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THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

No one seems to have noticed that the plan for the reform of the House of Lords which was put forward by that House is identical with the proposals of John Stuart Mill, the philosopher of Liberalism.

The Finanzchronik, a German organ published in London, immediately before the British elections warned the German people that, however the elections might go, a reform in British tariff policy will be made within a measurable space of time.

Mr. Lloyd George declares that never since the termination of the Napoleonic wars were the army and navy so fit as they are to-day, and that if the German navy, in some moment of madness, were to attack the British navy, the German navy would soon find itself at the bottom of German ocean.

Coleridge remarks that when unbelievers say that the mysteries of the Christian religion are "contrary to right reason," they should say, contrary to wrong understanding. Right reason teaches us to accept much that our mind is too limited to understand, even in the natural sciences as well as in religion.

Sir G. Trevelvan, in his Early Years of Fox, remarks that it is "a marked trait in the character of the people of Britain" to be "so contentious in their instincts that they will always take sides on every question from a European war to a trumped up claim for an estate," and "the number of those who espouse the cause of a litigant or a prisoner is determined not so much by the strength of his case as by the length of time during which it has been before the public." What is peculiar is that Trevelyan does not seem ashamed of this disputations and factious temper, which, by the way, is even more noticeable in the Americans.

Lord Welby replies in the Contem porary Review to Lord Revelstoke's statements concerning British finance He points out that Consols are now only 24 per cents and that 24 per cents at 83 are equivalent to 3 per cents at 100. In 1853, a prosperous year, 3 per cent Consols were at 95. From 1857 to 1875 they averaged from 92 to 93. Thus, the present price of Consols is better than it was in 1853 when Gladstone had charge of the finances, or he again was Minister of Finance and afterwards Prime Minister. He also shows that if British railway stocks have depreciated this is largely due to the fact that, in the ten years between 1897-1907, their working expenses increased 44 per cent from rise in prices of materials and in wages), while their gross earnings increased by £28,000,000, so that the net earnings only increased by £1,200,000, at expenditure was increased by £161,-000,000: thus the increase in the net receipts gives only a fraction more than 24 per cent on the added capital. So that of course an investor will not offer as much for railway stock as he used to do. Again he says that, of 3000 million pounds (averaging 5 per cent) at least one half is invested in in foreign countries.

by Professor Hosback, which is based on the researches of the best British scholars, and which has just been translated into English, says that "the Reformation robbed the people of the institutions which had helped them in their time of need." One of the results of the Reformation was the depression of the smaller landowners into a laboring class, as the enclosures proceeded apace. Then at a later period the Liberal political economy taught, as Cobbet put it, that "the fewer poor devils you can serew the products out of, the richer the nation is." Professor Hosback advocates a system of small farmers with a fixed tenure. The town-seeking laborer must be brought back to the land, and the only motive that can move him is the prospect of ultimately acquiring the ownership. One plan after another of reorganizing agriculture on the lives of industrial reform has failed : "a distribution of landed property will reunite the laborer to the land." Professor Hosback hails the approach of Protection as the dawn of a brighter day, and above all, as the establishment of a more stable condition of things. The book is introduced by a preface from Mr. Sydney Webb. It will serve the policy of Mr. Balfour-

The religions of ancient Grence and Rome at the period of their highest influence drew their strength everywhere from the belief in the supernatural, and it has been observed that their decay dated from, and progressed pari passu with, the decay of this belief. And when their belief in the supernatural did decay, and consequently, their religion, what crumbled and went to pieces. Rome especially, though her religion was not Christian, affords us a striking objectlesson. - As soon as her divinities were set aside, the social organism began to languish. Race - suicide, above all, proved deadly: family life became corrupt: marriage was no longer regarded in the old-time light; the old stock began to die out; thousands of foreigners poured in; Rome was de Romanized, then tottered and fell. Moreover, Romans themselves recognized the evil, but did not, and perhaps could not, apply the proper remedy, namely, the restoration of belief in the supernatural as held by those that we hear of to-day. The 'so - called leges Julia et Papia holding out rewards to the married and parents." What was the result? checked; the Romans "despised rewards, the penalties they audaciously defied." Such is the lesson of history.

pear, from government statistical statements, to be increasing," says then he became aware how false his Father Ketcham in a letter to the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, is that a more careful census of the Iudian population is taken now than formerly. Of the 300,000 Indians now claimed by the United States a very large percentthan it was during the years in which age do not have a drop of Indian blood in their veins and are accounted as Indians solely on the ground that they have tribal rights which have been acquired by adoption or intermarriage; in reality they are of white or negro blood. . . Disease, whiskey, and the vices of the white man have done much to exterminate the Indian. The remnant must capidly disappear because of the ever increasing custom of inter-marriage with whites. . the same time that their capital It is safe to say, generally speaking, that the full blood Indians are decreasing in number, and that the mixed bloods are increasing; that the Indian race, in all probability, a century hence, will have few, if any, representatives in the United States." In whatever part of the world we look, the investments abroad, amounting to amongst civilized or uncivilized peoples, history seems to have taken the same course. Of the Australian powerful tribes linger on. . . All And this is only one of the grave evils

"One reason that the Indians ap-

everywhere give place to to the new." So one authority states.

Gladstone remarks of Macaulay: different excellencies in works of different classes. The subtle gifts of rhetoric, the magic work of poetry, they are not severely cross-examined upon the possession of historic attributes to which they do not pretend. We do not hold an Aeneid or a Paradise Lost bound to the veracity of an annalist; we do not look to Burke or Sheridan for an accurate and balanced representation of the acts of Warren Hastings. But rhetoric is not confined to speeches, nor poetry to metre. Both of these elements are found in the prose of Macaulay; and if they are most attractive they are also perilous allies in the business of the historian and the critic. That William, that Burnet, that Milton should have personal embellishment much beyond their due, is no intolerpeasant proprietorship and tariff able evil. But the case becomes far more grievous when a great historian impelled by his headstrong and headlong imagination, traduces alike individuals and classes [and nations] and hurls them info a hot and flaming Inferno of his own. . . Persons appearing at first sight to have so little in common as Marlborough, Claverhouse, and Penn are brought into one and the same category of invective and condemnation by a common hostility to William of happened? These ancient states Orange or sympathy with James II. The link which binds together the counts of the indictment against the Anglican clergy is that they were

What Newman calls the Protestant Tradition is dying hard, but it is dying nevertheless, so much so that to-day it hardly pays to refurbish the rusty old weapon; intelligent Protestants are tired of it, and fully realize that Catholics can be as good and honest as themselves. But what is strange about the case is that some folly of bolstering a religious cause, above all others, with slander and boomerang, and eventually injure the cause for which they were devised. Poppaca were passed inflicting We have a striking instance of this in penalties on the single or childless and | the case of a recent convert to the Catholic Church, Dr. Albert Von Raville, professor of history in the Tacitus tells us: The evil was not University of Halle. In the story of Holy Church," he tells as that the first Catholic theological work that he read was "The Old and the New Faith " by Professor George Reinhold of the University of Vienna, and that notions of Catholicity had been. He

"Everything was quite different from - at times diametrically opposed to-what I had conceived it to be. . . I perceived that the teachers, pastors, heologians to whom I owed my knowledge knew nothing about Catholicism, yet had not besitated to criticize it derogatively and pour out he vials of their sarcasm over it My whole scientific sense revolted. If they had inveighed against abuses, extravagances of teaching cropping up here and there, if they had conlemned superstitious practices found amongst some uneducated Catholic classes, I should not have found fault with them, but they had no right to caricature the Church as such and her official body of doctrine."

A CURIOUS PLEA.

H.

The alleged moral superiority of stuff as dreams are made of." Facts prove this up to the hilt, and facts are stubborn things. We have already made some reflections on race-suicide. and pointed out, on Protestant authority, where this destroyer of British Over-sea communities, and not | natives "only a few remanents of the | nations is committing its ravages,

Maoris will soon be following. The and godless schools are perhaps Pacific Islanders are departing child- equally menacing. Divorce is increasare descending to the grave. Old races | not checked in the United States, the future of Protestantism in that great republic is far from promising. Cardinal Gibbons stated, some months ago, that the number of divorces In Macaulay all history is scenic granted there, between 1887 and 1906, . He was a poet as well as a averaged nearly 50,000 a year. And rhetorican. . . Now, we look for what are we to say of that other more radical evil, the godless schools? Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, pastor of the Chambers-Wylle Presbyterian Church, are loved for their own sake; and | Philadelphia, predicted last year that, "on account of the parochial school, the Catholic Church is to become the universal or the conquering Church of America's future." And only the other day Bishop Burgess (Episcopalian) declared, at Brooklyn, N. Y., that the religious paralysis, so much in evidence in the Anglican Church, is due to godless schools. Quebec, needless to say, is yet free from these terrible evils, but let that fair Province beware of the "angel visits" of the zealous and enlightened Baptists.

Now, let us take up a recent publication by Herder and Co., namely, Kirchliches Handbuch. This publication contains a mass of information bearing on the organization and activities of the various churches in Germany. The comparisons made therein are fair, because in every case we are dealing with the conduct of Germans. Let us, then, consider facts and figures as regards three subjects which have a very distinct bearing on the question of morality-illegitimate births, suicides, and divorces.

Examining the figures which relate to the first of these heads, we find that in the space of ten years - between 1896 and 1905-the average number of illegitimate births was for the whole Empire 8.77 per cent. In Prussia, where Catholicity is very vigorous, the rate fell to 7.40 per cent., and it is in the Catholic districts-the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia, both containing a large industrial population, that the proportion of illegitimacy was lowest. In the Rhenish Provinces the rate was 3.80 per cent., and in Westphalia 2.64 per cent., whilst the great Protestant centres are above the average. Pomerania, for instance, reckons no fewer than 10.17 per cent. of illegitimates, Saxony, 10,44, and Berlin as many as 15.61 per preachers cannot understand the cent. Going farther into details we find that in the more exclusively Catholic districts the moral tone their fathers. However, they did try misrepresentation - cannot see that stands highest, even according to remedies, and they were similar to such methods are bound to prove a Protestant official statistics. In the city of Treves, for example, the proportion of illegitimate births, is but 3 per cent., in Coblentz, 2.9 per cent., Aix-la-Chapelle, 2.5, and in the city of Munster, which is called German Rome, the rate is as low as 2.2 per cent., a figure which, in this respect, his conversion, entitled, "Back to gives to Munster the place of honour in the whole German Empire.

> The situation is still more creditable to Catholics when we examine the figures relating to suicide. Not all the German States supply particulars as to the religious profession of the victims of suicide. In Prussia, Bavaria, and Alsace - Lorraine this information is recorded, and as these three countries contain about ninetenths of the total number of Catholics in Germany, we have a sufficiently wide basis of comparison. Between the years 1891 and 1900 there were in Prussia 93 suicides for every million of Catholics: for every million of Protestants the number of suicides was 247. In Bavaria the figures during the same period were Catholic suicides, 93, Protestant suicides, 210for every million of the respective communions; and in Alsace-Lorraine the relative proportion was 98 Catholics and 234 Protestants per million. It will be seen that in the three countries the proportion of suicidal deaths in the two denominations is about the same, and in each country Protestant populations is only "such very much in favour of Catholics. Inquiring into the causes of so striking a difference in the prevalence of suicide amongst the two religious bodies, many Protestant publicists frankly attributed the greater immunity of Catholies to the salutary influence of the confessional.

We will not wait to consider the and ignorance will come up next.

The History of English Agriculture | the Tasmanians are gone, and the that threaten our civilization; divorce statistics on divorce, for in that respect the moral superiority of Catholics, as might be expected, is less. The Australian natives as surely ling, in leaps and bounds; and if it is still more apparent. We may, however, repeat that we have selected Germany in order to institute a fair comparison; for then the people under consideration are of one nationality and live under similar conditions, and therefore the difference in their morality must be due to the religion that they profess. And if we would make fair comparisons elsewhere also, we should find that Catholics would have no reason to blush. The other day Scotland's greatest newspaper, The Scotsman, deplored the declining birth rate of its country, and declared that Scotland no longer possesses "a united, a national church," which would be needful in order to cope with the evil. And we cannot wonder at The Scotsman's note of warning when we recall that, during the year 1908, 1368 civil marriages were performed in Glasgow alone. It would be a pity, we may add, if irreligion would rain the national life of the brave, sturdy, and efficient Scots, for there is more than fancy in the estimate made of them by the famous French writer, Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet) when he describes them as "the bone and sinew of the Empire."

> What is the cause of this state of affairs? Religious indifference. America, apart from the Catholic body, has quite a reputation for this virtue. England is, perhaps, in a worse condition still, and so, perhaps, is Germany. Look at the statistics for Schleswig - Holstein, published recently by the Consistory of Kiel. These two districts are the most Protestant portions of the Empire, the Catholics forming less than three per Catholics forming less than three per cent, of a population of over a million and a half. The Consistory publishes figures which show that only five per cent, of the people attend the Sunday services; and the number of theolo-gical students in the University of Kiel has fallen from 106 in 1890 to only

> In view of these facts and figures is it not ridiculous that a few Baptists hereabouts should waste their shekels and their zeal in vain attempts at the conversion of Quebec, where none of these evils are to be found to any alarming extent? Would they not be better employed in efforts to remove the cause of what Harold Bolce terms volcanic transformations in current (religious) thought and conduct.' But unfortunately they cannot remove those causes; their very principles render that impossible. They, or any other sect, cannot consistently dictate orthodoxy, either to rationalistic ministers, or to the universities; and their ministrations in Quebec, even if successful, would only introduce there the same chaotic state of belief and the same waning morality that we witness elsewhere. We respectfully recommend to the unco guid the following bit of relentless logic from the St. John Sun (Protes'ant)

> "The original essence of Protestantism was protest against clerical authority, against the claim of Popeand priests to the right and power to interpret the Scriptures, and to impose their interpretation in the form of a dogma upon the laity. It was a revolt against ecclesiastical autocracy.
>
> — a declaration of the right of the individual to read and to think for himself (in matters of religion) and to come to his own conclusions, Its essence was the principle that the honest convictions of the individual are for him the right and the truth. Obviously, then, Protestant churches arregate to themselves the same authority against which they revolted, when they in turn set up fixed standards of dogma, and hise 'Heresy!' at those who venture to disagree. And the so-called Higher Critics themselves play the Pope when they set up their criticism as a thing of authority and call upon their less learned brethern to bow down and worship it.

> "There is no tenable middle ground between the absolute spiritual unth-ority claimed by the Roman Catholic Church and the full admission of the Sovereignity of the individual under-standing. Catholicism at least is faultlessly logical. Granting its premises—a divinely appointed and inspired, and hence infallible Church. -you must admit its conclusions to the attermost. But a Protestantism founded on the denial of infallibility in any human agency and yet imposing standards of Biblical Interpretation and religious beliefs, is obviously illogical. In so far as it hampers individual freedom of thought and expression in its congregations, so far it returns towards the place it set out from, - so far it nullifies the force of the original protest.

The question of Catholic illiteracy

MEMBER OF WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM TELL OF CUSTOMS AND RELIGION OF NIPPONESE.

The University of Wisconsin base-ball team made the longest trip ever made by a college team, when its members recently journeyed a distance of over seven thousand miles to Japan, at the invitation of Keio University, of Tokyo, to participate in a series of Tokyo, to participate in a series of games with them. It is interesting to note that out of the party of fifteen that made the trip, four were practical

Catholics, including Dr. Charles Mc-Carthy, the faculty representative. We found that the Japanese were wonderful baseball players. They were trained to the minute and had mas-

trained to the minute and had mas-tered every detail of the game. Great interest, too, was manifested by the people. Crowds of from 20,000 to 25,-000 came to see us play. They filed into the ball park si-lently, took their seats on the queer flat bleachers, and sat through the en-tire contest without uttering a sound. The dress of the spectalors was also The dress of the spectators was also alien to all our experiences. It consisted of loose fitting kimonas that flapped about their bare brown legs as they walked; and on their feet they wore clumsy wooden gaiters. Out of a series of eight games we lost four a series of eight games we lost four.

Baseball, however, was not the only thing that interested us. There was the Japanese life, the manners, society, psychology and religion of the people. The religion of Japan of to-day is a mixture of Shintoism and Buddhism, with the slightest trace of Christianity. The latter is so slight as not to be in any way distinctive.

Buddhism was introduced into Japan many centuries ago. It teaches that on death the soul of man enters some animal or other person. On the other hand, Shintoism teaches that at death the soul goes into that of a god, and this mal at the soul goes into that of a god, and this mal at the soul goes into that of a god, and this god watches over the hearth. This conflict was remedied by compromising the two forms, and the religion of the land now teaches that upon death the soul goes into an animal or another human being, and stays there for one hundred years, then is trans-formed into a god.

Every household in Japan has its altar and gods. These gods are the spirits of the ancestors of the family. At each death a memorandum on a small wooden tablet is hung up in the home, and this represents the god, whose spirit hovers about and guards the actions of the family. At each meal, food is set out for the spirits of meat, food is set out for the spirits of the gods. The incense, or odor of the food, ascends and this appeases the gods for the family shortcomings. Whenever the gods become displeased with any action of the family, they bring disaster down upon the people, Hence the people strive to do what they consider just and right, and a they consider just and right, and a restraint is not upon wrong doing. Still, the greatest evil of Japan

flourishes just because of this desire to please the gods. It is one of the sacred duties there to preserve the home-stead. Therefore, whenever the title becomes endangered, it is considered proper for the head of the family to dispose of a daughter, as a chattel, to the government, for a term of three to five years, and for a consideration of perhaps \$75 or \$100; and the government in turn leases these young girls for purposes of prostitution. With the money thus secured, the father is enabled to pay his debt and the daughter is supposed to be doing something noble.

The Japanese have no set form of worship or ritual that would correspond to our Mass. They have temples which are built in honor of their gods. On feast days they go to these temples and make offerings to the gods. (There is no day such as our Sunday in the Japanese calendar.) These temples are unique in structure. They are only one story in height and the in-teriors are dark. Great care is exercised in building them; the finest carvings, the richest tapestries and most elaborate gold decorations are

Nicko is the Japanese Mecca; it is here that the most beautiful temples of Japan are located, also the sacred bridge. This sacred bridge is one of the wonders of Japan. The tradition is that it was built many hundred vears ago by a ferocious dragon. A Japanese priest was passing that way, when he came to the mountain torrent and could not get across. During the night, however, the dragon built the bridge and the priest was enabled to cross in the morning.

This bridge is closed on either end by

a gate and no one is supposed to cross. Not knowing this, I once ventured over the gate onto the bridge. The Japanese in our party became very much alarmed with the fear that the gods would strike me dead, and begged me to come off the bridge. This I did, greatly to their relief and the amuse-

ment of our party. Christianity was first introduced into the homes of these little brown men 460 years ago, by the Jesuits, under Xavier, who landed at Kayoshina in 1549. Catholicity appealed to the Japanese. By 1581 the Jesuits had upwards of two hundred churches and had controlled to the second to had converted twelve kings and many powerful lords. For a while, every-thing was peaceful and harmonious. Catholicity was adopted as the state religion, and in 1585 a Japanese religi-ous embassy was sent to Rome. Affairs were not destined to go on smoothly for the new faith, however. In the year 1586, while Nobunaga was ruling the Jepanese, a change came It was started by Nobunaga, a bloodthirsty monarch; and his successor was of a like mind as regard Christianity. In 1587, Hideyoshi, then

friendly. He allowed them to enter a nd carry on their missionary work undisturbed for some time. Sudden ly Hideyoshi declared that the Catholics were his enemies and inaugurated a terrible persecution to rid his country of every one who professed the new

This ruler died in 1858 and the missionaries hoped for toleration, but it was not to come. Iyelyasu, his sucwas not to come. Iyelyasu, his suc-cessor, led the Christians to believe that he was their friend, until he solidly established his power, when he began persecutions which nearly ended in the uprooting of the faith in Japan. Of this period, one historia n says: "The strictest and most far-reaching system of inquisition wa introduced by the government ins order to extirpate every postule of faith from the soil." In the first place everyone had to send in a certificate to the government from a Buddhist, which guaranteed that he was not a

"Efumi," or the trampling under toot the picture of the Virgin Mary or of the crucifix, was required of all that had become Christians. All books that had any reference or bearing on Chris-tianity, or even mentioned God, were destroyed, statues and holy pictures were prohibited. An elaborate set of laws were put into force regarding the running down and punishment of Christians. Above all of this, all seaport towns were closed to the outside world, thereby cutting off all outside influence. The tyrant thought that he had made his victory sweeping that he had made his victory sweeping and decisive.

Now comes the most interesting Now comes the most interesting part of my story. Over three hundred and fifty years after the terrible persecutions. Japan again opened her doors to the outside world (about 1855). Limited toleration was established, and, to the surprise of the Japanese authorities, over five thousand Japanese in the southern part of the idend came out and professed Catho. island came out and professed Catho-licity. Cut off from all outside aid, the spark of faith had I ved in the breasts of these people, and was not detected by the most diligent and

penetrating search of its enemies.

DAVID J. FLANAGAN,
Madison, Wis., Jan. 28.

The Pope Remembers Old Friends.

The Pope remembers old friends and when he knows that some person he is acquainted with is in Rome, he never fails to grant an audience. A few days ago a sailing vessel from Malta was shipwrecked on the Roman coast. Four men of the crew were drowned and the remaining seven swam ashore and were rescued with great difficulty by some shepherds.

The master and mate were injured and they were conveyed to one of the hospitals in Rome. The Pope read about the shipwreck in the newspapers, and the name of one of the men sounded familiar to him.

"I think that I must have known this man called Rugier in Venice, where he used to come on a schooner from Malta," said the Pope to his secretary, "and I would like to see

An audience was arranged and Rugier, the mate, went op to the Vatican. The Pope kept him over an hour in his private library, heard the

hour in his private library, heard the story of the shipwreck and presented him with a gold medal.

"I saw your Holiness in Venice once years ago," said the mate.

"To be sure," answered the Pope.

"I remembered your name and the vow you told me about, the vow you made when you were shipwrecked once before. Do you still keep it?"

"Yes, your Holiness, and I have increased it now," answered the man, He then told the Pope that he ascribed his rescue to a repetition of

ascribed his rescue to a repetition of

his old vow, namely that he would fast on bread and water twice every week for the rest of Lis life "But you already tasted twice every week for the other vow and now you

well have to eat bread and water on four days out of seven," exclaimed the Pope; then he added: "You are an old man and it is cruel to starve yourself, so I prohibit you from keeping both vows.

The seaman expostulated. He said a bargain was a bargain, and as God had saved his life he was bound to fulfil his promises. The Pope insisted. He tried to convince the seaman that the vow was not binding, as it was too hard for a man of his age, but realiz-ing that it was useless to argue the point, he had a regular brief of dispensation drawn out there and then, signed and sealed it in due form and he handed it to the seaman, saying:

"If you do not obey this, you will be excommunicated, and this exempts you from fasting."

The seaman then bowed his head

and promised to obey.

Be Ready to Cure Horse Ailments.

Because a farmer has to work with his horses and have their services nearly every day in the year, it is ab-solutely necessary that he be posted on their common ailments and know how to treat their injuries.

A horse owner should determine to be his own veterinary, at least in the ordinary cases. Little things happen too frequently to horses to be all the time depending on others. It is inconvenient as well as expensive to go for a horse doctor when a horse goes large or there is a swelling to reduce lame or there is a swelling to reduce or a wire cut to heal.

It is not out of place to suggest, as we have frequently done before, that it is wise to have such a thoroughly good and reliable horse remedy as Kendall's Spavin Cure constantly on

tianity. In 1587, Hideyoshi, then ingloriously ruling, had the mission churches in Kyoto, Osaka and Sokai destroyed and suppressed the priests.

In 1591, several Franciscan monks came to the island from the Philippines. They held a consultation with Hideyoshi, and he appeared to ba

the horse.

In this connection, we want to com-In this connection, we want to commend to our readers an excellent little book called "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." This book and Kendall's Spavin Cure ought always go together. The book is a wonderful little compendium of horse knowledge. It gives symptoms, describes diseases suggest proper treatment. diseases, suggest proper treatment.

the ailment and the cure together and this applies not merely to one ailment but to most of the common troubles of book can be had free at the drug store where Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold or it may be secured by writing to the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, at Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A., if you enclose a two cent stamp to pay

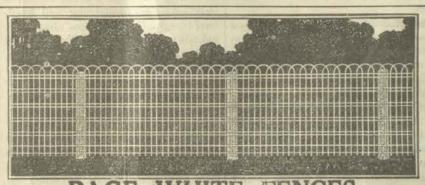
"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth "That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad-looking man.

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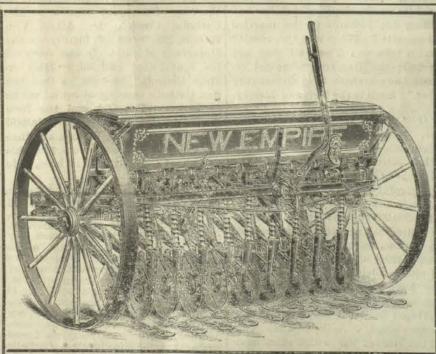


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It certain districts a homesteader in good

his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interio."

THE FIELD MARSHAL'S ROSARY.

By Ellis Schrieber, in The Ave Maria.

In the year 1848 Count Ridetzky, the Austrian fieldmarshal, at the head of a brave army, inflicted a series of defeats on the Piedmontese. The victory of Custozza decided the issue of the campaign; but, in spite of their brilliant success, the Austrians had much to suffer. They were exhausted with the fatigues of the campaign; the population of Lombardy, into which Rudetzky pursued the enemy, were hostile to them; and the Pied-montese soldiery often ventured upon raids, in the hope of carrying off some provisions, of which they stood in sore need, or for the sake of covering their retreat. These skirmishes, slight but annoying, took place almost every day, entailing losses on both sides.

One day an Austrian reconnoitering party was attacked by Piedmontese sharpshooters. Several men fell, and, after the enemy was driven off, one wounded Austrian was laid on the turf by the roadside. The army chaplain who happened to be with the party, instantly came forward; and he had just left the side of the dying man when the General, Count Radetzky, rode up with his staff, He stopped; and, on being told what had occurred, he dismounted, and, with the kindness which endeared him to his troops, and won for him the title of Father Radetzky, he approached the wounded

'Is there no hope?' he enquired of

the bystanders.
'None at all, your Excellency. Shot through the lungs,' was the reply.
'Is there a priest here?' was the

next question. 'Yes; the chaplain. He has already done what he could for him.'

On hearing this, a gleam of satisfac-tion passed over the features of the General, heightened by the sight of a Rosarv in the grasp of the dying man. It is well known that the Count was a pious Catholic, and that the Rosary was his favorite devotion. Radetzky knelt down by the side of

the soldier, who lay awaiting the last dread summons.
'My son,' he said, have you any wish that I can fulfil for you?'

The soldier—a fine, stalwart man in the prime of life—opened his eyes on hearing his General's voice, and, with a faint, sad smile, murmured:

Must I really die? Yes, my son; I will not deceive you; your hours are numbered. A warrior must not be surprised at this. but must look death bravely in the

'Oh, it is not of myself I think! I have made my peace with Heaven, and am prepared for my last conflict. But my wife and children—'

Two tears rolled down the cheeks of

the dying man, and his voice failed him. He was entering on his last

agony.

Radetzky raised him in the kindest manner, and poured a few drops of brandy between his pallid lips.

'Tell me,' he said again, 'what you wish; and if it is within my power, it

shall be done.

The soldier made a supreme effort. He held out his Rosary, a small silver one, with a cross of peculiar, antique

'If your Excellency,' he gasped would teil my wife' (he gave her name and the village where she lived) that I died in the service of my Emperor. And it you would send her this Rosary? My eldest boy is to have it, as a memorial of his father, that he, too, may serve his Emperor and his country. For the rest, I commend my family to God. May he be their

So saying, he sank back with a groan on the cloak his comrades had rolled up to support his head.

The General looked curiously and with evident emotion at the Rosary, which was of fine workmanship, quite unlike what is generally seen in the hand of a peasant.

'My son,' he said in the gentlest manner, 'where did you get this Rosary?'

'I had it from my father. I believe it was given to him by an officer to whom he rendered some service. I know no more about it, except that he gave it to me when he was dying, and bade me reverence it and say it daily. Radetzky was deeply touched.
'I was that officer,' he said; 'and your father saved my life. He would

not tell me his name. Thank God, I can now pay my debt of gratitude to him in the person of his son! Do not trouble about your wife and children. my man; they shall not want a friend and protector whilst Radetzky lives.'
The poor fellow looked up at his
General with thankfulness and relief.

He tried to articulate a few words; but his strength failed him, and he quietly passed away to the world where strife and warfare are unknown.

His comrades dug a grave; and, while the officers stood around with uncovered heads, they laid him to rest in his last long sleep. Then they returned to the camp. In war there is little time to indulge sentiment. What is one man's lot to-day, is perhaps another's to-morrow.

Radetzky rode to his quarters in silence, serious and surrowful, His thoughts recurred to the past? to the time when he - now the highest mili-tary commander in Austria, on whose breast the Emperor had pinned the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa, which he himself was wearing. — was an insignificant captain, stationed in a remote town. He remembered how one day, when he was riding out, his horse, usually most gentle, proved strangely restive. On leaving the town and pasing into the country, the animal was unmanageable : tossing his head violently from side to side, he set off in a wild gallop, heedless of the voice or hand of his rider, who had no slight difficulty in keeping his seat. It is like the case of the lady on the lin fact, a fresh plunge on the mother was reading a novel and the of office and living at the

part of the horse, over which he had lost all control, would probably fling him on to the rough, stony ground. In his great distress, all Radetzky could do was to commend himself to God and our Blessed Ludy. This he did fervently; and the next moment he saw a man approaching, apparently a farm laborer, who, perceiving the peril of the rider, boldly and advoitly caught the horse by the bridle; and forcitly held down his head, so as to allow time for the captain to spring from the saddle. But it required no little strength to hold the restive horse. He endeavoured to strike his head, and his bloodshot eye had a look of anguish. Suddenly the country-man preceived a smell of burning; putting his fingers into the horse's left ear, he pulled out a twist of still smouldering tow.
'This is what has driven your horse wild, sir,' he said to the captain. 'Poor

brute, some one has played him a cruel trick.

The captain turned white to the lips. He guessed who the miscreant was. That morning, being a strict disciplin-arian, he had administered a sharp rebuke to some of his men, one of whom had taken the reprimand in ill

part. 'But you,' he said, taking his rescuer by the hand, - how can I ever thank you enough? Only for your timely help I might be lying dead by the roadside.'

only done my duty as a Christian.' A duty, my friend, that few would have performed so promptly and so bravely. What is your name, please? And what can I do for you?

'Never mind about my name, sir. I am quite content to have saved the life of one of his Majesty's officers, and a gallant one at that, to judge by

your looks.'
'At least take this Rosary, as a token of my gratitude. I shall never forget this day; and if ever I can be of service to you, come with this Rosary, and ask for Captain Joseph Radetzky. So saying he put the elegant silver Rosary into the man's rough hand.

'I will accept the Rosary with thanks, but I hope I shall not need to call on you for help. I shall keep it carefully, and pray God that, if it be His will, you may do many a brave deed on the battlefield and attain great honors.'

These words now seemed to the field marshal to have been prophetic.

field-marshal to have been prophetic, though he hardly heeded them at the time. He had never seen his rescuer again; and to-day, through the pro-vidence of God, he had met the son of that worthy man, and the sight of that Kosary reminded him of the debt he owed him. Now the time had come to repay that debt, and the white-haired General resolved to do so to the utmost of his power.

Radetzky kept his word. He wrote a letter with his own hand to inform the widow, as gently as possible, of her husband's brave death, assuring her that she and her children should not feel the pinch of poverty, as was often the case when the breadwinner fell in battle. He placed the eldest son, to whom his father's Rosary was duly forwarded, in a military school; and he in his turn became an able officer, who ended his life only too early on the battlefield. The other members of the family were also provided for; and to each was given a silver Rosary, with the request to say it sometimes for their benefactor, the then aged veteran, Radetzky.

Home Training and Temperance.

When a young man is losing his self-control, his moral home rule, through drink, those who suffer first and most are usually his parents. The heartache of parents in such cases is one of the world's evils. Mothers especially, suffer long and keenly, Sam Jones expressed it in crude words when he said to dissipated sons :

You dissipated sons, put a charge of buckshot into your breech-loaders, and while your mother is in the dining room take aim and shoot her through the heart. Don't kill her by inches."
This parental torture does not cease

to be gross injustice on the part of the sons even when it is the natural penalty of parental neglect, as it often is. It is in exceptional cases only that the penalty feature is absent. Parents as well as prodigals must reap as they have sown. I do not refer specially to the care and vigilance required to keep growing boys out of bad company. That is but a small part of it. The soil in which ball habits grow is a nally prepared before the age of ten, years before the boy begins to associate with bad characters. Take, for instance, the case of a mother whose highest object in family rule is to secure a quiet and orderly house when the children are home. If the children are not too noisy or too mischievous she is satisfied. If she can secure that by bribing with sweets, she brites. If coaxing serves the purpose she coaxes. When they do not make their presence venient the children are allowed their own way. To make the home discip-line a means of strengthening the unselfish will, of cleaning the conscience, and of building up character in the children—these are things this particular mother has never thought of. She is a thrifty housewife who like to see things in their places about the house, and she would perhaps be severe in correcting grave moral faults; and yet as to daily moral training she lets the children run wild. The obedience she secures is a selfish obedience. It does not quicken the sense of daty or check the growth of self-will. It makes the satisfaction of desire so habitual in the children that when the tempation to drink comes in the way of the son he has

boy was held by a nurse in the same seat. When the boy wanted to play with the nurse's watch and the nurse refused, he maid a noise that showed both practice and temper. 'Let him have it,' said the mother, without looking. This 'let him have it' was repeated so often that other passengers took an interest in the course of events. At last the boy spied a wasp on the window beside him, and sight and a desire to have, seemed to be in separable in that child. He must have the wasp. The nurse refused. Some passengers cruelly hoped the Some passengers cruelly hoped the mother would repeat her 'let him have it,' Vaguely they felt that some one should suffer for perversion of motherhood. And they were not disappointed. The boy's contention with the nurse became unusually boisterous until the mother explained impatiently, without loosing the thread of the story in the novel. 'Let him have it,' The nurse let him have it, and then the novel reading had to cease tor a time. The cry of real pain is very different from the cry of selfish desire. The mother recognized selfish desire. The mother recognized it at once, and did what she could to lessen the acute pain that comes from a wasp's sting. It is a calamity that happens every day. For years the mother has been saying, in one form or another, 'let him have it,' until sight and selfish desire become a sort of Siamese twins in the child, and drinking or some other form of vice You owe me no thanks, sir. I have inflicts a deadly moral wound.

Connected with the Department of Justice at Ottawa their is an official called the Dominion Parole Officer. His duties require him to make a close study of the inmates of penitentiaries, and in a lecture on the subject he has

'It is of first importance that parents should realize that the most potent factor in the character and destiny of their children, is the lesson of self control and obedience. With-out this, waywardness is sure to follow. Time and again I have heard the pathetic confession from the lips of prisoners of a wayward and diso-bedient childhood, of selfish passions indulged, and of habits formed, without efficient parental guidance or restraint hence the moral wreck. I am con-vinced that to inefficient parental control or management may be attributed the larger precentage or the real cause of the production of the recidivist criminal. I personally made en-quiries and investigated some 38 cases this past year, of youths under twenty years of age. Not one of these boys had the advantage of a consistent training of homelife. Upon obedience and self control we may build the superstructure of enduring manhood and true womanhood.

The list of moral defects observable in young children, not all in each one of course, is long enough-anger, deceit, conceit, envy, jealously, stringiness, cruelty, stubborness, desire for revenge, greediness laziness. The parents who get their children to strive, from motives of conscience and religion, to correct these defects in themselves are most effective promoters of temperance. Such striving exercises and strengthens the unselfish will of each, just as the school exercises and strengthen the mind of each. We can wait for school age to train the mind, and the school is a good place for what may be called the higher training of the will, but the elementary training of the will must be done in the home, and if not there the chances are it cannot be done at all. It depends especially on the mother what sort of a will the child is to have—whether it will go with the current or be self-guiding, whether it will be selfish or thoughtful of others, whether it will be wayward or rooted in conscience. A man was asked why he had so severely chastised his son Jack, of whom he was so fond. His answer was: 'Jack would think me fool if I didn't.' Parents who can see no faults in their children are apt to

be despised by them. Another way-not the only other way, in which parents are responsible is what may be called the atmosphere of the home, the ideal of life it in-spires. The catechism teaches them that God made man to know and serve him here on earth, and hereafter to see and enjoy Him forever in heaven. This implies that man's true worth is within him, in his heart and soul and mind and will. But too often the whole tone of conversation in the home is sadly out of keeping with this teaching of the catechism, placing man's worth in what he has, not in what he is, or in mere respectability, or in some other external thing. When the mo her reproaches the son for his hardness of heart in making her suffer through his misconduct, he could perhaps retort that such things as tenderness of heart were not much admired in their family.

Temperance workers may object that child training is an intricate subject little understood in the homes which they most wish to benefit, and that therefore this line of thought is not practical for them. It has to be admitted that effective measures in this matter are not easily devised; but there are at least some things within temperance Lectures, leaflets, and other means of propaganda may be used to bring home to parents their grave responsi hillty to God and to Society in this matter of real obedience and selfcontrol in their children. If their sense of responsibility were deepened. they would themselves seek ways and means. A good illustration of what poor parents can do by daily effort was seen in Huddersfield, England, a couple of years ago. In one part of the town the yearly mortality among young children had reached one hundred and twenty-two in the thou-

Crushed Coffeewhat is it?

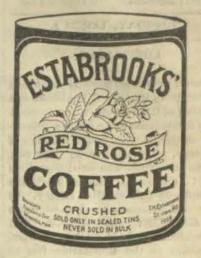
By a new process of crushing between steel rollers, instead of grinding, the skin, which remains in the eye of the bean after roasting, is separated from the kernel and removed by air suction, while the kernel is broken into small even grains. These grains when steeped, being free of the skin or

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end of a year. Serious epidemics of whooping cough and measles came during the year of the test, and the summer of 1906 was anything but favorable, and yet the mortality among young children fell from one hundred and twenty-two to forty-four in the thousand. Poor people can do from conscience in the mutter of training what the Huddersfield parents did for money in the matter of health. And there is one large part of training which all parents understand well enough, namely, the effect of good example on the children. Verbal teaching has little effect on children compared with the up-lifting force of good lives showing daily in the home how God is served and man benefitted. Nor is there anything abstruse about insisting on obedience in children as a duty which they owe to their parents, and which it is the plain duty of parents to see that they practise, in order that by obeying their parents in childhood they may learn to obey God in manhood.

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which is means the dominant ay of thinking and of acting which prevails in the age in which we live and these are powerful temptations full of panger and in percetual action upon us—CARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

LIBERALISM.

A word may have various meanings as everybody knows. To mistake one meaning of it for another, on account of its form, is set down by the schoolmen as one of the minor fallacies of language, which deceive, as they say, no one but a fool. The word liberalism would serve to frame first-rate examples of this childish fallacy. In Italy and France the deepest roots of Liberalism are atheism and materialism, and, in both countries, liberalism is the implacable foe of Christianity. In English politics, again, liberalism has an entirely different meaning. Both political parties in Britain are named with tacit reference to an irresistible movement towards democracy which has The Conservatives, dreading the effect of this democratic current on timehonored institutions, make it their Liberal party, on the contrary, little or nothing fearing the results of progress. The Liberal party consists of two great sections, generally in co-operation though sometimes in antagonism. These are the Whigs and the Radicals, the former seeking to remove the more obnoxious defects in the institutions of the country, with the view of ensuring their stability; the latter, on the contrary, desiring to root some of them up instead of increasing their efficiency. For example, the Whigs have been in favour of the established churches, the House of Lords, and the throne, whilst the more advanced of the Radicals would abolish all three. In Canadian politics, on the other handthe word liberalism has not the meaning that it tears in Britain. There is no throne over here, no established church, no House of Lords to abolish; indeed, there is no marked democratic current of any kind to resist, except a minor current towards Socialism, and towards that current the attitude of both Liberals and Conservatives is about the same.

We make this explanation on account of some criticism on English Liberalism which we have published, the texts in question, is only a hebnd which has been distorted by ignorant, or more probably evilminaed, scribes, who, writing in journals so low classed that they do not observe the ordinary courtesies of their profession, try to make it appear that we are dabbling in Canadian politics. We have never done so, nor do we intend to do so at any future time. Neither do we intend to raise a fracas at every dog that barks at Ms; creatures of that kind are usually not worth noticing, even when, like the heathen Chinee, they show some little ability for

-" ways that are dark And for tricks that are valu."

To make our meaning clear to all our readers we may state that one of this viperous class, who appears to see the very few things that he understands through the blinkers of politics some thing like the nervous child who dreams of ghosts whether sleeping or waking,-has made a vicious attack upon us in a daily paper which is a fit medium for his venom - an attack which might be hurtful only for its extreme weakness. His lengthy rambling diatribe is headed, The Antigonish Casket and Sir Walter Scott, and then he prattles wide of the mark all through his letter; when he does touch his thesis, it is only to bungle and misrepresent. We cited an estimate of Sir Walter Scott from The Times (London), and in that estimate it is stated that in the central year of Sir Walter's fame "six thousand expensive quarto volumes of Marmion' were purchased. From this statement our mentor, with the logic of a donkey and the cocksureness of a fool, draws the conclusion that we are running counter to Archbishop Lynch, who objected some years ago to placing Marmion on the curriculum of the public schools of Ontario.

QUERY.

"A Protestant friend of mine claims that the following passages of scripture prove that Christ had brothers in the flesh: Matt. 13. had brothers in the flesh : 55, Luke 3 23, 4 22, Mark 6 3, 3 31, Ga. 1 19, Acts 12 17. Please explain these texts in the columns of THE CASKET. Ans.: We shall confine ourselves to

the question as to whether Christ had

brothers in the flesh." This question did not begin to be mooted in our day. It was first mooted about the end of the fourth century; and if we pass over an obscure Arabian sect, the first serious attack on the doctrine of the perpetual virginity of the Blessed Virgin was made, between the years 380 and 390, by the Hlyrian Bishop Bonosus, the apostate monk of Milan, Jovinian, and the lay man Helvidius. These men seem to have been moved by aversion to the practices of the ascetic life and self-denial which were held in honour by Christians generally. But their feaching was at once condemned and rejected with indignation by the general voice of Christendom, and it disappeared. Among those who opposed it were the great Doctors of the Church, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, St. Hilary and St. Augustine. Indeed, the teaching of Hilvidius raised a storm of indignant protest for which Church history scarcely affords a parallel.

Catholics, then, who listen to the voice of Tradition, have no doubt whatever concerning the said doctrine; and Protestants, who rely solely upon Scripture, cannot lightly overlook the long been in progress in that country, interpretation put upon it by the Christian Church from the beginning. A little reflection will reveal at once that there is nothing in Scripture conmain object to conserve them. The deminatory of the doctrine, and if there were, it would not surely have escaped the perception of the intellecchange, help the movement instead of tual giants of the past. As a matter attempting to stem or to lessen its of fact, Scripture confirms the doctrine. The words of Our Lady, addressed to the Angel Gabriel, were these: "How shall this be done, because I know not man?" If these words referred merely to the past, they are pointless, as they would be now, if spoken by a maiden betrothed, but not yet married. They must then refer to the future, and indicate a fixed resolve, or vow, to preserve perpetual virginity. Again, if brotherhood, in the ordinary sense, is to be understood in the texts above cited, it is hard to see why we have the phrase, "Mary, the Mother of Jesus and His brethern" (Acts I. 14), instead of Mary and her sons"; nor should we have expected that the care of the Mother would have been committed to a stranger (St. John XIX. 2, 27) to be to her at a son, if she had children of her own living. In fact, the Greek original, by the use of the article, altogether excludes the idea that St. John was destined to be merely one among other sons of the bereaved Mother.

The scriptural use of the words brothers and sisters as exemplified in raism, and nothing more is meant than near relatives. The Jews were in the habit of speaking in that way (Gen. XIII. 8, XXIX. 12, 15, etc.). It is quite another question to determine who these brethern were. The bulk of the Greeks think that the explanation is to be found in the suggestion that the "Brethern" were the children of St. Joseph by a former marriage. But this notion is now generally rejected, and it seems to have been an invention of the Ebionites. The view generally held is the one put forward by the Latin Fathers. They regard these "Brethern" as first cousins of Jesus, children of that other Mary, the wife of Alphaeus or Cleophas, who stood beneath the Cross with His Blessed Mother, and who seems to have been her sister. Let us hear St. Jerome: "We," he says, "as is contained in the book that we have written against Helvidius, understand the brethern of our Lord to have been. not the sons of Joseph, but first cousins of the Saviour, children of that Mary, the maternal aunt of our Lord, the Mary who is said to have been the mother of Jacob and Joseph and Jude."

Our London Letter.

LONDON; Feb. 17th, 1910.

The attitude of our countrymen towards as as Catholics is very different to day to what it was quarter of a century ago. Informareceived, not with contempt, and only by a small section with furious indignation, but the majority display interest and respect. Thus it is considered quite an event of importance in the year's programme that 1910 is to witness the first National Catholic Congress, which will meet at Leeds under the presidency of Archbishop Bourne, and has already received the strong support of all the principal

Catholic Societies, who are arranging a most interesting programme for the last days of July. Again, the conse-cration of Westminster Cathedral, fixed for June 20th, has called forth a number of paragraphs on the ancient and stately liturgy to be observed thereat, and in more than one case a very scholarly explanation of the various ceremonies which mark the dedication of the great fane to the perpetual service of God. And all this in the daily press! At a time, too, when the anxieties of accurate political prophecy are turning many a journalist's hair white.

For the opening of parliament, hich took place yesterday, has yesterday, has which took thrown little light upon the mysterious course which the government are following. Mr. Redmond is still following. Mr. Redmond is still thought to hold the trump card, and the eyes of players and spectators are fixed upon him. The drowning bud-get seems to be clinging to one feeble straw for its salvation, and that is, that neither the Liberal, Libour, nor Irish Parties are all wishful "face the music" of anot general election just yet. Some mentors are even suggesting the Unionists should facilitate the passing of the Finance Bill, because "the King's Government must be carried on," but, considering that it was on the issue of the Budget that both parties went to the country and one same back con-siderably strengthened, the Unionists would be betraying their trust did they assist in the passing of a Budget which has not in the least changed its spots, since last it was presented to the public gaze. The excitement of the general election, and the lassitude which followed it, have now given place to a tense feeling of expectation, which can only be relieved by the King's speech, to be delivered on Monday next.

Much attention has lately been given to France, by reason of the calamity which has befallen her capital, and the fact that she, like ourselves, appears to be lost in the mists of doubt and uncertainty regarding the future of her religious education. Famous preachers have already drawn essons from the floods of Paris, and Father Bernard Vaughan has taken the Maid of Orleans for the theme of his Lenten course of sermons in Man-chester, while only last night he delivered a powerful lecture in Liverpool entitled "A message from the Maid of France" before a great gathering of the Catholic Truth Society. But the lesson of the floods and the message from the Maid appear not to have touched the hearts, if they have reached the ears, of France rulers. The outline of the latest iniquitous measure against religion laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies shows us to what length of tyranny a Republican Govern ment can be carried. Should this measure become law, no private school can be opened in France with out the permission of the local Mayor, ostensibly required to guarantee the hygenic conditions. State inspectors will be empowered to demand copies of all text books, prize books, and reading books in use in private schools and the Minister of Elucation may, as and when he pleases prohibit the use of any such books. No male or female teacher will be permitted to teach in these private schools, who has not received authorizuion from the Government, and every teacher, before receiving such authorization, must give full par-ticulars of his or her career from the age of twenty onwards, and must sign a declaration that he or she is not and has not been a member of any religious Order. If this Bill passes the French Chamber, and does not work a revolution amongst French Catholics, it is difficult to see how

religion is to survive in France? With the cariousness of contrasts. while the Athieistic and Semitic rulers of France are laving a train to destroy Christianity, we on this side are entering on a great and earnest campaign for the conversion of England, From the 4th to the 12th of March next, a great Novena extending to every corner of Britain where there is a Catholic, is to be be offered by priests and people, ending on the feast of the Apostle of England, St. Gregory, Daily Masses will be offered, daily Communions given, and daily Rosary recited. In the ancient church of St. Etheldreda - the only pre-Reformation edifice now restored to the Reman Catholic and Apostolic Church, - there is to be daily exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, this London shrine forming the centre of the Novena, and here the intercession for our separ-ated brethren will close on brethren the 12 h with solemn High Mass in bonour of the Pontiff who sent us the Message of Light, that by his pravers the storm clouds of three hundred years may be rolled away, and the iand may blossom once more with Mary's wild flowers called forth by the sunburst of Faith, and echo to the chant of the Divine praises in the twilight of meditation and prayer.

That there are still many obstacles in the way of the conversion of England, is brought vividly to our minds by the reports of the Religious Riots Enquiry which continues to proceed in Liverpool. During the end of last week the Enquiry followed its previous lines, and was a repetition of the former evidence of unseemly jests and unwarranted libels upon the truths of our holy religion. Now and then was an encounter between counsel, or some startling admission, such as the secreting of stones to fling at the Sacred Host, if carried in the procession, or the admission made by more than one Protestant witness, that none of the Catholic body had ever been heard to use insulting or provocative language against Protestants. But interest quickened again, when, last Saturday, Mr. George Wise, the ringleader of the disturbances, was

called. This Praise - the - Lord - Barehones commenced by having a good deal to say on the iniquity of the police, and in particular their chief, for permitting a Catholic altar to be erected in the street, but his tune changed somewhat, when, before the end of the afternoon he was obliged to withdraw his charges and apologize. the police producing evidence to show the Town Council had given permission for the altar. The following day Mr. Segar, the Catholic counsel, stated he could prove Mr. Wise was the cause of the riots at St. Joseph's procession in Juvenal Street, last June, and that he had several witnesses, both Protestant and Catholic, who could prove they heard Wise inciting the Orangemen at public meetings to go down and

The other Church is that of St. Aloysius, Glasgow. It is a noble building of Roman architecture, and its campanile will be a landmark in the city, as is that of Westminster Cathedral in London. The Archbishop of Glasgow sang solemn High Mass, and the preacher was Father R. H. Benson, the distinguished son o the late Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, who is becoming justly renowned as a preacher. His clever and elequent discourse was based upon the appropriate text "As dying, and behold we live," and dealt with the struggles of the Church in this land, and the return of the faith to the people, which is certainly coming, though it may be with all the slowness of a convalescent after long illness.

attack the procession.

The Catholic Women's League is doing many good and useful works but perhaps the most useful of all the spirit of camerarderie which it creating amongst the members Catholic gentlewomen throw their houses week after week to members of the league who meet. first one private rendezvous, and then another for discussions, lectures and readings. It is impossible, with this kindly spirit of hospitality abroad, that members should no make any new friends and enlarge their own ideas of usefulness. wideness of the subjects touched upon may be gathered from the fact that in one week various private houses n ceived the league or its branches and entertained the members after: a reading from the Poets by Father Bernard Vaughan; an account of Mrs. F. Wilde's adventures in the Jungle of Assam. which she described as "living in the Zoo with the cages off " : a cussion on Casual as against Organised Charity, and a lecture on Wages Boards by the Secretary of the Anti-Sweating League. And one of the mos energetic members of the league is the Lady Mayoress, who is engaged in the task of helping London's poor to survive the winter. CATHOLICUS.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has appointed Mr. Faulkner, M. P. P. for Halifax, its Speaker. On Monday the House passed a resolution asking that the representation of this Province in the Federal Parliamant be not made less than when it entered Confederation.

DRUMMOND

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HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

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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. Our one object is to dispose of as much of this as possible before inventory. Only such a store and stock as this can present such an opportunity for exceptional values. We offer

> 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.

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Our stock of wall and Wister goods is

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Everything found in a first class gro-cery. Geta 2" lb Caddy of "Sham-r ck Blend fea" for your Winter supply—none better offered at same price Flour, meal and feeds always in attack.

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Shirting, sheeting, table linens, flannel-ettes, cotton wrap, Dressgoods, Quits, Blankets, etc.

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Men's Suits, Boya' Suits, Overcoats Reefers, Stanfield Underwear, in extra large sizes.

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

Te m and Carriage Harness. Buy now before advance in prices. Amberst high shoes for men and women, boys and girls, kept con-stantly in stock.

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You run no risk when placing your order with our tailors. A full line of latest patterns in Sulting and Overcoating 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.

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The loss of I ersey and Pe 1909 to 1,550 A. D. Gunn

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Two s Cathedra Home drop cak Bonner's pounds

Evapor 20 pour best Sax thing at at Bonn

General News.

The loss of life by drowning among summer bathers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, amounted in 1909 to 1,550.

A. D. Gunn, barrister, was elected mayor of Sydney, C.B., on Tuesday; majority 259. A. A. MacIntyre, barrister, was one of the newly elected aldermen.

Fanned by a gale, flames at New Bedford, Sunday, caused a loss of \$385,000, when the large storage warehouse of the Dennison Brothers Co., containg 3,000 bales of cotton and a considerable quantity of manufactured woollen goods, was destroyed.

Mrs. John McIntyre, who resided on a farm across the harbor from Charlottetown, P. E. I., and a hired man named Daniel Plaisted were drowned in the harbor on Saturday evening. They had attended service at St. Dunstan's Cathedral and were driving home over the harbor ice when the accident occurred. when the accident occurred.

A very pratical step is being taken in the city of Quebec to awaken the public to the ravages of tuberculosis public to the ravages of tubercalosis and to the necessity of fighting the disease. There will be on exhibition at Laval University a multitude of pathological specimens from McGill University. Montreal, showing how the disease attacks and destroys the different parts and organs of the human body—lungs, throat, bones, win etc. The progress of the malady skin, etc. The progress of the malady in all its stages may thus be noted. This exhibition opened on March 1.

An I. C. R. freight train was wrecked in the heart of the Folleigh Mountains early on Monday morning, and three of the train crew lost their lives. The engine and nine cars left the track and crashed down the side the track and crashed down the side of the Mountain, 85 feet. The van and a number of the rear cars were left on the track, and the conductor and a brakeman, who were in the van, thus escaped. The dead are driver Daniel McLeod, a native of Salmon River, Colchester Co.; James O'Brien Davidson, a native of Bass River, Colchester Co., and fireman John McIsaac of Truro. The accident was caused, it is thought, by the explosion of the driving tire of the engine. engine.

The naval bill is absorbing the time of the House of Commons. It is said that the leaders on both sides of the House have agreed that a vote on the Bill will be taken next Tuesday. The French people are making strong objections to aspersions on their loyalty by some Conservative members of the House, who arrogantly assume they alone are the keepers of the Empire's welfare. The western members are asking that less talk be indulged in by members, so that prorogation will take place within a reasonable time. It is announced reasonable time. It is announced that is not the Government's intention to renew the iron and steel bounties, which finally expire at the end of the coming year.

At Toronto, Saturday, the trial of the libel suit of Hon. G. E. Foster against Dr. J. A. MacDonald, of the Globe, ended with a unanimous verdict in favor of the defendant. This cause is the outcome of the speculations in western lands and timber limits with funds of the Independent Order of Foresters, which speculations Hon.

Mr. Foster was one of several instrumental in their making, and which were the subject of much discussion in Parliament and at the last general election. Mr. Justice Magee's address to the jury lasted from 10 a.m. to 3.40 p.m., and was, on the whole, rather in favor of the defendant, Mr. Mac-Donald. At the conclusion, J. F. Hellmuth, K. C., counsel for Mr. Foster, raised objections to several interpretations of the evidence as given by his lordship. The jury retired at 3.45 o'clock, and at 9.15 brought in the following verdict: "We do agree, in view of the evidence presented to us that Mr. MacDonald was justified by making the statements published by him in the Globe of October 21, 1908. We find that while Mr. Foster acted in good faith while acting in the capa-city of manager of the Union Trust Company, his actions are open to reticism and that he is not entitled to recover damages from Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Magee instructed that judgment for the defendant with costs be entered. At the request of Mr. Hell-matter of proceedings was muth, a stay of proceedings was granted for thirty days.

Mrs. E. B. Harnett of Amherst is visiting in Town.

Miss Annie McIsaac, Caledonia Ant., left for Boston on last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Condon and children arrived in Antigonish on last Saturday, from Ottawa, where they resided for the past several years. Mr. Condon has accepted a position with Chishelm, Sweet & Co. of Anti-

Mr. A. C. Cameron of Canso was in Town last week on his return from a trip to the United States. Mi. Cameron, we learn, has taken the store at Harbour au Bouche formerly occupied by the late Angus Mc-Dougall, where he will conduct a general store and fish business.

Two small purses picked up in Cathedral can be had at this office.

Home baking, — drop cakes, fruit drop cakes, doughnuts and the best loaf bread on earth, — daily bakery.

best Saxon blend tea, 23 cents. Every-thing at rock bottom prices, spot cash, at Bonner's.

The College Endowment Fund.

To the Editor of The Casket:

DEAR SIR, — It has come to my knowledge that some unscrupulous persons have been circulating a report in certain parts of this diocese to the effect that a large portion of the new Endowment Fund of St. Francis Xavier's College has been diverted from its proper purpose, and, in fact, has been either squandered or illeg-ally expended.

I hereby give this report a direct and unqualified denial. Any such report is not only false but is absolu-tely without foundation. It is hard to conceive how any conscientious or honest person could have started a report so malicious and so damaging to the College and its officials, when there never was, and there is not now,

a semblance of truth to support it.

The delegates of the various parishes assembled at the Sydney meeting (at which meeting the Endowment Fund Association received its being and its constitution) asseed

its being and its constitution) passed the following resolution:
"15th Resolution, The following was also moved, seconded and duly passed: That the money collected in each parish be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Board of Government of the the Board of Governors of the College, promptly and without delay either by the parish priest (if he is willing to act) or some treasurer to be appointed in the parish to receive and transmit the money collected in such parish; and that the names of the persons subscribing and paying to the fund shall be handed every week to the parish priest with the request that he will read the names of the con-tributors and the amount subscribed by each and also the amount paid by each pe son."

Any person wishing to see the minutes of said meeting can easily do so, as a copy was placed in the hands of the Grand President and of each of the Vice-Presidents of the Association.

The money paid in to the undersigned up to date, March 1st. 1910, amounts to sixteen thousand and sixty-one dollars and thirteen cents; of this amount the sum of fourteen thousand dollars has been invested in Municipal Bonds—an investment authorized by the Trustee Act of the Province of Nova Scotia—and these Bonds have been placed for safe keeping in the vaults of the bank of Nova Scotia, Antigonish, and the balance of two thousand and sixty-one dollars and thirteen cents (with some interest) is still on deposit in the said

A complete statement of the amount received from each parish shall be published in the next issue of The CASKET.

H. P. McPHERSON,
Secretary - Treasurer. Board of Governors, St. F. X. College.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Casket:

To the Editor of The Casket:
In your last issue appeared a consumunication from Mr. Cumming, Principal of the Agricultural College, Truro, in which the writer says:
"At the Nova Scotia Farmers Association, held in New Glasgow in January last, the farmers were unanimous in asking for more teaching of Nature study and science related to Agriculture in the rural schools than Nature study and science related to Agriculture in the rural schools than ever heretofore. . . . Our leading educationists, for the most part, recognize the importance of this principle, but in working it out they find they are hampered by the lack of knowledge of natural and applied science on the part of teachers of our rural schools."

Mr. Comming then draws attention

Mr. Cumming then draws attention to the fact that the Rural Science school which convenes annually at Truro and the Summer School are intended to assist teachers in properly qualifying for the work of teaching agriculture and nature studies.

It is truly gratifying to all those who are interested in the future of agriculture in this Province to know that the Farmers Association recently held in New Glasgow were unanimous in demanding more time in our rural schools for the teaching of the science of farming. It is a sign that the farmers themselves are incrested and are about to take a hand in the shaping of the course of instruction in our schools of Nova Spotia's greatest industry.

Scotia's greatest industry.

Nor, is there any doubt that, as a rule, our teachers are lamentably deficient in their knowledge of this most important science and, as a consequence, are utterly unable to interest or encourage our young boys who receive all their education in country schools. Not only is this so but the course itself now on the carriculum is altogether too meagre to be profitable to our boys. If we hope to keep our young men on the farms and to assist and encourage them in the science of and encourage them in the science of farming we must get closer to them, we must try to interest them while they are still boys and attending their district school. In other words, their minds must be given a direction in early youth. If they are allowed to grow up to be young men without receiving that encouragement and assistceiving that encouragement and assistance which an efficient teacher could give them, in a good practical element-ary course, it is to be feared that when they have grown up it will be when they have grown up it will be useless, in the great majority of cases, to talk to them of the advantages of a collegiate course in farming. By that time they will have come to look upon farming as "stale, flat and unprofitable." Their previous experience of it had been in the grown and practice. had been, in the ry and practice, a mere piece of diadgery. To attend classes where the bracher could not conceal his or her ignorance of and lack of interest in the subject had become to them as hateful task and a Evaporated apples, 10c.; prunes, 3 come to them a hateful task and a come to them a hateful task and a come to them a hateful task and a weariness of spirit. What wonder, 20 pounds granulated sugar, \$1.00; then, that our youth, under such best Saxon blend tea, 23 cents. Every-circumstances, are anxious to leave weariness of spirit. What wonder, then, that our youth, under such

As I find, Mr. Editor, that I am likely to encroach further on your space than I had anticipated, I shall, with your permission resume this subject in a future issue. Yours, etc., A. M. D.

Among the Advertisers.

Go to O'Brien's for boneless fish, all ready for use, only 45, cents

Use canned lobster in Lent the price is down, at Bonner's—canned salmon, 2 for 25 cents.

Dry cod, (large Newfoundland); herring, finnan haddie, fresh cod, mackerel, etc., at Bonner's.

Wanted, a boy or young man for general work, must have a little education. Address "Help," care of

Acknowledgments.

Rev A H Cormier, Antigonish,
Alex McDonaid, Little Malseu,
Hector McKinnon, Eureka,
G A Gadbois, Sydney Mines,
Rev T J Woods, Cambridge.
Peter S McIntyre, Kensington,
D J Kennedy, B O Chapei,
Gertle McKenzie, a bilronish,
Charles Keiley, Lake Verd,
Emmett Hessian, Milwaukse,
An us H WcIsaac, Rear Little Judique,
Michael O'Brien, Montreal,
M A Phajen, New Westminster,
P Gough, Halifax,
Mrs P O Shaughnessy, Oldham,
T W i hisholm, Dorchegter,
Patrick Hollerin, S Werland,
Ilan McDonaid, James River Mountu,
Lawrence Tupper, Longuet, Han McDonaid, James River Mounth
Lawrence Tupper, Fomquet,
J L McDonaid, F Mills,
Michael Vettonaid, Lakevale,
J H McGilivray, Mailgnant Cove,
J J MoFarlane, Lower Springheld,
D McDonaid, Briley Brook,
Edmund Purcell, Pleasant Valley,
W J Hubbert Bayfield,
D K Hubbert, Innis Free,
D McGillivray, Dunmaglass,
Chas McGillivray,
Ray D A (ampbed, St Saphael West,
Bod J McDonaid, Mouston,
Hugh McEachern, -rince Rupert,

At Biz Island, Feb. 24th, MARY CHRISTINA, infant daughter of MR and MRS. ARCHIE J CHISHOLM, aged 25 days. Interment was at Lismore cemetery.

At Killarlity, Upper S. W. Margares, on Feb. 18th, 1910, after a protracted lliness, fortified by the ast rites of Holy Church, NEIL FRED MC-LELLAN, axed 26 years, 7 months and 6 days. A father, mother and one brother survive him. R. I. P.

At the Hospital, Antigonish, on Friday, 18th Feb., after several weeks' lilneas, Mas Pettripas, relict of the late Benjamin Fettipas, Tracadie, in her 8'th year. One daughter curvives her to mourn her loss. Decased was a woman of many good parts, was believed by all who knew her. May she rest in peace!

HUGH H. GILLIS, Pitcher's Farm, on the 21th of February, after a short libras. He was only 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and four small children. The deceased was a bard working man, clean hearted, straightforward, and strictly honest in his dealings with his reighbours, and will be very much missed in the community in which he lived. R. I. P.

musity in which he lived. R. I. P.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 28th, at the home of her brother. Mabou Village, C. B. MISS MARY Eratron, aged 53 veras. Deceased was a daughter of the late Ronald Beaton, Esq. Mc-Kinnon's Brook. She bore her lilness of five month: with editying resignation and died consoled and fo tified by the lites of Holy Church She leaves a sorrowing mother, two sisters and four brothers. Funeral was o. Monday, and was largely attended. R. I. P.

At May'e Ridge, on 77th of Jans, 1910, Eppisheloved wife of the late ANGUS FRASEK in the 98th years of her ago. Deceased was a daughter of the late John McIsace, Rear of Cape George Of a kind and amiable disposition, she endeared herself to all her acquaintance. Throughout the last years of her life she suffered much bearing all with patience and submission to the holy will of God. Of a family of eight children, tyree sons and four daughters su vive her, besides many grand children and great grand children. May her soul rest in peace.

children. May her soul rest in peace!

On the 17th Feb, at St Peter's. C. B, after a very short line's, MICHAEL COFFEY, an old and respected resident, at 1-6 spe of 59 'ears. A sad circumstance, the like of which we are seldom asked t+1 ccord, is that his son, PATRICK COFFEY, aged 48, died the following day, after a day's lliness—the father and son tring side by side in death the night preceding the e der Mr. Coffey's burdal! Both had the grave of receiving the last sacraments, and were interred in Salmon fiver Cemetery, the one on Saturday, the other on Surday. Mrs. Coffey, who thus within twenty four hours, has lost a kind and devoted husband and an obedient and dutiful a son as ever lived, purvives. She assured the writer she passed sixty years in happy wedlock, without even a cross word. A family of three daughters and two son; live to mourn the loss of a kind, plous father and a sober, centle, inoffensive brother—May their fouls rest in peace!

MISSIONS

Best quality up to date Mission Supplies at lowest wholesale prices.

PALM

Order your Palm now for Palm Sunday. TENEBRAE, PASCHAL CANDLES, EASTER EN VELO ES, ETC. ALTAR PLATE, VESTMENTS ETC.

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Insist on secur= ing an "Acadia Policy." It is the best. There are reasons why.

...THE ... Acadia Fire Insurance Co'y A.D.CHISHOLM, Agent

Farm for Sale NOTICE

Ofters will be received till May ist next, by the undersigned for the purchase of his farm at Pleasant Valley. It consists of 200 acres of good land, about 59 acres of which is sleared and in excellent condition. Any amount of wood hard and soft, and a large quantity of good hemlock timber. House and bars in excellent condition. About five minutes' walk from Telephone and Post Office, and about three hundred vards from School House. For further particulars, apply to

A, A. MCDOUGALL,
Maryvale,
or to ALLAN MCDONALD,
Barrister, Antigorish.

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Italians in America.

MOR. POZZI SUGGESTS A REMEDY FOR THEIR RELIGIOUS IN-DIFFERENCE.

Mgr. Aloysins Pozzi, an Italian priest who has been recently signally honored by the Holy See for his honored by the Holy See for his splendid work among the Italians of Trenton, N. J., thinks the future of Catholicity among his people in America depends upon the parochial school. In an article in the Missionary, Mgr. Pozzi says:

"The great spiritual malady of the Italian in America is, I venture to say, his tendency to religious indifference. At first blush this is very hard to account for, especially when

hard to account for, especially when we reflect that it was precisely the intense Catholic faith and life, that made his country one of the greatest in the world. What has brought about this so great difference between the past and the present?"

Among the agencies of destruction of faith in Italy, Mgr. Pozzi enumerates the atheistic philosophy and teaching that has crept into Italy from France, the systematic under-mining of the Faith in Italy by Free-masonry and its allied organizations, and the rabid Socialism that flour-ishes in Italy and calls for the overthrow of conditions as they exist to-day, the destruction of all order, social, political, economic and religious, No God, no church, no authority, no property, no law. It is anarchy, pure and simple. In some districts in Italy it has got such a hold on the people that there is a continuous quasi - revolution. Churches are ieserted; children are left unbaptized;

"There is, however," says Mgr.
Pozzi, "another agent at work
against the religious welfare of the people in some parts of Italy. It arises from the self-confidence of the priest, and — I must say it, however reluctantly-the remissness and carelessness of many in giving religious instruction. In the mountain districts especially in the south, whence come most of the Italians to America, the Catechism is piteously neglected. It is well-nigh discouraging to find some young men and women fresh from Italy who are unable to say even the 'Our Father' and 'Hail Mary.' They come to be married, it may be, and they have not so much as made their First Communion or confession even. Such cases are infrequent, of course, but it is only too common to find a deplorable lack of knowledge of the essentials of religion. this is due to their illiteracy, no doubt; but that is not the whole story. And the pity of it is, that when they come to this new world they must meet very different conditions from those in their mountainous homes; there the dangers of proselytism, of false teachers, did not threaten them as

they do here.

"If I have painted a dark picture of the religious status of the Italian in the United States, it is because the reality is at least equally dark, and because there is serious danger in deceiving ourselves by introducing into the canvas lights that do not really exist. We grieve that the spiritual condition of our people is so sad, and we realize that it is only by facing it honestly that we can discern what is best to do to repair the ravages of the enemy.

"I come now to the very nub of my subject, namely, the children of our Italian immigrants. Here lies at once the great hope and the great danger for the faith among the people from the peninsula. It is assuredly good and necessary to build thurches and chapels for our immigrants, but I venture to say that it is even more important to set about the building of spiritual temple in the minds and hearts of the little ones. And I am convinced that the most practical way of accomplishing this is by erecting and maintaining good Catholie schools. These are the nurseries of the coming generation, and in them is the glorious promise of a robustly Catholic population. The most serious of our students of the social sciences are prone to picture the bright prospects of the younger generations of Italians in the life of this great republic. They unite in unstinted praise of the quick-witted, strong - thewed, industrious, clean-lived, ambitious young Italians, whom they see marching with sure foot onward to the foremost rank in the best walks of American public, pro-fessional and industrial life. Meantime our paramount duty is to surround their school years with a distinctly Catholic atmosphere, and this is possible only through the parish school. The brief lessons taught in the Sunday school are seen for the school. the Sunday school are soon forgotten, if during the rest of the week the pupils are suffered to live amid Prot-estant surroundings. In the parish school the children will receive a training in the rules and doctrine of the faith and will be in constant con-tact with the priest and the Sisters, who will be able to counteract the evil influences that beset their pupils, and to instil the Catholic spirit and and to instil the Catholic spirit and vigor which will redound to the ever-

lasting welfare of their adopted "In this connection I make bold to offer a suggestion — the organization of a 'Catholic School Extension Society.' Call it by what name you will, but let us have the reality, an association that will take up the work of establishing something like adapted of establishing something like adequate Catholic primary school accomodation, especially in our congested colonies in the great industrial centers. Let the society have as its chief aim and object the erection and first-class maintenance in every respect of these elementary schools, so that our little with a daub from the tar-brush. But

have no Italian Catholic problem on our hands; but we would save hun-dreds of splendid young Catholics to the faith, who would be the very flower of the Church in America and a blessing to their benefactors and their adopted country, this blessed land of liberty. I beg my hearers to take this suggestion to heart. Come and assist us to build parish schools for our children; and in a few years we shall be in a position to recom-pense you for the loan in a hundred-feld measure. If in our helplessness you do but come to our relief whilst yet it is time, our children, and our children's children for all time, will rise up to bless you and stand with you in the future shoulder to shoulder in every good work for God and country."-The Pittsburg Observer.

Protestants and Ex-Priests.

An article on "Protestants and Expriests," by the editor of Truth - a gentleman, by the way, to whom English speaking Catholics are under many obligations,—is printed in leaflet form by the London Catholic Truth Society. It should be widely circulated at home and abroad. After summarizing the sad and disreputable career of one ex-priest in particular, Mr. Labouchere in veighs against "the ready credence which is given by the fanatical Protestant to any dissolute rascal who has been, or pretends to have been, associated at some previous time with the Catholic Cnurch. It is quite sufficient for the convert to dub himself ex -priest or ex monk, to be welcomed with open arms by otherwise sane and soher citizens, who, in their business affairs, would no more think of giving credence to the word of a total stranger than they would of handing him a bank cheque.

'It passes my comprehension,' says the editor of Truth, in conclusion, why Protestants should consider that their cause can be advanced by the advocacy of jail-birds and notor-lous evil-livers. . . If these are the sort of champions on whom Protestantism depends, the cause is truly in a perilous state. "- Ave Maria.

Scotland.

One of the best known Catholics in the west of Scotland, Mrs. John Lynch (Mary Cross), is engaged in writing a life of Queen Mary of Scotland. She is well equipped with a thorough knowledge of her subject, having made a comprehensive study of the life and times of the Stuart queen martyr. In social and charitable circles in the West of Scotland, Mrs. Lynch is very west of Scotland, Mrs. Lynch is very active. Since the formation of the Glasgow Victoria Inflymary Dorcas Society, she has taken a prominent part in its work. For eleven years she was secretary of the St. Elizabeth District Nursing Association, is vice-president of the Catholic Needlework. Guild, and is a member of the Council of the Catholic Truth Society. All temperance movements have in her a strong advocate.

A Glimpse of the Truth,

Those who constantly pooh - hooh the common talk of legislative bribery and corruption are watching carefully, it may be hoped, the progress of the investigation into the charges against State Senator Allds of New This is by no means the first time that such deplorable conditions eave been suspected, and on grounds practically sufficient to carry con-viction. It is not the first time, indeed, that similar charges against men in responsible public positions have been pressed home and found to be supported by indisputable evidence. The Legislature of the great state of New York has been prolific of such scandals. It has long been an open secret that Tammany could, and did, buy legislative favors with scarcely a pretence of concealment. The Republican State machine is little better.

Between the two, affairs at Albany have come to a pretty pass.

When thieves fall out, honest men may come by their own. The present scandal cropped up, in the beginning, as the result of a purely personal quarrel. Had the gentlemen most intimately concerned foreseen the outcome a they would dealthless had outcome they would doubtless have refrained from dropping lighted matches about in the neighborhood of so much inflammable material. But the hope of limiting the damage. In spite of the frantic efforts of the investigating committee to smother the blaze, it appears to have gotten beyond control. There is a certain grim humor in the situation. The evidence against Senator Allds has been direct and conclusive. If it were a court of law that was trying him, instead of a legislative committee, there would be no shred of a chance for human against the following that the following the follo for him to escape paying the full penalty. His counsel have long ago abandoned the vain attempt to controvert the adverse testimony, and have devoted themselves to carrying the way long Africa. In this there the war into Africa. In this they have been eminently successful. They have forced Senator Conger, the chief accuser of Allds, to admit upon the stand that he himself is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. The mere fact that the kettle is found to be as black as the pot does not go far, to be sure, toward whitening either. It is simply a piece of gratuitous information, interesting solely as helping to establish a general condition of blackness.

It remains to be seen what limits those in charge of the investigation will be able to set. Obviously, they intend to shelter, so far as possible elementary schools, so that our little boys and girls may not be forced to attend the public schools. If this ideal could but be realized and realized quickly, in a generation we would revelation of the low tone of morals—

or the total absence of all moral re-sponsibility—which prevails in legis-lative assemblies is shocking, of course. For the capitol of New York has no monopoly of bribe takers and has no monopoly of bride-takers and graffers, nor are political organizations the only ones which take corrupt means to further their ends. The shadow of "business," a more liberal paymaster than any political machine, lucks in the lobby of jevery State House, and in the Capitol of the nation lizelf. One can understand that the moral fibre of some men is not strong enough to resist a great not strong enough to resist a great bribe. But Senator Allds sold his vote—and his honor—for the paltry sum of a thousand dollars, and even that is probably a high price as the market goes. Upon such times as market goes. Upo

There can be no question that the prevailing low standard of morals in our day and generation lies at the root of all the evils which beset and threaten us. The very question which troubles us most at the present moment, that of the oppressive point to which the cost of living has been raised, rests upon that in the last analysis, and upon nothing else. It is the great distinction of ex President Roosevelt, and the chief service he did his country, that he saw this clearly, and hammered upon the one point of the need of a moral awakening in and out of season. Things have come to a pretty pass indeed in a country of democratic institutions when men chosen to guide the affairs of the people can be bought for a few hundred dollars-and not a single one, here and there, but in numbers sufficient to control legislation. The significance of the Alids revelations is not merely local; it is country-wide and matter of the gravest concern. And for that reason, as was said in the beginning, it is to be recommended to the consideration of those smug citizens whose horror of muck-raking exceeds their sense of a national disgrace or a political and social danger. - The Evening Bulletin,

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ject will appeal to our readers, for whom we publish some extracts.

Dr. Pace said:
For our present purpose it is not needful to trace the history of the practices and theories which are now grouped under the name of hypnotism. The weird performances of Messmar at the close of the eighteenth century, and the report presented in 1831 to the Academy of Medicine—all these are undoubtedly interesting. But apart refused to see in these performances anything more than trickery or fraud, the charlatan and the mountebank had things their own way, and their way was not always the best. But a halt was called when it was realized that magnetic fluids and 'celestial therapeutics' were simply pseudonyms for an agency that might be productive of good and had surely been that system of secolor elections. abused to evil effect.

From the view-point of theory, the Paris and of the group which centered about Liebault at Nancy have been presented again and again, with the result that in the main the latter have prevailed. The explanation of hypnotic phenomena products as of suggestion is now so wildly accepted that it may be said to have displaced the other theories and to have secured for hypnotism a somewhat tardy previously to enquire into the religirecognition as a legitimate method in psychological research.

'The nature of suggestion will be

more readily understood if we take as a starting - point the sensori - motor theory of normal consciousness. According to this each mental process involves both an afferent prase and an efferent phase. An impression produced, on an organ of sense not only travels along a nerve path to the brain but it also passes outward from the brain over a motor path and issues, or tends to issue, in some sort of action. The same is true of each image that is lodged in the brain and even of the abstract ideas conceived by the mind. If we add to this the natural tendency to believe what is told us and to act in accordance with our belief, we can easily see that an idea which is suggested or introduced into the mind will exert an influence that is stronger in proportion as other ideas are excluded. In our ordinary experience there is a constant checking or inhibiting of one idea by another; in hypnosis, the antagonistic ideas are put out of action, as it of the motor apparatus. The so-called methods of hypnotization are intended to bring about such a con-centration of the subject's mind that only the ideas introduced by sugges-tion will have any effect. The exclusive control thus obtained is of

of somnambulism. 'Owing to the influence which the clinical records, hysteria and neurasthenia hold a prominent place. Indirectly, it is claimed, impaired organs also may be benefited. But where the organic lesion has reached a certain point, suggestion will not avail; it will not check the growth of a tumor or destroy baccilli. The result obtained in the treatment of vicious habits, e. g., alcoholism, is due obviously to the psychical element in these avances.

these excesses.
On the other hand, hypnotic practices are attended with dangers which are greater when the hypnotizer is ignorant of the nature of the phenomena he produces and of their effects on mental and organic processes. For this reason, if for no other, amateur performances in which hypnotism is introduced for the sake of amusement and public exhibitions which make it a sort of stage property, should be prohibited. Given the nature of hypnosis, the fact that almost any normal person can hypnotise another is the best reason why the use of hypnotism should be permitted by physicians only. physicians only.

"In its moral aspect, the danger arises from the surrender of the will to the control of another. It is true that the subject sometimes offers resistance to suggestions which are contrary to his sense of morality or propriety, but it is possible, by means of other suggestions, to remove the opposition; and once this is cleared away, even criminal actions may be ordered, the performance of which may be postponed to a considerably later date. A hypnotizer who thus designs to use his subject as an instrument for evil doing can obliterate strument for evil doing, can obliterate all traces of his share in the crime for which in reality he is responsible as principal and not merely as accom-plice. No long record of such trans-actions should be necessary to make it evident that the interests of justice call for restrictive measures which shall control the practice of hypnotism as closely at least as the regulations limiting the sale and use of certain well-known drugs.

"The surest safeguard, however, is the education of the intelligence in regard to the real nature of hypnosis,"

Dr. Pace Lectures on Timely Subject.

At a recent public lecture given in Washington under the auspices of the Catholic University, Very Rev. Edward A. Pace, D. D., spoke on the Uses and Dangers of Hypnotism.'

The timeliness of this important subject will appeal to our readers, for The Pilot.

Religious Paralysis due to Godless census of the Indian population is Schools.

Church, hopes to see the establish-

At the annual dinner of the Church Club, held in the Ham- tion or intermarriage; in reality they from the details, their importance lies ilton Clnb, Brooklyn, Oct. 25, chiefly in the fact that scientists of according to the New York Sun Oct. were finally obliged to recognize the existence, under forms more or less grotesque, of a real influence exerted by the hypnotizer upon his subject. On the practical side, this was certainly a step in advance. So long as the representatives of science refused to see in these performances that church and of the growth in the Catholic Church are the main factors in the growth of that church and that the growth of the growth in the Catholic Church are the main factors in the growth of the same easterly direction. that church and that all education must include religious teaching. 'Our in number, and that the mixed church would do well to establish bloods are increasing; that the such schools, said the Bishop, and Indian race, in all probability, a cen-I hope that we may soon see the

> The Church of England in America is awaking to the terrible effects of that system of secular education which is slowly but surely paralysing all the Protestant churches. If the bishops would make a careful investigation, they would probably find sounding balloon flights made by day prevailing in their various dioceses a condition of affairs similar to that foul, over land and sea, at all seareported, to the Anglican Synod at Brisbane two or three months ago by a commission appointed two years ous knowledge and habits of the people of that Angliean archdiocese. The report says that of a nominal membership of 131,000 only about 15,000 attend church; that the absence of men from church is school work suffers from a lamentable lack of interest; that the Sunday is wofully desecrated both in the city and in the country; that indifference, ignorance and immorality abound throughout the archdiocese.

"This is, indeed, a lamentable story," comments the Sydney Catho lie Press (No. 704), to which we are indebted for the facts, " and a state of affairs which Catholics, in common with other Christians, must greatly deplore. But what other result could the Church of England have expected when she surrendered her children to the Godless schools? The were, and the suggestion has the late Sir Charles Lilley, Chief Justice monopoly both of consciousness and of Queensland, once declared that the very fact of her having abandoned her children in this way was proof that there was no living faith in the Church of England in this country. The Catholic schools, he said, were the fruit of the faith of course more thorough when the subject has been trained and when hypnosis is deepest, i. e., in the state had the faith they would have done the Catholic people; if the Anglicans likewise. There is no escape from that conclusion. That a similar condisorders of a functional character yield to hypnotic treatment. In the Wales any Anglican minister will tell you. The Anglicans here are largely census Auglicans, and Church of England ministers admit that even those who go to church are not instructed in their religion; and, moreover, will not listen patiently to instruction. . . . the great mass do not practise any religion, and are pagans in everything but name." -The Catholic Fortnightly Review.

One of the best stories in connection with the history of the King's speech delivered at the opening of each fresh session of Parliament, is told of Geo-rge IV. when Prince Regent and recalled by a contributor to the current number of the Strand

Magazine. The Prince, it is well known, took his responsibilities lightly, and on one occasion is said to have bet Sheridan a hundred guineas that either owing to the magnetism of his personality or the flutter which the occupants of the Lords' chamber were in so little attention was really paid to the verbal character of the speech he was delivering that he could make any interpolation he liked without it being detected. The Prince, it is well known, took tion he liked without it being detected.

The bet was taken and the Prince Regent agreed to introduce the words "Bua, baa, black sheep" in the middle of the speech.

"If anybody smiles or looks start-led," he said, "I lose my bet." This exploit actually came off and at the close of a weighty allusion, composed by Lord Liverpool, to Wellesley's difficulties in Spain the Regent cleared his throat, said "Baa baa, black sheep" hurriedly, and went on without apparently exciting any re-

Sheridan related the royal audacity

to Canning.

The Red Man Dying out.

" One reason that the Indians appear, from government statistical statements, to be increasing," says Fr. Ketcham in a letter to the Milwankee Catholic Citizen (Vol. XL, No. 1) "is that a more careful taken now than formerly. Of the Bishop Burgess, of the Long 300,000 Indians now claimed by the Island diocese of the Episcopalian United States, a very large percentage do not have a drop of Indian ment of Episcopalian parochial blood in their veins and are acthe investigation conducted by the schools in New York, if not throughcounted as Indians solely on the ground that they have tribal rights ground that they have tribal rights which have been acquired by adopare of white or negro blood. . . . full blood Indians are decreasing tury hence, will have few if any representatives in the United States." The Catholic Formightly Review,

The Earth's Envelope.

The new science of the air is the and by night in fair weather and sons of the year and from the equator to the Arctic circle. Most people miles above the earth it would not would appear quite different.

Tickling in the Throat

"Just a little tickling in the throat!" Is that what troubles you? But it hangs on! Can't get rid of it! Home remedies don't take hold. You need something stronger—a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral contains healing, quieting, and soothing properties of the highest order. Ask your doctor about this. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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a second stratum extending upward for about another six miles. the air grows steadily colder and Disease, whisky, and the vices of the drier, the lowest temperature re-

furious is the blast of this relentless gale. After this layer comes the third or isothermal stratum, discovered almost simultaneously by M. de Bort and Dr. Assmann. This is called the permanent inversion stratum, because the temperature increases with the height reached. But the temperatures so far recorded in the second stratum are not high, being result of many hundred kite and far below zero Fahrenheit, generally somewhere from 122 degrees to 140 degrees below it.

Here the air no longer swirls in a planetary circle. The wind may blow in a direction contrary to that know that the warm air surrounding in the second, layer. And the air the earth is only a thin belt, but we invariably is excessively dry. Where do not most of us know that at ten this third stratum ends no one knows But it must be at more than eighteen only be bitterly cold but the sun miles above the earth. For sounding balloons have reached this height and or less distinct layers. In the lowest we live. It extends about two miles and is a region of turmoil, whimsical winds, cyclones, and anticyclones. At two miles the freezing point is reached, and then there is marked everywhere; that Sunday est we live. It extends about two the influence of the upper regions of



yourself that

the price

HE secret of the greater flavor and body of Union Blend Tea-the choice rose aroma,—lies in the fact that there is not a single full-grown tea leaf in it. I use nothing but the tender, young sprouts hill grown in Ceylon and India, and I get the pick of the crops every year. This ensures quality. In my thirty years I have gathered together a staff of expert blenders who devote their entire time to make Union Blend

the one perfect tea. That's why I stake all my business reputation on its delicious, refreshing flavor. Union Blend Tea comes to you in a hermetically sealed packet that keeps all the strength and flavor in the leaves. It's as different from ordinary tea as-well, there's no comparison, really. You can prove it-right in your own tea-cup!

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



HAVE no doubt for my I you wonder why I picture use my picture in advertising a tea. Let me explain—it is for

your protection. When you buy, look for this picture on the end of the packet; it is your guarantee that the packet contains Union Blend-"the tea that satisfies." I firmly believe that you are going to like Union Blend Tea when once

you tryit-grocers tell me that of all who once start using it, ninety-five per cent. continue to buy it. Remember, also, that you have only to buy one, single, half pound packet to convince yourself of the truth of my claim-will you give me the chance to prove my words? I shall be perfectly satistified to accept Carry Words? your decision.

Put Any Weight on Maritime Fence

and it stands the test. Man or beast can't break it down. Maritime Fence never sags or gets out of shape. Made from extra heavy imported hard drawn steel wire, thicker, stronger and galvanized so it is peel-proof. It is the last word in strength and durability.

The staying quality of Maritime fence is in the simple lock with the bull dog grip. It never lets gonever lets the fence get crooked. Maritime Fence is always sightly; always straight-always best. The quality of material and construction makes it best.

Don't buy fence until we have put our catalog and price list into your hands, postpaid, by mail. Costs you nothing to find out

all you want to know about wire fence. Get your pen now and write on a postal "Send the catalog. New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited . New Brun wick

Moncton



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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seed Wheat for Sale—Harry Earlie, page 5
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LOCAL ITEMS

CLAN CHISHOLM meeting to-night. WALDREN'S Photo Studio will be open until noon Saturday.

FLORA DONALDSON, the noted Scottish singer, will appear at the Celtic Hall, Friday, 11th inst. She will be assisted by two artists!

MARRIAGE.—At Lakevale, Ant., on January 25, Rev. D. Beaton, P. P., unitsd in matrimony, John M. Livingston of South Side Cape George and Miss Mary McDonald of Lakevale.

AT THE Convocation of the Law Faculty of Dalhousie University, Tuesday evening, the degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred on John Cameron, Heatherton, Ant., Neil McAtthur, North Sydney, and William Alexander McDonald, Port Hood, former students of St. F. X. College.

REV. M. A. Mc ADAM, Rector of the Cathedral, arrived home yesterday from Carney Hospital, Boston. We are glad to be able to announce that he is greatly improved in health. He is, however, not yet wholly restored to health, but is continually gaining, and in time, it is thought, wil be fully restored to his former vigorous state.

Hockey. — The game on Thursday evening last between Sydney and St. F. X. was a good, clean contest, though the score, 12·2, would indicate that St. F. X. had rather an easy win. Tonight Dalhousie will meet the local college team at the Antigorish rink; interest in the result is keen. It is expected to be hardest fought hockey game in the local rink of the season.

New Hospital Building. — The need of a larger and more modern building for hospital purposes in this community has been practically demonstrated by the experience of the past few years. We are, therefore, pleased to see that an effort is being made to improve the conditions. In our advertisement columns is a call for tenders for a larger building.

CLERICAL CHANGES, - It is under-stood that Rev. Father Nicholson, of stood that Rev. Father Nicholson, of the Cathedral, has been appointed to take charge of the new parish formed at Lingan, C. B. Rev. Michael Gillis, of Sydney, will take his place here. Father Gillis' place, again, will be occupied by Martin Wallace, now of the grand Seminary, Montreal, who, it is understood, will be ordained immediately to fill the vacancy at Sydney. Sydney.

THE YERY many friends and admirers of Revi Father Devlin, S. J., in this Diocese, will be glad to know that he is recovering from his severe illness and is likely to see some years of usefulness yet. May be some of our people will have the pleasure of seeing him again and of hearing him once more preach one of his old-time missions which were so fruitful of good. He is at present at Santa-Barbara, California.

MR. F. L. FULLER, Superintendent of the Agricultural Societies, has purchased three cars of high-class live stock in Ontario for this Province. One car was for private individuals in the western part of the Province, the other two are for agricultural societies and individuals in various parts. Three of the animals came to Antigonish County, Taylor Bros, got an Ayrshire heifer from stock of the highest Canadian record. The Upper South River and North Grant Agricultura! Societies have secured valuable Durham stock animals.

On Monday evening a number of Knights of Columbus gathered at their rooms in the Celtic Hall, Antigonish, to take farewell of Mr. Edward McIntosh, Grand Knight of the Council, who was leaving Antigonish on the following day for Bassano, Alberta, where with Mrs. McIntosh he proposes to take up his residence. An address was read by Judge Macgillivray. It bore testimony to the worth of Mr. McIntosh as an officer of the Council and as a citizen, and wished him and Mrs. McIntosh a happy and prosperous life in their new home. The address was accom-pained by a substantial money gift. Mr. McIntosh made a feeling and appropriate reply. He was followed by several other speeches, all of whom eulogised the exemplary and gentle-manly conduct of Mr. McIntosh.

THE HORSE RACE announced for Monday of this week on the Harbour ice was held on Tuesday, the weather on Monday being unfavourable. There were seven starters, and a good race for green borses was witnessed. The event was well conducted, all, spectators and the owners of the horses competing, being satis-fied with the officials. The free-for-all race, open to horses from Guysboro and Antigonish, arranged for Tues-day, is to take place this afternoon. The names of the 7 horses in Tuesday's race and their owners are: Diamond, by Israel, L. McLean, Keppoch; Redby Israel, L. McLean, Keppoch; Redlight, by Israel, J. Grant, Antigonish; Mayflower, by Simon W., C. McAdam, Harbour; Nellie Grey, Colin Chisholm, Town: Jack, W. Dunn, Harbour; Plymouth, D. McKinnon, North Grant; Harry, James Thompson, Cloverville. The positions of the three winners in the four heats were as follows:

1234

Diamond, Redlight, Mayflower,

AT A MEETING of the Police and License Committee held last evening it was unanimously resolved to send

to each of the physicians of the town a copy of the provisions of the Liquor a copy of the provisions of the Liquor License Act relating to the prescribing of intoxicating liquors and to instruct the Licensa Inspector that in future any violation of those provisions, should such occur, is to be promptly prosecuted for. Any physician prescribing liquor for a person not actually under treatment by him commits an offence against the Act, as does also any physician who commits an offence against the Act, as does also any physician who prescribes more than one pint for any patient in one day. Mr. John McDonald, policeman, who was appointed License Inspector at a meeting of the Town Council on the 21st ult., has strict instructions to enforce the law against all persons violations in whosever they may be Ha violating it, whoever they may be. He is also instructed to arrest and lock up immediately all drunken persons acting disorderly within the Town.

THE USUAL spring exodus from the County of Antigonish is now on, and it promises to equal in volume that of any previous years. Indeed if all who are contemplating moving from this County carry out their plans, the exodus will be the largest that has yet taken place. Every week we hear of new individuals and even of whole families who are preparing to go West the coming season. The Town is not, apparently, going to be behind the other districts of the County in this regrettable movement. Numerous individuals and several tamilies residing in Town are reported to have determined to leave us within the next determined to leave us within the next few months. The outlook is not promising for the interests of the County. The people who are going away are good citizens and are mainly from the ranks of the younger men from the ranks of the younger men and women of our population, those who, in the natural order of things, have long years of usefulness before them. On Tuesday Mrs. James O'Brien, Town, left for Bassano, Alberta, to join her husband, who went west last fall and is now engaged in husbass in that community. She in business in that community. She was accompained by Mr. and Mrs. Edward McIntosh and Mrs. Thomas Sears (widow) and her daughter, of Town, and Joseph Chishelm of the Town, and Joseph Chishelm of the Harbor, Ant., all of whom go to Bassano. By the same train, Mr. Dan McIsaac, Mr. Hugh McLellan, Mr. Hugh Baxter, and Mr. Hugh Delaney, all of Pleasant Valley, Ant., left for Vancouver, Miss Mary Chishelm of St. Andrew's, Ant., went to Winnipeg.

The Seed Fair.

The Fifth Annual Seed Fair of the Antigonish County Farmers' Associ-ation was held on Tuesday, March 1st. The number of exhibits in all classes, potatoes excepted, exceeded that of any previous Fair. The outstanding feature of the Fair was the great improvement in the quality of all exhibits. The three classes of wheat brought out many exhibits, the quality of which we have not seen surposed and saldom coupling in the formal of the second and saldom coupling in the second and secon quality of which we have not seen sur-passed and seldom equalled in Eistern Canada for several years. The White Russian class alone brought out eleven competitors, Taylor Brothers winning with a very superior sample, but all the exhibits would rate as high class seed wheat.

The oat classes also showed increased entries. The Banner held predomin-ence over any other variety, and seldom do we find such size and plumpness as in the three best exhibits of this variety. All the oat classes were good, though not showing the high quality of the other grains, having suffered from the severe weather of the last harvest season, and were also somewhat rusted; other samples had green and immature kernels, due to premature cutting, and Mr. Moore, the judge, wishes to em-phasize the fact that the best quality seed of any grain must be well ripened before harvesting. Again, many of the exhibits would prove grand seed oats were they more carefully graded and cleaned with a good fanning mill. The prize winners in the oats sections need not fear comparison of their grain with that at any seed fair in the

The entries in backwheat were more than double that of last year and were of excellent quality.

The barley exhibit was small, but in most cases of good quality.

The exhibit of beans was good, that

of peas only fair.

The judge was well pleased with the quality of the first prize timothy seed, and feels that more of this high standard should be grown.

The potatoes were a superior lot.

Auction Sale To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the undersigned, on

Tuesday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

i Horse, Syears old, Weight, 110° lbs;
I Cost, 2 years old; 2 Heiters, with calf;
I Farrow Cow; 2 Cows, with Calve;
I Donule Truck; 1 Set Donnie Harness;
I Top Boggy; 1 Sielgh; I Horse Rake;
I Hay Hony; 22 Hushass Cats;
3 Bushes Potatase, 2 Tons of Hay;
I Sewing Machine; 1 Tip Cart;
40 Boshels Barley; 2 Harrows;
I Express Harness; 1 Driving Harness, and numerous other as ticles

TERWS - S mouths' credit on approved notes.

Feb. 33ed, 1910. ANGUS PETIPA 5, Tracadle

Auction of Hay

To be sold at Public Auc; i n on

Saturday, March 12th, 1910,

Commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m. at the barn on the farm known as "The Old McKinnon Farm," North Grant, and now owned by John McDonald of Montreal,

25 Tons Hay.

TERMS: 7 months's credit on notes with approved security.

F. H. McPHIE, Aucti; neer.

The Fair has demonstrated many alnable lessons: First, that the Antigonish farmers need not import seed grain of any description, when such a splendid showing of home grown seed is available. Second, that interest is growing rapidly in the improved seed work. Third, the best exhibits have derived their quality from the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association of this interest. tion. A very good example of this is the best exhibit of White Russian Wheat and Banner Oats, the original seed of which came from T. Waugh, Bedeque, P. E. I. We must congratulate Taylor Bros. on their foresighted ness in this regard, and upon winning the Broadfoot Cup. Certainly the movement is in the right direction and prospects for a supply of good home grown grain seed are bright.

LAST OF PRIZE WINNERS:
White Russian Wheat—Ist, Taylor Brothers,
Antigonish; 2nd, Roma'd Chisholm, Briley
Brook; 3rd, John P Grant, Antigonish Harbor,
Fife, red or white—Ist, Alex Chisholm, North
Grant; 2nd, Harry Eadle, Clydesdate; 3rd,
John R Crockett, Antigonish,
Any other variety Wheat—Ist, Alex Chisholm, North Grant; 2nd, T McAmis, Antigonish,
Brown, A.

ish, Sorin Grant, Jan. 1 School, North Banner Oats — 1st, Alex Chisholm, North Frant; Jod. John Inglis, North Lochaber; 3rd, James Carter, South River Road.

Sensation Oats—1st. Newmen Carter, South River Road; Jan. Doncau Fraser, L. S. River; rd, James Carter, South River Road.

Twontieth Century—1st, James Inglis, North Johnber; 2rd, Alian J. Ross, North Grant; rd, Herbert Sriith, Clydesdale

Tartar King Oats—Alex Mc dam, M. Cove; nd, Walter Grant, Harbor; 3rd, John P. Grant, Harbor; Jan. 1 Sens. 2 Sens

Tartar King Oats—Alex Mc dam, M Coye;
2nd, Walter Grant, Harborr; 3rd, John P Grant,
Harbour.
Any other variety White Oats—1st, Cameron
Chisholm, Sait Springs; 2nd, John J McNeil,
Fairmoat; 3rd, T sic amis, Antigonish.
Any other variety Black oats—1st, Allan J
Ross, North Grant; 3rd, Dan C McNeil, Brophys.
Buckwheat any variety—ist, Thomas Hogan,
Harbor; 2nd, Isabel Chisholm, Clydesdale; 3rd,
Dan C McNeil, Brophy's.
Barley, two rowed—1st, Moses M Somers,
Briley Brook.
Six Rowed Barley—ist, William Chisholm,
Harbor; 2nd, John C Chisholm, L S River; 3rd,
James Carter, South River Hoad.
Peas, Field, Marrowfat—1st, Isabel Chisholm,
Clydesdale; 2nd, Harry Eadle, Clydesdale
Peas, any small variety—1st, Isabel Chisholm;
2nd, Harry Eadle
Beans, Jelld, horse—1st, Isabel Chisholm,
Boans, yellow eye—1st, M M Somers, B
Brook; 2nd Hethert Smith Clydesdale; 3rd,
Isabel Chisholm.
White Beans—1st, Isabel Chisholm.
Colored Beans—1st, Isabel Chisholm.
Colored Beans—1st, Isabel Chisholm.
Tolored Beans—1st, Harbert Smith, Clydes
dale; 2nd, Isabel Chisholm; 3rd, John Inglis, N
Lochaber
Timothy Seed—1st, Moses M Somers, B
Brook; 2nd. James Somers, B Brook; 3rd,
Jamss Carter, S R Hoad
Best Collection of Garden Vegetables—1st,
Isabel Chisholm
Potatoes, Early Rose—1st, Harry Eadle,
Clydesdale; 3rd, William MeDonald, 2st
Joseph's
Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1st, Harry

Osphi's

Potatos, Beauty of Hebron — 1st, Harry
Eadie, 2nd, John C Chishelm, L S River
Any other Variety of Potato — 1st, John C
Chishelm, L S River; 2nd Dan C McNei; 3rd,
Harry Eadie
Carman Potato—1st, Harry Eadie; 2nd, John
C Chishelm; 3rd, Dan C McNei
Potatoe, Dreer's Standard or Gold Coin—1st,
Dan C McNeil; 2nd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale
Potatoe, any other late Variety—1st Thomas
Mc 1m s

Dan G McNell; Rid, deroelt Smith, Cristomas
Potatoe, any other late variety—lst Thomas
Mc hu's
Dakots Red Potatoe—lst, Alex Chisholm,
North Grant; Rid, M M Inglis, N Lochaber; Srd
Hugh McGillivray, Landing
Any other late variety red Potatoe—lst,
Howard Williams, West River; 2nd, Thomas
Mc Amis; 3rd, Duncan Fraser, L S River
Potatoes, McIntyres—lst, Allan J Ross, N
Graot; 2nd, Dan & McNell, Brophys; 3rd,
Walter Grant, Harbour
Pepatoe, 3nd sther dark skinned variety—
lst, Iran C McNell; 2nd, Dun an Fraser, L S
River; 3rd, Juliu logits, N Lochaber—
Best exhibits of White Oats from Polineg
Sections: 30 1, Dan Conners, Pleasant
Valley; No 3, John J McNell Fairmont, No 4.
Herbert Smith, Clydesdaic; No 5, John Inglis,
N Harbour; No 7, Allan McDonald, St
Andrews; No 9, William W Webb, Harbour
Boncher; No 11, William W Webb, Harbour
Boncher; No 11, William W Webb, Harbour

Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1910, at 2 O'Clock, P. M.

Plans and specifications can be sten at "t Martha's Convent Antigonish and at Mc Adam's Book Store, Sydney. Tenders may be for hick or wood. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. A dress "Tenders" ST. MARTHA'S CONVENT.

WARNING

JOSEPH A. WALL, Solicitor for MRS. ELLEN ROSS, Antigonish, 2nd March, 1910.

Auction Sale of Hay.

To be so'd at Public Auction, on Thursday, March 1 th. at 2 o'clock is the forenoon, on the premi es of the late John McDonald, Hayfield 20 Tons of Uplane Hay. TERMS: Six mouths' erecit with approved scenity.

Wiltiam J. HULBERT.

Bayfield March 1st, 1919.

A SPEEDY CURE! KENTVILLE, N. S., JANUARY 1st, 1910. MESSES, C. GATES, SON & Co.,

GENTLEMEN, -This is to inform you that I have been a sufferer for the last fourteen years from kidney and stomach trouble, brought on by severe colds. Having been laid up every winter during that time. List year I was laid up for seven months, so that I could not go out of the house. Dropsy set in, and my stomach swelled so that I was six inches larger than my usual size, had two doctors in attendance, but I grew worse and they were going to tap me — my friends despaired of my life. At this time I was recommended to use

Gates' Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup No. 1.

and in one week after commencing their use, my size was reduced two inches, and in four weeks was reduced to my usual size, so that I went to work in my mills, and have been able to continue it ever since. By continu-ing the use of your BITTERS and SYRUP, I hope to get a cure of the kidney and stomach trouble so far as it is possible, as it always helps me when I take it. You may make these truths known for the benefit of sufferers.

Yours very gratefully, John W. Margeson,

GREAT STOCK-TAKING

of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER SUITS,

OVERCOATS, REFFERS, FUR

COATS. UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS. BOOTS SHOES. OVERSHOES,

STUB PROOF RUBBERS, ETC., ETC.

Our profit is lost sight of. Jot 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 hav 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

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 eash at bargain prices.

G. KIRK.

ANTIGONISH,

An Easy Way to Buy an

Unusually Good Piano

Here's a p'ano with all the good points of inside and outside construction multiplied and the weak points eliminated. A plano as perfect in richness of lone, strength of construction and beauty of finish as a lifetime of observation of the best features in the best planes can make it. Because the manufacturer is making a large number of these exceptional planos 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 \$8 per month. The first payment brines the music of this line instrument into your house, after that you will scarcely notice the small monthly payments. WRITE US NOW

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Organ

46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. ALSO AMHERST, NEW GLASGOW, MONOTON

SEWING MACHINES. For more than fifty years Singer ewing Ma-blace have been recognized as maintaining the alghest standard of excellence. Easy running,

Sold on easy terms.

Also orders taken for foot spinning wicels S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigonish

Hackney Stallions For Sale.

I will sell or exchange two registered Hackney Stallions, Stratheona and Matchless. Come and see them, or apply to JAWES LAMEY.
Glenora P. O. Inverness, C. B.

Housekeeper Wanted

Wanted — a middle sged Catholic woman as housekeeper in priest's house. Address, stating reference and salary expected REV. X. X., care of CASKET, Attigonish.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT

The Gregory farm at Antigental Harbor containing three hundred acres with first class buildings Easy terms. Possessian Mar. 18 next. Apply to MES GREGORY.

Court St., Antigonish Or to the undersigned F. H. MacPHIE, Agent.

Antigonish, N. S., January 20th, Inc.

That valuable farm, owned by the subscribe at Briley Brook, consisting of one hundr acres. Abundance of water and wood, be hard and soft. It cuts about thirty tons of go hay, Buildings in good repair. About the miles from Town and five minutes walk fro Rallway Station. For terms or further infersation, avoly to

GEORGE G. McADAM,