

THE CASKET.

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Nc. 7

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Herbert Spencer thought Carlyle's definition of genius as "transcendent capacity for taking trouble first of all" incredibly stupid. He would define genius quite oppositely as "ability to do with little trouble that which cannot be done by the ordinary man with any amount of trouble."

It often strikes us as mysterious how the people of France and Italy allow themselves to be dominated by a Judeo-Masonic minority. Perhaps Herbert Spencer gives us the key to the enigma when he says: "A small body of men deeply interested, and able easily to co-operate, is more than a match for a vast body of men less deeply interested, and unfavourably circumstanced for co-operation."

Of late years the Government of the United States has found it necessary to prosecute a number of the trusts for wrongdoing. Huge frauds have been uncovered; some of the criminals have been sent to the penitentiary, and several of the combines have been declared illegal. All this should make the politicians of the United States suspect at least there may after all be some truth in the contention of the Latin republics that some of those trusts are dishonest in their dealings not only with individuals but even with governments under which they operate.

Catholics who in the past were grievously misrepresented in Protestant histories, have much to be thankful for in the pages of Green, Creighton and Gardiner. The fact, however, that these Anglican writers do us more justice than some other Protestant historians should not blind us to their defects. Here and there in their works, unconsciously perhaps, anti-Catholic bias shows itself. Their general impartiality may, in some instances, only serve as a cloak to hide or obscure errors which, consequently, the unwary reader may imbibe even more readily than if they appeared on the pages of an openly biased historian like Froude.

There can be little doubt that a party in Germany is looking forward to a war with Britain. The other day General Keim, addressing the local branch of the German Navy League at Jena, said: "An energetic note must again be sounded. . . War will be the result of opposing economic interests, for all the wars of modern times have originated in questions of an economic nature, and England, our rival in the economic domain, will conduct this war." And it may be pointed out that only a day or two before this speech was made, Herr Harden, in a lecture at Posen, declared that what Germany most needed was "strong ministers who would have the courage to tackle England."

The Archbishop of Paris, addressing a delegation from the workingmen's Catholic Clubs of the diocese of Paris (who came to assure the Archbishop of their loyalty amid "the cruel trials now experienced by the French church") said in reply that he heartily approved of the "Christian and social" clubs founded by Comte de Mun (who had introduced the delegation). This movement, he said, was inspired by the ancient tradition of the Church: "Undertake the propaganda of this truth. Make the Church popular among your com-

rades. She will not abandon you. Although you may be but a small centre of men of faith in each of the quarters of Paris, I can nevertheless say of you, to borrow a comparison from those whose cause I have defended [the bakers] that your action among the working classes will be like that of the leaven in bread. You will make Christian faith arise in their souls."

Concerning the recent British elections *The Tablet* remarks: "Mr. Asquith returns to Westminster victorious. Certainly a majority of over a hundred is good enough for most purposes, but can it be taken to represent a verdict against the Peers upon the main issue of the election? It includes some eighty Nationalists members, who refused to support the Budget, and declined to vote for it in the House of Commons." Again: "Whatever happens, the schools are saved for the life-time of the new Parliament. In the last Parliament the Irish members were unable to avert the calamity of Mr. Birrell's Bill, and it was passed over their heads, and in spite of their opposition, to be thrown out by the House of Lords. And again, the soundness of the judgment of the Peers has been amply vindicated. No attack upon the schools is possible in the new House of Commons."

The Catholic *Fortnightly Review* says: "This adulation of Chesterton in the Catholic press is as disgusting as was the glorification of Brunetiere a few years ago." Our esteemed contemporary is perhaps right. Brunetiere, however, was converted from Positivism (materialism) to Catholicism, whilst Chesterton was converted from something or other to "Orthodoxy," and forthwith the religious-yellow journals proclaimed him as a new luminary on the Catholic horizon. But Mr. Chesterton himself explains what he means by "orthodoxy;" it "means the Apostles' Creed, as understood by everybody calling himself Christian until a very short time ago and the general historic conduct of those who held such a creed" ("Orthodoxy," p. 20). This, if we mistake not, was also Dr. Pusey's belief. And yet Pusey was no Catholic in the orthodox sense; he believed in the "branch theory," and accordingly the Church Catholic was for him made up of the Schismatic Greek and Russian churches, the Anglican church and the "Roman."

Sir Robert Perks, the most representative Methodist layman in England, has published a letter in which he declares that the Methodist body have no sympathy with the spirit of Dr. Clifford and his sect. He says: "One sometimes wonders at the flexibility of their principles when the fortunes of their political party are at stake. They denounce the unwarrantable interference of priests [including Anglican parsons] in the secular and political affairs of the people, in Ireland, in France, and even in the English village; and yet their ministers claim to shape the policy, and issue to their churches marching orders, in the coming electoral struggle. Many of their pulpits are to be converted temporarily into electioneering platforms: 'manifestoes' are being showered upon their people as if they were revelations from heaven; and the fiery cross is to be carried through the land by preachers who have convinced themselves that they are called by God to smite the 'hereditary foes of Nonconformity' hip and thigh." He adds that the Methodists do not like "the priest in politics," but that they like still less "politics in the pulpit."

The schoolmen attached much importance to the influence of the heavenly bodies upon the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Modern science substantially confirms their view. Here is what Jas. L. Meagher, D. D., says in his recent work, *The Wonders of the Universe*:

"But these suns, millions in number, are pouring their heat down on us not for hours or days, but since the beginning of creation. They have

been sending out to earth not only heat, but light in all the colors of the rainbow, Roentgen rays, Hertzian rays, and Ultra rays, etc. We can hardly imagine what an influence they exert on the world, and on the living beings which sport on its surface. These rays penetrate the hardest rocks, and enter the tissues of all living beings. What an interesting study it will one day be to examine the influences of these light and heat rays from the stars! A man's body, trunk, leaves and limbs of trees present large surfaces to these star radiations. Many life functions we do not now understand are caused by these forms of energy coming from the fixed stars. This subject has not been studied out. The light of even the smallest stars causes chemical changes. Plants, animals and the human body glow mostly at night, and this takes place entirely or is helped by the light and heat of the stars."

Of the 321 causes for Beatification or Canonization before the Sacred Congregation of Rites there is one of special interest to Canadians. In the second week of January the Sacred Congregation opened its sittings with the preparatory session for the discussion of the cause of the Venerable Margaret Bourgeoys, the foundress of the Congregation de Notre Dame of Montreal. This holy nun was born at Troyes, France, in 1620, and came to Canada in 1653. For several years she and her companions devoted themselves mostly to works of charity—caring for the sick and helping the poor. In 1657 she opened her first school. In 1660 Bishop Laval visited the convent at Ville Marie, and was so impressed with the work done that he approved and blessed the community which Mother Bourgeoys had gathered round her. For more than thirty years afterwards she continued to be the life and soul of the Order that she had founded—until she died on the 12th. of January, 1700. The Congregation of Notre Dame has spread and flourished ever since. On Dec. 7, 1878, His Holiness, Leo XIII., declared Margaret Bourgeoys Venerable, and now begins the process which, we hope, will end by raising her to the altars.

Some misunderstanding has arisen on account of the Pope's refusal, the other day, to give an audience to Charles W. Fairbanks, once Vice-President of the United States. But Archbishop Ireland clearly explains the attitude of the Vatican. A short time previous to the proposed audience Fairbanks was scheduled to address the Methodist Association in Rome. This Association, it appears, does not remain within its legitimate sphere of action, but takes advantage of circumstances to wage war on the Catholic Church in the very center of Catholicity; and it was felt, accordingly, that the said audience, if granted, would seem, in the eyes of the Romans, to give some countenance to the Methodist propaganda. His Grace of St. Paul says:

"I was in Rome last winter and I made a very particular study of this Methodist propaganda. It has gone so far that Catholics have organized the Society for the Preservation of the Faith to fight against it."

"The purpose of the work of the Methodist Association in Rome is confessed openly. The means employed are by no means honorable. They take every advantage of the poverty of the poor of Rome. The books circulated and displayed in the windows of their book stores are slanders against the Catholic faith, the Holy Pontiff at Rome, and a misrepresentation of the whole Catholic system. The success of the movement is far from adequate to the efforts put forth and the money expended. They do not make permanent Methodists of Italians. They may possibly detach pupils from the Catholic Church and this means from all Christian things, for Italians."

Up to 1904 the Assumptionist Fathers owned a large publishing house in Paris, *La Bonne Presse*, from which, among many publications, was issued the daily paper, *La Croix* with its immense circulation. They sold out in that year to M. Paul Feron-Vrau, a Catholic layman of Lyons. Fifteen months after the sale the Association Law came into force, by which the property of the religious orders was declared confiscated to the

State. Three years after this spoliation the Government agent claimed *La Bonne Presse* as having once belonged to a religious order. The owner proved conclusively before the courts that a real purchase had been made, the price paid and the work taken over fifteen months before the Association Law came into force, and that the property was therefore private. The counter claim put in by the Government agent was simply this: "M. Feron Vrau was evidently a sympathetic friend of the Assumptionist Fathers!" On this plea the property was confiscated and sold! As M. Feron Vrau himself says, there have been more heartless and more sacrilegious robberies than this one, but none more astonishing and disquieting. The French Government simply ignored a contract made in accordance with the law of the land and coolly confiscated private property in order to throttle all opposition. Such an action on the part of the authorities must shake the confidence of investors and property holders and ultimately do immense harm to the State. What would happen in our country if any party in power were to seize and confiscate organs maintaining a legitimate opposition?

CONVERSIONS.

It is interesting to read the story of a conversion to the Catholic Church. The things that influence the minds and hearts of people are naturally of interest to others, especially when membership in a body of importance is concerned; and then there is such an infinite variety in the ways of approach to the Catholic Church. But it is more than all else our own loyalty to the Church that excites a sense of satisfaction when we read of the reasoning of converts and their success in overcoming obstacles. Of course the great majority of converts never take the world into their confidence. They cannot put into it words or they see nothing to be gained by publishing accounts of their conversions. A few feel obliged by the positions they occupy to justify publicly the step they have taken. One of the latest is Professor Albert von Ruville of Halle University, Germany. One of the things that first influenced Professor von Ruville is what we call the note of holiness in the Church. There is something in Catholic churches that touches many people in a mysterious way. If you never feel it you may be lacking in spiritual vitality. It is told of a company of sight-seers who were doing a certain city that one day, after visiting some large Protestant churches, they went to see what was to be seen in a Catholic church. When they came out of this church one of the company remarked: "Did you notice the difference? In the other churches we talked and chatted as we do in the street; but in this church we talked in whispers when we talked at all." Professor von Ruville expresses this in a striking way. Dead things affect us in various ways. A dead tree does not excite a feeling of awe, but a dead man does. In the case of the tree it is only vegetable life that has departed; in the other case it is a human soul. Similarly, the ancient Catholic churches which were taken from us in the sixteenth century are felt to be the remains of some holy departed life. The Professor says:

"There is something funereal about these churches. Even long before I had an idea of the nature of Catholic worship I could not shake off this impression when I found myself in some ancient, formerly Catholic, cathedral. Perhaps I instinctively felt that something sublime, something holy, had once dwelt within these halls, with whose passing their souls had, so to speak, passed away."

Another recent account is that of a lady in London who wrote at the request of a friend without any idea of publication. What first influenced her was the note of Catholicity. She says:

"From the first I realized that Catholicism was quite different from any other religion with which I had ever come in close contact,—different not only in degree but in kind. . . . There was in Catholicism a strange, unearthly something that both attracted and repelled me, and I determined to tathom the mystery.

And the more I learned concerning it, the more wonderful it seemed. Remember, I had wandered through many systems, and had seen how powerless they were to maintain their hold on the mind of man, or to maintain in unity of thought a single family. When, therefore, I saw the vast, world-wide unity of the Catholic Church, I realized that He who founded it could not have been as other men are, and that some power was at work which was more than human."

Go back in thought nearly two thousand years. Think of Him kneeling and praying:

"Father, I pray for the Apostles whom I send into the world, and for all those who through their word shall believe in Me, that they may all be one, as We are one, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me."

Then think of people to-day, like this London lady, coming to Him in the very way He prayed for, believing Him to be the Father in Heaven because we are one, because we could not of ourselves be one in faith all over the earth, and because this gift of world-wide unity implies the presence of something more than human. We safely place our hopes in One who thus reaches across the ages with prayer and prophecy and divine provision for mental and spiritual needs.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Those who to-day contemplate the position of influence to which divine Providence has raised the Catholic Church in the American Empire (chiefly through the conduct of Protestant landlords in Ireland ill-treating their tenants, and through the war which brought the Filipinos under American dominion) find their wonder at the Church's success increased when they study the history of the American secession from the mother-country, and notice how great a part anti-Catholic bigotry played in impelling that revolution. The *American Catholic Historical Researches*, edited by Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin, has published a large amount of evidence on this subject. We select a few salient points. The liberties and rights granted to the Church by the *Quebec Act* were a great grievance. Congress in 1774 said: "Nor can we suppress our astonishment that a British parliament should establish in that country a religion that has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world." (Journals of Congress, I. 44.) This horror of rebellion is very touching.

In an address to the Inhabitants of the Colonists (Sept. 5, 1774) the Congress declared: "By that Act, the Roman Catholic religion, instead of being tolerated—as was stipulated by the Treaty of Peace—is established." In the address to the King, Oct. 1774, Congress said: "Your family was seated on the throne to rescue a pious and gallant nation from the Popery and despotism of a superstitious tyrant." An *Englishman's Answer to the Address to the Colonies* said in reply: "I am astonished at what you tell us of the fruits of their (the Canadians') religion (Roman Catholic.) We shall find by turning over the sad historic page that it was the sect which is most numerous in New England, and not the sect (Roman Catholic) which they so much despise, that in the past century deluged our island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, hypocrisy, rebellion, and murder throughout the Empire."

In the Thirteen Colonies, "the Dissenters were in the vast majority" (Bancroft). So when the *Quebec Act* aroused the anti-Catholic prejudices of these Dissenters "of all denominations," there "never was in history so general a commotion from which differences between the denominations have been so entirely excluded," said Rev. John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration and President of Princeton College. Resistance to "Popery" was the cementing cement. . . . In 1744 Franklin had asked: "Are there no priests among us, think you, that might give an enemy good

(Continued on page 4.)

THE CASKET.

Whycocomagh Indian Chapel Fund.

MR EDITOR - In my last report of subscriptions received for the Whycocomagh Indian Chapel, I asked who were willing to help bring the sum collected up to one-fourth of what was needed to build the exterior. Thanks to your columns and generous readers, more than the fourth is now on hand. We are moving up to the third.

Some kind lady in Halifax sent me a supply of small linens for the Church. She sent her name to headquarters by another route and no credit was given. Two or three days after receiving a contribution from a man in Halifax, I noticed in the papers an account of J. E. Butler's sudden death in a city street car. It was none other than our kind benefactor. His death brought out to us the fact that he was a true son of Holy Mother Church. May his soul rest in peace!

Rev. Brother Ananias of St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal., and brother of Prof. A. J. G. MacEachen, has our special thanks for his special interest in the good of Whycocomagh's Micmacs. The then President of St. Peter's Branch C. M. B. A. has my thanks for bringing my Xmas appeal to the notice of the brothers and that ex motu proprio. My thanks are due my brother members for response.

The following are the amounts received to date:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Previously acknowledged \$316.45', 'Mr. One Friend, S. W. Margaret, B. 1.00', 'Fear E. Dhillub 2.00', 'J. E. Butler, Halifax 2.00', 'Stephen J. McKinnon, Beaver Cove 1.00', 'Jas. Francis, St. Sydney Mines 1.00', 'A Friend, Bailey's Brook, N. S. 1.00', 'Josephine C. McNeil, Grand Narrows 2.00', 'Rodd McNeil, Tewn Hall, Syd Mines 1.00', 'Alma A. McDonald, Pleasant Valley 1.00', 'Neil McKinnon, Glasgow, C. B. 1.00', 'A. R. Campbell, I. R. C., West Bar Road 3.00', 'Alex. F. McLeas, Lower Washabuck 1.00', 'A Friend, South Bar, C. B. 2.43', 'Rev. A. McPherson, P. P., Broad Cove 2.00', 'Catherine McDonald, Providence, R. I. 1.00', 'H. D. Cameron of Glendale, Prince Rupert, B. C. 5.00', 'St. Peter's Branch C. M. B. A., Port Hood 21.20', 'Rev. J. McNeil, additional 4.00', 'A Friend, South Bar, C. B. 4.87', 'Jas. N. Campbell, McKinnon's Harbour 1.00', 'Jas. D. Campbell, Jamesville, C. B. 1.00', 'Mrs. Rod J. McNeil, Sydney Mines 2.00', 'Rev. K. McKenzie, Iona 5.00', 'Rev. A. E. Monbourquette, Arichas 1.00', 'Rev. Brother Ananias, Oakland, Cal. 10.00', 'Daniel D. Cameron, San Francisco 1.00', 'Mrs. Mary (Boston), Quare 1.00', 'Mrs. Annie (Buchanan) Hunt, of Glendale, San Francisco 4.00', 'The Maple Leaf, Oakland, Cal. 1.00', 'Alice McDonald, " 1.00', 'St. Mary's College, " 1.00', 'Angus McLellan, Berkeley, Cal. 1.00', 'A. Rev. Friend 5.00', 'A. D. McSwain, Glasgow, C. B. 1.00', 'Rev. J. H. McDonald, Antigonish 5.00', 'John H. Nicholson, Antigonish 2.00', 'Mr. McLellan, Heatherton 1.00', 'Laurelin McMillan, Dunmore, N. S. 1.00', 'Aunt Friend, St. Andrew 1.00', 'A. W. Chisholm, Margaret Harbour 2.00', 'Mrs. Dan McInnis, Amazon 2.00', 'Katie McInnis, " 1.00', 'Maggie Jane McInnis 1.00', 'Katie McEachern, Amazon 2.00', 'Total \$415.95', 'D. McPHERSON, P. P., Glendale, C. B., Feb. 7th, 1910.'

Boer and Briton in East Africa.

It was pleasant to see the good terms on which Boer and Briton met. Many of the English settlers whose guest I was, or with whom I hunted—the Hills, Captain Slatter, Heatley, Judd—had fought through the South African War; and so had all the Boers I met. The latter had been for the most part members of various particularly hard-fighting commandos; when the war closed they felt very bitterly, and wished to avoid living under the British flag. Some moved west and some east; those I met were among the many hundreds, indeed thousands, who travelled northward—a few overland, most of them by water—to German East Africa. But in the part in which they happened to settle they were decimated by fever, and their stock perished of cattle sickness; and most of them had again moved northward, and once more found themselves under the British flag. They were being treated precisely on an equality with the British settlers; and every well-wisher to his kind, and above all every well-wisher to Africa, must hope that the men who in South Africa fought valiantly against one another each for the right as he saw it, will speedily grow into a companionship of mutual respect, regard, and consideration such as that which, for our inestimable good fortune, now knits closely together in our own land, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray and their descendants. There could be no better and manlier people than those, both English and Dutch, who are at this moment engaged in the great and difficult task of adding East Africa to the domain of civilization; their work is bound to be hard enough anyhow; and it would be a lamentable calamity to render it more difficult by keeping alive a bitterness which has lost all point and justification, or by failing to recognize the fundamental virtues, the fundamental characteristics, in which the men of the two stocks are in reality so much alike. — From "African Game Trails," by Theodore Roosevelt, in Scribner's.

Can you Beat it.

"Woman is very unreasonable," said a venerable New Hampshire Justice of the Peace. I remember that my wife and I were talking over our affairs one day, and we agreed that it had come to the point where we must both economize.

"Yes, my dear," I said to my wife, "we must both economize, both!"

"Very well, Henry," she said, with a tired air of submission, "you shave yourself, and I'll cut your hair."

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for bath or toilet. For washing underclothing it is unequalled. Cleanses and purifies.

Concerning Weddings.

It used to be that June was the month of brides and roses, but now any old month seems to be a bride's prerogative regardless of roses, which are now provided by the florist at any season, of any hue; all that is necessary is the money to turn December into June as far as flowers are concerned.

It has been quite interesting to look up omens and superstitions concerning weddings, and we give a verselet that may be of service to girls who have been asked to "set the day;" also some quaint sayings. At an announcement luncheon it would be interesting to read them aloud for the benefit of the bride-elect. Here they are:

Marry when the year is new, Always loving, kind and true; When February birds do mate, You may wed, nor dread your fate; If you wed when March winds blow, Joy and sorrow both you'll know; Marry in April when you can, Joy for maiden and for man; Marry in the month of May; You will surely rue the day; Marry when June roses blow, Over land and sea you'll go; They who in July do wed, Must labor always for their bread; Whoever wed in August be, Many a change are sure to see; Marry in September's shine, Your living will be rich and fine; If in October you do marry, Love will come, but riches tarry; If you wed in h'eak November, Only joy will come, remember; When December's snows fall fast, Marry, and true love will last.

Never read the marriage service entirely over before wedding.

A bride should use no pins in her wedding clothes.

To change the name and not the letter, is change for worse and not for better.

"It is said, "Blessed is the bride on whom the sun shines."

A bride should wear nothing green; that color is emblematic of evil.

More unhappy marriages have occurred in May than any other month.

The old verse runs, the bride should wear—

"Something old and something new, Something borrowed and something blue."

Centenary of Balmes.

Preparations are being made in Spain to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the Rev. Jaime Luciano Balmes, the noted Spanish priest, philosopher and publicist, whose "European Civilization: Protestantism and Catholicity Compared" is a monument of learning, and a splendid defense of the Church. "Though conceived originally as a reply to Guizot's 'History of Civilization,' it is much more," says the Catholic Encyclopedia, "than a critique or a polemic. It is really a philosophy of history—or rather of Christianity—combining profound insight and critical analysis with wide erudition. It searches for the basal principles of Catholicism and of Protestantism, and summons the evidence of history concerning the comparative influence exercised by the former and the latter in the various spheres of human life—intellectual, moral, social and political."

This is probably Balmes' masterpiece, but he was the author of a great many other valuable books, and he used his pen also as a Catholic editor. All classes in Spain are to honor his memory on the occasion of the centenary (August 28, 1910), and the Liberal premier, Senor Moret, has made a contribution toward the fund for carrying out in a becoming manner the proposed celebration.

U. S. Catholic Indians now Number 55,711.

There are 299,870 Indians in the United States, according to statistics which will appear in the forthcoming 1910 official Catholic directory, published by the M. H. Wiltzius company, Milwaukee and New York. These statistics were carefully prepared by the Rev. William H. Ketcham, Indian Mission bureau, Washington, D. C.

The directors of the Indian Mission bureau are: Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia; the Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, S. S., D. D.; the Rev. William H. Ketcham. Father Ketcham has for many years been connected with the Indian Mission bureau and is familiar with Indian facts. Of the Indian population in the United States, 117,124 live in Oklahoma, which is the largest from any state. The Catholic population among the Indians is 55,711, with 138 priests among them. There are 93 Indian catechists, 197 chapels, 53 boarding schools, 17 day schools, 818 baptisms among the adults and 2,769 among the children, 1,286 confirmations, 93,517 communions, 571 Christian marriages, and 1,157 Christian burials. —The Citizen.

The Salvation Army.

1. What is the creed of the Salvation Army? 2. Are Catholics allowed to join the Salvation Army? Give some theological reasons.

In order to meet this question inquiries were made at the Salvation Army hall, the superintendent of which produced a small book for inspection. Its title was "Doctrines of the Salvation Army prepared for the Training Homes by the General." (Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London.)

According to this book the Salvation Army maintains the ordinary orthodox doctrine about one nature and three persons of God, creation and the fall, the divinity of Christ and the atonement for sin by His death on the Cross. God wishes all men to be saved, and salvation is within the reach of all. Thus the Calvinistic doctrine of exclusive election and reprobation is expressly rejected. Salvation is secured by a certain instantaneous change called "conversion," which consists in a vivid belief in Christ, accompanied by repentance and renovation of life. By the grace of conversion a man begins to lead a good life and perseveres therein; and if otherwise, this is a sign that the conversion was an imaginary one. A man does not work out his salvation by good work, but rather, good works are a natural outcome of genuine conversion. It is admitted, however, that by living the renovated life the man can advance in sanctification. Repentance for sin is also a natural outcome of this belief, but in no way a cause of forgiveness; for the simple reason that all sins, past and future, were washed away by Christ's blood nineteen hundred years ago. This idea of the past obliteration of sin is pressed so far that in case a man goes to hell, this is not on account of his sin, but on account of his unbelief or non-acceptance of Christ.

The Salvation Army has no conception of a church other than as an aggregate of individual believers. No sacraments are made use of—not even Baptism or the Eucharist. Members are accepted on the strength of conversion alone. They are not asked to subscribe to any formal creed or profession, provided the fundamental ideas connected with conversion are there. The foregoing doctrines are gradually instilled through public instructions which the members are induced to attend. No inquiries are made about a man's previous or present sect or whether he has been baptized or not. If a member feels that the services of any church or any sacraments are helpful to him, his membership of the Salvation Army does not seem to prevent him from using them.

We did not examine the book with such care as to be sure whether the above is a precise summary on all points, but it is at least substantially correct.

As regards the reasons why a Catholic cannot join the Salvation Army, many can be mentioned, though only one is radical. For instance, although the book aforesaid lays down a considerable number of sound doctrines, it also lays down others (especially regarding conversion and forgiveness) which no Catholic could accept. Secondly, the Salvation Army ignores the sacraments, which no Catholic can tolerate. Thirdly, the Salvation Army offers to men a religion and religious membership other than that of the Catholic Church, as sufficient and efficacious to salvation—thus tacitly declaring that Catholic membership is unnecessary. The last consideration brings us to our point. The reason why a Catholic cannot join the Salvation Army is the same as that which prevents him from joining any religious sect or creed other than Catholic. We believe that Catholicism is the only divinely instituted religion, which is intended in the divine scheme for all mankind, and that all other forms of religion outside the Church are human inventions without divine sanction. We fully admit that there is good in the Salvation Army, because of the degrees of religious truth and religious endeavour which exist in it. Hence it is better that a man be a Salvationist than that he should be an unbeliever destitute of all religion. But seeing that a Catholic, as such, is in possession of the only genuine

article, it would be against the Divine Will and irrational in itself, to adopt a substitute.

We cannot conceive a Catholic instructed in his own principles needing to ask any question on this point. Our correspondent, however, might have met with some Catholic who is very badly instructed, and who, seeing the earnestness of the Salvation Army and the good effects produced on its members, cannot understand why a Catholic should not be able to remain a Catholic and at the same time attend the meetings. Such a Catholic needs instruction first on the essential wrongness of setting up any other form of religion to take the place of the Catholic countenance the existence of such rival sects, which simply set the Church aside as superfluous, or even as erroneous. —Bombay Examiner.

Solace of Confession.

The following beautiful thoughts are from a discourse by the illustrious convert, Cardinal Newman:

"How many are the souls in distress, anxiety or loneliness, where the one need is to find a being to whom they can pour out their feeling unheard by the world. Tell them out they must. They cannot tell them out to those whom they see every hour; they want to tell them and not to tell them. And they want to tell out, and yet be as if they were not told; they wish to tell them, yet are not strong to despise them; they wish to tell them to one who can at once advise and sympathize with them; they wish to relieve themselves of a load in order to gain a solace; to receive the assurance that there is one who thinks of them, and one to whom they can betake themselves, if necessary, from time to time, while they are in the world.

"How many a Protestant heart would leap at the news of such a benefit, putting aside all ideas of sacramental ordinances altogether. If there is a heavenly idea in the Catholic Church—looking at it simply as an idea—surely next after the Blessed Sacrament, confession is such. And such it is ever found, in fact; the very act of kneeling, the low and contrite voice, the sign of the cross, hanging so to say, over the head bowed low and the words of peace and blessing declare it. Oh, what a soothing charm is there which the world can neither give nor take away! Oh, what a piercing, heart-subduing tranquility, provoking tears of joy, is poured almost substantially and physically upon the soul—the oil of gladness, as the Scripture calls it—when the patient at length rises, his God reconciled to him, his sins rolled away forever! That is confession as it is in fact, as those who bear witness to it know by experience." —The Northwest Review.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1910, for the purchase of the farm situated at Cloverville, about three and one-half miles from the Town of Antigonish. It contains one hundred acres of land, part under cultivation. It is well wooded and watered, and has a good orchard. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. (MISS) DELIA WHALEN, Box 97, Antigonish.

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PALM Order your Palm now for Palm Sunday, TENEBRAE, PASCHAL CANDLES, EASTER ENVELOES, ETC. ALTAR PLATE, VESTMENTS ETC.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. COLE, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

THE LADDER OF LOVE.

There was nothing in Denis Lahey's face to attract attention. 'One of the crowd,' the ordinary observer would have labeled him, and while the closer student of humanity would have detected kindness in the blue eyes and around the good mouth, he would have to study him longer to discover the fine sentiment upon which his character was established; for Denis was a silent man and kept his best thoughts to himself. He had been 'knocking around,' to use his own expression, and a January morning found him in a strange town with only a few dollars in his pocket and no prospect of work ahead of him. As he was passing a stable he saw a sign bearing the words, 'Driver Wanted,' and he entered the office and applied for the position.

'Have you ever done this work?' demanded the employer, eyeing the stranger sharply.

'I was raised on a farm,' replied Denis, and an eloquent 'Oh!' from the proprietor told him the recommendation was sufficient. And thus began Denis' acquaintance with Dan.

To the casual observer Dan was only a bay horse for light drayage, but at the close of the first day Denis had found qualities undreamed of by others in the quiet, industrious animal. There were certain marks around his shoulders that further told Denis the collars had not always been properly selected, and a pathetic tremor of his flesh when an obstruction proclaimed that he was not a stranger to the whip that stood in the wagon.

'Don't you have any fear, my boy, of Denis ever hurting you,' he whispered to the horse as he led him to the stall, and Dan rubbed his nozzle against the driver's sleeve as if he understood.

At the end of the month, so satisfactory had been his service, Denis was offered a place as driver of a team, with a corresponding increase in wages; but to the surprise of the proprietor he declined.

'I couldn't part with you, Dan,' he explained to the horse, after telling him of the offer, for he had fallen into the habit of talking to the horse as he had never been able to bring himself to talk to his fellow-man. Perhaps Dan understood and appreciated the sacrifice that had been made for him; anyhow, Denis chose to think that he did, and found a confirmation to his belief in the excellent service the horse did that day—beating himself out and out! the driver declared.

It is a scientific fact that much brings more; and this is true of love as of other things. The one who loves an object simply and unselfishly will find other objects to love, receiving the benediction of their love in return. Denis thought that Dan had filled his life until Beauty came into it; then, had Dan not possessed horse sense he might have been jealous.

Evening was sending home tired man and horse, when the attention of Denis was drawn to a crowd of boys in an alley. With their cries mingled the yelping of a dog, and as he drew near he perceived a big dog standing over a small one, lying on its back, seeming to plead for mercy. This larger brute appeared inclined to show, but the urging of his cruel little master and his companions to continue the bloody work to the death, left him undecided. Snatching the whip from its holder—the first time that he had done so—Denis sprang from the wagon, his blue eyes ablaze with indignation. It first fell with stinging effect on the bare legs of the boys, who fled with cries of pain, and then descended on the back of the big dog with like effect. The little dog tried to regain his feet, but staggered and fell. Denis lifted him tenderly from the ground. It was a young water spaniel, and its thin little body showed it had known all the sad privations of the homeless city dog. The long ears had been cruelly chewed by the other dog and blood was running from its mouth.

'You poor creature!' murmured the man, turning to his wagon. 'If I were the father of such a boy,' he added, as he shook the reins over Dan's back, 'I would pray to God to take him to Himself, lest the cruelty he showed to helpless animals should be turned, when he grows older, upon his fellow-man.'

Dan went supperless that evening until the little dog had been washed and fed. 'Beauty,' Denis named his new protegee, and he became the companion of his master day and night. During the day he sat beside Denis on the wagon seat; at night he slept on the chair by the bed.

There is always a cloud on the most tranquil sky, and the quiet happiness of Denis' life had one drawback. On Sunday, after attendance at the early Mass, and an extra good breakfast for himself and Beauty, it was Denis' custom to stroll into the park, the dog by his side. Sitting on the benches under the trees, his eyes on the patches of grass and the twitter of the sparrows in his ears, his mind would recur to the green fields of his boyhood, and the old call of the country would sound in his heart. Why should he not go back? But always, as he asked the question of himself, his loyal thoughts flew to Dan—poor Dan, who must spend the Sunday, his day of rest, in the stuffy, dark stall! If Dan could even come to the park with him and Beauty! Regret for the privation of Dan increased as the spring days lengthened, and it sent a bold idea into his mind.

'Will you hire me Dan, sir, for tomorrow?' he asked his employer on Saturday night, and the quick ears caught the tremor in the strong voice making the request. 'I'd like to ride out into the country a little piece. It'll do the three of us good, sir!'

'No, I will not hire you, Dan,' re-

turned the man, promptly. 'But you can have him to-morrow and every Sunday if you want him. I wish I had a driver like you, Denis, for every one of my horses. Dan is a new horse since he fell into your hands.'

A very tender smile illumined the bronzed face of the driver, but he only murmured some words of thanks. Dan seemed unable to grasp the situation when he found his master on his back on a saddle instead of behind him on the wagon seat; while Beauty, at first, strenuously objected to the change in his method of travelling. When, however, the town lay far behind them, Denis dismounted and turned Dan out to graze along the roadside, he flung himself on the green turf under a wayside apple tree and gave himself up to the enjoyment of his outing. Sunday after Sunday this was repeated, and man and horse and dog were the better for the hours spent away from the noisy scene of the daily life.

Opening on the road which he most frequently travelled was a narrow, rocky lane, overhung by trees and wild grapevines. Never had Denis passed it without feeling that one day he would turn into it instead of continuing his way straight ahead; and he knew he dallied with that time, for what reason he could not tell. August saw the grass along the roadside burned into a crisp, and as Dan's part of the enjoyment consisted chiefly in eating, Denis knew he must make an effort to supply it.

'I suppose we'll have to try the lane to-day,' he said as they set forth one memorable Sunday morning, and when they reached it he turned Dan's head toward the unknown. The entrance was uninviting, and Dan stumbled occasionally over the stones. Then the lane made a turn and dropped into a valley, and Denis caught his breath in surprise at the picture that lay before him. The grass was greener here than in the lands above, perhaps because of the stream that wound through the vale. A ripening cornfield stretched toward the west; to the east lay a brown, shorn meadow, and between them, with a fruitful orchard for a back-ground, was a white cottage, with many green-shuttered windows. The green yard that crept down to the lane was aglow with midsummer flowers. On the porch, like the gem in the setting, was a dainty girl. She was talking to some one in one of the rooms looking out upon the porch, and her voice came down to him like the song of a bird. Then he was aware that it had ceased and that the girl was looking down upon him, and, strangest of all, that Dan had stopped of his own volition.

'Get up, Dan! Get up!' commanded Denis, excitedly. What would she think of a stranger stopping before her door? Further on, where the stream crossed the lane, he dismounted, and, giving the horse his liberty, fell to thinking of the girl and the picture she made, until Beauty, thrusting his nose into his hands, reminded him it was time to eat their dinner. For the first time in his life Denis found the work days unusually long, and experienced a new and pleasurable excitement as he made ready for his next Sunday trip. She was not on the porch that morning. In her place was a gray-haired woman, but as he passed it in the evening he saw the girl sitting on the step, her head resting on her hand. The pensive, if not sad, picture she presented stayed with him all that week. When again he passed she was in the yard, and he thought she sent a look of recognition toward him. A man on a bay horse with a brown dog in his arms, was he reflected, likely to be remembered, after having passed three successive Sundays; and he wondered what she thought of him, and the object of his coming. He reflected, during the days that followed, that they were probably alone in the house, and as the presence of a stranger might alarm them, he resolved when next he saw her to explain the reason of his coming. To make the resolve and to execute it were two different things, and as he drew near the house he knew he could no more stop to address the girl than he could speak his thoughts to the men with whom he worked. Fortunately, however, the older woman was gathering roses from a bush that grew by the gate. There was something on her countenance that disarmed all his timidity, and almost before he was cognizant of it, he had told her of himself and Dan and Beauty.

'Oh!' exclaimed the lady, and he thought he had never seen any star shine softer than her dark eyes. 'How kind you must be when you give such attention to the comfort of the horse that is not yours. On your way back you must stop and let me give you some flowers.'

Denis lived through the day like one in a dream, and when he drew near the gate late in the afternoon, and saw girl waiting for him, he seemed to lose all sense of his identity.

'Mother was taken with one of her bad headaches,' the girl was saying, and her voice seemed to come from a great distance, 'but she told me not to forget to have your flowers for you,' and as she spoke she offered him a sheaf of fragrant blossoms.

That was the beginning of the acquaintance, but it might never have passed beyond an exchange of friendly greetings had it not been for Beauty.

Denis had often noticed a small flock of turkeys straying through the field, and had divined that it belonged to the owners of the white cottage. On this Sunday, the turkeys, following their roving instincts, ventured down to the place where Denis and his two dumb friends were; and Beauty, as true to his instinct to pursue game, leaped into the middle of the flock. An outcry ensued, bringing the girl speedily from the house. A cry of

horror broke from her lips as she beheld the spaniel catching one of her most promising birds. She and Denis reached the spot at the same time, and he disengaged Beauty's teeth from the struggling bird; she wrung her hands in misery, more for the turkey's suffering than for her own loss. Without a word, she caught up the turkey, and fled to the house, her white dress stained with the blood flowing from the bird's lacerated body. Denis sought his place under the tree, the culprit dog in tow. There was a great pain in his heart, for he knew he should see the girl no more, and dream a strange, sweet dream no more. And that Beauty should have brought his misery to him gave the pain its sting.

After an hour, perhaps, of such bitter thoughts, he heard a light foot on the grass beyond the fence. He turned quickly and saw the girl coming toward him.

'I was very rude,' she said. 'It was not your fault, and the little dog is not to be blamed, either; and,' she finished with a laugh, 'the turkey is not very badly hurt. Mother says you must come up and take tea with us, and if you don't I shall think you are very much offended.'

Afterwards he learned their story. The mother had inherited from an uncle this tract of land, which, if small, was fruitful. She had married a man from the city, one who knew nothing of farming, and it had been a struggle for existence during his life, while his illness and death had put a mortgage on the place. They had rented out the place to neighboring farmers, but the returns barely sufficed for their own requirements, and when the mortgage fell due they would lose their home. The mother naively declared she did not know what would then become of them, for she was getting old and her health was feeble, while her daughter had been trained only in the profession of housekeeping.

This information had only been gleaned gradually, though from the first Denis saw some heavy cloud lay upon their lives. When he knew all, it became his own, for with the passage of time came to him the great love of his life for the dark-eyed daughter. Could he win her love? When he put the question to Dan, the great liquid eyes answered a soft affirmative, and when he sought counsel of Beauty, the same dumb assurance was given. But he would not believe, for they were dumb animals, to be won by any person who would

give them kindness; while she was a woman, demanding so much of a man. Moreover, he was conscious of his own unworthiness. What was he, to expect that that beautiful girl should love him? But he could serve her. He would hire himself to her mother, and by applying his knowledge of farming to advantage enable them to lift the mortgage on their home. Then—well—there would still be Dan and Beauty!

He carried his savings to the owner of Dan, who, while regretting to part with both, transferred the ownership of the horse to the driver; then Denis offered himself to the lady. He thought she looked somewhat discomfited, but she replied he would have to make his contract with her daughter, who was in charge.

'Why do you want to do this?' asked the young lady, looking at him with eyes one less diffident would have read aright.

'I like farming,' he answered, 'That is not your reason,' she asserted. 'I must have your reason, and I will know if you are speaking truthfully.'

'Then I will give it to you!' cried Denis, although he felt his dream vanishing. 'I love you and want to free you from care!'

'And did you not think—' she began, and then stopped.

'That I—' and again she stopped; then she cried: 'Oh, Denis! you are so blind!'

'Blind!' he repeated, and then the great light broke upon him, and he took her into his arms and life forever. —Grace Strong in Rosery Magazine.

Foolish Farm Boys.

An incident came to the knowledge of Hoard's Dairyman the other day that is worth thinking about. A thrifty old German farmer in the northern part of this county twelve years ago had two boys. The eldest took a great dislike to farming. He was bound to go to the city. Great fortunes were to be made there. He sneered at his old father and his slow ways. So he went to Chicago. The younger boy stayed on the farm. He had an enquiring turn of mind and he read all the good papers and books on farming he could get and spent one winter at the Short Course in Madison. To-day, he is the owner of a farm, Hoard's informant says, and worth \$18,000. The older brother is a street car driver in Chicago and expecting to make a fortune the same as ever. There are thousands like him, too.—News, Bear River, N. S.

Announcement

The American custom of "coffee for breakfast" is gaining quite a foothold in Canada, with the result that there is a largely increasing demand for a coffee of really good quality.

In order to meet this demand I decided some time ago to put up a coffee the quality of which would be fully equal to the best that we are accustomed to get when we visit the United States.

It has taken a full year to make preparations, to secure and install the most improved machinery, to decide, after innumerable tests, on the exact standard of coffee which would be most pleasing in flavor, strength and fragrance, and to select and import the high-grade coffee required. This has all been done, and the coffee is now being sold under our brand, "Estabrooks' Red Rose Coffee."

Not only is the coffee of a very fine quality, but we have been fortunate in finding a new and greatly improved process of manufacture; crushing instead of grinding, a process which removes the chaff or skin of the bean and breaks the kernel into small, even grains. This is described on the label of the tin, and will be described more fully in later advertisements.

You know the success that has attended "Red Rose Tea," a success due entirely to the superior quality of the tea and good business methods. Every guarantee made on behalf of "Red Rose Tea" will apply to "Red Rose Coffee." It will always be just as represented.

Our travellers are just starting out, and it will be about two months before they can visit all the merchants in the Maritime Provinces. By the end of that time we expect to have the coffee in practically every store that sells Red Rose Tea. In the meantime, if you will write and give me the name of the merchant you deal with, I will see that you can get a tin at once.

It is put up only in one grade and only in sealed tins; 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. 40c. per lb.

H. H. Estabrooks

Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg.

St. John, N.B.



F. H. RANDALL

Buyer and direct shipper of Raw Furs and Skins of all kinds

Highest cash prices paid. Antigonish, Nov. 3rd, 1909.

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Subscriptions Payable in Advance

RATES—Canada, \$1.00 per year United States, \$1.50

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people...

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

COMETS.

Halley's comet, which will soon be a conspicuous object in our sky, is periodic. Our first record of it is in the year 11 B. C. Since then it has appeared regularly every 76 or 77 years...

Besides the periodic class of comets there are many unexpected ones, and hence comets are sometimes called the "tramps" of the universe. They are called comets from "coma," "hair," because of the tails most of them have...

The question is often asked the astronomer, what would happen if the earth should come in collision with a comet? As far as the tail is concerned, that is probably a frequent occurrence. It happened twice during the last century, but in neither case was it known until after the encounter had occurred...

What would happen if a comet struck our earth? Arago figured out the chance as one to three hundred millions. If the comet of 1832 had been a month sooner it would have struck the earth, and the blazing vapor of carbon and metals would have scorched every trace of life off the surface of our planet...

It is easy to represent the effects of the shock produced by the earth's encountering a comet. The axis and the rotation changed, the waters abandoning their former position to precipitate themselves toward the new equator...

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 4.)

encouragement?" Rev. C. Chauncey, pastor of the First Church of Christ in Boston, said of the Quebec Act: "The Romish superstition allowed at all points! What could more powerfully obstruct one main business of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the prevention and extirpation of Popery in the Colonies..."

"The last straw, known as the Quebec Act" (Oration of H. A. Brown, Centennial Carpenter's Hall). Alexander Hamilton said that the Roman Catholics "by reason of implicit devotion to their priests and superstitious reverence to those who favor their religion will be the voluntary instruments of oppressive designs against other parts of the empire..."

In McFinga, an epic poem by John Trumbull, Washington's aide-de-camp, it is said that England

struck bargains with the British churches Establish by purchase; set wide for Popery the door Made friends with Babel's scariet w— American Museum (I. 313).

In Britain the friends of the American Revolution uttered the same note, and in some cases instigated it. The Bishop of Llandaff (a Whig prelate) said: "Even the Romish superstition within a province lately added to the British Dominions is completely allowed; it has a bishop and seminaries..."

In the Colonies, the Ministers were naturally the most virulent and violent. Rev. D. Jones, at Tredyffryn, in Chester Co., Pa., in 1775, said: "They may oblige us to support Popish priests on pain of death. Is not this (Quebec Act) the loudest call to arms?"

On March 6, 1775, the friends of freedom assembled in New York at liberty pole, carrying a large Union flag with a blue field, bearing on one side: "George III. Rex and the Liberties of America: No Popery;" on the other, "Union of the Colonies and the Measures of Congress."

An appeal to the British soldiers to mutiny, printed in England by some friend of the American Revolution, and sent over to the Colonies, contains the following "No-Popery sentiments: "You are about to be sent to America to compel your fellow-subjects there to submit to Popery..."

When this document reached New England it was improved by having an offer of large bribes printed on the back of it—an offer of five times as large wages per day and of a good farm to every British soldier that should desert.

This anti-Catholic agitation was carried on until the French navy and soldiers actually arrived; and then Washington and other leaders impressed upon their followers that it was no longer expedient to insult the Catholic religion.

But the American Revolution was not merely anti-Catholic but also largely tainted with positively anti-Christian spirit, as we have shown from Bishop Walsh of Portland, whose sketch of the history of education we summarized last year. Not one of the Protestant leaders really believed in the divinity of Christ...

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Feb. 3rd, 1910.

An announcement has just been made which must be a matter for jubilation amongst all British Catholics. In five months time Westminster Cathedral, the chief church of the English province and the seat of its Archbishop, is to be consecrated. Such an event is an uncommon one even amongst our smaller edifices...

The occasion is to be kept as a great one. While the long, picturesque and interesting ceremony of the consecration...

DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA

HUGH D. MCKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING HALIFAX.

CLOTHING SPECIALS

NOW COMES the February Sale in preparation for inventory. All profits are sacrificed and a part of the cost as well to effect a quick and complete clearance. No other sale can compare with this for no other store carries such large stocks and such absolutely dependable clothing...

Bargains in Hats

Bargains in Suits

Bargains in Ulsters

Bargains in Overcoats

Something has to be done to develop business during February. We never could see anything to be gained by carrying goods over. Our plans are on a large scale, and our eyes are on the future. The more we can sell now and the quicker we can reduce our stock the better. It is a time for bargains. Don't fail to give us a call.

A. KIRK & CO. Kirk's Block, Antigonish

Mark-Down Sale At O'BRIEN'S

We have tabled the balance of our stock of white and colored waists ranging in price from \$1 to \$4.50 all of which we are clearing at

Half Price

In addition we are offering special inducements in all lines, as we make it a rule never to carry over any old stock if possible. We are prepared to give unusual bargains. We quote just a few prices:

- Shirting Gingham, from 4c. up. Flannelette, from 5c. up. Grey Cotton, from 4c. up. Cretonne, from 8c. up. Cretonne, worth 20c., now 15c. Men's Heavy Pants, \$1.00. Men's Very Heavy Working Pants, \$1.35. 10 pounds Onions, 25c.

In groceries we are below the lowest. Quality guaranteed.

J. S. O'BRIEN

Winter Supplies!

Our stock of Fall and Winter goods is now complete.

Groceries

Everything found in a first-class grocery. Get a 3 lb. Caddy of "Shamrock Blend Tea" for your winter supply—none better offered at same price. Flour, meal and feeds always in stock.

Dry Goods

Shirting, sheeting, table-linens, flannel, etc., cotton, wools, dressgoods, Quits, Blanket, etc.

Clothing

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Stuffed Underwear, in extra large sizes.

Boots and Shoes

Anticipating a heavy advance in leather goods, owing to the unusual high prices of hides, I have bought heavy of Boots and Shoes. Also heavy

Team and Carriage Harness. Buy now before advance in prices. Amherst high shoes for men and women, boys and girls, kept constantly in stock.

Hardware

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Chains, Traces, Paints, Oils, Chopping Axes, Nails.

Crockery

Just opened out a shipment of Crockery from England's latest designs; quality the best.

Custom Tailoring

You run no risk when placing your order with our tailors. A full line of latest patterns in Suits and Overcoats to select from. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Highest market prices paid for Pork, Hides, Butter, Eggs and all farm produce.

Thos. Somers, Antigonish, N. S.

The L that the to adopt in the sand ton year. Hon. Marine nion Ca resignin it is said position him dec John North N Ont. I promi Canad opposi was when hi Two n Donald, day, obt them q near M it is said three pl Friday Shawan three ch man, a f which c children aged res were in being do The M hard blo day wh cattle m soon e compete announce demand beef tru industry An ac No. 2, C man cag three of while t bruis-s. of the c which engineer perience employ years. A by the n The leg passed a of the p roy, ann had deci ers depo connect ment. I bill just fidence of Indi would tion. The de human I occurred French from M Wednes news of wrecked the Isla was driv wildest. ranean i solitary tons off perished eighty-e The pa officials Algiers Social against most of Nearly without collision Halle 2 police, wounde police crowds made a burg to demons with th In the meeting ings lar the pri there i police. wounds The Tuesda the sess the Kir the Lo appear allies C The fo are an Home Church Trade, the Du Postm Samue whip, electio for his The health has at, m to the who h educat teach branch Orpha Wat -Hale C. B few ne Was family St. Ni

General News.

The London Daily Express asserts that the British admiralty has decided to adopt oil fuel as a substitute for coal in the navy and has ordered fifty thousand tons of liquid fuel for the current year.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Dominion Cabinet, owing to ill health, is resigning, Hon. Senator Dandurand, it is said, has been offered the Cabinet position, and further report makes him decline it.

John Charlton, former M. P. for North Norfolk, Ont., died at Lynedoch, Ont., Friday. Mr. Charlton was very prominent in the Liberal party of Canada when that party was in opposition, and in some quarters he was reckoned as a Cabinet member when his party came into power.

Two men, Hedley Aker and J. McDonald, at Windsor, N. S., on Monday, obtained some liquor which made them quarrelsome and in a dispute, near McDonald's home in Falmouth, it is said, Aker stabbed McDonald in three places. His condition is serious.

Friday night in the township of Shawanaga, north of Parry Sound, three children, the family of Mr. Freeman, a farmer, lost their lives in a fire which consumed the home. The three children, Albert, Roy and Herbert, aged respectively eight, six and five, were in bed up stairs, the parents being down stairs.

The Manitoba government struck a hard blow at the beef trust on Saturday when it announced a municipal cattle market and abattoir would be soon established in Winnipeg to compete directly with the trust. This announcement is in response to the demands of farmers, who charge the beef trust with killing the live stock industry of Western Canada.

An accident occurred at Dominion No. 2, C. B., on Monday, whereby the man cage fell and injured seven men, three of whom sustained broken legs, while the others received slight bruises. The accident was the result of the cable slipping, the reason for which is unaccountable by the engineer in charge, who is an experienced man and has been in the employ of the company for many years. An investigation will be held by the management.

The legislative Council of India has passed a bill for governmental control of the press. The Earl of Minto, Viceroy, announced that the government had decided to release the state prisoners deported fourteen months ago in connection with the seditious movement. He said the adoption of the bill justified the government's confidence that enlarged representation of Indian communities in the council would strengthen British administration.

The deep sea has taken its toll of human life in an awful calamity which occurred on last Thursday night. The French S.S. General Chancoy sailed from Marseilles, France, at noon off Wednesday for Algiers, and the next news of her was that she had been wrecked on the treacherous reefs of the Island of Minorca, whither she was driven in a storm said to be the wildest that has visited the Mediterranean in forty years. With but one solitary exception, an Algerian customs official, all on board, 158 people, perished. The passengers numbered eighty-eight and the crew seventy. The passengers were mostly French officials returning to their posts in Algiers and their wives.

Socialist mass meetings to protest against the suffrage bill were held in most of the cities of Germany Sunday. Nearly all of the meetings passed off without incident, but at several places collisions with the police occurred. At Halle 2,000 Socialists attacked the police, who drew their sabres and wounded many. At Koenigsberg the police in attempting to divert the crowds used side arms. They also made a number of arrests. At Duisburg the Socialist in a series of street demonstrations came into collision with the police, who used their sabres. In the suburbs of Berlin about forty meetings were held. After the meetings large processions paraded through the principal suburban streets and there were several clashes with the police, in which strikers were wounded.

The British Parliament opened on Tuesday. The principal features of the sessional programme, as outlined in the King's speech, were the Budget and the Lord's veto. The Government appears to have the full support of its allies (the Irish and the Laborites). The following cabinet appointments are announced: Secretary for the Home Department, Winston Spencer Churchill; President of the Board of Trade, Sydney Baxton; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, J. A. Pease; Postmaster-General, Herbert Louis Samuel. J. A. Pease, the chief Liberal whip, was defeated at the general election, but a safe seat will be found for him in Lancashire.

Personals.

The Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, whose health has wonderfully improved, has at the request of Bishop MacDonald, moved from St. Joseph's Hospital to the Cathedral. The Rev. Father, who has had a long experience in education, has graciously consented to teach some of the most important branches in St. Louis College.—B. C. Orphan's Friend.

Wanted, another carload of rabbits.—Haley's Market.

C. B. Whidden & Son are offering a few new riding sleighs at a bargain.

Wanted, an experienced girl, two in family. Apply to Mrs. R. M. Gray, St. Ninian St.

Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4)

tion of the vast pile will occupy the whole of the 28th, the following day,—which is by the way the titular feast of the Cathedral, is to commemorate not only the consecration, but the sixtieth anniversary of the restoration of the hierarchy to England. It is to be looked upon as a national feast by every Catholic. Solemn High Mass will be sung by Archbishop Bourne in presence of the whole Province of Bishops, and the learned Dr. Hadley, Bishop of Newport, will occupy the pulpit. In the evening Compline will be sung with solemn grandeur, and in order that all may participate in the festival, a solemn Te Deum will be recited during the Benediction, and another great preacher, the Bishop of Clifton, will give a suitable discourse. For a long time, though the Cathedral continues to grow in beauty of interior decoration, no expenses have been incurred, since each new feature is either an offering from some devoted son or daughter of the Church, or has been paid for by public subscription. Many of the Chapels are gradually becoming oratories of colored marbles, and the precious stones of various climes are beginning to slowly creep, like a tide of exquisite radiance over the dull brick walls of the mighty fane.

The election has, at length come to an end, or practically so, since we now await only the results from the Shetlands and Orkneys. The late Government has returned to power by a real majority of three, though they are wont to speak of the odd hundred made up by the Irish members and the Labor Party. The situation is an interesting one for all who are spectators or participants in the game of Empire, but for the moment there is nothing doing, breathings of fury have ceased, and Cabinet Ministers and others are off a brief spell of rest before resuming the fight. For the present at least our Catholic schools would appear to be safe. But they are not so. The powers that be, have hit upon a new form of coercion which can be applied without publicity and under the specious plea of hygiene. This is the regulation just issued that every child in a non-provided school must be allowed a space of ten feet square. The Liverpool School Managers Association (Catholic) have protested against this regulation, asking that, at least, it may only apply to future schools, for should it be rigorously enforced, it would immediately mean in Liverpool alone that five thousand Catholic children would be without school accommodation, and unless the already drained pockets of Catholics could find fresh means to build new schools, these children would be forced into board schools.

Everyone here is talking about the new comet which has been plainly visible, even in the environs of London, during the week end. At Stonyhurst Observatory Father Corrie S. J., succeeded in securing two interesting photographs taken with a six inch Dallmeyer portrait lens. He describes the magnificent spectacle the comet presented in a clear sky on the night of Jan 27th, when the finest view was obtained. It was seen from 5.30 to 7 p. m. with the naked eye, the nucleus being as bright as a first magnitude star, and the tail rising almost vertically from the horizon with a slight convexity towards the position of the sun, being clearly distinguishable for a distance of 10 deg. The breadth of the fluffy end of the tail was estimated at three degrees, its colour being decidedly yellow. The view of the region near the head in the 15 inch equatorial showed a deep wide dark segment running down the tail recalling at once to mind the drawings of Donati's comet of 1858 made by Bond and Pape. The particles in the tail presumably form a hollow cone, the dark segment being due to the line of sight being directed to the median plane of the cone, the two bright wings representing the greater depth of material presented to an oblique view.

Of course much is being assigned to this comet, the principal misfortune it is said to have brought being the Paris floods. In a private letter received during the week from a keen business man who has been staying in Paris, the description of affairs is, if anything, worse than that recorded by the newspapers. My correspondent estimates the damage at the vast sum of a hundred millions sterling. The hotels are more like graveyards, without light, water, heat, bells, lifts, baths; the principle streets are blocked and this causes the side streets to receive a terrible congestion. One hears very little in the papers of the religious side of the work, and is left to imagine that the only indefatigable workers are the members of the Government. But, an eye witness relates deeds of heroism on the part of priests and nuns. The white cornettes of the daughters of St. Vincent are to be seen everywhere in the submerged quarters, as the sisters go about in barges distributing bread to the starving. One young priest has spent four days almost continuously in his boat, and with his own hands rescued over five hundred women and aged men, since when he has been acting as guide for the sailors and other rescuers to the houses where sick and aged people or those in dire need amongst his parishioners are waiting aid. In Notre Dame—whose noble walls have withstood many a flood, and whose steady foundations still testify to the faith of those who built,—a great service of prayer and supplication was held by Monsignor Amette last Sunday, while in the afternoon the people flocked in crowds to the commanding basilica of the Sacre Coeur for another great act of penance led by their Archbishop. The prelates themselves have visited the flooded districts to encourage and cheer their flocks. Sympathy here has been readily forth-

coming, from the King to his humblest subject, so that at the time of writing, the Mansion House Relief Fund stands at £26,000, and is added to daily by thousands.

The very early date on which Easter falls this year has partially been the cause for the unfortunate arrangement that the Oxford and Cambridge boat race (should be rowed on the Wednesday of Holy Week. With the knowledge that to the Londoner the contest of the blues is a public holiday, and that his conception of such a celebration is often rather rowdy, the Vicars of the Anglican riverside parishes appealed to the crews to change their date, on the ground of the sacred solemnity of the season. The University sporting authorities have however declined the request, although they express regret, stating that the tides will not serve them on any approximate date before or after, unless they practice over Good Friday and Easter, which they decline to do, and that in view of Holy Week they have declined all the usual invitations for the evening of the race. Of course it is not the blues denial of their after pleasure which will affect the crowd, and it is regrettable that a sporting event which always brings more or less "jollification" of a kind, should not for once give place to greater things.

The Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway presided on Tuesday evening at a dinner at the Canada Club in Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly. The after dinner speeches on this occasion were of peculiar interest since Mr. Smithers in touching on the vast resources of the great North West, which the two Railways are now opening up, and the big trade across the Pacific which Canada is establishing, pointed out to the Government of this country the practicability of finding a "real remedy for unemployment, overcrowding and other evils of the day, including the unhealthy surroundings which cause our lower classes to become so stunted and sickly, so that the physique of the race's rank and file is sadly dwindling. He suggested the Government of Britain should take up seriously the question of emigration with the Government of Canada, should make grants and loans to settle some of our super-abundant population on the vacant lands of the North West, and should establish training centres to fit the men for the life they were adopting, for Canada did not want wastrels and useless flotsam of the great tide of life. The remarkable figures of crops and exports which he gave greatly impressed the Home members of the gathering, who began to realise what Canada would indeed be in 80 years, if she is so wondrous now. The Chairman ended a very interesting discourse by pointing out the international interests which demanded a good and perfect understanding between Great Britain and her kindred nations beyond the seas, for in this alone would she find the union which was strength, and in strength alone was there safety in the days to come.

CATHOLICUS.

I want ten cord of good cordwood.—E. Haley.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR EASTER WEEK

Under the Patronage of St. Francis Xavier's College.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Professor Henry Lawrence Southwick, the distinguished Class of Honour, Teacher, Orator and artist, is presented to the people of Antigonish with the following claims: His personality will not only command the interest of an audience. He is a man to be remembered among a thousand. He is a man of broad culture. His lectures will bear the test of searching literary criticism. He has won enviable distinction as a reader, especially in the interpretation of Shakespeare. His work possesses the attractiveness and force that win the public, together with the literary finish and artistic beauty which command the praise of scholars and thinkers. At the present time, President of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Henry Lawrence Southwick was, for some years, Master of English in the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, and for several seasons has been a prominent and brilliant figure on the Lyceum platform. He has lectured before leading colleges and prominent women's clubs, and his services have been in constant demand at teachers' institutes and educational gatherings.

Celtic Hall, Antigonish

March 29th, 1910



OLD AGE ANNUITIES

You are respectfully invited to meet the Rev. W. G. Lane

Agent for Nova Scotia for Canadian Government annuities, when he will explain how every man and woman in Canada can get from \$50 to \$800 a year for life at the age of fifty-five and upwards.

The meeting will be held in Celtic Hall, Antigonish

On Monday, Eve, Feb 21, at 7.30 o'clock

It will cost you nothing to learn all about it. It may mean much to you and your family. It will be a pleasure to meet you individually. If you so desire, to answer any enquiries relating to "Old Age Annuities"

Acknowledgments.

- James Johnson, Antigonish, \$1.00
Laurie McMillan, Dunmore, 1.00
H. F. McDonald, Christmas Island, 1.00
St. Theresa's Home, Halifax, 1.00
D. J. Murphy, Kentville, 1.00
A. J. McLaughlin, 1.00
John Chisholm, 1.00
Joseph Doyle, 1.00
A. D. McDonald, 1.00
J. J. McDonald, 1.00
Duncan Grant, 1.00
Judith McGillivray, 1.00
Rev. L. de G. Chouinard, 1.00
John E. McLaughlin, 1.00
Mrs. Chas. Putnam, 1.00
Hugh McDonald, 1.00
A. R. McIsaac, 1.00
Annie McIsaac, 1.00
Rev. J. E. McKee, 1.00
Mrs. John McDonald, 1.00
Donald C. McKinnon, 1.00
Alex McGillivray, 1.00
James Lamirigan, 1.00
Jos. McIsaac, 1.00
Mrs. John McDonald, 1.00
Donald C. McKinnon, 1.00
Alex McGillivray, 1.00
James Lamirigan, 1.00
Jos. McIsaac, 1.00
Rev. Edwin V. Montague, 1.00
A. W. O'Reilly, 1.00
John McDonald, 1.00
W. M. Kelpie, 1.00
W. J. McLaughlin, 1.00
Bertha Keating, 1.00
Rev. W. J. Mihan, 1.00
Thos. Kelly, 1.00
Hugh McDonald, 1.00
C. D. Chisholm, 1.00
Allan McDonnell, 1.00
Mrs. Andrew Gills, 1.00
Will Chisholm, 1.00
D. McIsaac, 1.00
John A. Chisholm, 1.00
Duncan Cameron, 1.00
Arch J. Chisholm, 1.00
D. K. McDonald, 1.00
John McIsaac, 1.00
John McDonald, 1.00
John A. McNeil, 1.00
A. H. Cameron, 1.00
Mrs. Angus, 1.00
Mrs. Mary Smith, 1.00
John D. McDonald, 1.00
Geo. Baxter, 1.00
J. Fraser, 1.00
Wm. A. Morris, 1.00
Thos. D. Scorsio, 1.00
John A. Chisholm, 1.00
Andrew Chisholm, 1.00
Ian McLaughlin, 1.00
Thomas Tompkins, 1.00
Kennedy & McDonald, 1.00
John K. McIsaac, 1.00
Duncan Cameron, 1.00
Donald C. McIsaac, 1.00
Rev. J. A. Babineau, 1.00
Dr. J. E. Fleming, 1.00
Dan McDonald, 1.00
A. McDonald, 1.00
Hugh McIsaac, 1.00
Jos. W. Torpey, 1.00
Mrs. K. E. Delorey, 1.00
Luke Lay, 1.00
Catherine McDonald, 1.00
Very Rev. Hon. Robinson, 1.00
L. O. C. Ford, 1.00
Mary McDonald, 1.00

Obituary.

At the Trappist Monastery of Peter Clairvaux, Tracadie, on Sunday, the 6th of February, Father Noel died after an illness of two weeks. Father Noel was born at Quilveron, France, 34 years ago, and was one of the company of monks who reopened the monastery in 1863. Though still a young man, the deceased priest had gained a great reputation for sanctity. "Father Noel is a saint," were the words spoken of him by the late venerable prior, Father Eugene. "Father Noel was a saint," such was the universal verdict of his brother-monks when he had passed away. And surely his sanctity must have been heroic since it excited wonder and admiration in that community where extraordinary holiness is the rule, and everything bespeaks spiritual perfection. The labors and fasting, the vigils and prayers, the unmitigated poverty of the Trappist did not satisfy the ardor of this saintly man, and with a holy ingenuity he was continually inventing new methods of mortification. Every moment permitted by the rule was spent in the chapel. In his last illness, especially, did the full sweetness and sanctity of his soul disclose itself. When so weakened that he could no longer walk, he begged to be carried to the chapel, that he might be in the presence of the blessed Eucharist, the love of which was the one consuming passion of his life. Shortly before his death he was asked whether, if he had his choice, he would prefer to live or die. "If I had my choice," he answered, "I would live till the end of the world." "Yes," he repeated, "I would live till the end of the world, in order that I might say masses every day," surely the saying of a saint. Father Noel was buried on Tuesday morning in the Irish cemetery by the Monastery. His pure soul, we cannot doubt, now enjoys the reward promised to those who leave all things to follow Jesus Christ. R. I. P.

DIED

On Feb. 7th, 1910, at his residence, Mulgrave, N. S., REDMOND KEATING, aged 78 years, after an illness of one week which was patiently borne. He was strengthened and consoled by the last rites of the Catholic Church. He leaves a sorrowful wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father. May his soul rest in peace! At Lakevale, Ant. N. S., on Jan. 28th, 1910, after a brief illness, JEREMIAH DELANEY, at the advanced age of 104 years. Deceased was noted for his industry and hospitality and always had a good Christian life which earned for him a happy death. After a Requiem High Mass, offered up by Fr. Beaton, P. P., on Jan. 28th, his remains were tenderly laid to rest in Lakevale cemetery. R. I. P. At New France, on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness fortified by the rites of the Church, aged 29 years, AGUS, son of ALAN C. ATKINSON. The deceased was a young man of excellent character. Interment was at Hesterton after Requiem High Mass on the 7th. Also at the same place, on the 2nd inst., his sister ANNA BELL, aged 16 years. Mr. Cameron and his family have the sympathy of the whole community in their heavy bereavement in so short a time. Requiescat in pace.

JANET C. MCKEAN HOUSE TO LET
Fupil of the Woman's Art School, New York, will open classes in DRAWING and PAINTING. Studio, Church Street

FREE TO BOYS and GIRLS
We want every boy and girl to sell 30 beautiful Shamrock Badges for St. Patrick's Day at 10c each. When sold, send the \$3 to us. Then we'll give you absolutely FREE, either the dandy Indian Outfit or the Indian Hiawatha suit, shown in picture, express charges prepaid. Send no money—we trust you. Badges sell on sight—everybody wants one. Indian Chief, or Indian Hiawatha Suit. Boy's suit is made of Khaki Colored Drill. It consists of Jacket, trimmed with Fast Red Fringe, with faced front. Pants trimmed to match Jacket. War Bonnet of Brilliant Feathers. Girl's suit consists of Blouse, trimmed with Red Fringe with faced front, skirt trimmed to match. War Bonnet of Colored Feathers. Every boy and girl wants one of these natty suits. This is an easy way to get one, FREE, so write us to-day. When remitting, state age of Boy or Girl. CANADIAN NOVELTY SUPPLY HOUSE 164 Market Lane, London, Canada.



FREE TO BOYS and GIRLS
We want every boy and girl to sell 30 beautiful Shamrock Badges for St. Patrick's Day at 10c each. When sold, send the \$3 to us. Then we'll give you absolutely FREE, either the dandy Indian Outfit or the Indian Hiawatha suit, shown in picture, express charges prepaid. Send no money—we trust you. Badges sell on sight—everybody wants one. Indian Chief, or Indian Hiawatha Suit. Boy's suit is made of Khaki Colored Drill. It consists of Jacket, trimmed with Fast Red Fringe, with faced front. Pants trimmed to match Jacket. War Bonnet of Brilliant Feathers. Girl's suit consists of Blouse, trimmed with Red Fringe with faced front, skirt trimmed to match. War Bonnet of Colored Feathers. Every boy and girl wants one of these natty suits. This is an easy way to get one, FREE, so write us to-day. When remitting, state age of Boy or Girl. CANADIAN NOVELTY SUPPLY HOUSE 164 Market Lane, London, Canada.

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COUNTRY BUSINESS Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. Sales notes will be cashed or taken for collection.

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Gates' Acadian Liniment remains unequalled as a liniment for man or beast.

FARM FOR SALE

The valuable and well known farm situated at Beech Hill road, about 2 1/2 miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 200 acres, 80 of which is in good state of cultivation, and 120 in pasture. It is a fertile soil, and 60 well-wooded. Soil is a fertile loam. Farm cuts annually fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x 26; b. is 8 x 30. Pasture is well watered; well, house and well at barn, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hill Box 235, Antigonish.

A Phoroptometer

Added to the instruments we now have, gives us an optical equipment only equalled in a large city. Call and have its many uses explained.

Hides Hides 500 Hides Wanted

C. B. Whidden & Son are paying cash as usual and pay as high as the highest.

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son.

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SUNLIGHT SOAP



Sunlight Soap cannot spoil your clothes. There are no injurious chemicals in Sunlight Soap to bite holes in even the most delicate fabric. \$5,000 are offered to anyone finding adulteration in Sunlight Soap.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

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

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Main St., First door west of R. R. Griffin's office

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Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons, Souvenir Spoons

for League of the Cross and Auxiliaries' Holy Name Society, St. Aloysius Sodality, or any Society you belong to, or

as prizes for K of C, C. B. A., L. O. C., or P. W. A., send to us. We will send samples and prices upon request.

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

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

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1000 Calf Skins; 1000 Wool Pelts; 5 Tons Wool for which we will pay

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Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, Shirts, Overall, Etc., Etc.

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INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON
Miners and shippers of the celebrated

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SCREENED
RUN OF MINE
SLACK
First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!
Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to
INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO
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Gates' Little Gem Pills.
A dinner fill for the liver and bowels. Action gentle and efficient.

Your Prayer Book.

Have you ever paused to think what your Prayer Book means to you,—that little book, faded and worn, perhaps, the companion of many years? Like a true and old-time friend, a man's Prayer Book is apt to be treated as a matter of course, taken up and used, as one too often turns to his best friend, thoughtlessly. Think of the secrets of peace and content this little book keeps between its simple covers for you! Consider the sacred mysteries it reveals, the messages of Love Divine it offers you! Perhaps it is a plain and modest thing, cheaply printed and poorly bound, this Prayer Book of yours; and it may not even bear with it any associations of old friendship or gift-giving: perhaps you bought it yourself, years ago, cheaply enough, and even with little thought. But now it speaks in itself of duties done, of reverent attendance at Mass, and maybe of solace and encouragement given out of its simple and holy eloquence, when no human friendship could comfort you. Perhaps you purchased it at a mission once; what memories it brings you now, of spiritual victories, of high resolves! Of that Confession which freed your soul till it took wings to the very portals of Heaven, of that Communion which filled your heart with the joy of peace! . . . But turn to the fly leaf of your Prayer Book, and see if it bears an inscription there: Ah! how the tears well up, while you behold that faded writing—your mother's words, "To my son, on his twenty-first birth day," or it may be the girlish penmanship of a wife, speaking modestly a love that never yet could be measured in the eloquence of words;—or of the husband, the boy-lover, who signed only the initials of his name, yet gave with that name, the best of his manhood to his beloved one. . . . Again, it is a rare and beautiful book, all ivory-bound, with clasps of gold. Did you, a bride, carry it on your wedding day, and in it follow the words of the nuptial Mass? Or do you, old man, take it up with tender thoughts of the loving child who gave it to you?

No matter what its personal story, it is a precious thing, this little Prayer Book. The ritual of our holy Faith is in its pages; it has taught us contrition for sin, true gratitude for the blessings of Communion. It has spoken to us of Birth and Baptism, of Marriage, of Death. What consolation have its words, "May the angels conduct thee into paradise," not given us in the dark hour of death and grief! How well it has told us in its Epistles and Gospels, the life-story of Our Lord. Plain and cheap, or rich with leather and gilt, it still brings its message from God. Shall we not cherish it, then, and make it truly a "key to Heaven?"

The Joint Account.

When they came into the bank the watchman who was standing near the paying teller's window made a good guess. He said to himself: "There's a pair that don't walk together."

Their efforts to appear at ease to act as if nothing was wrong, betrayed them. They walked with every muscle in their bodies tense. Their faces wore the look of settled purposes; the man's eyes were hard, the woman's face swollen and reddened from recent tears.

Side by side they moved to one of the wall desks, where the man filled out a withdrawal slip, writing rapidly. The woman handed him a savings pass book and together they stepped up to the savings teller's window. The bank clerk glanced at the signature, then turned on his heel and, pulling out a drawer, ran his fingers over the cards. One of them he examined closely, comparing the signature with the one on the card.

"This a joint account and your wife will have to sign the slip below your name," he said to the man.

The woman who had been staring through the iron grille without seeing anything dropped her eyes quickly to the level of the clerk's and taking the pen wrote her name in the place indicated.

When she had finished the teller scrawled his initials in a corner of the slip and gave it and the pass book to the man. The husband and wife then moved with the procession of men and women until the paying teller was reached.

The paying teller passed through his window a number of bills, which the man took. The pair then returned to the wall desk.

The man divided the money into two equal piles, counting each twice, the woman listlessly gazing over his head. One of the divisions the man pushed toward his wife. Then, impulsively, he placed all the money in his portion, except one ten-dollar bill, upon the woman's poor little heap of currency.

She looked down just as he did it. Her cheeks flushed and the watchman heard her say, "No, you mustn't do it." These were the first words either had spoken to the other.

The man bent toward her. He seemed to say, "I can take care of myself. You must keep that money. You must. It is all you have."

The man then began figuring on a piece of paper, the woman drawing nearer to see what he was doing. The watchman saw the distance between them lessening; saw the grim lines on the man's face soften; saw their heads almost touching as they bent over the desk; saw a tear well from the man's eyes; saw the woman's shoulders move spasmodically. Then the man, with a glad look on his face, took all the money and, with a quickened step, came toward the watchman.

"We've decided not to withdraw our account to-day. We want to know if we can reopen it. Can we?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the watchman, his own face mirroring the sudden happiness of the man's countenance. "Just you go to the receiving teller there."

"I want this account to stand in my wife's name. I don't want to have anything to do with it," he said to the teller.

Some more signing of cards, a new pass book handed through the window and the man and woman, arm touching arm closely, left the bank.

The watchman rubbed dry the damp spot on the wall desk where the woman had leaned over the polished wood.

On Plays, Good and Bad.

MR. MOELLER GIVES EXPRESSION TO HIS VIEWS ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE STAGE

In response to an invitation to be present at a reception in Cincinnati in honor of Harry Lauder, Archbishop Moeller sent the following letter:

"I find that I cannot, owing to pressure of business, accept your kind and cordial invitation to be present at the social which will take place this morning in honor of Mr. H. Lauder. It would afford me much pleasure to meet the distinguished gentleman and to say a few words on the subject in which he is so deeply interested, 'Approved Amusements.' But I am obliged to live up to the old saying, 'Duty before pleasure.' Your guest, so I have been informed, is bending his best efforts to bring amusements of whatever kind they may be, especially those afforded by the stage, to a high normal standard and to eliminate from them whatever is low, base, and degrading.

"He does not say do away with all plays, all theaters, for this would be advocating something extravagant, and, I venture to say, not desirable. We might as well endeavor to make the waters of the Ohio flow up stream as to try to suppress all diversions. The nature of man calls for them, and the man who would live without them has about him something that is abnormal. Mind and body need relaxation in order that they may be able properly to perform their functions. Amusements and plays afford these needed diversions and relaxations to many people. The best things may be abused and thus what is highest and best may become lowest and meanest. This holds good, also, in regard to plays. It is sad to be obliged to admit it, but it is true there are those who will feast their eyes and ears on things that gratify the animal nature in them. Their conscience tells them that they should not do so, but they will follow the bent of their depraved nature, especially when the occasions for doing so present themselves, according to the familiar, but all too true saying 'Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.'

"Knowing this proximity of man's nature, we ought to keep from him all that will be food for his propensity. As parents place beyond the reach of children what might harm them, so each one of us, required by the Master to love his neighbor, should keep from him whatever is detrimental. This duty is in an especial manner incumbent on all authority. They have in a measure a parent's duty to fulfill to those over whom they are placed. Consequently anything that is indecent, anything that is vulgar, anything that is good for man's unruly appetites, they should not only never countenance, but with all their energy and power stop, in order that those whose welfare they should promote, may not suffer any harm.

"There is also this additional reason for this vigilance. 'Righteousness exalts the nation,' says the Bible. Experience shows how true are these words. There is no doubt that the purer, the nobler the lives of the people the greater will be their social peace and happiness, and more sure the stability of the community to which they belong.

"Plays, then, that foster vice and immorality are gnawing at the very

vitals of the State, and hence those who are called to preside over city, country or State should not give such performances any quarter. I am fully convinced that plays as well as press and pulpit can be made a means of doing good, for lifting up the people from the lower to a higher level of probity. Of instilling on the one hand a love of virtue and on the other inspiring a hatred for all that is bad and wicked. In a word, a good, moral, carefully prepared play will bring home to those present at it salutary lessons, inspire them with noble sentiments which will have a beneficial influence on their whole manner of living.

"Hence I say that while amusements which are objectionable will do a world of harm, on the contrary those that are clean, of an elevating character will do good to the individual as well as to the community at large. I believe if a committee consisting of men of well-known probity and prudence were appointed, whose duty would be to determine what amusements, plays, etc., are objectionable and to advise the public as to what they should not patronize, a step would be taken in the right direction. This committee should also try to induce the owners of theaters not to rent their houses to companies that would put on the stage indecent plays. And if the civic and ecclesiastical authorities would give this committee their encouragement and support, I believe that ere long the amusements and plays that take place in our midst, disgracing the fair name of the Queen of the West and making her blush with shame, will be things of the past.

"I congratulate Mr. Lauder on the efforts which he is making to eliminate from amusements, and especially from the stage, all that is low, vulgar, and in any way improper. I am sure anyone who has at heart the welfare of his neighbor, the improvement of Society, will give him every support in his laudable effort.

Very sincerely yours,
HENRY MOELLER,
Archbishop of Cincinnati."

France's Downfall.

"More coffins than cradles," says a German professor, writing upon race suicide in France; "it is the beginning of the end—*finis Galliae*. Thus are bound to disappear, through their own fault, those peoples who have broken with the fundamental laws of life."

A curious illustration of the degeneracy of the nation, outside the regions that are Catholic in thought and sentiment, has been furnished by Dr. Bertillon, director of the Statistical department of the Paris municipality, in a paper read at the congress of the Society of S. Economy.

"What is not good for the swarm, is not good for the bee," said Marcus Aurelius long ago. What is not good for the nation is not good for any of its units. Personal and domestic degeneracy and national decay go hand in hand. There is an avenging law of Providence which rids the earth of the moral degenerates who set at defiance the God-given laws of life."—*Catholic Citizen*.

It Takes Courage

To speak the truth when by a little prevarication you can get some great advantage.

To refuse to knuckle and bend the knee to the wealthy, even though poor.

To refuse to do a thing which you think is wrong because it is customary and done in trade.

To stand firmly erect while others are bowing and fawning for praise and power.

To remain in honest poverty while others grow rich by questionable methods.

To say "No" squarely when those around you say "Yes."

To do your duty in silence, obscurity and poverty, while others about you prosper through neglecting or violating sacred obligations.

DYEING is Such a SAVING

And it's as simple as A. B. C. with



"Dy-o-la"

Just Think of It!

With the SAME Dye you can color ANY kind of cloth PERFECTLY—No chance of mistakes. All colors 10 cents from your Druggist or Dealer. Sample Card and Booklet Free from The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que.

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EPILEPSY AND FITS

IMPORTANT NOTICE
A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
This important change permits of prices being reduced to those prevailing in Europe, namely—Full package, \$12.00; half do. \$6.00; quarter do. \$3.75; postage or express charges extra.

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The undersigned buys Furs of all kinds at highest cash prices.

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Use
Gates Vegetable Plaster
for Lamé Back.

Not Coughing Today?

Yet you may cough tomorrow! Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine at hand. Your doctor's approval of its use will certainly set all doubt at rest. Do as he says. He knows. No alcohol in this cough medicine. **J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.**

Robust health is a great safeguard against attacks of throat and lung troubles, but constipation will destroy the best of health. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills.

BEAVER FLOUR



makes a big loaf and a deliciously white loaf of bread because it is a blend of Ontario Fall wheat and Manitoba Spring Wheat.

It is a perfectly balanced flour—as good for Pastry as it is for Bread.

Best for both.

DEALERS—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

The T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont.

Napoleon's Divorce.

The following question brings out an important phase of the controversy relating to Napoleon's divorce and his second marriage:

To the Editor—I am writing you for a little information. I am aware that Napoleon put away his wife Josephine and married Louisa of Austria, that the Pope granted him no divorce. What I would like to know is, who performed the ceremony at Napoleon's marriage to Louisa? How could Napoleon have the consolation of a priest in St. Helena in view of his conduct? I have been asked these questions and would thank you for a reply covering the above. Yours truly, ANTON F. KLINGNER.

We submitted this question to a well-known Denver clergyman, who has recently distinguished himself in a controversy relating to this subject. He tells facts that are well known to all students of history, but sets forth all the circumstances so concisely, that we prefer to use his words rather than our own:

"The Pope never recognized the divorce of Napoleon and Josephine; nor his marriage with Maria Louisa of Austria. A minor ecclesiastical court in Paris in trembling sycophancy declared Napoleon's marriage with Josephine invalid; such cases only Rome could hear; of the Paris court the decision was ultra vires.

"The Austrian court accepted the Paris decision; only a pretext was asked, and the Paris court's decision was that, and only that. An ecclesiastical ceremony was had in Vienna; Napoleon was not present, except through his proxy—Berthier. Napoleon did not live with Maria Louisa in St. Helena. She consulted herself with an Austrian count, whom she later married.

"There were twenty-seven Cardinals practically prisoners of Napoleon, in Paris, when the civil ceremonial of marriage and the royal nuptial parade was held. From this parade all but two of the cardinals absented themselves, giving as a reason that the Pope had not been requested to act in the declaration of the nullity of Napoleon's first marriage. For their contumacy Napoleon had them stripped of their red robes and driven from France. They are the honorable black cardinals of history.

"Perhaps Napoleon repented his evil life while in St. Helena; if so, he could receive the mercy God deals to penitents—but this God alone knows and His great assize will declare."—*Intermountain Catholic.*

The Religious Battle in France.

The denunciation by the French bishops of the atheistical books used in the Government schools has had effects deeper and more far-reaching than were at first expected. The education question has become, for the time being, the chief platform upon which elements and anti-elements measure their strength; the principal Catholic speakers of modern France have thrown upon the subject the light of their experience and the weight of their influence.

It wants now only four months to the general elections, and our present "incoherent and mischievous legislators," as a leading Catholic paper styles them, are about to retire from politics. The last months of life of the present Chamber will be marked by a memorable encounter, in which the souls of the little children of France are the prize; and, while their defenders are fighting their battles within the *Palais legislatif*, the children themselves and their parents are bravely doing their best to carry out the instructions of the bishops. The "Associations des peres de famille," that band together the fathers and families, gain ground daily and assume more important proportions than were at first intended. Their members have grasped the fact that it is not enough for them to denounce evil teaching and to claim for their children the neutrality that is prescribed by law but does not really exist; they push their demands further. The Anti-clerical party makes no secret that its object is to destroy, if possible, the free schools and obtain the monopoly of teaching in the country; it becomes urgent, therefore, to meet it on the same ground. The *Association of the peres de famille*, at Ponceau, in Maine et Loire, founded under the inspiration of an able and energetic Catholic, M. de la Guillouiere, may be quoted as an example of the tone that must be adopted by similar associations. Its members do not merely insist upon neutrality being observed on the religious matters; they demanded liberty of teaching and a just division of public money between the Government and the free schools according to the number of the pupils.

The education question seems now to be the one common ground upon which the French Catholics, divided as they are on politics, can meet in union of thought and aims. "A magnificent field of battle opens before the Catholics," says *La Croix*. "This question gives them a splendid motive for union." Those who realize how their unfortunate divisions have so far hampered the action of the French Catholics, will appreciate the value of the opportunity that is now given them of uniting their forces on a subject that touches their dearest interests independently of politics. The struggle that is carried on in many an obscure village between the peasant children and their teachers is full of pathos; in La Manche, many schools are deserted because the teachers decline to put away the prohibited books; in Saintonge, so steady was the resistance of the pupils that the Government inspector, at a meeting of the school teachers, advised them to be conciliating and to withdraw the evil books; in Savoy the

same policy of conciliation is practiced, as the teachers fear a general exodus of children, who are ready to leave the Government schools unless they obtain satisfaction.

A number of newspaper articles have been published that point out the errors contained in the books used by the Government teachers and thus is fully justified the timely interference of the French Episcopacy. A priest of Anney, the Abbe Pernoud, has written a volume on the subject. He quotes one by one the historical fallacies that are taught, under official patronage. The Church is represented as promoting the oppression of the lower orders; Jeanne d'Arc is a visionary, Luther "a pious monk," who enlighten the minds of his contemporaries; Voltaire, an apostle of tolerance, "who is justly dear to modern France." These same books teach that the Catholic religion was once the official religion of the country; this meant that "those who did not practise it were persecuted; now the Government ignores the existence of religion, but it does not persecute!" Other passages from these books were quoted by M. Barres in the French chambers, on January 18. Children of ten, belonging to the working classes, learn passages like the following: "We used to be ignorant and slaves to prejudice; now, thanks to our teachers, we can commune with the thinkers and philosophers of all times and of all countries."

M. Grousseau, a brilliant Catholic orator, who took a leading part in the debate in the chamber, quoted another passage from a "revue" which is read by forty thousand French school teachers. It says: "Man is an ephemeral form of matter;" "materialism brings calmness to troubled minds. . . . real thinkers do not accept any set belief on the subject of God, the origin of the world or the destiny of man. Only suppositions are possible on these questions."

It is on the subject of the French Revolution, more especially, that the official school books teem with historical errors. The "immortal principles of 1789," grossly misinterpreted, are the basis of modern French politics, and everything that touches upon the Revolution is treated with reverence. The Vendean peasants who were driven to take up arms by the oppressive tyranny of the revolutionary government, are represented as "fanatics, whose actions were prompted by their priests; they were refused absolution if they did not fight against the Republic." The "fete de la Raison," called by Taine, by no means a clerical writer, a "solemn farce," is alluded to with respect, and even the names of the Republican months are mentioned with enthusiasm.

The debate in the chambers on the subject of education brought to the front the principal Catholic orators. MM. Barres, Grousseau, Ploa, de Man, Abbe Gavrand, and their brilliant and logical speeches scored a distinct success, at any rate in public opinion.

The Catholic newspapers rightly point out the connection that exists between the irreligious teaching that for years past has been poisoning the minds of the young and the increase of crime among boys and young men. They quote statistics that are startling and these are fully confirmed by the testimony of specialists who have made a careful study of the subject. The greater proportion of these youthful criminals, whose number has increased so fearfully within the last few years, are not illiterate; thus, in 1908 there were only 330 illiterate, while there were 2,702 educated youthful criminals. These facts alone prove the terrible and far-reaching effects of a teaching that, by destroying all supernatural beliefs and motives, lets loose the worst passions. The empty, high-flown moral principles that are taught in the Government schools are no check upon the evil instincts that lie in the hearts of men, and the policy that aims at unchristianizing a country is fraught with danger to the life and property of its inhabitants.

It is difficult for the citizens of a free land to realize the tyranny that the Masonic Government of France exercises over its subordinates. It requires no small courage on the part of the fathers of the little ones, whose souls are at stake, to make a stand against its oppression, and their attitude in the present struggle is a distinctly hopeful symptom. It proves that the voice of their ecclesiastical pastors still appeals to the working classes, who were generally regarded as having strayed beyond the limits of the Church's influence; it also proves that the spiritual welfare of their children touches them to the quick and impels them to take a line of action at variance with their instinctive submission or apathy when "le Gouvernement" is concerned.—*B. C. De C., in America.*

The Editor's Reward.

An editor died and slowly wended his way to where he supposed a warm reception awaited him. The devil saw him and said: "For many years thou hast borne the blame for the many errors the printers made in the paper. The paper has gone, alas, for \$1, and the \$1 has often failed to come in. The printers have devised thee on Saturday night for wages when thou hadst not one cent to thy name. Men have taken the paper without paying for it and cursed thee for not getting out better. Thou hast been called a dead-weight by passenger conductors when thou hast shown thy annual pass to envious gaze. All this thou hast borne in silence. Thou canst not come in here." And he fired him. "Heaven is his home; and, besides, if we let him come in here he will continually dun delinquent subscribers, for our habitation is full of them, and thus create disorder in my kingdom."

22,587,070 Catholics.

GAIN OF 111,576 CATHOLICS AND 366 CHURCHES IN UNITED STATES DURING YEAR.

According to advance sheets of the Official Catholic Directory, published by the M. H. Wiltzius Co., of Milwaukee and New York, there are 14,347,927 Catholic in Continental United States, showing a gain of 111,576 over the figures presented a year ago.

Adding to the number of Catholics in the United States proper those of the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the total number of Catholics under the United States flag is 22,587,079. The Catholic population under the British flag, according to the same directory, is 12,053,418, while the German Empire boasts of 20,327,913. There are 35,570,873 Catholics in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

A study of the Wiltzius Directory shows that there are 16,550 Catholic priests in the United States, 12,274 being secular clergy and 4,276 members of religious orders. A gain of 437 is shown among the clergy. The total (16,550) does not include those United States priests who are working in the Philippines or other foreign missions. Neither does it include those in Rome or studying abroad.

There are 8,849 Catholic churches with resident priests in the United States and 4,355 mission churches which are supplied by the neighboring pastor. The total number of churches, therefore, is 13,204, a gain of 356 over last year.

WORK OF EDUCATION AND CHARITY. The Directory shows that there are 83 seminaries in this country with 6,182 seminarians. Colleges for boys there are 217 and academies for girls, 709. Catholics of the United States support 289 orphan asylums in which 51,541 orphans are cared for. The total number of charitable institutions conducted by Catholics is 1,125.

Glancing over the statistics it is found that there are 4,845 parochial schools in this country with an attendance of 1,237,251. A gain of 142 schools is recorded during the past year and the gain among the children in attendance is 39,338. Counting the children in parochial schools, colleges, academies, orphan asylums and other institutions, the total number of children being educated in Catholic institutions amounts to 1,459,448, a gain of 53,101 over the preceding year.

The Hierarchy of the United States consists of one Apostolic Delegate, one Cardinal, thirteen Archbishops and eighty-eight Bishops.

The oldest prelate in point of service in this country is Cardinal Gibbons, who was consecrated Bishop, August 16, 1868. Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., is next in rank, having been consecrated a month later than Cardinal Gibbons. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who was appointed Bishop in 1872, ranks third, while Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, is fourth, his consecration date being December 21, 1875.

A number of very interesting facts are gleaned from the Catholic Directory and as the figures are received from the chancery office of each diocese they may be taken as correct.

OHIO FIFTH CATHOLIC STATE.

The Catholic population of the leading states in the Union, according to the directory is as follows: The state of New York ranks first with 2,722,647; Pennsylvania second with 1,494,766; while Illinois now ranks third with 1,443,752. Massachusetts is next in line with 1,373,722. Ohio has 619,265; Louisiana, 557,431 and the state of Wisconsin is seventh among the states with 532,217. New Jersey follows Wisconsin with 496,000; Michigan boasts of 489,451 Catholics, and Missouri claims 452,703. The state of Minnesota contains 427,627 Catholics; California has 391,500; Connecticut, 370,000; Texas, 283,917; Iowa, 242,000; Rhode Island, 242,000; Indiana, 218,758; Kentucky, 194,206.

It is also interesting to learn that the city of Chicago has more churches than any other city in the Union. There are 187 churches in Archbishop Quigley's city while New York proper, that is, Manhattan and the Bronx, has 138. The city of Brooklyn has 110, while Philadelphia boasts of 99. In the World's Fair city of St. Louis, there are 83 Catholic churches, and in Pittsburg may be found 68 edifices. There are 61 churches in the city of Boston and also 61 in Cleveland. In Buffalo, there can be counted 56 Catholic churches; Baltimore has 47 and Cincinnati, 46.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

The Wiltzius Directory shows that there are eighteen vacancies in the Sacred College of Cardinals at present. There are six Cardinal Bishops, 41 Cardinal Priests and five Cardinal Deacons, a total of 52, while the full

quota of the Holy Father's Senate should be seventy.

Cardinal Gibbons ranks fifth, having been created Cardinal June 7, 1886. The Cardinals who precede him are Stefano, Neto, Capecelatro and Moran.

There are 322 Catholic papers published in this country. These include weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies. The papers appear in twelve different languages.

The Catholic population of our Northern neighbor, Canada, according to the Directory, is 2,538,374, while Cuba has 1,824,897.—*The Catholic Universe.*

English Catholic Figures.

The English Catholic Directory for 1910 presents the reader with its customary good tidings of progress.

To set the current figures of this general audit of the Catholic forces of Great Britain side by side with the figures of a year ago must give heart to the new editor who wears the mantle of Elijah without a visible ruffle, says *The Tablet*. Certainly it makes good reading in comparative statistics; for the balance is always on the right side.

This year there are in England, Scotland and Wales, 4,240 priests, which is seventy-four more than it was a twelve-month ago. Of these 4,240, the regular clergy muster 1,514; and the increase on last year's total is made up of forty-seven regular and twenty-seven secular priests—a disproportionate rate to be accounted for by the continued tide of French religious immigration which set towards English shores some seven years ago. By far the largest individual diocesan gain in clergy belongs, for this reason, to Southwark, which has forty-one more priests than this time last year. The total number of churches, chapels, and stations in Great Britain has risen by thirteen.

On another statistical page, devoted to the Empire at large, we see that the Catholics under the British flag are estimated at 12,053,000. This world-wide flock is governed by a hierarchical system which embraces 187 sees, vicariates and prefectures. The largest quota of sees is furnished by British America, where ten Archbishops, twenty-four Bishops, seven vicars, and one Prefect apostolic rule a Catholic population estimated at over 2,810,000.

The Catholic hierarchy of British Asia (with some 2,085,000 faithful) consists of seven Archepiscopal, and twenty-one Episcopal sees, eight Vicariates, and five Prefectures. There are no Archbishops as yet in British Africa, and only two Episcopal sees; but the vicariates number sixteen, and the Prefectures four. Moreover, the hierarchy in the Dark Continent is in process of rapid development and extension, one vicariate—that of Cairo—having been added since the Directory went to press. In Australia there are five Archbishops, fourteen Bishops of other regular sees, and three vicars apostolic; while New Zealand counts one Archbishop, three bishops, three vicars and one Prefect-Apostolic.

All works of current reference suffer a disability this year by their appearance on the very eve of a General Election, which must, in a number of instances, put them out of date at the very outset. The Catholic Directory, with its list of Catholic members of Parliament, shares the common fate. The members for English constituencies remain at nine, as they were a year ago; while the members for Ireland shows at seventy-four, an increase of one. Of Privy Counsellors for Great Britain we still have nine, Lord Granard's name taking the place of the vanishing one of Lord Ripon. From the roll of Irish Privy Counsellors the name of Sir Roland Blennerhassett also disappears by death; but the list has two accessions since in Sir William Butler and Mr. Michael Finucane. In the Peers there are no additions; but changes in the list of Baronets are caused by the extinction of Burke of Glinsk, and the supposed lapse of the late Sir Reginald Barnwell's title; while Sir Edmund Simeon now takes his welcome place in a company where his father figured in old days before him.—*The Catholic Citizen.*

FOR SALE.

The 5-acre farm, situated at the North Grant, Antigonish Co., owned and formerly occupied by J. J. Delaney. This farm has a good house, barn and orchard. The soil is excellent and has good water thereon—also well provided with material for fencing. Terms can be made to suit purchasers. If desired, a 25-acre wood lot can also be purchased. Apply to the owner, or to the undersigned. F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., January 16th, 1910.

UNION BLEND TEA the Tea that satisfies



YOU know the kind of tea you like—will you let Union Blend prove its own case? That's all I ask. Simply go to your grocer, order a pound packet—or a half pound if you prefer—and see for yourself if it doesn't make half as many cups again as the kind you are using. Just count the cups. A tea at 40c. that goes half as far again as a 30c. tea is economy, isn't it? Your own teacup can be the judge—I'll stand by the decision it makes. Try it.

Union Blend one pound packets—the pound packets only—contain coupons that are worth money to you. But this is merely an advertisement—the tea itself is worth the price, fully.

Harry W. Frost

Our Fall and Winter Stock

is now complete consisting of a full line of

Canned Goods, Fancy Seed and Loose Raisins, Cleaned Currants, Prunes, Dates, Figs, Nuts, Spices and Candied Peels, Fruit and Confectionery

and all other lines to be found in a first-class grocery.

Oats, Butter, Eggs, Wool, Tallow

and all Country produce taken in exchange Give us a trial. You will be satisfied.

D. R. GRAHAM.

Gates' Life of Man Bitters

—and— Invigorating Syrup cures chronic diseases when taken together.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER sweetens the home

YOUR GROCER SELLS IT



Gates' Nerve Ointment

The greatest healer. Cures Bronchitis, Catarrhs, Burns, Cuts, Piles, Galls on Horses, etc.

Bull-Dog

TWIST Chewing Tobacco

The only one which does not give thirst for water after using.

Always the same and always good.

TRY IT

Insist for the Bull-Dog tin tag on each stick.

PLANT LINE.



DIRECT ROUTE TO BOSTON

And All Points in United States

SAILINGS

In effect November 24th, 1909.

HALIFAX TO BOSTON, Wednesdays 8 a. m.

Passengers by Tuesday's trains can go on board steamer on arrival at Halifax without extra charge.

From Boston Saturdays at noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agents. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax.

F. L. CHIPMAN, Manager

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old Age Annuities—page 5
Annuity—F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Hay for Sale—C. E. Reed, page 8
Auction Sale—John H. McDonald, page 8
Co-operative Insurance—A. McDonald, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

THE RESIDENTIAL property at the head of St. Ninian Street, Antigonish, owned by Mrs. D. Campbell, has been sold to Mr. J. A. Wall, barrister.

SOME TIMBER areas at Cape George, Fairmont, and Gledesdale owned by J. D. Copeland, Antigonish, have been sold to the Rhodes, Curry Co. of Amherst, who will conduct lumber operations on them. Mr. W. G. Cunningham of Antigonish will have charge of the operations.

A CROSSING BELL has been installed at the North Grant road railway crossing. The device is known as the Whyte Highway crossing signal. It is an electric automatic signal, and is operated by trains approaching in either direction from a distance of 1650 feet. There is also a red and white light reflected on the railway crossing sign. The gong sounds loud and clear and continues to ring until the last car has passed the crossing. This crossing is one of the most dangerous in the country, high banks to the south hiding the train from the view of the traveller by team until it is practically on the road. The bell was installed by the General Supply Co., of Ottawa.

HOCKEY.—On Friday last the New Glasgow Shamrocks crossed sticks with the Antigonish Victorias at the College rink, the latter team winning—score, 8 to 4. 'Twas a fast and exciting game, one that brought out all the fine points of hockey, as it was a battle royal between a superb line of forwards and an almost impregnable defence. Oliver, the visitors' goal tend, had the rubber market well cornered for the first part of the game, until Jimmie Fraser secured the disc from behind the Vics. net, essayed a corkscrew twist through the whole New Glasgow team, and scored, then it began to slump, and the game formed itself into a procession with the Vics in the lead till near the end of the game. With five minutes to play the New Glasgow boys pulled themselves together and made a strong effort to even matters, but the Vics. defence was too strong for them. Frank McDonald, Captain of the College team, refereed satisfactorily.

On Tuesday night the Vics. won from the local Shamrocks.

A FRIEND OF SHAKESPEARE.—Dr. Henry Lawrence Southwick, Shakespearean lecturer and reader of "Othello," "Richard III.," "Julius Caesar," "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," etc., is more thoroughly acquainted with Shakespeare than almost any other man living. One would think he had lived as next-door neighbor to most of the old deer-stealer's greater characters, and had had the lesser ones in his employ for a lifetime, so great is his familiarity with every virtue, tendency and idiosyncrasy of all. The effects of this close friendship show themselves in ordinary conversation, and a few minutes intimately spent with Dean Southwick are indeed noteworthy if he fails to flavor his remarks with a short, spicy and always appropriate Shakespearean quotation, a habit which lends a peculiar charm to his conversation.

—Boston Transcript.

This is the same Dr. Southwick that is coming to Antigonish on March 20.

THE PROVISION made last year by the Dominion Government for old age annuities, under the direction of Sir Richard Cartwright, who is credited with evolving the Canadian measure, will be fully explained to the public at a meeting to be held in the Celtic Hall on Monday evening next by Rev. W. C. Lane, agent for Nova Scotia for Canadian Government Annuities. In our advertising columns is an announcement of the meeting and its purpose. The scheme has many provisions, and it needs to be thoroughly elaborated in order that all its details may be clearly grasped. The reverend gentleman who has been commissioned to place the matter before the people of Nova Scotia was one of the chaplains who accompanied the Canadian contingents to South Africa during the Boer War, and is therefore known, by reputation at least, to our readers. He is an earnest speaker, and he tells his story so eloquently that the hearer cannot but be convinced that the Canadian Government has hit upon the right plan to educate our people to the wisdom of providing for old age, which the independent annuity is admittedly well calculated to do. All who can attend should do so.

HYMENEAL.—A very pretty marriage ceremony was solemnized at Mount St. Mary's, Bailey's Brook, on the 7th inst., the contracting parties being Miss Sarah McGillivray of Lismore, and Mr. Dan. H. McCarthy, of River Inhabitants, C. B. The bride was assisted by her cousin, Miss Margaret F. McDougall, of Antigonish, while Mr. Dan. McKinnon of Ardness did like honors for the groom. Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Dr. McNiel. The large number of valuable and useful presents received testified to the popularity of the young couple. Amidst showers of rice, they took the east-bound train for their future home.

The marriage took place at Mulgrave, on Feb. 7th, of Mr. Francis DeGoate and Miss Sadie O'Neil of Grosvenor. Rev. D. McIntosh, P. P., performed the service. The groom was supported by Mr. William Tate, and the bride by her sister, Miss Charlotte O'Neil. After the marriage the happy couple, accompanied by a number of their friends, in twelve teams gayly decorated for the occasion, drove to the home of the bride at Grosvenor where a sumptuous repast

was served. The many presents received show the esteem in which both bride and groom were held by their many friends.

A THOROUGH test of the coal and shale properties at Big Marsh, Ant., is to be made at last. Mr. T. J. Sears, of Antigonish, and a number of associates are confident that these properties are valuable in mineral wealth and are preparing to prove that their opinions are well founded. This week they are placing a calyx drill in the areas and boring will be made at a number of points. If necessary they will go down over a thousand feet. For the past score of years these areas have been prospected by different parties, but all the work done has been practically surface work, yet many indications of coal have been found and also some small seams of good burning coal have been located. There is at least one large bank of shale in sight, which at one time was burning for quite a period. From all these conditions the present controllers of the property are naturally hopeful, and are going to expend a considerable sum in proving that their judgment is good. The people of the County, at least a large majority of them, also are confident that the district is rich in mineral wealth, and are anxious that the two Governments should aid in discovering our natural resources.

ON MONDAY evening, February 7th, at 8 p. m. in the League of the Cross Hall at New Glasgow there was a temperance convention of the members of the League of the Cross Branches of Thorburn, Pictou, Westville and New Glasgow, together with their respective Ladies' Auxiliaries. About three hundred people, comprising the most steadfast promoters of total abstinence, were present; the attendance would have been much larger only for the disagreeable weather. The members of the Westville and Pictou Branches came on the local train, which was held for the return trip until 10:30; the Thorburn Branch came by special train. The Convention was organized by the resident representative of the Grand Council, Grand 2nd Vice President, Mr. N. H. Chadwick, who, in inviting the different Branches to assemble together, announced that the Convention was for the purpose of promoting the cause of Catholic Total Abstinence, and for furthering sociability amongst the members of the Pictou County Branches. A well-selected programme was rendered, each Branch contributing two items to the programme. Temperance addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers J. D. McLeod and J. N. McLennan and by the Grand Officer. The Presidents of the different Branches and Presidents of the Ladies' Auxiliaries were seated on the platform. All the former spoke encouragingly of their respective branches. Temperance remarks were also given by Mr. John Connolly and Mr. John T. Smith of the New Glasgow Branch. Interspersed with the speeches was the musical part of the programme. Mr. Harry McGirr of the New Glasgow Branch was Chairman of the meeting. The Convention closed at 10:30 p. m., after which refreshments were served by the members of the New Glasgow Branch. It is hoped and expected that the Convention will do a large amount of good in this locality.—Com.

It is understood that the minerals and mining rights in the properties in the iron ore district at Arisaig which were bonded to Halifax capitalists have now been sold to S. M. Brookfield of Halifax.

His LORDSHIP Bishop Cameron yesterday celebrated the 53rd anniversary of his birthday. On Tuesday afternoon a reception in honor of the Reverend Sisters and pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Mt. St. Bernard's Convent. The hall was tastily decorated for the occasion. Quite a number of friends were present, among them nearly all the clergy of the Town, and also the Rev. Mother Provincial, the Rev. Superiors of the Convents of Whitney Pier, Pictou and New Glasgow. A program, which showed great care in its preparation, and which reflects the highest credit on the devoted religious in charge, was beautifully rendered. It consisted of vocal and instrumental music of the usual high character and also of drill work interspersed by suitable dialogues by the "Rainbow Band," a group of little girls, which was particularly admired. The address was read in fine style by Miss Blagdon; it was a piece of rare poetic beauty, unsurpassed, in our opinion, by any previous effort of its Reverend Author, whose excellent taste in this respect is so well known. To do justice to it, it should be published. It reviewed the life of His Lordship, through the long years of his priestly and episcopal life, and closed by wishing him many years as chief pastor of the diocese. At the conclusion of the address His Lordship was presented with a beautiful floral offering. His Lordship replied briefly. He thanked the Reverend Sisters and pupils for the splendid program they had presented. He referred to several incidents in his life as an officer of the Church militant; he dwelt upon the life of grace that was at the disposal of all by fidelity to her laws, and also spoke words of commendation and encouragement to both teachers and pupils. The many friends of the venerable prelate will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying good health, and THE CASKET joins with them all in wishing him ad multos annos.

Among the Advertisers. Choice salt herring and dry cod, best in the market.—Haley's Market. The lady who lost her fur muff can have same by calling at the store of Chisholm, Sweet & Co., and paying for this adv. Just arrived, and for sale, 40 half barrels No. 1 herring, pickled cod, boneless strip cod by the box, at MacGillivray & MacDonald's.

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the late William Chisholm (Carriemooch), Marystown, Ant. Co., on Monday, Feb. 21st '10 commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon: 2 Milch Cows; 1 Horse, 2 years old, weight about 1500 lbs; 1 Pig, 6 months old; 1 Tip cart; 1 Grinding Stone; 1 Truck wagon; 1 Plough; 1 Harrow; 1 Cross cut Saw; 1 Up and Down Saw-mill gear; 1 Chair; 4 Milk cans; 1 Finishing fork, with tackles and pulleys; 1 High roller; 20 Tons Hay; 5 Tons Straw; 40 Bushels Potatoes; 25 Bushels Oats; besides a lot of Household Furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Stoves, Carpets, Window Blinds, Crockeryware, etc. TERMS: All sums under \$5, cash; notes at 7 months; with approved security for all sums over \$5. JOHN R. McDONALD, Auctioneer.

Hay for Sale

One hundred tons Hay for Sale. App. 7 to C. E. REED, Pugwash, N. S.

Co-operative Insurance

ON THE morning of the Seed Fair, March 1st, at 10 o'clock a meeting will be held in the Celtic Hall to consider the plan of Co-operative Fire Insurance For Farmers. All who are interested in this movement are invited to attend, particularly the Directors of the Farmers' Association and all who signed the lists. The scheme for providing Fire Insurance for Farmers will be discussed and all information possible will be given in the matter. ALEX. McDONALD, Sec. Ant. Co. Farmers' Assn.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT

The Gregory farm at Antigonish Harbor contains three hundred acres, with first class buildings. Easy terms. Possession May 1st next. Apply to MRS. GREGORY, Court St., Antigonish. Or to the undersigned. F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., January 25th, 1910.

Auction Sale.

To be sold at public auction on Friday, Feb. 18th, at the store lately owned by J. McMillan & Co., the following household furniture: Chamber suits, Extension Dining Table and One Half dozen Chairs, Rug Parlor Suit, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Beds and Mattresses, Carpets, B. Beds, Curtains and Pictures; stands, Lamps and other ware too numerous to mention. TERMS CASH. Sale begins at 1 p. m. F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.

WANTED

One first class wheelwright, and one first class carriage blacksmith. Steady work and good wages. F. N. BLAKE & CO., Pictou, N. S.

NOTICE.

Applications for the offices of Policeman and Inspector of Licenses of the Town of Antigonish, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday, the 19th day of February, Instant, from persons qualified to fill said offices. By order. D. C. CHISHOLM, Town Clerk. Dated Town Office, February 9, 1910

FIFTH ANNUAL Seed Fair

of the Ant. Co.'y Farmers' Assoc. will be held in Celtic Hall Antigonish ON Tuesday March 1st, 1910 For the sale and exchange of various classes of Seeds. A seed separator is in operation at Fair's mill, where exhibitors can have their seeds cleaned. ALEX. McDONALD, Secretary Ant. Co. Farmers' Association

GREAT STOCK-TAKING AND BLIZZARD SALE

of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS, REEFERS, FUR COATS, UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, OVERSHOES, STUB PROOF RUBBERS, ETC., ETC.

Our profit is lost sight of. Get it down, but one such chance a year 20 to 33 per cent off on Suits and Overcoats 33 to 50 per cent off on all odds and ends.

We have been taking inventory and cleaning house; found many broken lots in men's, boys' and children's clothing, boots, shoes, etc. Never cleaned a closet yet, but that you found something you had lost track of; so in store keeping, stock-taking brings to light many little things, and make prominent many important facts. We're going to right the matter with our BLIZZARD SALE, going to right them with very low prices, prices so low that every garment in these broken lines will be sold. Now is your opportunity. This is the plain truth, plainly put. Get here soon if you want first choice. No deception, goods back up our ad. TRY US.—Slim purses will grow fat at this sale.

Palace Clothing Company

Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

Just Received

One Car Gold Coin Flour One Car Royal Household Flour One Car P. E. Island Oats.

Also a large stock of

Corn Meal, Chop Feed, Bran and Midlings.

Get our prices before purchasing.

Still on hand a few

Horse Rugs, Sleigh Bells and Skates

which we offer for cash at bargain prices.

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

An Easy Way to Buy an Unusually Good Piano

Here's a piano with all the good points of inside and outside construction multiplied and the weak points eliminated. A piano as perfect in richness of tone, strength of construction and beauty of finish as a lifetime of observation of the best features in the best pianos can make it. Because the manufacturer is making a large number of these exceptional pianos exclusively for us—according to our specification—we are able to sell it at an exceptional price— \$350.00 And to let you pay for it at the rate of \$15 down and \$9 per month. The first payment brings the music of this fine instrument into your home, after that you will scarcely notice the small monthly payments. WRITE US NOW

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Organ Co. 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. ALSO AMHERST, NEW GLASGOW, SYDNEY, GLACE BAY, MONCTON

RAW FURS Wanted.

Highest Prices, Honest Assortment and the quickest returns in North America. Send your collections to D. P. McNEILL 89 Dupont St., Brooklyn, N. Y. No duty on Raw Furs. We pay express charges. SEWING MACHINES. For more than 25 years Singer Sewing Machines have been recognized as maintaining the highest standard of excellence. Easy running, it has no equal for light or heavy work. Sold on easy terms. Also orders taken for foot spinning wheels. S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigonish

FARM FOR SALE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 1st March, 1910, for the lease of the farm on which he resides at Grant, commonly known as the Arty Farm, contains 50 acres of good land, about 10 acres under hardwood; is fenced all around with wire; well watered; has an orchard of 50 trees; and is about three miles from Town of Antigonish. School and post office each within five minutes' walk. Good house and barn on the farm. Highest or any tender necessarily accepted. D. H. MCKINNON North Grant, Jan. 24, 1910.

Stationary and Marine Engines

I wish to advise the readers of the Casket that the Fraser Machine & Motor Co. of New Glasgow have appointed me their agent for Antigonish County. I shall be pleased to call upon or correspond with any one interested in Marine or Stationary Gas Engines. JOHN E. FALT, Antigonish