AIRD ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH Manager W. H. HARRIS,ON.

All Around Satisfaction



GOES WITH EVERY PAIR OF WILLIAMS SHOES.

It's the way they're made and what they're made of that does it.

Made on good sensible lasts and of solid leather, foot-ease and comfort are assured to every wearer.

There isn't a possible chance of your making a mistake in buying

Williams' Shoes

P. GORMAN, Agent

ANTIGONISH, N. S. P. O. Box 359

FOR SALE.

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. For further particulars, apply to

MRS. CATHERINE MCADAM

KIRK & COOKE.

Men Wanted

Contractors

Lochaber 10-10-tf

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Men Wanted

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

10-10-tf

KIRK & COOKE,

FARM 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 bountiful supply of good water. Also a timber lot, with good heavy material on the most of it, at Browns Mountain, about 2½ miles from the above mentioned farm, is also offered

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 yardroom and a fine plot for a garden on the premises.

This property will be sold at a very reasonable price if a satisfactory pur-

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. 8-8tf

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry Maritime Dental College

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

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



West End Livery Stable

The subscribers have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, zimest 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. Raman samman M

"SOME HA'E MEAT, AND GANNA EAT"

So Bobby Burns tersely describes the rich, but still poor, dyspeptics. But their case is not now so desperate as when Burns wrote. For the man who has the food now can eat without suffering for it, if he just follows the meal with a Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet.

These remarkable tablets banish the

troubles of the chronic dyspeptic-the man who is bilious—the sufferer from heartburn, gas on the stomach or occasional indigestion. You can eat hearty meals of wholesome food—and digest them, too-if you take Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets.

Compounded by expert chemists, after probably the best formula known to medical science, they are quick and certain in their action, giving prompt relief from all forms of stomach trouble, stoning up and strengthening the digestuve organs and bridging about permanent

A man is no stronger than his stomach. Fit yourself for your best work by taking Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets. 50c. at your druggist's. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited,

Sharples Separators

I have received for this season anothe

Car of Starples 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.

E will take all kinds of produce in payment at full market

Thomas Somers

Chesterton Man of Mirth and Wisdom.

Walking down Fleet Street some day you may meet a form whose vast-ness blots out the heavens. Great waves of hair surge from under the seft, wide-brimmed hat. A cleak that might be a legacy from Porthos floats about his colossal frame. He pauses in the midst of the pavement to read the book in his hand, and a cascade of laughter descending from the head notes to the middle voice gushes out on the listening air. He looks up, adjusts his pince-nez, observes that he s not in a cab, remembers that he ought to be in a cab, turns and hails a cab. The vehicle sinks down under the unusual burden, and rolls heavily away. It carries Gilbert Keith Ches-

THE MOST CONSPICUOUS FIGURE IN THE LANDSCAPE.

Mr. Chesterton is the most conspicuous figure in the landscape of literary London. He is like a visitor out of some fairy tale, a legend in the flesh, a survival of the childhood of the world. Most of us are the creatures of our time, thinking its thoughts, wearing its clothes, rejoicing in its chains. If we try to escape from the temporal tyranny, it is through the gate of revolt that we go. Some take to asceticism or to some fantastic toppery of the moment. Some invent topias, lunch on nuts and proteid at Eustace Miles', and flaunt red ties defiantly in the face of men and angels. The world is bond, but they are free. But in all this they are still the children of our time, fleeting and self-conscious. Mr. Chesterton's extravagances have none of this quality. He is not a rebel. He is a wayfarer from the ages, stopping at the inn of life, warming himself at the fire, and making the rafters ring with his jolly

Time and place are accidents; he is elemental and principle. He is not of our time, but of all times. One imagines him wrestling with the giant Skrymir, and drinking deep draughts from the horn of Thor, or exchanging jests with Falstaff at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, or joining in the intellectual revels at the Mermaid Tavern, or meeting Johnson foot to foot, and dealing blow for mighty blow. With Rabelais he rioted, and Don Quixote and Sancho were his "vera brithers." One seems to see him coming down from the twilight of fable, through the centuries, calling wherever there is good company, and welcome wherever he calls, for he brings no cult of the time or pedantry of the schools with him.

HE LIVES IN A WORLD OF ROMANCE. He has the freshness and directness of a child's vision. In a very real sense indeed he has never left the golden age-never come out into the light of common day, where the tone is gray and things have lost their imagery. He lives in a world of romance, peopled with giants and gay with the light laughter of fairies. Miracles and adventure are the stuff Mr. Chesterton's every day life. He goes out on the Sussex downs with his colored chalks-in the cavernous my steries of his pockets there is always a box of pastels, though "the mark of the mist," in his own phrase, may be unaccountably abjent—and discovers he has no white chalk with which to complete his picture. His foot stumbles against a mound, and, o! he is standing on a mountain of chalk, and he shouts with joy at the miracle, for the world has never lost its freshness and wonder to him. It s as though he discovers it anew each lay, and stands exultant at the revela-

It is a splendid pageant that passes unceasingly before him-

New and yet old As the foundations of the heavens and

Familiarity has not robbed it of its He sees it as the child sees its first rainbow or the lightning flashing from the thunder-cloud. Most of us, before we reach maturity, find life stale and unprofitable-

a twice-old tale Vexing the dull ears of a drowsy man.

We are like the blase policeman I met when I was waiting for a 'bus at Finchley one Bank holiday. "A lot of people abroad to-day?" I said interrogatively. "Yes," he said, "thansands." "Where do most of them go this way?" "Oh, to Barnet I can't make they see in Barnet I can't make what they see in Barnet I can't make out. I never see nothi' in Barnet.' Perhaps they like to see the green fields and hear the birds," I said.
"Well, perhaps," he replied, in the
tone of one who tolerated follies which he was too enlightened to

The world of culture shares the policeman's physical ennul in a spiritual sense. It sees "nothing in it."
We succeed in deadening the fresh intensity of the impression and bury-ing the miracle under the dust of the common day—veiling it under names and formulas. "This green, flowery, rock-built earth, the trees, the mountains, rivers, many sounding seas— that great deep sea of azure that swims overhead; the winds sweeping through it; the black cloud fashioning itself together, now pouring out fire, now hail and rain; what is it? Aye, what? At bottom, we do not yet know; we can never know at all. It is not by our superior insight that we escape the difficulty; it is by our superior levity, our inattention, our want of insight. It is by not thinking that we cease to wonder at it. This world, after all our science and sciences, is still a miracle; wonderful, inscrutable, magical and more, to whomsoever will think of it." It is this elemental faculty of wonder, of which Carlyle speaks, that distinguishes Mr. Chesterton from his contemporarics, and gives him kinship at once with the seers and the children. He is anathema to the erudite and the exact; but he sees life in the large, with the eyes of the first man on the day of creation. As he says in in-scribing a book of Caldecott's pictures to a little friend of mine-

This is the sort of book we like (For you and I are very small), With pictures stuck in anyhow, And hardly any words at all.

Ask For Yours Now!

Forestall forgetfulness; taste this genuine tea-treat now. Your dealer offers it to you with this fair agreement:

Either you must like the flavor so well that you want to keep on drinking this tea by preference, or else you will please return the broken package and get your money back.

This is straight, unmistakable. A confident printed guarantee is on each 35c., 40c. and 50c. package. 40c. KING COLE is special value.



You will not understand a word Of all the words, including mine; Never you trouble, you can see, And all directness is divine-

Stand up and keep your childishness; Read all the pedants' screeds and

But don't believe in anything That can't be told in colored pictures.

Life to him is a book of colored pic tures that he sees without external comment or exegesis. He sees it, as it were, at first hand, and shouts out his vision at the top of his voice. Hence the audacity that is so trying to the formalist who is governed by custom and authority. Hence the rain of paradoxes that he showers down. It is often suggested that these paradoxes are a conscious trick to attract attention-that Mr. Chesterton stands on his head, as it were, to gather a crowd. I can conceive him standing on his head in Fleet street in sheer joy at the sight of St. Paul's, but not in vanity, or with a view to a collection. The truth is that his paradox is his own comment on the colored picture.

HE SPENDS LIKE A PRODIGAL. There are some men who hoard life as a miser hoards his gold-map it out with frugal care and vast prescience, spend to-day in taking thought for to-morrow. Mr. Chesterton spends life like a prodigal. Economy has no place in his spacious vocabulary. "Economy," he might say, with Anthony Hope's Mr. Carter, "is going without something you do want in case you should some day want something you probably don't want." Mr. Chesterton lives the unconsidered, untrammelled life. He simply rambles along without a thought of where he is going. If he likes the look of a road he turns down it, careless of where it may lead to. "He is announced to lecture at Bradford to night," said a speaker, explaining his absence from a dinner. "Probably he will turn up at Edinburgh." He will wear no harness, learn no lessons, observe no rules. He is himself, Chesterton—not consciously or rebelliously, but unconsciously, like a natural element. St. Paul's School boys are left to live and die in the infantile type of patriotism which they learned from a box of tin soldiers. never had a more brilliant nor a less sedulous scholar. He did not win school the wall agains prizes, but he read more books, drew the honor of England. more pictures, wrote more poetry than any boy that ever played at going to school. His house was littered with books. All attempts to break him into routine failed. He tried the Slade School, and once even sat on a stool in an office. Think of it! G. K. C. in front of a ledger, adding up figures with romantic results-figures that turned into knights in armor, broke into song, and, added together, produced paradoxes unknown to arithmetic! He saw the absurdity of it all. "A man must follow his vocation," he said with Falstaff, and

his vocation is to have none. FILLS THE DAY WITH LAUGHTER. And so he rambles along, engaged in an endless disputation, punctuated with gusts of Rabelaisian laughter, and leaving behind a litter of fragments. You may track him by the blotting pads he decorates with his riotous fancies, and may come up with him in the midst of a group of children, for whom he is drawing hilarious pictures, or to whom he is revealing the wonders of his toy theater, the chief child of his fancy and invention, or whom he is instructing in the darkly - mysterious game of "Guyping," which will fill the day with laughter, "Well," said the aunt to the little boy who had been to tea with Mr. Chesterton — "well, Frank, I suppose you have had a very instructive afternoon?" I don't know what that means," said Frank, "but oh," with enthusiasm, "you should see Mr. Chesterton catch buns with his mouth!" If you cannot find him, and Fleet street looks lonely and forsaken, then be sure he has been spirited away to some solitary place by his wife, the keeper of his business conscience, to finish a book for which some publisher is angrily clamoring. For "No clamor, no book," is his maxim. CHESTERTON AND SHAW.

Mr. Chesterton's natural foil in these days is Mr. Bernard Shaw. Shaw is the type of revolt. The flesh we eat, the wine we drink, the clothes we wear, the laws we obey, the religion we affect-all are an abomination to him. He would raise the old fabric to the ground, and build all anew upon an ordered and symmetrical Mr. Chesterton has none of this impatience with the external garment of society. He enjoys disorder and loves the haphazard. With Rossetti he might say, "What is it to me whether the earth goes round the sun, or the sun round the earth?" It

is not the human intellect that inter-

pathies. It follows that Mr. Shaw's weapon is wit, sharp-edged as the east wind, and that Mr. Chesterton's weapon is humor that buffets you like gale from the west. No man was ever more careless of

his reputation. He is indifferent whether from his abundant mine he shovels out diamonds or dirt. You may take it or leave it, as you like. He cares not, and bears no malice It is all a blithe improvisation, done in sheer ebullience of spirit, and hav-ing no relation to conscious literature. He is like a child shouting with glee at the sight of the flowers and sunshine, and chalking on every vacant boarding he passes with a jolly rap-ture of invention and no thought beyond

THE ONE THING ABOUT WHICH HE IS SERIOUS.

But there is one thing, and one only, about which he is serious, and that is his own seriousness. You may laugh with him and at him and about him. When, at a certain dinner, one of the speakers said that his chivalry was so splendid that he had been known to rise in a tram car and "offer his seat to three ladies," it was his laugh that sounded high above all the rest. But if you would wound him, do not laugh at his specific gravity; doubt his spiritual gravity. Doubt his passion for justice and liberty and patriotism-most of all, his patriotism. For he is, above all, the over of Little England and the foe of the Imperialist, whose love of country is "not what a mystic means by the love of God, but what a child might mean by the love of jam." "My country, right or wrong!" he cries. "Why, it is a thing no patriot could say. It is like saying, 'My mother, drunk or sober.' No doubt, if a decent man's mother took to drink, he would share her troubles to the last; but to talk as if he would be in a state of gay indifference as to whether his mother took to drink or not is certainly not the language of men who who know the great mystery We fall back upon gross and frivolous things for our patriotism. ,

We have made our public . We have made our public on the wall against a whisper of have we done, and where have we wandered, we have produced sages who could have spoken with Socrates, and poets who could walk with Dante, that we should talk as if we had never done anything more intelligent than found colonies and kick niggers? We are the children of niggers? We are the children of light, and it is we that sit in darkness. If we are judged, it will not be for the merely intellectual transgression of failing to appreciate other nations, but for the supreme spiritual trans-gression of failing to appreciate ourselves.

RICH BEYOND DREAMS.

But sincere though he is, he loves that will make you big profits. the argument for its own sake. He is indifferent to the text. You may tap any subject you like; he will find it a theme on which to hang all the mystery of time and eternity. For the ordinary material cares of life he has no taste, almost no consciousness. He never knows the time of a train, has only a hazy notion of where he will dine, and the doings of to-morrow as profound a mystery as the contents of his pocket. He dwells outside of these things in the realm of ideas. Johnson said that when he and Savage walked one night round St. James' Square for want of a lodging, they were not at all depressed by their situation, but in high spirits, and brimful of patriotism, traversed the square for several hours, inveighed against the minister, and "resolved that they would stand by their country." That is Mr. Chesterton's way. But he would not walk round St. James' Square. He would, in John-son's circumstances, ride round and round in a cab-even if he had to borrow the fare off the cabman. is free from the tyranny of things. Though he lived in a tub he would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice, for he would still have the universe of his intellectual inheritance. I sometimes think that one moon-

light night, when he is tired of Fleet street, he will scale the walls of the tower and clothe himself in a suit of giant mail, with shield and sword to match. He will come forth with vizor up, and mount the battle steed that champs its bit outside. And the clatter of his hoofs will ring through the quiet of the city night as he thunders through St. Paul's churchyard and down Ludgate Hill and out on to the Great North road. And then once more will be heard the cry of "St. George for Merry England!" It and there will be the clash of swords in the greenwood and brave deeds on ests him, but the human heart, and the great comedy of life. He opposes ancient sympathies to modern antithe King's highway. -A. G. Gardiner, A Reverend Mayor.

Perhaps the only Catholic priest in the United States who is mayor of the city in which he lives, is the Rev. Patrick R. Dunigan, of Lapeer, Michi-

Father Dunigan, though he accepted the office most unwillingly, has made good in the mayoralty. The Cleveland Press thus speaks of

Father Dunigan; "Last spring, Lapeer, Mich., chose a Catholiz priest for mayor, Father Patrick R. Dunigan. Father Dunigan didn't want the nomination, and he went out in the country to tell farmers went out in the country to tell armers about good roads on the day of election. But three hundred Protestants joined with Lapeer's thirty-one Catholic voters and gave the Michigan city of 4,000 the first American Catholic priest mayor, Lapeer is well satisfied with its mayor—he has certainly made good. -he has certainly made good.

"Father Dunigan has been mayor at the city hall and priest at the church. He is also organizer of Lapeer's commercial club, chairman of its executive committee, and chaplain of the Second Regiment, Michigan National Guards In the military camp Father Dunigan is respected and loved as a big, hearty, sym-pathetic, red-blooded man always is. He cares for his own horse, pitches his own tent, fills his own lamp, makes his own bed, splits his own wood, and asks no favors from any-

body,
"When the regiment went into camp this summer he travelled with his horse in a freight car, refusing the services of a private. That's why he is the most popular man in the Second. Citizens subscribed \$6,000 unsolicited to pay off a debt on Father Dunigan's church.

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and will supply the trade for this excellent Liniment from our factory at fliddleton, where all orders should be addressed. C. GATES SON & CO. What says C. H. Purdy of Beat iver, Warden of Digby County

River, N. S.? I was a complete crippie with Rheumatism, saw EMPIRE LINIMENT

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C. H. PURDY.

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Autigonish, July 18, 1912.

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T. J. SEARS, Acent for Anticonish

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WISE REGULATIONS.

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a result of the investigation by the management of the ware, Lackawanna & Western oad, after the wreck at Corning, Y, where forty lives were lost, a ster for which a bibulous engineer to blame, there has been issued an der forbidding employees "in the gine, train, yard and station serce" from "using their time while f duty in a manner that may unfit them for the safe, prompt and efficient performance of their respective duties for the company," writes Very Rev. M. A. Lambing, in Pittsburg "Obserer." They are strictly enjoined and equired to use their time while off aty primarily for obtaining ample

"Moreover, the use of intoxicants while on or off duty or the visiting of alons or places where liquor is sold pacitates men for railroad ser vices and is absolutely prohibited.

Any violations of this rule by emoyees in the engine, train, yard or ation service will be sufficient cause

ugh such regulations may seem some an unjust encroachment on personal liberty of the employee, nevertheless they are without question well warranted and full of wisdom. or even when every precaution pos-ble has been taken, the lives of those traveling in trains are in the hands, humanly speaking, of the engineer. So if he does not always enter his cab refreshed, clear - headed and alert, what is to hinder accidents as discovering as that at Corning from taksing as that at Corning from taking place? Moreover, now that rail-roads are forced by law to give their engine drivers ample time for resting between runs, these men should in all stice be required so to use this leisure as not to come to work tired, stupid or befuddled.

From the findings of this investigating committee, one is led to sussecs that to the saloon should be raced not only most of the crime, hiftlessness and disease that pervades both town and country, but a large majority, too, of the serious accidents that are detailed in the daily press. In Norway when a man is found in the street who is the worse for liquor, he is bundled off, it is said, to a hospial and tenderly nursed back to a state of sobriety. But the owner of the ast saloon he left has to foot the bill. Now suppose the law decreed that the damages for every accident, traceable to excess in drinking, should be paid by those who last sold intoxicants to the delinquent. Would not some saloonkeepers soon go into bankruptcy?—America.

WHO ARE TO BLAME?

But why should the saloonkeeper be compelled to pay the bill? Has he not a license from the state to sell a mea intoxicating drink so long as he is not drunk or a man of intemperate habits? Why should he have to pay the bill? Lay it upon the State that gave him the right to sell a man drink until it has brought him to the brink of drunkenness or the state of habitual intemperance. Let the taxpayers who allow such licenses to be granted foot Is not this common sense ? If the natural results of liquor selling are not wanted, don't allow it to be But if you charge a man a large or small license fee, that he may carry on a business that cannot be carried on without producing intemperance, drunkenness and crime, pay the ex pense of it yourself, without your permission it could not be done. Give he subject of liquor selling, and making for that matter, more thought and you may come to the sane conclusion that you are somewhat to blame for its results. Then you may lift up your hands and loose your tongue and tell the truth about this foe of human-

Until the poverty it creates shall

cease to be; Until the pauperism it produces shall disappear;

Until its wrongs to womanhood and its injustice to childhood shall be ex-Until almshouses and hospitals shall

be no longer needed to house the de-

Country of the crime it impels shall no

longer be laid upon the souls of men; Until men shall see it with the blood upon its naked, knotted hands;

Until fathers cease to neglect their offspring; Until mothers need fear no more

for the children they bear;
Until childhood, robbed no longer
of its birthright, shall receive a
fair chance and a square deal
from every man and woman under the

Until this corrupter of boys, this despoiler of home-, shall stand condemned with sentence of death pronounced against it, arrayed for exe-

Until the nation shall hear, and, hearing, be convinced; Until the public conscience shall cry

Until dumb tongues speak and dead

feet start ; freed of its curse;

Adrianople.—The principal fortress in European Turkey. Near the Bulgarian frontier, on the railway between Belgrade and Constantinople. Population about 70,000, consisting of Turks (less than half), Bulgarians,

border, and has recently been the scene of several sanguinary con-

Boyana, or Bojana.—A river which issues from the southeast of Lake Scutari, which it drains and flows to the Adriatic. It is navigable for small sea-going vessels as far as Obeti. twelve miles from its mouth. Obeti cargoes for Scutari are tran-shipped into light river craft. Bucharest.—Capital of Roumania,

styled by the Roumanians the "Paris of the East." Strongly fortified. Population nearly 300,000. Burgas .- A seaport of Southern Bulgaria, near the eastern extremity of the Balkans, 76 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Population 12,000.

Cettinje.-Capital of Montenegro. Situated in a narrow valley at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. Population about 5,000.

Durazzo.-A fortified town on the coast of Albania.

Elassona,—A town in Turkey in Europe, close to the Greek frontier. Ipek .- A town in the northwest of the Kossovo vilayet of Turkey in Europe, near the southeast frontier of Montenegro. Macedonia.-This reigon is a part of

Turkey and contains a medley of peoples, the chief elements being Slavs, Osmaulis, and Greeks. The Quadruple Alliance are demanding autonomy for this part of the Ottoman Empire. Mitrovitza,-A Turkish town in the

vilayet of Kososvo, the road to which was a few days ago beset by hostile Albanians. The terminus of the Albanians. railway from Salonika in the direction of Novi Bazar.

Nish, or Nissa,—A fortified Servian town 130 miles S. E. of Belgrade, on the Nissava. Population, 21,524. About 30 miles from the Turkish frontier.

Novi-Bazar.-The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is situated between Servia (on the east) and Montenegro (on the west). Its northern frontiers adjoin those of Bosnia. It was occupied by an Austrian military force and evacuated in 1908, when the sove-reignty of the Austrian Emperor was extended over Bosnia and Herze-Philipopolis. - A Bulgarian city,

the seat of a Greek Archbishopric; population 42,849. Turks defeated here by the Russians in 1878. Podgoritza.—A Montenegrin town (38 miles north of Scutari), head-

quarters of the Montenegrin army. Prevveza, Gulf of.—At the southern extremity of Albania. Prisrend.—Capital of the vilayet of

Kossovo. Sear of a Catholic Archbishopric and a Greek Metropolitan. Pristina.-A Turkish town in the

vilayet of Kossovo, 30 miles N. E. of Prisrend. Population of 15,000. Solonika .- At the head of the Gulf of Salonika, in Macedonia. deep and safe roadstead, and is one of the two heads of the great railway which traverses Central Europe, passing Belgrade, Buda Pest, and Vienna, and of which Paris is the

terminus. Scutari.-An Albanian town within a few miles of the Montenegrin frontier. Population about 20,000. be confounded with the Scutari on the Bosphorus, indissolubly associated with the name of Florence

Nightingale. Sofia.—The capital of Bulgaria, situated on an elevated plain above which rise the Balkans and the Vitosh Population in 1900, Mountains.

Tuzi.—A. Turkish village on the Montenegrin frontier, near Podgo-

Uskub.-A hundred miles to the Estimated north of Salonika. Estimated population 20,000. Connected with Sofia by a main road. Near the

Balkan range.
Varna. - A Bulgarian town on the western shore of the Black Sea; the principal Black Sea port between Kustendje and the Bosphorus. An important fortified town under the Turks. Population about 35,000.

Volo.—The principal seaport of Thessaly and the seat of a Greek Metropolitan.

Yanina.—In Southern Albania, near Greek frontier. Population the Greek frontier. Popul 25,000. A busy industrial town.

A New Fuel.

One of the problems of the Western farmer is to get rid of what have hitherto been regarded as waste products. In threshing his wheat he can make no use of the straw, and, though it seems a great waste, he has at present no other way of getting rid of this material. There is a possibility, however, that the vast quantities of straw on the wheatfields of the prairie may yet become a valuable product, and that the farmers may be able to heat their houses in winter by the straw which they were once compelled to burn, in order to get it out of the way. Dr. Andrews, at one time a professor in Mount Allison College, and who is now engaged under the Saskatchewan government in the work of studying the coal and clay deposits of the south rn part of that province, has succeeded in making briquettes from lignite and also from straw. Until the race shall stand forever Dr. Andrews claims that out of 800 Treed of its curse;
Until this republic shall become a saloonless land.—Hon. J. F. Hanly.

Guide to the War.

PLACES WHICH MAY BECCME FAMOUS
BEFORE MANY DAYS ARE OVER—
STRATEGICAL POINTS.

Advisorable The salounce for trees of revenue.

Of r. Andrews claims that out of 800 tons of straw he can manufacture 300 tons of straw he can of revenue.

Sprains and Strains.

Sprains and strains are the result of the forcible over stretching of the muscles, tendons, and tissues. This Albania.—A reigon in the west of European Turkey, with a population of over 1,000,000.

Belgrade.—The capital of Servia, situated on the right bank of the Danube at the confluence of that river with the Save, near Semlin, Austria-Hungary. Population about 80,000. Extensive fortifications extend from the two rivers to the brow of a ridge about 150 feet high.

Berana.—Close to the Montenegrin

and black. In many cases in which the swelling and pain have subsided there is still left a stiff feeling in the joint, and a long time may elapse before the parts move freely. Treatbefore the parts move freely. Treat-ment:-It is advisible when there is great swelling in a joint, such as the wrist, knee, angle, or shoulder, to send for a doctor. Often a bone may be broken when the blow has been a severe one; this may be hidden by the swelling. For a simple sprain or strain, bathing first with very hot water, then with cold alternately, helps to prevent great swelling; also allays the pain. The affected part should then be put to complete rest, with a cloth wrung out of some eva-porating lotion over it. A simple and cooling lotion can be made of three parts methylated spirits and one three parts methylated spirits and one part water. If the pain continues, a hot fomentation may be applied In some cases, heat gives relief, in others cold. It is advisable to use just which is the most comfortable .-N. Z. Tablet.

All Saints.

A certain seminary professor used to exhort his students to pay attention to the reading of the Martyrology and especially to the never varying ending-" and elsewhere many other saints, martyrs and confessors, and holy virgins," because, said he, that last formula contained the only mention we would be likely ever to receive in the roll call of the saints.

And so in keeping All Saints' Day, we are not only celebrating the glorious record of God's holy ones, the great saints whom the Church has raised to Her altars, and the "unidentified dead" whose holiness, unmarked by the world, known to God, but we are also by a pious anticipation keep-ing holy what will one day by the grace of God be our own feast day.

How much then does this feast of All Saints mean to us! Uppermost in our minds is the pure sentiment of Christian hero-worship.

Hero-worship is a world-sentiment. The world tries to keep green the memory of its heroes. The soldier is a living reality though he died in battle a thousand years ago; the ora-tor's fame is fresh, though the halls where his voice thrilled are now in ruins; the peet, the philosopher, still receive their wreaths of laurel thought the generations they guided are now little more than a memory.

The Church is not outdone in generority by the world. Her standards of greatners do not always agree with the world's standards. Some that she has called great were not considered so by their contemporaries. How insignificant were St. Lucy and St. Agnes seen by the eves of their persecutors! How foolish St. Ignatius to the social world he abandoned! How plebeian St. Francis of Assisi to the nobles that would have disdained to take his hand!

But they are remembered, and most of their contemporaries forgotten. After all, the Church sees judgments verified. She bides her time. Of eternity, she can very well tell her children to think little of momentary fame, to seek the things that bring no wordly acclaim, but only the sneer of men who cannot understand her standard of greatness. But listen to her sonorous roll-call

of saints! They are all there, apos-tles, martyrs, confessors, virgins. Every day in her calendar is a day to tell the glory of many who died for her and in her.

And then comes All Saints so as not to slight any of the elect. They cannot all be named. There are so many millions who went their way un noticed, who lived, even sinned, but finally died in God's grace. They are the Church Triumphant, "the great multitude which no man could

What hope the day gives us!
These holy ones with God are our friends. We are in communion with them, and our interests are theirs. So while we sound their praises let us, too, beseech them to pray for us that we may so serve God as to obtain one day a place among those who are hidden with Christ in God. — The

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With the coming of All Souls Day one's mind reverts to the "Passing of Arthur" in the "Idylls of the King," where the great Tennyson pays a tribute, unintentional perhaps, to the Church's doctrine concerning prayers for the dead. Said Arthur to the mourning Sir Bedivere:

I have lived my life, and that which I have done May He within Himself make pure!

but thou; If thou shouldst never see my face again

Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Where-

fore, let thy voice Rise like a fountain for me night and day, For what are men better than sheep or goats

That nourish a blind life within the

If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer Both for themselves and those who

call them friend?

We do not need, of course, even the tribute of a Tennyson to show the necessity of Purgatory. It is sufficient for us that the Church teaches its existence. That is argument enough without having recourse to the well-known texts of Scripture which show that Purgatory was believed in even before the institution of the Christian Church.

Looking at the matter from be-comingness or theological convenience, there is every reason to show why there should be Purgatory. Nothing defiled can, enter the Kingdom of Heaven. The awful holiness of God Heaven. The awful holiness or trou requires that no soul shall come into the beatific vision until it has been wholly purified. Even when the sinner repents, and the sentence of eternal loss is revoked, there remains a debt of satisfaction to be paid either here or in the life to come. Who is so bold as to think that he, even if he be free from mortal sin, would be ready this instant to be admitted to the joys of Heaven? The sense of sin, of our own unworthiness demands the period of expiation. And that is why some writers tell us that the soul in need of purification, so well does it realize the holiness of God, would not escape Purgatory even if it could.

Few there are, anyway, that escape the purifying in the pains of Purgatory. And this is where our duty to the suffering souls has play. Our relatives, our frends, in whatever way they are joined to us, are looking to us for help. We are all brothers in Christ, and by the consoling doctrine of the Communion of Saints, our friendship for them does not cease with the grave. We can help them by our prayers, and especially by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. What a comforting doctrine it is!

How fraternal this love to those who cannot help themselves! And what triends we by our suffrages are making of these souls against our own days of tribulation.

The thought of our own future, the thought of the sufferings we will one day endure in Purgatory, ought to be incentive enough to us to make use of all the means which the Church places at our disposal for the help of the suffering souls. But more than this is the incentive of true Christian love toward the aid of these who call us "friend." Surely, "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins."—The Pilot.

The Month of Remembrance.

The month of November is a month holy mother Church brings before us, in a special manner, her tender thought of all the faithful departed, whether of the saints already in heaven's glory, or of the dead who wait patiently their release from pur-gatory, and their entrance into the kingdom of bliss. This is a month which brings forcibly to our minds the article in the Apostle's Creed, "I believe in the Communion of Saints,"

NA-DRU-CO

reparation

TRACT OF MANTES

We are not separated from our dead who die in Christ. A veil, indeed, has dropped between them and us; but, behind that veil, they are with God and surely the omnipresent God is with us; we meet in Him. Here on earth we are often separated from those we love; mountains and seas divide us; sometimes painful mis-understandings part us. There are no misunderstandings among the dead; they love now most truly, because they love in and for Jesus Christ. No strife or discord enters into peaceful home where our dead abide, They love us so perfectly that ambition or self-love can have no weight with them now; they desire what is truly best for us, or truest good, us often think of the holy dead during this month sacred to their memories; let us live apart from earth's turmoil awhile and seek to find what true and lasting love really is. Let us pray for our dead and remember our dead, and let us dwell in thought sometimes in heaven. What says St. Gregory of our heavenly home? Consider his words well; and oh, let us make his prayer our own strong petition :-

There, the holy and humble of heart; there, are the spirits and souls of the just; all the citizens of the heavenly country and the ranks of blessed spirits, seeing the King in his beauty, and exulting in the glory of His power. There, flourishes in all one perfect charity, one common joy, one delight. Good Jesus, Word of the Father, Brightness of the Father's Glory, on Whom angels long to look, teach me to do Thy will, that, guided by Thy good Spirit, I may arrive at that blessed city, where is eternal day and one common spirit, where is assured security and secure eternity, and eternal tranquility and tranquil happiness, and happy sweetness and sweet delight; where Thou, God, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, livest and reignest world without end! -Sacred Heart Review.

Uses of Salt.

Salt on fingers when cleaning fowls, meat, or fish will prevent slipping.

Salt thrown on a coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from the dripping fat.

Salt in solution inhaled sometimes cures cold in the head.

Salt in the water is the best thing to clean willow ware and matting.

Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom.

Salt puts out a fire in the chimney. Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.

Salt and soda are excellent for bee

stings and spider bites. Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain. Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help in removing the

Salt in whitewash makes it stick. Salt thrown on a cosl fire which is low will revive it. Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps

out moths. Never salt meat that is to be grilled. as it hardens the fibers of the meat and tends to extract the juices.

on the platter just before sending to the table. No meat should be salted uncooked, but after the surface has been seared and the meat partly cooked.

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Twins!

Treat your feet well. They repay generously in after years for kind care now. them easy comfort. And INSURE them against hard wear, hard weather. Nothing less than solid leather can do that. The twins DESERVE nothing less. Go to a good store and buy a pair of sensibly shaped Amherst Shoes. They are solid leather from heel to They wear and wear and wear!

AMHERST SHOES

Jewelry Catalogue—M S Brown, page S
Fur Wanted—F H Bandall, page S
Raw Furs Wanted—Chas G Whidden pag 5
Auction Sais—Colin F McAdam, page 8
Bardware and Plumbing—Sears & McDon.
ald, page 4
Ladies Underwear—Chisholm, Sweet &
Co, page 5

LOCAL ITEMS

WALDREN'S studio will be open on the 6th, 7th and 8th of November, all

Dr. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, Nov. 5th and 6th.

A. Kirk & Co. wish to acknowledge \$5.00 conscience money received through the mail on Oct. 4th.

SERVICES at the Cathedral to-morrow will be at 8.30 and 10.30 and on Saturday at 7.30 and 9.30. There will be Pontifical High Mass at 9.30 Saturday and sermon by His Lordship.

Confirmation, — His Lordship Bishop Morrison will administer Confirmation in the parishes of Pictou County during the week commencing Sunday, November 10th.

THE JURY in the Grant case at Halifax disagreed, after being out for nearly six hours. The evidence for the defence pointed to insanity. The case is now being re-tried.

Eggs are bringing a high price, twenty-five cents a dozen being the prevailing price in Antigonish for several weeks, and in some places 27 and 28 cents are asked. This is re-garded as very high for this time of year. In Sydney they are bringing about 34 cents a dozen, selling so high that fears are entertained of cold storage manipulations to advance

ALFXANDER J. McDonnell won the Democratic, nomination for Alderman of Ward Eight, Manchester, N. H., after an exciting contest, defeating his nearest opponent by 25 votes. This is the fourth time Alderman McDonnell has been successful. He is a son of Alexander J. McDonnell, who removed to Manchester some twenty-five years ago from South River,

HYMENEAL. — At St. Joseph's Church, St. Joseph's, Ant. Co., on October 22nd, Mr. Duncan McLean of the Keppoch, Ant., and Miss Janet Chisholm! of Marshy Hope were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Rev. J. C. Chisholm, P. P., performed the ceremony. The bride was assisted by her niece, Miss Annie McEachern of Stellarton, while Mr. Ronald McDonald of the Keppoch at-tended the groom. We wish Mr. and Mrs. McLean a happy wedded life.

A PROMINENT resident of one of the rural districts of this County desires us to call attention to a notice appear-ing in the Halifax papers announcing a meeting of the Public Utilities Board for Nova Scotia in Halifax, on the 19th of November, to hear an application by the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, Limited, for approval of rates on rural telephone lines. Our subscriber urges that united action for the protection of their interests be taken by those con-cerned in these parts. We think his suggestion very timely. As it would seem to be a case where the maxim tegarding "everybody's business" is peculiarly applicable, it might not be amiss to suggest our Municipal Coun-cillors as proper persons to take the initiative

IN OUR LAST ISSUE we reported the accidental death at Butte, Montana, of Archibald McIsaac, formerly of Beaver, Rear of Lakevale, Ant. The building in which deceased lodged with many others took fire and apparently he became excited in trying to escape and was finally smothered. John McGillivary, son of Ronald McGillivary tof the Big Marsh, Antigonish, was also a lodger in the building. He met with serious burns. The report of the occurrence given herewith is from Montana papers:

Fire which broke out in one of the rear rooms on the third floor about 1 o'clock this morning in the Mantle and Bielenberg block, 17 to 21 West Broadway, sacrificed the life of Archibald McIsaac and caused property loss of about \$37,000. The flames were raging flercely when the firemen arrived. McIsaac occupied room 18 on the third floor rear and it is supposed that the flames broke out in the room that the Hames broke out in the room to the north of him. Apparently awakened from a sound sleep, he gathered his clothes in his arms and rushed from the roominto the burning hall. He made his way to the rear and then started for room 21, but fell exhausted in a small hallway leading to that room, and was there found by the firemen after the flames had been put out. He was severely burned, and his clothing, which lay alongside of him, was covered with water and charred wood. McIsaac's room is on the west side of the building and his window is on a level with the roof of the building occupied by the Butte Floral company. An open space of of about five feet separates the two buildings, and it would have been an easy matter for a man like McIsaac to have jumped from his room to the roof, where he could have been safe and out of all danger. Apparently he was greatly excited, and without waiting to think, rushed from his room which, while filled with smoke, had not yet been attacked by the flames, and found himself in the hall, flames, and found himself in the hall, hemmed in by fire on all sides. He blindly groped his way towards the back of the building, evidently intending to escape through an ally window, but unfortunately he went in the direction where the fire was burning the flercest. . . John McCilligray a miner at the Black McGilivray, a miner at the Black Rock, is at Murray's hospital suffering from severe burns to his face, hands and shoulder, but his condition is not serious. He occupied a room with Archie McIsaac, who lost his life, and apparently both men rushed from the room at the same time, but McGillivray made his way to the back part of the building and got down the fire ladder. His face and hands are swathed in bandages, and he is unable to talk at present. He was taken to the Emergency

hospital last night and given temporary relicf from his terrible pains.

THE MEETING held last Thursday evening in the Court House in the interests of the feeble-minded was well attended and quite-successful. Bishop Morrison showed his interest in the work of the Lesgue by accepting a seat on the platform and addressing the meeting, acircumstance highly appreciated by the League. After the minutes of the meeting at which the minutes of the meeting at which the League had been organized were read by the Secretary, Dr. J. J. Cameron, President of the County League, read his address on the "Causation, Prevention and Treatment of Feeblemindedness." The movement in Nova Scotia, said the speaker, was of comparatively recent date. Yet it had already attracted to its standard churchmen, scientists and social workers. It is intimated that there are about 1200 feeble-minded persons in this province. To what extent in this province. To what extent feeble-mindedness is present in this County is not known, but to ascertain this, would be the first work to engage the attention of the County League. Dr. Cameron next dealt with the causes of feeble-mindedness. These causes may be accidental or hereditary—it is estimated that 80 per cent, of the cases are due to hereditary causes. Among the accidental causes he mentioned injuries to head at birth, brain disease, poisoning from infectious diseases, etc. The feeble-minded being incapable of self-support or of managing their own affairs must be cared for by the public. If cared for by the family, what sorrows and hardships are entailed; how difficult for parents already overburdened and not too well equipped to give proper attention to the imbecile and the other members of the family at the same time. Moreover, to prevent feeble - mindedness from becoming more prevalent, the speaker believed that segregation was necessary. For the feeble-minded individual it was difficult to prescribe a remedy for his cure. His will power is absent. He cannot make a resolution. Thus he bemoans in his poverty and wretchedness the misfortunes of his life, imagining that Providence has an implacable spite against him, and that luck runs forever against him for others. Still much could be done to ameliorate their condition. Work shops where they can learn s trade, schools suitable for the children, religious instruction, etc., should be supported. From the economic standpoint alone the investment would be profitable inasmuch as such control would materially reduce the population of prisons, almshouses and other expensive institutions. A com-plete census of the feeble-minded of every County in the Province should be taken. Clergymen, teachers, physicians and social workers, etc., would cheerfully co-operate in this work of registration. Then a competent com-mission should be appointed to

PUBLIC AUCTION

As I shall be away from home this winter, I will sell at Public Auction my herd of pure bred and high grade

SATURDAY the 9th day of November,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., consisting of 2 Registered Holstein Cows, 6 and 5

years old. 2 Registered Holstein heifers 2½ yrs.

old, in calf.
Registered Holstein Heifer, lyr, old
Registered Holstein Heifer calf.
Registered Holstein Bull Calf, Imp.

7 Grade Cows, 3 to freshen in Jan. 2 two year old heifers, high grade

l, one yr. old Heifer, high grade Hol-

calves. Horse, 7 yrs. old, 1300 lbs.

Mare, 4 yrs. old, Burleigh.

TERMS OF SALE: 10 mos, credit on notes of approved security.

> COLIN F. McADAM, West River, Antigonish.

What are the New Christmas Gifts for This Year?

With our new Catalogue before you, you will be the first to know them. This book will lift-the whole burden of the Christmas Gift problem.

BROWN'S **JEWELLERY** CATALOGUE FOR 1913

is the finest ever issued

Send your name and address

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examine all cases reported, and where feeble-mindedness incurable and permanent is actually present, to segregate them, and in the less marked cases to advise and enjoin such other cases to advise and enjoin such other treatment as is deemed best. The speaker believed that heredity, especially morbid heredity, should be taught in our colleges and higher schools, and in concluding, referred in highly complimentary terms to the members of the staff of St. Francis Xavier's College who had in this, as in other educational movements, taken a other educational movements, taken a deep interest. The address contained much food for thought and was listened to with rapt attention by the audience. His Lordship, Bishop Morrison, was then called upon to address the matter. the meeting. He believed that a good work would be done by the League, but hoped that the movement would always be guided by Christian principles and prove impervious to th insidious dangers of pagan ideas which we find are the basis of many present day movements. Following Dr. Cameron's address and Bishop Mor-Cameron's address and Bishop Morrison's words of encouragement to the League, short addresses were delivered by Rev. C. J. Connolly, Ph. D., Dr. A. J. G. MacEchen, Mr. F. H. MacPhie, Mr. Joseph Wall, K. C., Father M. A. MacAdam and Mr. F. R. Trotter, M. P. P. The members of the Municipal Council were elected the Municipal Council were elected members of the Advisory Council, to help facilitate matters in taking a census of the feeble-minded of the

St. Martha's Hospital Bullding Fund. Capt. McConnell, Port Hilford, \$5.00

Personals.

Mr. Anthony McMillan, of the Record, Sydney, C. B., was in Town on Tuesday.

Mr. A. D. Gillis and Miss Margaret Gillis of Glen Alpine left for Fall River, Mass., last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Topshee of Whitney Pier, C. B., were in Town yesterday on their wedding tour.

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at Public Auction on, the premises of the late John A. McDon-ald, 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, 1½ years old. 3 Milch Cows. 3 Heifers, 2½ years old.

2 Steers, 2½ years old.
2 Steers, 2½ years old.
3 Steers 1½ years old:
2 Heifers, 1½ years old.
2 Calves.
10 Head of Speep.

Mowing Machine.

Raking 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. I Truck Wagon with Box.
Hay Rake, Pole and Shafts.
1 Tip Cart. 1 Chanting Sleigh.
1 Riding Sleigh. 1 Portable Forge.
1 Pitching Machine with Attachments.

1 Pitching Machine with Attachments. Set Cart Harness,

Sharples Cream Separator, Set Riding Harness, Set Double Harness,

4 Tons Straw. 5 Tons Green Feed.

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

A. J. McDONALD.



F. H. RANDALL

Buyer and Direct Shipper of Raw Furs. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID.

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

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

EASTERN CAR CO. NEW GLASGOW,

FARM FOR SALE

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

Barrister, Antigonish

Messrs. John McLean and Alphonsus Haley of Afton, Ant., arrived home on Friday, after having spent a few months at Lowell, Mass. They intend residing at home for the

Mrs. John C. MacDonald and family of Arisaig left on Tuesday of this week for Vancouver, B. C., where they will reside. Mrs. MacDonald was accom-panied as far as Montreal by Miss Mary Connors of Pleasant Valley.

M. J. Butler, C. M. G., of Sydney, C. B., Superntendent of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, is reported to have resigned his position. Mr. Butler has been singularly successful in his management of the big Cape Breton industries, no strikes or disturbances among the ranks of labors having occurred during his regime while decided progress has obtained in the developing of the steel company's plant. He will reside at Montreal.

Fresh oatmeal, rolled oats, buck-wheat flour, gold dust, cornmeal, hot corn and buckwheat cakes just the thing for a hot supper. Bonner's, the family grocer.

Strayed, in July, from premises of Allan McDonald, Maryvale, a two year old Clyde horse, color red, black main and tail, white star on forehead. A reward offered for information respecting the animal. Allan MacDonald, Maryvale.

Auction Sale

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

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

General Household Furniture

consisting in part of Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Iron Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Curtains, 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,

Antigonish, N. S., November 24th, '12

TENDERS WANTED

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

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

Terms to suit purchasers. The highest or any tender not neces-

sarily accepted. Antigonish, N. S.

Guard Your Eyes

EYES ARE BREAD-WINNERS. CARE OF THEM.

I SHOULD BE YOUR OPTICIAN BECAUSE

I am an expert in retraction and optometry.

I use the most modern instruments. I graduated in 1905, and therefore have had 7 years practical experience,

and I am continually study ing. I can point to hundreds of satisfied patients and am recommended by the leading doctors as an expert in my

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

BUTTER WANTED

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

Fall and Winter Goods NOW IN.

CLOTHING

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

UNDERWEAR Men's medium and heavy weight all wool Unshrinkable Underwear. Also heavy fleece lined

underwear for men, youths and

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

HATS and CAPS Our fall and winter lines are

FOOTWEAR Winter Footwer mostly in. Bal-ance arriving daily.

Reliable Goods, Values Unsurpased

D. D. McDONALD



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

See these two men coming down the street? Pretty nice overcoats they have on! Made by whom? By the 20th century brand tailors—the finest experts in the laud. 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.



ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA 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 APPLICA-

The Egerton Poultry and Pet Stock Association

TION.

will hold the

FOURTH ANNUAL SHOW AT NEW GLASGOW

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

Competition in Poultry and Fancy Stock classes, open to Picton, Anti-gonish and Guysborough Counties. Dog classes onen 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.

NOTICE

All persons having legal demands against the estate of John MacDonald late of Pomquet River, in the Count of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, at requested to render the same, doll attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all perso debted to said estate are requested

make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM, Pomquet River, Executor

FARM FOR SALE

The John MacIsaac farm at Fa mont consisting of 100 acres, of whi 50 acres are cleared with 4 acres intervale, the rest iscovered with bat and soft and soft wood. For further part

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