

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-eighth Year

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Gladstone says (*Morley's Life*): "Keep down as much as you can the standard of your wants, for in this lies a great secret of manliness, true wealth, and happiness."

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine says: "Fundamentally, the trouble with our system of education is that the children learn a little about a great many things, without gaining much really definite knowledge of anything. What is equally bad, they do not acquire methods of accurate thinking."

By the way, do not—as we have heard some do—confound S. R. Gardiner with Mr. James Gardiner. S. R. Gardiner was an Irvingite, and married a daughter of Irving. He never held any position in the Record Office, but was a teacher of history in a college for girls while writing the histories of the times of James I., Charles I. and Cromwell.

The *American Ecclesiastical Review* has an article for this month by a Jesuit of St. Beuno's, Wales, showing how the science of political economy is coming back to Catholic views on usury, interest, and value, and abandoning the liberal theories. Some one ought to accuse him of trying in an underhand way to injure one of the Canadian parties, and assert that "Liberal" means the same in every country.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to be able to place before our readers this week a hitherto unpublished sermon, on the great saint whose festival is kept to-day, by our late deeply-lamented editor, the Rev. D. V. Phalen. This beautiful discourse, preached in the parish church of Canso sixteen years ago to-day, will be read with the keenest interest by those who have mourned the too early passing of one of the most charming and thoughtful writers in the field of Catholic journalism on this Continent.

The *Western Watchman* says: "The preachers are like foxes; they go far away from their homes to tell their lies. South America is now the favorite field for the exploiting of their religious rorbacks. We received a paper last week which gave long extracts from an encyclical of the Pope and a circular letter from one of the bishops denouncing the wide-spread depravity of the people and deploring the utter absence of moral sentiment among the clergy. Both documents were clumsy forgeries."

Fox said: "The only foundation for toleration is a degree of scepticism, and without it there can be none."—*Rogers's Recollections*, p. 49. The man who uttered that sentiment was himself a sceptic, and obviously could not think that Catholics would be tolerant, or any one else who sincerely and earnestly believed in any religion. By the way, an admirer of Fox, who also sets up to be a critic of THE CASKET, appears to be ignorant that Fox was a great admirer of Scott's poetry, and also of Wordsworth's. With all his faults, he did not bring his party politics into everything.

Barke said of Fox during the war of defence against the French Revolution: "It would be shameful for any man to feel as much partiality for his

country as Mr. Fox feels for her enemy." Fox himself confessed that "to tell the truth, I am gone something further in hate to our own government than perhaps my friends are, and certainly further than can with prudence be avowed. The triumph of the French government over our own does in fact afford me a degree of pleasure which it is very difficult to disguise." Again: "An expedition is gone to France under General Doyle, consisting of 4000 British, besides emigrants, etc. This expedition, I believe, as well as hope, has not the smallest chance of success."

That erratic genius, Lafcadio Hearn, who forgot his early training at Ushaw College and forsook Christianity for Buddhism, did much to glorify Japan, the land of his adoption. His private letters, which were written to his favourite correspondent, Professor Basil Chamberlain, are now published, and they show what he really thought, at least towards the end of his life, of the Japanese, notwithstanding the "glorious apologies" that he wrote of their manners and belief. "The finale of my long correspondence with you on the Japanese character," he says, "is frankly this: I hate and detest the Japanese." The *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan* "was finished a long time ago; and the illusion had not worn off. . . . I fear the missionaries are right who declare them without honor, without gentleness, and without brains."

The *Orange Sentinel* (Toronto) has made a great discovery. In the near future the Kaiser is going to conquer England for the Pope: That is the reason why the German navy is so rapidly increasing; that is the reason why a German is now at the head of the Jesuit Order; that is the reason why England is being overrun with armies of terrible nuns. Rome wants British gold and the restoration of her temporal power, which Britain blocks. The generous Kaiser, who "possesses, in quite a phenomenal degree, two qualifications for the task—hatred of England and love of the Pope,"—will carry out "the nefarious enterprise." "Orangemen, awake"; "Protestantism is on trial." The wonderful discovery was made by one Dr. Robertson, who lives in Venice [he wrote a book about it]; the news was sent from Edinburgh to *The Christian Observer*, Louisville, Ky., and thence it travelled to Toronto. What fools these mortals be!

In an excellent work just published, entitled, "*The Priest of To-day, his Ideals and his Duties*," the author, Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, C. M., President of All Hollows College, Dublin, says: "The priest who is ignorant of human nature—who ignores the teaching of history and biography—who never broadens his sympathies by contact with a Shakespeare, a Dickens, or a Walter Scott—will be narrow in his outlook, theoretic in his preaching, unsuccessful in much of his ministry." Again: "Hours are spent—squandered we should say—on papers, magazines, the latest novels and books of the passing hour, and scarcely one hour is given to the books of all time, to those immortal and universal authors, the mighty minds of old, such as Shakespeare, Scott, Cervantes, Dante, whose true value can be realized only by habitual reading." We wonder whether some ignorant scribe will rush to print to criticize us for citing Father O'Donnell's opinion of Sir Walter Scott.

Newman says of Scott: "During the first quarter of the 19th century, a great poet was raised up in the North, who, whatever were his defects, has contributed by his works in prose and verse, to prepare men for some closer and more practical approximation to Catholic truth. He silently indoctrinated his readers with nobler ideas, which might afterwards be appealed to as first principles. Doubtless there are things in the poems and romances in question, of which a correct judgment is forced to disapprove, and which must ever be a matter of regret; but contrasted with

the popular writers of the 18th century, with its novelists, and with some of its most admired poets, they stand almost as oracles of Truth confronting the ministers of error and sin." Thus Scott's writings are now recognized as one of the influences which prepared the way for the Oxford Movement, which itself so greatly helped to promote the revival of the Catholic religion in England.

The attitude of Protestantism is that of compromise with the theories of pseudo science, and some ministers extol that attitude with a sneer at the uncompromising stand made by the Catholic Church; it is not long since we have heard of the glorification of even Renan and Giordano Bruno from a Protestant pulpit. There can be no need, then, of "heart-searchings" concerning France, for Liberalism is proving as effective a solvent of the "reformed churches" there as it is elsewhere. A member of the Paris Protestant Consistory, M. Armand Lods, is authority for the statement that the "Reformed Protestant Church in France" closed its accounts last year with a deficit of one hundred and sixty thousand francs and that candidates for the ministry fail to present themselves.

Rev. B. M. Tipples explains why American Methodists are in Rome. He believes that Italy needs that sect. Well, American Methodism is proving a very weak bulwark against Liberalism in its own country, and we doubt very much that its efficiency will show to better advantage in Italy. It would be prudent for Protestantism to pay more attention to its own strongholds before carrying the war into Africa. *The Pilot* gives us this information about the United States: "While there are at least 40,000,000 people in the United States who belong to no religion; while for the last twenty years there have been more than 200,000 murders in the United States; while the record of crimes of all kinds, of divorce, race suicide, white slavery, suicide and burning at the stake is an open fact which all may read, it may be asked why alleged ministers of the gospel abandon their work at home and go into Catholic countries where these crimes are hardly known? They speak of charity; would it not be well to expend it at their own doors? Here they might help in keeping closed the flood-gates of sin; they would thus be more profitably employed than in taking away from Catholic children the only safeguard they have against the assaults of vice and immorality."

"Who is a wise man and endowed with knowledge among you?" says St. James. "Let him show, by a good conversation, his work in the meekness of wisdom. But if you have bitter zeal, and there be contention in your hearts, be not liars against the truth, for this is not wisdom descending from above, but earthly, sensual, devilish (or, as it might be translated, worldly, fleshy, and devilish). For where envying and contention is, there is inconsistency and every evil work. But the wisdom which cometh down from above is first indeed chaste, then peaceable, modest, easy to be persuaded, consenting to the good, full of mercy and good fruits, without judging (criticism or censoriousness) without dissimulation, (i. e. hypocrisy). And the fruit of justice is sown in peace, to them that make peace. *The Catholic Epistle of St. James*, iii. 13-18. Does THE CASKET ever criticise any other Catholic writer? And if we do not criticise them, is it that they are infallible? If we do not retrace those who criticise us by pointing out their mistakes or their lapses from the Catholic ethos, Catholic spirit, Catholic principles, it is simply because we think that there is quite enough of disunion and dissension among Catholics already, and because we in charity suppose that the editors are doing their best. It would be well, however, for critics to remember that while ignorance is excusable, presumptuous ignorance is not very easily excused—even by the most indulgent.

The misconceptions of Protestants concerning the Catholic Church are

due, no doubt, to the training that they receive. One can well understand, then, how our "dissenting brethren" can believe strange things of Catholics, and yet remain in good faith. But when old fables that contain about as much truth as the fables of Mother Goose are pulverized even in the public prints, and yet, phoenix-like, rise again from their ashes to do yeoman service in some bad cause [for instance, the conversion of Quebec], one may, without breach of charity suspect bad faith in those who give exhibitions of such folly. Unfair methods of proselytizing, misrepresentation, and the "holier than thou attitude" of Protestants are naturally and justly resented by the injured party. Writing along these lines *The Pilot* observes:

"These men are supposed to be working in the cause of religion. There can be no religion founded upon bad faith. We will admit superstition, ignorance, anything you please, and from those who in good faith, in honesty, in true sincerity of purpose go astray, we will withhold all harsh judgment. But intelligent men who, week after week, year after year, repeat and reiterate statements damaging to the good name and the moral sense of their equally intelligent neighbors, men who will never listen to an answer, who persist in believing that the answer is false without even a fair examination of its tenor and its proof, such men are guilty in the sight of God of cruelty, and such cruelty as only savages could be guilty of, for in bad faith they attempt the ruin of those who never offended them."

In his book on *Cromwell's Place in History*, Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, who cannot be suspected of want of sympathy for that hero, explains the condition of bankruptcy to which he reduced his country by keeping up a great army and by the convulsive and overstrained exertions of his foreign policy and wars. The dissolution of his so-called Parliament in January 1655, was not due, as Carlyle would persuade us, to their hostility to religious freedom, but to their opposition to his budget: "The state of the finances was such as to give an objection on the truth that a military government is expensive. In 1635 the revenue of Charles I. had been estimated at £618,000. In 1651 the revenue collected was £2,250,000 [three and one half times as much]. The whole estimate of the expenditure, supposing the army had numbered no more than the 30,000 provided for by the Instrument of Government, would have stood at £1,914,000, thus showing a surplus of £336,000. As a matter of fact, however, the army had swollen to £57,000, and the actual expenditure was estimated at £2,670,000, thus showing a deficit of £420,000, which would probably in practice work out at a higher figure. . . . It he and his parliament had been on good terms, some compromise would probably have been arrived at. As it was, a financial committee reported in favor of cutting down the army to the numbers appointed in the Instrument of Government and also of reducing the pay of the soldiers."

The strength of the Unitarian attack upon the Denominational Schools in England, notwithstanding the small numbers of the Unitarians, is to be accounted for by the following reasons: (1) the Unitarians have been able to use the other Nonconformists and the Scotch Presbyterians because of their common hostility to Catholicism; all these love Christianity much less than they love Catholicism; (2) many Anglican Liberals are theological Liberals and practically Unitarians or Modernists; and many who are not so will sacrifice religion for the sake of party or place; (3) lastly there is an incidental defect in representative government that gives an advantage to those who believe least. Sir G. Tevelyn observes: "There are few general remarks which so uniformly hold good as the observation that men are not willing to attend the religious worship of people who believe less than themselves, or to vote at elections for people who believe more than themselves. While the congregations at a high Anglican service are in part composed of Low churchmen and Broad church-

men; while Presbyterians and Methodists have no objection to a sound discourse from a divine of the Establishment, it is seldom the case that any but Unitarians are seen inside a Unitarian chapel. On the other, at the general election of 1874, when not a solitary Catholic was returned throughout the length and breadth of the island of Britain, the Unitarians retained their long acknowledged pre-eminence as the most over-represented sect in the Kingdom." What is said here of the advantage which the Unitarians possess is true also of Modernists, Deists, Pantheists, Agnostics, and Atheists. This is a defect in elective government against which all Christians should be on guard.

There are some who possess a sort of natural instinct, an inborn power of detecting the general laws under the single instance, or under a number of instances so small that they would reveal nothing to the ordinary observer. Such men obtain their results by what Father Liberatore calls a sort of keen scent that enables reason to track its prey and that is not acquired by teaching, but given by nature as a gift. Galileo, for instance, was endowed with this prerogative of genius. He felt sure that his "brilliant guess" was correct though he was unable to prove its truth decisively. The celebrated Delambre, who, under the direction of the French Constituent Assembly, measured the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, says that "till the velocity of light was ascertained by Reaumur, and the aberration of light was calculated by Bradley, and till the laws of gravitation were established by Newton, all the Copernicans were reduced to mere probabilities."

It is strange that so many overlook the real cause of the trouble between Galileo and the Inquisition. As Cardinal Barberini (afterwards Pope Urban VIII.) stated, he would not have been put to any trouble, if he had not travelled "out of the limits of physics and mathematics." But no; Galileo insisted that his theory was a demonstrated fact and that portions of the Scripture could not be satisfactorily explained unless his theory was admitted. It was this attitude that brought him into trouble; he was formally accused of interpreting the Scriptures in a sense at variance with the teaching of the Fathers. Thus the theory of the rotation of the earth, which Copernicus had been by Catholic dignitaries allowed and encouraged to teach, and even rewarded for teaching, Galileo was forbidden to teach on account of his pretension of teaching it, not as a mere theory, but as a demonstrated truth, and moreover as a truth proved from Scripture, though the theologians claimed that the theory appeared contrary to Scripture.

It is a fact, sometimes overlooked, that Protestants of that age denounced as warmly as Catholics the rotary system of the earth as clashing with Holy Scripture. Lord Bacon rejected the theory of Galileo with scorn. Luther classified it among "foolish fancies and conceits." John Wesley thought it contrary to the Word of God. The truth is that the Copernican system was condemned by the Protestants of Germany and England just as heartily as by the Catholics of Italy. Kepler wrote a celebrated work on that system. He had to lay it before the Academical Senate of Tübingen for their approbation, without which, in the regular course of things, it could not be printed. The unanimous decision of the divines comprising this senate was that Kepler's book contained a deadly heresy, because it contradicted the teaching of the Bible in that passage where Joshua commands the sun to stand still. The upshot of it all was that Kepler was forced by Protestant divines to quit Wurtemberg, and he fled for refuge—whither?—to the Jesuits, who, staunch Protestant though he was, received him with open arms because of the services he had rendered to science.

Curiosities of Secular Education in France.

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean.)

That there shall be no sectarian teaching in the public schools seems to normal Americans a necessary consequence of that separation of Church and State without which religious freedom cannot exist.

We are reminded by Mrs. Bellamy Storer's article in the current North American Review that "secular" education is, like other things, a matter of definitions, and that the French definition is now one defining something that Americans would regard as "antireligious" and even "atheistic" instead of merely "secular" or "non-sectarian."

The present French practice is illustrated by comparative extracts from a very popular French school book as it was before 1905 and as it is now.

The book is called "The Tour of France by Two Children." It was written by a schoolmaster named Bruno many years ago and is now in its three hundred and fifty-first edition. It is the story of how two little orphan boys made their way on foot from Phalsbourg in Lorraine to an uncle in Marseilles shortly after the close of the war with Germany.

To give this instruction in the form of an interesting story was the author's purpose, and he accomplished it so well that his book was "crowned" by the Academy for its usefulness in education and as a model of pure and simple French style.

One of the early scenes is of the last moments of the father by whose death the little boys are sent on their long journey. Here is the way the author wrote it, and the way it is now:

Then his eyes turned to the open window through which he could see the deep blue sky; his dying gaze lighted up with a pure flame; he seemed now to wish to think of God alone. His soul lifted itself up to him in one last prayer, confiding to His supreme protection the two orphans who knelt beside his bed.

That is, French children may not now read in their school books about a father on earth who believes in a Father in Heaven. Again, the children are benighted in a forest, and must sleep under a big tree. Here are the author's and the "secularized" versions:

He passed his arm about his brother's neck, and his eyes were on the point of closing when a thought came to him. "Andre," he said, "as I am going to sleep I must say my evening prayer." "Yes, dear Julien, we will say it together." And the two orphans lost amidst the mountains, raised their young hearts to heaven in the same prayer.

That touching scene is suppressed and replaced with barren words, lest the French "neutral" child get the idea that prayer might sometimes be consoling. And even facts are suppressed. Thus when the boys come in sight of Lyons here is what they see in fact, but don't see in the "revised" version:

Before them rose the high hills crowned by seventeen forts, and by the church of Fourvieres.

Now, the church of Fourvieres is there still, and is the most conspicuous point in the landscape. But the "neutral" French child must not read about churches, or churchmen, or even look at the picture of a church, lest his mind be no longer "free."

The author, in noticing the famous men of Burgundy, mentioned St. Bernard, Bossuet, Vauban and Buffon, among others. The revised version omits St. Bernard and Bossuet.

In speaking of what the children saw at Laval, the author mentioned the statue there to the great surgeon, Ambrose Pare, and told the story of how he replied, when congratulated on the marvelous recovery of a patient: "I dressed his wound; God cured him." That sentence was carved by the sculptor David d'Angers on the base of the statue, though the "revised" version omits it, and so omits that for which Pare is better remembered than for being the physician of four kings.

And a picture in the original book

of the Cathedral of Rheims is suppressed, and replaced, by a map of Champagne, though the change involves the suppression of the story of the coronation of Charles VII. and of Joan of Arc.

It does not seem necessary to give more illustrations. A French school book which suppresses Joan of Arc, the great heroine of France and foremost among the world's illustrious women, is not merely "secularized." It is decadent in the worst sense of the word.

If this be the kind of teaching that the French public schools are now giving we cannot be surprised that crime, especially among the young, is increasing in France by leaps and bounds, and that a French regiment was recently guilty of the crowning military infamy of defiling and trampling on its own colors.

A Defense of the Index.

In the "Gaulois" of October 27, 1869, appeared an article on the Index from the pen of the distinguished literateur and dramatic critic Francisque Sarcey. Though far from being a Clerical, Sarcey was honest enough and bold enough to break a lance in defense of that much abused institution. The arguments and consideration advanced forty years ago to justify its existence are equally valid in our own days.

I read in yesterday's "Gaulois," wrote M. Sarcey, a list of works prohibited by the Congregation of the Index. The writer of the article detailed them with an air of scandalized modesty, and concluded his remarks with these significant words: "We shall return to the subject." I beg his permission to discuss this matter before he resumes it, for I doubt whether we shall be of the same opinion, and it is hardly probable we shall deal with it on the same lines.

In my judgment it is one of the most absurd commonplaces of Freethinking declamation to cry out against the Congregation of the Index and the condemnation it pronounces on certain books. Here are men who hold a body of beliefs, who are charged to protect them against all attacks that may be made on them, and who look upon this as a duty of conscience. They read a work that has just been published, and they say to those who share their faith: "Beware! the views promulgated in this book are calculated to shake the principles on which our common faith reposes. You might, without perceiving it, take a secret pleasure therein, and be led astray by daring novelties, which conceal a snare. We warn you to abstain from reading this work."

Well, then, what do you find in this language that is not in perfect harmony with sound sense and right reason? Observe that the Congregation of the Index does not by any means address itself to unbelievers—it knows thoroughly well that with them it possesses no influence. It leaves them absolutely free to purchase, and even commit to memory if they will, the works which it considers right to condemn. What have they to complain of? The Congregation has only Catholics in view—convicted and fervent Catholics—who, like submissive children, ask, "Mother, can I read this volume? Do you permit me to do so?" And she answers, "No, my children, it would be dangerous for your soul, over which it is my mission to watch."

In what does this shock you—you who are subscribers to the "Siecle" and the "Opinion Nationale?" Does it deceive you of the book? Do the penalties with which it menaces those who read it, apply to you?

The Congregation of the Index does not destroy the works which it condemns—it contents itself with pointing them out as unwholesome and dangerous. It puts a label on them so to say, "Prohibitive to touch these under pain of eternal damnation." There is not, however, the shadow even of a policeman's helmet to enforce respect for this order, and those of you who do not believe in eternal damnation are free to stretch out your hand to them without any risks.

Our collaborateur is astonished that the Congregation of the Index has not authorized the words Victor Hugo: "I, for my part, am astonished at his astonishment. Has Victor Hugo defended or propagated ideas or views which the Court of Rome considers helpful to the salvation of the human kind? On the contrary, he glories in combating them, he hopes one day to utterly demolish them, and he says so openly. What is there, then, extraordinary in the Pope saying to his faithful subjects by the mouth of his ministers: "Distrust that man, and distrust what he writes. Never open one of his books if you don't wish to expose yourself to the risk of losing your faith." Do Victor Hugo's words command a smaller sale on that account? The vast crowd of unbelievers and of those who are indifferent purchase them and read them, and even amongst persons who are devotedly attached to Catholicism, there are not a few who are tempted thereto by curiosity as well as by the attraction of forbidden fruit.

Numbers of others do not trouble themselves about these regulations which they consider as needlessly strict, and consequently make no difficulty about reading the prohibited book.

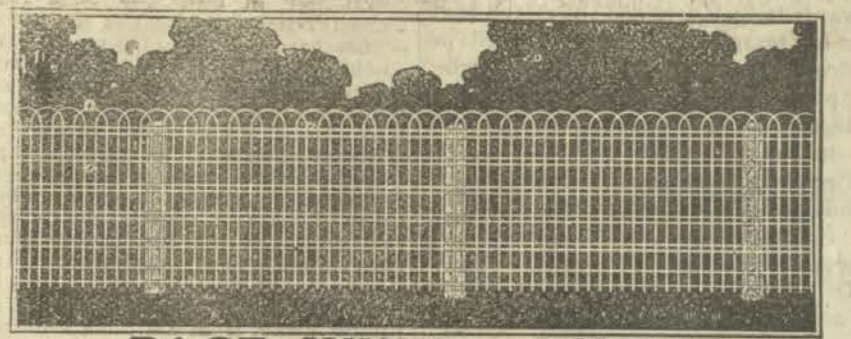
The Congregation of the Index does not act otherwise than the literary critic. "L'Homme Qui Rit" is published. What do we do, we journalists, to whom the work appears grotesque? We cry out emphatically: "Don't think of reading these volumes. They are dreadfully insipid;

you run the risk of losing both your common sense and your taste for correct language; that is ridiculous and not to be borne with." What is this judgment but the formal condemnation of the book—a putting it on the Index. They who have no confidence in us journalists, will not believe our word; that is evident, and in spite of our advice, "L'Homme Qui Rit" will not find fewer purchasers. It is precisely in this fashion that unbelievers act, who, in contempt of the prohibition of the Sacred Congregation, read and learn by heart the "Feuilles d'automne." The Congregation has no more influence over them than we possess over those who, after reading one of our articles, get absorbed in the perusal of "L'Homme Qui Rit." Our duty was to put the public on their guard, and this duty was performed. It is their affair to listen to us or not. The public are masters of their follies, and act as they please. The same reasoning applies to the Congregation of the Index. The Congregation discharges its duty in warning the faithful of the dangers they run; should we take it in ill part if it acquits itself of its duty? Looking at the matter from a more general point of view, we see that there is a Congregation of the Index which exercises its functions in every department of thought, a congregation which is much more tyrannical, much more violent than the real one against

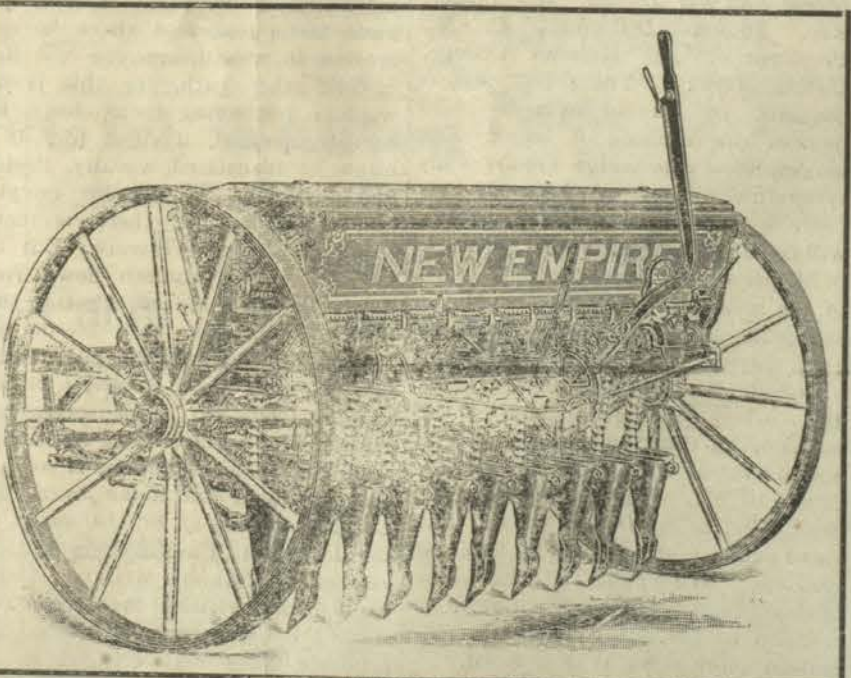
which the whole troop of Freethinkers rise in revolt. Talk to the citizens Briosne and Budaille, and their fellows, [we might substitute the citizens Briand and Brisson] about the Congregation of the Index; with difficulty will they find language to express their hatred and contempt for it. And, nevertheless, what are they, I ask, but members of a congregation of the Index—republican, humanitarian, and social—a hundred times more intolerant than that upon which they heap their scorn and irony. How have they acted within the last few days toward those Paris deputies whom they summoned to their bar? They have listened to their address with far less attention than the Roman prelates bestow on the books that are submitted to them. After a summary examination, tainted with gross partiality, they judged the deputies unworthy of their mandate and excluded them from the Liberal fold—they placed them on the Index.

Why then protest so much against a procedure which we ourselves employ, and that in a fashion far more absolute and far more tyrannical than do those against whom we make it a matter of reproach. Let us leave then to the charlatans of journalism those texts which lend themselves to easy declamation, let us leave to dolts and blockheads the silly admiration of those Philipps a la Prudhomme.—The New York Freeman's Journal.

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A SPEEDY CURE!

KENTVILLE, N. S., JANUARY 1st, 1910. MESSRS. 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. Last 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 continuing 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.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his home land. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

St. Patrick's Day, 1894.

(Sermon by the late Rev. D. V. Pha'en, Canso.)
Let us now praise men of renown
and our fathers in their generation.

In these words, my brethren, does the author of the Book of Ecclesiasticus, after having described the wonders of the inanimate and of the brute creation, strike a higher note in honor of man for whom all these were made—of man the noblest work of God.

Writing under the direct guidance of the Holy Spirit, he chose none to be the objects of his eulogy save those who were really worthy of it. The tendency to honor great men is universal—it is an instinct common to the race.

This light of the Holy Ghost guided the inspired writers,—this light it is which directs the Church in her choice when she selects certain ones from among her children and sets them before us as the most perfect types of Christian manhood—as the best copies of the great Exemplar Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ is the model for us all—but those who learn directly from his life how to act in every circumstance are the few. True, Our Divine Lord, showed himself in various places and among various classes of persons—still he did not live under every condition possible for man, and therefore it may happen that circumstances will arise which, to our dull minds, he does not seem to have provided for.

In short, we should honor the Saints because the instinct which inclines us to this is God-given, and by the light of the Holy Spirit, who abides in the Church, is directed to its proper object—those men who are truly the highest types of regenerated humanity.

And now from these general considerations let us pass on to examine in particular the character of St. Patrick. Which one of the qualities of Our Divine Lord did he copy most faithfully in his life? It was Our Saviour's burning zeal for the salvation of souls—that zeal which made him say to His eternal Father, "Behold I come"—which made Him descend from heaven into the womb of a lowly virgin—which made Him spend his days in feeding the multitude with the Word of God and his nights in praying for them which made him long so ardently for his passion that the price of Redemption might be paid, his Church might be formally established, the Holy Spirit be sent, and the work of conversion might be begun—the zeal which caused him that consuming thirst upon the cross.

It was this zeal for souls which Our Lord sought to kindle in his Apostles when he said to them "Lift up your eyes and see the countries for your eyes are white already to harvest. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he send laborers into his harvest."

Carried away in his youth from his native country, he was sold into slavery in Ireland. But instead of giving himself up to the lamentation

over his own sad lot, his pity was all expended for his captors, seeing them who thought themselves freemen buried in the worst of all slaveries—the bondage of pagan superstition and sin. After a time he made his escape and returned to his own country and his family. In the society of those who loved him, did he strive to forget the hardships he had suffered in the wretched days when he was tending cattle on the Irish hills in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness? No—for the Apostolic fire was burning in his bosom, he had seen the sheep distressed because they had no shepherd—the vision of them haunted him night and day. He seemed to hear, he has said himself, the voice of the Irish calling to him: "We entreat thee, holy youth, to come and walk still among us." Shall he tear himself away from all that he holds dear in the world in order to follow this voice? Yes—for he remembered the words of the Master: "If any man come to me and hate not his father and mother and brethren and sisters, yes and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."

Bearing a commission from him who holds the keys of the kingdom of heaven Patrick set foot a second time on Irish shores, no longer a slave but a liberator of slaves come to offer to his former captors "the freedom with which Christ has made us free." Almost single-handed he undertook this work, the work of the conversion of a nation—such a work as had won the crown of martyrdom for 11 of the 12 Apostles, who began to preach on the day of Pentecost—such a work as had been resisted in other countries with a violence which drenched these lands in Christian blood.

For forty years longer St. Patrick remained with the Irish people—never again did he see his native land, his father, mother, brethren—he had left all these to follow Christ, who had said: "No man putting his hand to the plough and looking back is fit for the kingdom of heaven."

St. Patrick did not look back. He did not consider his work as done when the last Pagan had been received into the Church. He continued to perfect his work by giving it that organization which made the Irish Church, for three centuries to come, the admiration of Europe.

But while he was thus lifting this docile nation to higher and higher regions of holiness, he was not neglecting his personal sanctification. Never has an Apostle done so "I chastise my body and bring it into subjection," said St. Paul, "lest while I preach to others I myself should become a cast-away." And St. Patrick with heart full of pity for others had no pity for himself. The penance, which he imposed upon himself were so severe that the very name of "Patrick's penance" has passed into a proverb.

When Lent approached, so the chroniclers tell us, he withdrew like his Divine Master, into the solitude of the mountains, there to pass the 40 days in watching and weeping, in fasting and prayer. No doubt every Apostle has led a similar interior life—but of the most of them we know very few particulars. St. Paul and St. Patrick are the ones we know best and the latter as well as the former might well have dared to say to his spiritual children: "Be ye imitators of me as I also am of Christ." No doubt every Apostle has been a man of prayer, for this is one of the ways in which they are imitators of Christ, but in none do we see a greater devotion to this holy exercise than in St. Patrick. The missionary of to-day

busy with preaching and hearing confession finds it difficult enough to recite his daily office of 25 or 30 psalms—but St. Patrick after his day's labor was done recited the whole Psalter of 150 psalms, giving two thirds of the night up to that purpose. "Pray for one another," writes St. James, "for the continual prayer of a just man availeth much." It seems reasonable to suppose that God should hearken more willingly to him who with absolute unselfishness prays for others.

There is a legend that St. Patrick prayed that the torch of faith which had lighted in Ireland should never be extinguished and that God made known to him that his prayer was granted.

Looking back through the centuries this seems not very hard to believe. For 1400 years have rolled by since that 17th of March when St. Patrick passed from earth to Heaven and Ireland is to-day what he left it—the most thoroughly Catholic country on the surface of the globe. While other nations have received the faith, lost it and received it again, while they have passed from darkness into light and wholly or partly back to darkness—Ireland has remained ever steadfast. Never for one moment did she cease to be thoroughly Catholic. The storms of three centuries of persecution—beginning with the Reformation and ending only within the memory of our fathers—could not uproot the sturdy oak which St. Patrick planted. Rather has it taken deeper root and become more firmly established in the soil with each successive tempest that has swept through its branches. Yet as fruitful seeds are carried by the wind over oceans to some coral or volcanic rock just arisen from the waters, and soon that rock becomes an earthly paradise—so the Exiles of Erin have been scattered far and wide over the face of the earth; but instead of weakening the strength of the Mother-Church at home they have established the faith of St. Patrick in lands which might otherwise never have received that blessing.

To the shores of many distant lands came those poor Exiles and among these many lands to this Canada of ours. They came poor in worldly goods, but with stout hearts and willing hands, and they bore with them the treasure which no money could buy, no violence could tear from them—their faith. On these shores they found a race speaking the French tongue, another which had preserved the grand old Celtic speech of which penal enactments had spoiled themselves. They were three peoples in language, three in blood, but they knelt before the same altar to receive the Bread of Life. They were one in faith, the Irish, Scots and French—and when they joined their voices as they often did, as they are doing now, in the celebration of the 17th of March—it was to sing the praises of One in whom they had a common interest. For if seven cities claimed Homer three nations may claim St. Patrick, since being of Scottish birth and of French blood he became the Apostle of Ireland.

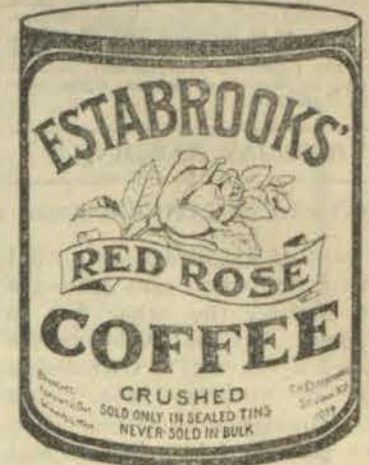
"Let us praise him," then, "this man of renown" who was "our father in his generation," our father not according to the flesh but according to the Spirit, for he begot us unto God. "He was a man of mercy whose godly deeds have not failed, good things continue with his seed." O yes, the best of all God's gifts to men, the belief in Jesus Christ living all days in his Church, the belief in his Real Presence in the Blessed Sacrament, the belief that he gave us Mary to be our Mother,—all these good things have ever continued with the seed of St. Patrick. "His posterity is a holy inheritance and his seed hath stood in the covenants," stood through good report and evil report—in the days when Ireland was the Isle of Martyrs as well as when she was the Isle of Saints and Scholars. The seed of Patrick have seen their fair land made desolate with fire and sword, they have seen it drenched in the blood not only of armed men but of helpless women and children, they have seen it prey to famine and pestilence—and all this because they would not break the covenants they had made with God through Patrick. And was Patrick who had done so much for them while on earth debarred from assisting them from his place in heaven? Shall we who know that "there is joy among the angels of God over one sinner doing penance," shall we believe that the Apostles who have converted nations unto Christ, who have brought not one but multitudes of sinners to repentance—that they know nothing, or if they know, care nothing in heaven about the souls of those who remain on earth? That they who, by their prayers could move the Almighty arm of God while they were in the flesh, have no power of intercession with him now when they stand before his throne. Far from us be such an unnatural belief. O no, my brethren, it is Patrick's prayers—not merely those he offered from the slopes of Croagh Patrick—but still more his powerful and incessant pleadings in the court of heaven which have preserved the faith of the Irish people safe amid the storms of fourteen centuries. "His children for his sake, remain forever—his seed and his glory shall not be forsaken;" therefore, "let the people show forth his wisdom and the Church declare his praise."

Therefore are we assembled this day to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered up to the Eternal Father in thanksgiving for all his gifts to Patrick and to us through Patrick—not in thanks-

The new Crushed Coffee as compared with Ground Coffee

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grains, totally free of chaff or skin while ground coffee has the appearance of being mashed; large and small grains with chaff or skin mixed together.



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ORDER A TIN IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

giving alone but in petition also for a continuance of the same to ourselves and to the dear old land forever.

"O God, who didst deign to send the blessed Patrick to preach Thy glory to the Gentiles, grant that by his merits and intercession we may receive the grace to keep Thy commandments through Jesus Christ, Our Lord."

Brownson on Immortality.

I lingered several weeks around the grave of my mother and in the neighborhood where she had lived. It was the place where I had passed my own childhood and youth. It was the scene of those early associations which become the dearer to us as we leave them the farther behind. I stood where I had sported in the freedom of early childhood, but I stood alone, for no one was there with whom I could speak of its frolics. One feels singularly desolate when he sees only strange faces and hears only strange voices in what was the home of his early life.

I returned to the village where I resided for many years; but what was the spot to me now? Nature had done much for it, but nature herself is very much what we make her. There must be beauty in our souls, or we shall see no loveliness in her face, and beauty had died out of my soul. She who might have recalled it to life and thrown its hues over all the world was—but of that I will not speak.

It was now that I really needed the hope of immortality. The world was to me one vast desert, and life was without end or aim. The hope of immortality! We want it when earth has lost its gloss of novelty; when our hopes have been blasted, our affections withered and the shortness of life and the vanity of all human pursuits have come hometo us and made us exclaim! "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!" We want then the hope of immortality to give to life an end, an aim.

We all of us at times feel this want. The infidel feels it in early life. He learns all too soon, what to him is a withering fact, that man does not complete his destiny on earth. Man never completes anything here. What, then, shall he do if there be no hereafter? With what courage can I betake myself to my task? I may begin but the grave lies between me and the completion. Death will come to interrupt my work, and compel me to leave it unfinished.

This is more terrible to me than the thought of ceasing to be. I could almost (at least I think I could) consent to be no more, after I had finished my work, achieved my destiny, but to die before my work is completed while that destiny is but begun—this is the death which comes to me indeed as a "King of Terrors."

The hope of another life to be the complement of this, steps in to save us from this death, to give us the courage and the hope to begin. The rough sketch shall hereafter become the finished picture; the artist shall give it the last touch at his easel; the science we had just begun shall be completed, and the incipient destiny shall be achieved. Fear not, then, to begin; thou hast eternity before thee in which to end.

Our Fall and Winter Stock

is now complete consisting of a full line of Canned Goods, Fancy Seeded and Loose Raisins, Cleaned Currants, Prunes, Dates, Figs, Nuts, Spices and Candied Peels, Fruit and Confectionery and all other lines to be found in a first-class grocery. Oats, Butter, Eggs, Wool, Tallow and all Country produce taken in exchange. Give us a trial. You will be satisfied.

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ESTABLISHED, 1852

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Subscriptions Payable in Advance

RATES—Canada, \$1.50 per year; United States, \$1.25 " "

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

Is it want of knowledge or mental aberration or what that caused a Baptist minister the other day to fasten upon Cardinal Gibbons the view that a convert to Catholicism becomes a "lisper babe"...

"Cardinal Manning was a real friend to me, and I often spent an hour with him on a Sunday morning or afternoon discussing general topics. At my request, when I had no thought of being converted to his Church, he marked in a book of prayers which he gave me several of his own selections, which I have carefully preserved...

"I have always been and am satisfied that I was right." "As to Cardinal Manning, his extreme good sense and toleration were my admiration at all times, and I shall venerate his memory as long as I live. His kindness was unbounded. It was after his death, which was a great shock to me, that I was received into the Church by the late Cardinal Vaughan."

"When the latter was showing Lady Bampton and myself over that beautiful structure, the new Westminster Cathedral, I thought I should like to erect a memorial chapel, and made a proposal to that effect. We resolved to dedicate it to St. Gregory and St. Augustine. It was afterwards called 'Our Chapel.'"

QUERY.

The "Advance Magazine," published in Birmingham, Alabama, gives the following information in the number of it issued in May, 1906: A council was held at Macon in 585 A. D. to decide whether women have souls, and of the fifty-nine bishops present only twenty-nine voted for the affirmative. Is this information authentic?

Ans. The second Council of Macon, France, held in 585 A. D. was, we believe, provincial. The famous Church historian, Natalis Alexandri, discusses it at length. He tells us that there were present at it forty-three bishops, fifteen of whom are now numbered as Saints. Besides these, there were also present delegates of twenty other bishops, together with three bishops who had no sees. The Council framed and passed twenty canons, which Natalis summarizes. In giving this summary he incidentally mentions that one of the bishops present raised the question whether it is proper to call woman man—utrum mulier vocari potest homo; in other words, whether the word homo (man) can be applied to woman. The other bishops soon convinced the doubter that to call woman homo is a legitimate form of speech. Natalis states, further, that it is St. Gregory of Tours that relates the incident. Here is what St. Gregory says:

There was at this synod a certain bishop who said that woman cannot be called homo (man); but having heard the arguments of the other bishops, he remained quiet. The sacred book of the Old Testament [according to the bishops] teaches that in the beginning, when God created man, 'He created them.' He said, 'male and female, and called their

name Adam in the day when they were created' (Gen. v. 2), which name (Adam) is explained as man made of earth; thus God calls woman man, for He calls both man. Moreover, our Lord Jesus Christ is called the son of man on this account that He is the son of a Virgin, that is a woman." (Patrologiae, vol. 71, p. 462, Migne).

The silly fable then, is based on an incident so trifling that Church historians, as a rule, take no notice of it. A bishop at the said council thought it a wrong use of a word to call woman homo (man); and, oh, horrible! the council of Macon discussed the question whether women have souls and twenty-eight bishops voted that they have not. This beats anything we have yet seen.

Book Review.

"Faith and Reason" is the title of a brochure published by the Christian Press Association Publishing Company, New York. Its author, Rev. Peter Saurusatis, is evidently wishful to reach the man in the street; at any rate, he presents the case in a plain and simple fashion, and uses the arts of persuasion with considerable skill. His discourse, too, is full of unctious; plain minds especially will find his arguments convincing, and all stimulating and helpful.

The Wonders of the Universe, by Jas. L. Meagher, M. D. The Christian Press Association, 26 Barclay St., New York. Price \$1.00, and 10 cents for postage.

In this book Dr. Meagher sets forth, "in the language of the people," what science says of God. The work is replete with interest, and not at all beyond the grasp of the average reader. The material universe is first discussed as a whole, and reasons given why it is not infinite in extent. It incloses three concentric star-globes with the earth and the solar system in the middle. Then, having explained "the foundations of the Universe," the author describes the "millions of suns" or stars, and the distances separating them. Then the falling stars, comets and nebulae are described as well as the process by which suns and worlds are built from nebulae. After that the wonders of the solar system are presented—the way our earth, sun and the planets were made, and how all these bodies revolve round the mighty sun or star, Arcturus. The sun and its tremendous forces are set forth in detail, and the question raised (and answered in the negative) whether the planets, Mars and Venus especially, are inhabited. A whole chapter is devoted to the moon. Neither the moon nor the stars nor any planet, except the earth, supports life: there is absolutely no proof that any sun, except our own, has planets. Then the wonders of life on our own planet are dwelt upon as they are exhibited in plants, animals and men. Thus the writer mounts up to God, whose "measureless internal life and activities" are analysed in the concluding chapter. There are many interesting features of the work; we may cite as one instance how the revolution of the solar system around Arcturus may yet destroy at least human life on this earth after it will "enter its summer of years" on June 21, 19,905 A. D., and how the same revolution may have already caused the geological periods.

A Brother's Sacrifice, adapted from the works of A. Juengst by Aloysius J. Eifel. Society of the Divine Word, Tchny, Illinois.

The scene of this story is laid in Westphalia. The story opens with a prophetic vision of an old shepherd seer in the service of the house of Eichhop. Then the author proceeds to unfold the plot with dramatic power seldom equalled. The hero is Joseph, brother of the master of Eichhop. The latter committed a crime for which he permitted the former to be arrested and condemned to penal servitude for life. The noble resolution of the one to keep the secret of his brother's guilt and suffer in silence for fifteen years is contrasted in masterly fashion with the mean selfish cowardice and shrewd cruelty of the other. The scenes are strong and natural and intensely interesting, with touches here and there that are truly great. The imagery, too, is striking and expressive, whilst the descriptions are worthy of Sir Walter Scott. All in all, this is a great story, and is clearly the work of a master-hand.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, March 3rd, 1910.

In the course of Liverpool Secularian disturbances of enquiry which closed on Sunday last, the chief Constable said, amongst other things, that he thought the Eucharistic Congress was responsible for the beginnings of violent feeling on matters religious. We consider this a quite unjust remark, but it is certainly true in one sense. For while the Eucharistic Congress was never intended by its organisers as a triumphal manifestation of the revival of the faith in this land, but rather as an act of reparation for the past and of devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, such a great religious event could not pass by in this city of disbelief and heresy without making a profound impression upon every section of the community. Protestantism—the old black Calvinistic Protestantism, watched it with its back against a wall, feeling in some vague way, that it's own soulless creed was in danger, hence from this excess of fear and fury springs a multitude of attacks upon the Catholic Church. In a manner persecution is

revived, it is "the last muster." We have the Wycliffe preachers, to whom some foolish woman has unfortunately left £10,000 within the last few days, a woman whose hatred of Catholicism was manifested by the clause governing all her legacies, that, should the legatee become a Catholic, marry a Catholic, or promise to bring up any child in that Church, he or she immediately forfeited all advantages under the will! Then we have the Wise movement, wrongly termed a crusade; we have the Protestant Alliance, original foe, now somewhat in the background, though working so merrily with the Mudge Moulte series of lectures. But even here we have a combative spirit manifested on the part of the victim, since it has become quite a feature of this woman's tour around the seaside towns of England, that the local Priest and one or two gentlemen friends are to be found in the audience, and make their presence felt at the close of the discourse, by a few pertinent questions, which leave a great impression on the other persons present. At some times along the coast the attraction of Miss Moulte has even been counterbalanced by a lecture organised for the same night under Catholic auspices setting forth the "True history of Convent Life." A combination of forces is to hold the field at the Queen's Hall on the 4th of this month, when the Protestant Parliament, etc., will meet to protest against Ritualism and Romanism, the first of which is decided as the bridge to the other. Moreover the printed word of warning is ever here to be found, some of it is most startling in its nature too. In wandering round the attractive shelves of my booksellers the other day, I was lured by a brilliant red and gold volume, entitled "The Papal Conquest," and on opening same found myself confronted by a lurid and sufficiently alarming frontispiece, representing John Bull, bound hand and foot, and lying on his back, while minute black objects, representing Jesuits, swarmed over him accompanied by a profusion of red and purple creatures—presumably abundant Cardinals and Monsignors, who were deeply engaged in investigating the contents of John's pocket and the quality of his fob. The argument of this pretty treatise is none other than, that the expulsion of the religious Orders from France is a mere ruse to betray England into the toils of Rome! Poor old Britain! What with her German waiters and bakers, and her swarms of warlike French monks and nuns, there appears precious little chance for her! Who knows possibly those same Germans are Jesuits in disguise!

(Continued on page 6.)

Turnips.

With commendable public spirit, and with the view of having the farmers of this County take a deeper interest in the cultivation of root crops generally, Mr. R. R. Griffin, barrister, of this Town, has given the sum of \$40 in prize money to be awarded next Fall to the four best half-acre (not less) turnip fields in the County of Antigonish. It is understood that some one of the officials of the agriculture department of the local government will act as judge in the contest. The amount is to be divided into four prizes, as follows:—1st, \$15; 2nd, 12; 3rd, \$9; and 4th, \$4. Mr. Griffin will consider his gift spent to a laudable purpose if he succeeds in exciting emulation enough among the farmers of the County to the extent of their taking a greater interest in this important branch of husbandry in the future. It is to be hoped that a determined effort towards a much needed improvement in the roots branch of farming throughout the county will result from Mr. Griffin's beneficent donation.

The veriest tyro in the study of agriculture knows that in mixed farming as carried on in this County no farm can be kept in a profitably yielding condition from year to year without stock enough on the place to furnish fertilizer for the land. It is also an indubitable fact that the quantity of hay and grain raised upon the upland farms in particular, is insufficient fodder for the number of stock necessary to affording the manure for successful tillage. Improved soil and cropped out farms will be the result, inheritances to the coming generation of a worthless character, and such as to make them leave the country to better their condition in the West. When the Farmers of Ontario, finding that their farms would no longer yield wheat, had to resort to mixed farming they were face to face with similar conditions as now hold in many sections of this County, and the cultivation of root crops in ever increasing quantities proved their salvation; as it has done in England, Scotland, Ireland and other countries where agriculture is scientifically and profitably prosecuted.

The following hints on turnip cultivation may prove helpful to those of our farmers who may be disposed to compete for the prizes above referred to. In fact, in the student of present farming conditions the future prosperity of rural husbandry in this County would demand that one and all of the tillers of the soil throughout the municipality enter the competition with a determined view to an ultimate win.

The turnip grows best in rich, free soil, and, of course, the mode of tillage varies with the quality of the soil. When the soil is light and dry a smaller amount of ploughing and harrowing is necessary than in stiff soils. Clay soils are not so well adapted to the growth of turnips, though often successfully raised on them. A complete pulverization of

the soil almost to the consistency of ashes, is requisite before the sowing of the seed—this in order that the fertilizer and the soil may become thoroughly mixed. Where the greatest success attends this branch of agriculture the ground is generally plowed, with a very light sod, in August as soon as the hay crop has been taken off, then harrowed and re-harrowed from time to time until the

fall, when the roller should be put on to close all openings in order that the growth of the sod be completely stopped by the exclusion of air; thus the sod becomes thoroughly decomposed by the time the seed is put in the ground. The manure, where possible, should be applied green through the winter and harrowed in thoroughly in the spring. Those so (Continued on page 8.)

DRUMMOND GOAL INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA HUGH D. MCKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING HALIFAX.

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EASTER SUITS Everybody must have something new for Easter. Why not get one of our suits? We have the best range ever shown here. We are the sole agents for the well-known C. N. & R. clothing, which is without a doubt the best high-class clothing made in Canada. These suits range from \$15 to \$25. We have other lines of which we show a large range from \$6 to \$10. Give us a call. A. KIRK & CO. Agent for McColl's Patterns and Magazines & Co

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co. DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES, BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER, e.c. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. PLANS AND SKETCHES PREPARED AT MODERATE PRICES

Winter Supplies! Our stock of Fall and Winter goods is now complete. Groceries Everything found in a first class grocery. Get a 2 lb Caddy of "Shamrock Blend Tea" for your Winter supply—it is better offered at same price. Flour, meat and feeds always in stock. Dry Goods Shirting, sheeting, table linens, flannel, etc., cotton wear, Dressgoods, Quilts, Blankets, etc. Clothing Men's suits, Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, St. Paul Underwear, in extra large sizes. Boots and Shoes Anticipating a heavy advance in leather goods, owing to the present high prices of hides, I have bought heavy of Boots and shoes. Also heavy Tean and Carriage Harness. Buy now before advance in prices. Amberst High shoes for men and women, boys and girls, kept constantly in stock. Hardware Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Chains, Traces, Paints, Oils, Chopping Axes, Nails. Crockery Just opened out a shipment of Crockery from England's latest designs; quality the best. Custom Tailoring You run no risk when placing your order with our tailors. A full line of latest patterns in Suits and Overcoats to select from. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Highest market prices paid for Pork, Hides, Butter, Eggs and all farm produce.

Thos. Somers, Antigonish, N. S.

General News.

A series of ariel flights at Baddeck, N. S., last week, gave great satisfaction.

The Canadian Navy Bill passed the Commons Thursday by a vote of 119 to 78.

The Manitoba Government has a surplus of \$1,338,000. Out of this a million dollars of the outstanding railway debt will be paid.

The British civil service estimates for 1910-11 announced in Parliament last Thursday, show a marked increase in the national expenditure. They include \$40,100,000 for old age pensions.

The striking U. M. W. miners at Springhill on Saturday waylaid Officer Sheehan, formerly a member of the Halifax police force, and brutally assaulted him. Sheehan is at the hospital and will be laid up for some time.

George Murray, F. R. S. C., prominently identified for half a century with the literary life of Montreal, and for thirty years literary editor of the Star, died Sunday, aged 80 years. He was a son of Dr. James Murray, former colonial editor of the London Times.

The Canadian government has decided to loan the Montreal harbor commission \$6,000,000 to enable the construction of facilities which have been planned to make Montreal one of the leading ports of the continent. Montreal already has borrowed \$9,000,000.

The Newfoundland budget estimates the revenue for the coming fiscal year at \$3,250,000, an increase \$100,000 over the receipts of last year. The government expenses during the year are estimated at \$3,000,000. The estimated surplus of \$250,000 is the largest in the history of the colony.

A girl, seven years of age, strayed away from her home at Cape St. Lawrence lighthouse last Thursday morning and has not since been seen. It is now supposed that she either went over the cliff and fell into the sea, or was carried off by wild animals. Daniel Fraser is her father. Her mother died last summer and the child was adopted by Mrs. Chas. Jamieson, of Cape St. Lawrence.

A move to terminate the strike at the Dominion Coal Co.'s collieries last week was unsuccessful. A deputation representing the strikers had a long interview with the Company's officials, and concessions were made by both sides. The strikers insisted on recognition of the United Mine Workers Association, a principle the Company has steadily refused to consider and on which it declined to change its attitude, hence the meeting proved futile.

Fire has developed in the workings of the Albion coal mines at Stellarton, N. S. It is thought the fire spread from the upper level of the mine which has been on fire for fifteen years. Ten men from Cape Breton County mines, equipped with Draeger fire fighting apparatus, went through by special train Tuesday night. This apparatus enables the men to continue at work in smoke-filled chambers, being supplied with oxygen. The men are walloping off the fire from the mine, and a telephone message from Stellarton last evening says the fire was then nearly under control.

The British Navy estimates announced Wednesday, provide for an expenditure of \$203,018,500, an increase of \$27,805,000 over 1909. The increase is almost wholly taken up by shipbuilding armaments authorized by Parliament before dissolution. The new programme provides for five large armored ships, five protected cruisers, 20 destroyers and a considerable number of submarines. By April 1, there will be under construction, seven battleships, three armored, nine protected and two unarmored cruisers, thirty-seven destroyers and nine submarines. The estimates further provide for an increase of 3,000 men in the navy and the completion during 1911 of two floating docks to accommodate the largest battleships.

The judiciary of British Columbia is not held in high esteem by some of the legislators of that Province. A member of the Legislature the other day moved that "No person shall be eligible for the position of judge of the said court or sit in judgment on any case who has been tried and convicted of a crime, or who has been charged or against whom the slightest suspicion of wrongdoing remains." In the course of his speech he said that "the best legal authorities in the Province had characterized the Supreme Court Bench of British Columbia as composed of two lunatics, one fool and one scoundrel and fugitive from justice." Of the last named he said that he had robbed a widow in the Yukon of her inheritance, had left that territory to evade the law, and two years later had been made Supreme Court judge in the Pacific Province. The resolution was not passed, did not come to vote, but nobody seemed much surprised at the charges, nor did anybody express very definite dissent.

The long anticipated scandals over the seizure and sale of church property in France has at last materialized. The officials appointed by the government to manage the business, have stolen immense sums of money, and many well-known politicians are suspected of complicity in the robberies. The two leading men in the work of selling church buildings have been arrested. They have been squandering money in riotous living for years. A cypher code of the names of persons benefitting illegally by the robberies

has been kept, and, as the politicians are making the wholesale looting a live issue in the forthcoming elections, it is likely the matter will receive a thorough ventilating. The government has been lavish in its use of money and in its promises to the Socialist element of the people, so that present scandal comes at an inopportune time. The financial situation has been very unsatisfactory, the last year's operations leaving a large deficit. The budget for 1910, which was passed on March 2 after many violent scenes, calls for \$87,376,149. The increase over previous years is enormous. The old-age workman's pension bill, which insures to every laborer in town or country a pension at the age of sixty-five, will cost France an additional \$100,000,000 yearly. This, with the increased demands of the army and navy, and the uncertainty of the results of the new methods of taxation, makes the financial question a great issue in the campaign. The general election of members of the Chamber of Deputies is to take place on Sunday, April 21, and where second ballots are necessary—as is required when no candidate receives a majority of all the votes cast—they will take place on Sunday, May 8.

Personals.

Mrs. Peter Smyth of Port Hood, is in Town.

C. B. Whidden & Son have just received 1 car white bean, 1 car chop feed and middlings.

Vale, Archbishop McNeil.

Out of the West the virile lusty West The call came loud and clear, And we submitting turned away To hide the blinding tear. For 'ears our Knight our stay had been, Our watch up on the tower, Now goes he far beyond the plains Where glacial mountains lower No more his counsel we seek When weary of travail borne And find that peace, Gilead's balm, To heal souls, anguish torn.

Our stainless Knight with virtue a crest And fair truth's shining mail, Grandeur is he than Sir Galahad, Who sought the Holy Grail. We give him up to the golden West, Our private without strife And giving feel, we ne'er shall look U, on his like again. W. M. DOOLEY. St. George's, Nfld.

Na Laithean a Threig.

(Auld Lanesyne) 'N coir seann tigh—solais 'chur air chul 's gun sult a theit na 'n delgh, Air dhl chitunn' am bu cuspafr graith Na gicir nan jaitih' n a threig.

SEIRD:— Air sgath nan iath'n a dh'oom a ghrath, Air sgath nan iath'n a dh'oom; Le baigh gun o' sin cuach fo strae Air sgath nan iath'n a dh'oom. Le et'le rith' sinn feadh nam bruch, Le bhana sin bhian nan raon, Air a'lab' chrid' in' ceun no dha O am na iath'n a dh'oom. Le chell' o' mhadaid' mhach gu olach' 'Sun h—dlit ir plubhr' thaom. Ach zgrath' sin le tonnan and O am na iath'n a dh'oom. So dhuil' no lamh a charat' ghaol. 'S le baigh gun o' sin cuach fo strae Air sgath nan iath'n a dh'oom. (Eadar theangalichte le Florn.)

These are regular prices: canned tomatoes, 12 cents per can; onions, 4 cents, seven pounds for 25 cents; oranges, 10 cents per dozen; mixed candy, 3 pounds for 25 cents. Other lines too numerous to mention, at regular prices, to compare favorably with any slaughter prices in the market. Haley's Cash Market.

Acknowledgments.

- Rod C McDonald, Pictou, \$1.00
Rev Louis O'Leary, Chatham, 2.00
Gabriel Gisholm, Harbor & Side, 1.00
Angus Gillis, Arisaig, 1.00
Angus O'Hanley, Esplanade Harbor, 1.00
Duncan McDonald, Centennial, 1.00
Marie S McLeod, Lower L'Ardoise, 1.00
L B Hyland, Regina, 1.00
John K Murphy, Carleton Gold Mines, 2.00
A D McDonald, Alexandria, 1.00
Rev M Kinross, Enfield, 6.00
Hugh McDonald, Antigonish, 1.00
Geo H Munroe, White Head, 1.00
Dona D McGee, James River P O, 6.00
Catherine McNeil, Harbour au Bouche, 1.00
Collie Dunn, Monk's Head, 1.00
Martin Walsh, Fairmount, 1.00
Duncan Cameron, St Peter's, 7.00
Ronald McDonald, L'Anse-au-Loup, 1.00
Ronald McDonald, Brive Brook, 1.00
Angus A McGillivray, William's Point, 1.00
Hugh A McGillivray, St Andrew's, 2.00
J D McMillan, Emporium, 1.00
Wallace, Chicago, 1.00
Koddie McLean, Boistdale, 1.00

CASH BARGAINS AT THE Big Grocery

- 10 cases Beans, Peas and Corn, 3 cans for 25c
25 cases Tomatoes, 2 " 25c
Canned salmon, 2 cans for 25c
Lobsters, 35 and 15c, 3' and halves;
Condensed Milk, 10c;
Evaporated Cream, 2 for 25c
Pickles, 10, 15, 19 and 25c
Essences, all flavors, 8c
Pure Cream Tartar, per pound, 25c
Evaporated Apples, per pound, 1c
Granulated Sugar, 20 pounds for \$1.00
Best Saxon Blend Tea, 5 lbs, 25c per pound
Pepper and Ginger, per package, 7c
Onions, 7 lbs for 25c
Twist Tobacco, per 40c 5c
3 kinds flat Tobacco (5c and 10c) 4c and 5c
Worcestershire sauce 1c
A th usued other things in groceries and house supplies, at prices lower than the lowest.

This is the time of the year when money is scarce with you, therefore it is necessary for you to make a \$1 go as far as possible. There is nothing you possibly want in groceries or kitchen supplies that you cannot get from us. We have a \$5,000 stock, and getting more daily—you don't have to send to Toronto for our lines, leave your money in your own County, at your own door, and we will spend it back with you again—send it away and that is the last you will see of it—DUNN & CO.—at the Big Grocery and Tea and Coffee House. Be an optimist instead of a pessimist. Boost your own County instead of knocking it, and you will feel better, and make others feel the same moral.

BUY AT HOME and BUY AT BONNER'S

Obituary.

At Mabou, Cape Breton, Wednesday, March 10th, EUNICE, beloved wife of Dr. Hugh Cameron, ex-M.P., passed to her eternal reward a short illness, consoled by a devout receipt of the last sacraments of Holy Church. She was the youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Hon. John McKinnon, M. L. C. and was born at William's Point, Antigonish County, Oct 24th, 1849. Her marriage was blessed with eleven children, eight of whom survive her—Janet E. ex-General Hospital, Sister St. Elizabeth, Cong de Notre Dame, Bonbonnais, Illinois; Sister St. Hugh, Mount St Bernard, Antigonish; Mrs. Dr E O McDonald, Glace Bay; Lorrie J. City Hospital, Brockton, Mass.; John J. City Hospital, Montreal; and Zeph A. B. engineer, New Britain, Conn. The deceased was a model wife, a model mother; her life was the living embodiment of the highest ideals and virtues of true womanhood; and her death, which was beautiful, calm, edifying, happy, was eminently in keeping with a beautiful and virtuous life. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, what things God hath prepared for them that love him." Cor. I, 9. On Saturday morning, March 13th, after Requiem High Mass by Rev. J. P. McMaster, P. P., her mortal remains were reverently laid to rest in the family lot in St. Mary's cemetery. Rev. J. J. McKinnon, C. C., Post Hood, a cousin of the deceased, said the last prayers at the grave. May her gentle soul rest in peace!

DIED

At Big Tracadie, on 14th inst. JOSEPH GIBROUX (Simon's son), aged fifty-six years. Mr Gibroux was in the strictest sense of the term, a good partitioner, a dutiful son, and an upright citizen. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn the loss of a good husband and father. May his soul rest in peace!

At Sydney, C. B., Monday, March 14th, 1910, MR. LAURENCE LAFIN. Deceased while his 73rd year. He was a brother of Rev. M. Laffin, P. P., Tracadie, N. S.

At Halifax, on the 7th instant, after a short illness, the last rites of the Church, CATHERINE BOWIE, in the 73rd year of her age. The deceased was a daughter of the late Rodrick McDonald, of Bayfield, this County, and survived by two sisters and one brother, William McDonald, merchant of North Sydney. Interment was at Heatherton on the 8th inst. May her soul rest in peace!

At Lismore, Pictou Co., on March 2nd, DONALD McDONALD, Tailor, aged 84 years. Consoled by the last rites of Holy Church and with the firm hope of a blissful life beyond the grave, he peacefully passed away. He leaves three sons, two daughters, and one sister to cherish his memory. May his soul rest in peace!

At Addington Forks, on March 5th, after a long continued illness borne with patience, ALEXANDER J. McLELLAN (tanner) in the 42nd year of his age. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind husband and parent. A funeral service will be held in St. Joseph's cemetery. May his soul rest in peace!

Suddenly, at Mulgrave, N. S., on Feb. 27th, at the age of 67 years, MRS. MARGARET WALLACE, widow of the late VINCENT J. WALLACE. Always a woman of exemplary Christian virtues, and a daily attendant at Divine service, her life was a continual preparation for a happy death. Besides a large circle of friends, she leaves one son and two daughters. Notwithstanding the suddenness of her final call, she was privileged to receive the last sacraments. R. I. P.

At Little Jeddore, in January last, MISS JANE McISAAC, at the advanced age of 89 years. Deceased was born in Scotland, Scotland, and came to this country when 25 years old. She was well known for her kindness and charity, and always led a good Christian life. After receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a devout member, she peacefully passed away. May her soul rest in peace!

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. ANGUS McNEIL, Mabou Bridge, Pictou Co., Mrs. D. PAGE, formerly of Sheet Harbor, Halifax. The deceased was aged eighty-five years, and five months. Of a family of five, one daughter, Mrs. Angus McNeil, survives her, also many grandchildren to cherish the memory of a kind mother and grandmother. She was fortified by the last rites of Holy Mother Church, of which she was always a devout member. Her mortal remains were laid to rest in St. Mary's cemetery. R. I. P.

20 pounds granulated sugar, \$1.00; 7 pounds onions, 25 cents; 3 pounds prunes, 25 cents; beans 4 cents, in quantity; best tea, 5 pound lots, 23 cents, at the big grocery and tea house—Bonner's.

FARM FOR SALE

The valuable and well known farm situated at Beech Hill road, about 2 1/2 miles from the Town of Antigonish, it consists of 20 acres, 3' of which is in good pasture, 15' in wood, and 2' in pasture or is intervale land, and 5' well wooded. Soil is a fertile loam. Farm cuts annually fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x 25-1/2 is 8 x 35. Pasture is well watered; well, house and well at barn, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hill Box 325, Antigonish.

Land for Sale

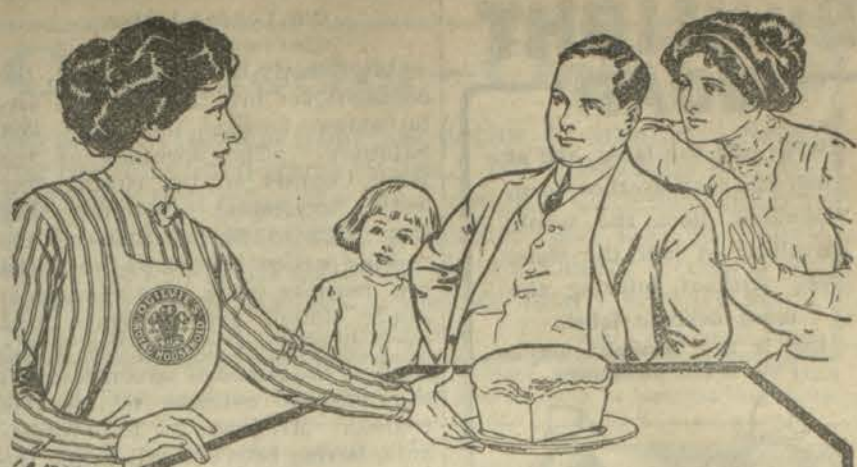
A lot of land containing 50 acres 3 miles from Antigonish on the Old Gulf road. This lot has good hard wood and piles on it. For further particulars as to prices etc. apply to

FOR SALE.

The 5 acre farm, situated at the North Grant, Antigonish Co., owned and formerly occupied by J. J. Delaney. This farm has a good house, barn and orchard. The soil is excellent and has good water thereon—also well provided with material for fencing. Terms can be made to can purchase. If desired, a 25 acre wood lot suit also be purchased. Apply to the owner, or to the undersigned. F H MACPHEE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., January 19th 1910.

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician. Broken Lenses. Send the pieces to us, we will at once duplicate the lenses, no matter how complicated they may be. Prompt return, reasonable charge, and satisfactory service guaranteed.

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



Good, Better or Best?

A VITAL DIFFERENCE IN BREADS

QUALITY you know is comparative. Just as much so in bread, as in woollens or linens.

If you make bread at all you naturally want it to be good—as good as, or better than your neighbor's.

But is your bread as good as it ought to be? Does it furnish its full quantum of health and strength? Is it nutritious as well as delicious?

Ordinary flour may make fairly good looking bread. But if you care for food value, for nutrition, for digestibility, for bone and muscle and blood building quality, you will want a flour rich in the highest quality of gluten.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is the finest flour in the world and makes the best bread in the world.

And it is just as good for Pastry as it is for Bread. It is the one flour which has proved an unqualified success for every household purpose. And its absolute uniformity guarantees you against failure—

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is made of Manitoba Red Fyfe Wheat, which is especially rich in high quality gluten.

It is scientifically milled in the finest mills in the British Empire and samples are regularly subjected to the most exacting of all tests, the oven test, to insure uniformity.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" always makes the finest and most nourishing bread, the lightest, flakiest and most healthful pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, rolls.

Order "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" at once. Don't delay. The sooner you commence using this finest of all flours the better for your family. 22



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
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COUNTRY BUSINESS Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. Sales notes will be cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL Accounts may be opened by mail and monies deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility. 122

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

Broken Lenses. Send the pieces to us, we will at once duplicate the lenses, no matter how complicated they may be. Prompt return, reasonable charge, and satisfactory service guaranteed.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR EASTER WEEK. Under the Patronage of St. Francis Xavier's College. ANNOUNCEMENT!

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

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician. WANTED. 10 O.C. H Skins; 1000 Wool Pelts; 5 Tons Wool for which we will pay.

CASH. Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, Shirts, Overall, Etc., Etc. Mac Millivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

Celtic Hall, Antigonish. March 29th, 1910. MOSES DELORRY, Auctioneer. Girl Wanted. Wanted, a girl for general house work. Family numbers (three—no children). Apply with reference to MRS. McKERRON, 26 Creighton St., Halifax, N. S.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

With half the labor, and at half the cost of other soap, Sunlight does the whole washing in half the time, yet without injuring the most delicate fabric. Use it the Sunlight way. Follow the directions.



### Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

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

**Pratt The Jeweler,**  
Main St. First door west of R. R. Griffin's office

### When You Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons,

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

**Souvenir Spoons**

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

**T. P. TANSEY**  
14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



### West End Livery Stable

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

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

**C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,**  
Head of Main Street :: Antigonish  
Telephone 29.



### F. H. RANDALL

Buyer and direct shipper of Raw Furs and

Skins of all kinds

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

### Inverness Railway & Coal Co

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON  
Miners and shippers of the celebrated

**Inverness Imperial Coal**

SCREENED  
RUN OF MINE  
SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

**COAL! COAL!**

Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to

**INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO**

Inverness, C. B.

J. McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N. S.  
J. W. B. KENNA, Local Agent

### A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

Couderay, Wis. Oct. 5th, 1909  
"Please send me your book 'A Treatise on The Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following directions in your book."

William Napes.  
It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us. 40

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Emsburg Falls, Wis.

### Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4.)

After nearly four weeks' work, the commissioner into the Liverpool disturbances finished its task last Saturday. The speeches of the three Counsel on the closing day were interesting in the key they gave to the attitude of the various parties concerned, while the few remarks made by the commissioner himself give us grave food for reflection on the liberties of the subject, the power of minorities, and the possible outcome of all this trouble. Mr. Rees, for the Protestants, having been obliged, during the course of the hearing, to withdraw several of the charges originally made by his principals, assumed a spirit of brotherly love and Christian forbearance, and meekly hoped that the result would be for all "a broader outlook, a wider sympathy and a nobler ideal." Mr. Segar, for the Catholics, stood where he had stood all along, and quietly stated that he withdrew nothing of the charges he had made against Wise as being the instigator of the whole thing, while his clients, the Catholics of Liverpool, looked to the commissioner to remove the intolerable nuisance to which they had been subject, and which they had suffered silently for over ten years. Mr. Swift, for the Police, contented himself by pointing out that his clients were now cleared of every charge made against them. In the course of the few remarks which Mr. Ashley made, the following stand out with most significance. He declared that if processions and carrying of statues and other matters which the Protestants objected to, were to be stopped, it could not be done under the existing law, and they must endeavour to get the law altered. If they failed to do so they must put up with what they did not like. But it might occur to some Roman Catholics how far it was desirable to hold processions which were within the law, but possibly only just within it, and he thought Catholics differed in their opinion as to the desirability thereof. Also it was a matter to consider whether in street processions it was desirable to go far towards bringing any hint of religion before the public eye. He was not going to evade the serious issues still left to him whereon he had to decide and advise the Home Secretary with a view to future legislation. That speech is somewhat sinister in its general tone. It rouses many considerations. It is now owned that the unwarranted interference with our Procession of the Eucharistic Congress in London which set the whole world ringing, was illegal, for the Protestants are advised to get the law altered; it is also suggested that we are to stop our public acts of devotion, because they offend a ruffianly minority, who are provoked thereby,—should we not rather say excused thereby,—to deeds of violence. And lastly, keep, O keep, far from the mind or sight of the man in the street, any indelicate allusion to religion, which might possibly bring a train of morbid thoughts as to his own future destiny and the value of his own microscopic personality in the scheme of things!

London's Catholic Lady Mayoress has already endeared herself to all sections of the community by her thoughtful acts of kindness and charity, and men of varying faiths and beliefs have gathered around her to assist in the good works she has promoted. Lady Knill was one of the Catholic ladies who shone at the Court held by their Majesties last Friday, Lady Bute and the Duchess of Norfolk also being present, all exquisitely gowned, the latter bringing young Lady Kathleen Howard for presentation. Lady Knill's latest scheme is worthy of the granddaughter of Pugin, the famous architect. Everyone who moves in the artistic circles of London knows what intense importance is attached to the Saturday and Sunday which lie before the first Monday in April, the day when British artists send up their works to the Academy. It is a great day in the studios of Nottinghill and Kensington, and friends and patrons gather in large numbers to criticise and admire, and possibly mark for future purchase. But alas, there is many a craftsman whom distance, poverty, and obscurity, prohibit from taking part in this gay and profitable carnival of Art. Lady Knill has thought of these, and she has placed at the disposal of such men and women the great ball room of the Mansion House, while each artist will receive a number of cards of invitation which they can dispense of as they wish, and their guests will be en-

tertained by Lady Knill herself. What a charming manifestation this, of the true spirit of helpful and thoughtful friendship towards the lonely, which should inform a Catholic gentlewoman.

The Catholic Union of Great Britain have just passed their annual resolution of protest, by which they call upon all Catholic peers and commoners to do all in their power to rid the Statute Book of England of the unnecessary blasphemous and outrageous Coronation Oath. Some of the speakers suggested that at the next general election, a question on the Royal Declaration should be put to all candidates who sought a Catholic vote, and all were agreed that it was only by publicity that the British public could be induced to take any interest in the grievances of their fellow countrymen.

The ordinary nature of a crisis makes a series of crises in the same case usually an impossibility. But the present political situation threatens to become the exception which proves the rule. Though the government of the country may be said to be now in a high fever, its temperature continues to rise without fatal results, but we are informed rightly that a fresh crisis is imminent. Certainly last Monday produced one, with its abrupt change of plans, and Mr. Redmond was not slow to produce another that same evening by declaring his party was not satisfied with the obedient postponement of the "People's Budget" or the proposed resolution on the Veto, unless the Premier proposed to follow up this programme by a demand for guarantees, which, if refused, should mean an immediate resignation. The whole situation under the Irish leader's baton—shall we say sceptre—reminds one forcibly of a recent cartoon in which England's Prime Minister was represented as a rather crestfallen parrot to whom Mr. Redmond is shouting, "Say veto, ye spalpeen, or it's kilt ye'll be"! Apparently the bird succumbed to this forcible persuasion, but his life appears to be still in danger.

Disagreeable as the subject is, Catholics cannot but take a certain interest in the proceedings of the Royal Commission now sitting on the question of the cheapening of divorce, since it is likely to have a serious bearing on the morality of the country. A curious standard of honor has already been displayed by some of the witnesses, one learned judge giving it as his opinion that the lapses of a man were to be tolerated, even if frequent, while that of a woman placed her at once beyond the pale. Another well known counsel would have drunkenness, inability to maintain a home, and the commission of a crime which entailed more than five years penal servitude, counted as causes for the separation of those whom God has joined together. Sir Justice Bigham paid a tribute to the Catholic Church and her priesthood when he noted how seldom was divorce to be found in Ireland, or amongst the ranks of Catholics, and gave as a reason the great influence of the Catholic clergy over their people and the solemnity attached by their church to the marriage tie. It has been a noticeable fact so far that a large number of the great judges who have given evidence have been strenuously opposed to further facilities being allowed for divorce, one practically saying that he wished the law had never been instituted, while others have given it as their opinion that an increase in the facilities for breaking the marriage tie would lead to experimental marriages and the final destruction of that foundation on which society is built, the trinity of the home. The trend of the evidence for greater facilities showed an intense selfishness, which is, after all, the gospel of the present day, and endeavours on all occasions to screen its idol from every unpleasantness, pain, or inconvenience, so that the love which serves and which endures is a lost and meaningless thing, and its obligations are no longer recognized, save by that ancient church who watches beside the fountain of the seven sacraments, which is to her the waters of perpetual youth.

CATHOLICS.

Our duties and privileges are not to be measured by what we can do of ourselves, but what God is willing and able to do through us. We cannot turn the machinery of the factory, but we can let the water on the wheel, or the stream into the cylinder, which will set it in motion, and accomplish the great work for which it is intended.

### The Mail Order Problem.

WHY BUY AT HOME?

Because: You examine your purchase, and are assured of satisfaction before investing your money.

Because: Your home merchant is always ready and willing to make right any error or any defective article purchased of him.

Because: When you are sick or for any reason it is necessary for you to ask for credit, you can go to the local merchant. Could you ask it of a mail-order house?

Because: If a merchant is willing to extend your credit, you should give him the benefit of your cash trade.

Because: Your home merchant pays local taxes and exerts every effort to build and better your market, thus increasing the value of both city and country property.

Because: The mail-order merchant does not lighten your tax or in any way help the value of your property.

Because the mail order merchant does nothing for the benefit of markets or real estate values.

Because: The best citizens in your community patronize home industry. Why not be one of the best citizens?

Because: If you will give your home merchant an opportunity to compete, by bringing your order to him in the quantities you buy out of the town, he will demonstrate that, quality considered, he will save you money.

"The mob," says the *Catholic Universe* "is an attack on organized society. It is an outbreak of anarchy."

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

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HALIFAX to BOSTON,

Wednesdays 8 a. m.

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

From Boston Saturdays at noon.

Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agents.

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

**PEOPLE use ML Floorglaze for the hulls of sailboats and motor-boats, and are satisfied with the way it looks and lasts.**

That proves M L Floorglaze is water-proof.  
A good all-purpose finish, therefore.

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M L Floorglaze doesn't mind wet, sun, scuff of feet nor dragging of furniture across it.

**ML FLOORGLAZE is the best thing you can get to help renovate the whole house. Fine for all woodwork, indoors and out. Makes old furniture look new again. Goes farthest, too—gallon covers 500 square feet.**

Choose among 17 pretty colors in solid enamel—seven Lacs to imitate hardwoods—and Transparent for natural finish. Comes in little and big tins. Easy to put it on right. Ask at your dealer's or write us for news of the hundred uses you could make of M L Floorglaze. The Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto

Recommended and sold by all reliable dealers, including  
**D. G. KIRK, Antigonish, N. S.**

## BEAVER FLOUR

is a blend of Ontario Fall

Wheat and

Manitoba

Spring

Wheat.

It is thus a

"Bread" Flour and

a "Pastry" Flour.

Best for either.

Best for both.

### AT YOUR GROCER'S

DEALERS—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. The T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont.

86



The Land Question.

This question is always one of importance as men while alive must live upon the land. It may be necessary some time for the government to limit the amount of land to be owned by any one individual. The slang phrase, "get off the earth," pretends very much.

In 1876 a census of the land-owners in Great Britain was made by order of the House of Lords. The census was not accurately made, many owners being counted two, three, four, even eleven times, if they owned property in different parts of the country. In many other ways the figures were carelessly prepared, so that they tended to show that land was more widely distributed than was actually the case. Careful analysis of the figures in this census by several students of the subject, making due allowance for such inaccuracies, tends to show, in the words of one, that "a landed aristocracy, consisting of about 2,250 persons, own together nearly half the inclosed land in England and Wales." It is also calculated that the owners of more than one acre in England and Wales were not more numerous than from 150,000 to 166,000. Nine-tenths of Scotland, it is claimed, were owned by 1,700 persons, and two-thirds of Ireland by 1,942 persons. The members of the House of Lords, according to the census, owned over 15,000,000 acres, out of a total in the United Kingdom of not quite 78,000,000 acres. "The overwhelming majority of the people," says another writer, "do not possess a square inch of the soil of their native country, and are simply tenants-at-will and residents on sufferance and not by right."

Here is a condition which it needs no theorizing to prove ominous. Such a distribution of wealth—especially of natural wealth, the title to which arises in the vast majority of cases from no expenditure of effort on the part of the owner, but, especially in England, from the accident of heredity or from royal favor—cannot but exalt the rich and debase the poor. It must constitute a national problem whose solution is vital to the nation's continued well being.

And it is this problem which the most important and most controverted part of Mr. Lloyd-George's budget attacks. Mr. Lloyd-George's land proposals are five, of which the first is a tax of twenty per cent on the unearned increment of land. Unearned increment is an unwieldy phrase, but it means a very real and simple thing. Everybody knows that the value of land in or near a city or town increases, whether the owner does anything to improve it or not. The mere fact that it lies in a growing part of the community, where population is increasing and business is developing, raises the value of the land, sometimes steadily, sometimes by leaps and bounds. If you own a piece of land on a business street, and a fine building or two goes up near it, so also goes up the price of your property. If your land, entirely undeveloped, lies on the outskirts of the town, and the town grows out to and takes it in, up jump your values. The incident is of every day occurrence, the fact of elementary simplicity. The crucial point about it is that the value increases, not because of anything that you, the owner, have done, but because of things that your neighbors and the community have done. This increase in value due to the growth of the community and the enterprise of the landowner's neighbors is the unearned increment. The landowner has done nothing to create it but sit still and watch it grow.

"Very well," says the chancellor of the exchequer, "since the community creates this value, and without the community it would not exist, let the community take part of it for its needs. Let us say one-fifth, or twenty per cent—surely a modest proportion of the value of which the community creates all. The tax shall be collected when the land is sold, when it passes into other hands at death, and when a lease of the land is granted to another. Corporations, which do not die, shall pay the tax every fifteen years."

Let it be noted that the chancellor proposes to start from the present moment with his unearned increment tax. He says to the landowner: "You may keep every penny that the community has made for you in the past; but from now on you may keep only four-fifths of what the

community makes for you—the other fifth the community will take for the common use."

This principal leads naturally to Mr. Lloyd-George's second proposal—for an official valuation of all the lands in the United Kingdom. The effect of this provision will be to make a new Domesday Book, in which will be written down the site value of every piece of land in the four kingdoms. The site value of the land is the value which it possesses just because it is a piece of plain land situated just where it is. Site value takes no account of improvements, buildings or other structures, timber or other growing things.

In the matter of the unearned increment much depends upon whose ox is gored in the decision. There is a case in point that has become famous—the Gorringe case.

Mr. Gorringe had got a lease of the premises at a few hundred pounds a year ground rent. He built up a great business. He was a very able business man, and, when the end of the lease came, he went to the Duke of Westminster, and he said, "Will you renew my lease? I want to carry on my business here." The Duke said, "Oh, yes, I will; but I will do it on condition that the few hundreds a year you pay for ground rent shall in the future be \$20,000 a year." In addition to that he had to pay a fine of \$250,000, and he had to build up huge premises at enormous expense according to plans submitted to the Duke of Westminster. "If it is confiscation and robbery for us to say to the Duke that, being in need of money for public purposes, we will take ten per cent of all you have got for that purpose," says an English writer, "what would you call his taking nine-tenths from Mr. Gorringe?"

For that is the proposal of the budget—a tax of ten per cent on the benefit accruing to the landowner at the conclusion of a lease.—The Catholic Universe.

His 85th Birthday.

His Lordship Bishop John Cameron, of Antigonish, diocese, N. S., celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on Wednesday, February 15, and, though a little late, yet the True Witness wishes to pay the venerable prelate its heart-meant tribute of love and sincere attachment.

What an inspiring lesson of energy and manhood to see Bishop John Cameron still faithfully and effectively discharge the duties of his exalted office at the age of eighty-five! What a tribute to the iron and blood of the Highlands within him! What an after-day to a full service of young and pious strenuous manhood! But then he stands, perhaps, the last survivor of a grand Old Guard, among whom, too, once were Bishop McQuaid and Archbishop Williams, now beyond the din and the turmoil, after the faithful service of years.

Nor is Bishop Cameron willing to lay down the shepherd's crook as yet. Men like Bishop Cameron are young still at the age of eighty.

There is a something in them that marks them out as individually fortunate among the sons of men. And see his work! What of the prosperous University of St. Francis Xavier's College? What of the excellent convent of Mount St. Bernard, under the gentle and brilliant Sisters of Notre Dame? What of the exceptionally learned priests whom he trained for the service, the full service, of God's altar? What of the gifts of men he gave the episcopate of Canada? What of THE CASKET? What of the virile Catholicity of his flock?

The late Archbishop Duhamel once said that if a Highland Catholic from Glengarry asked him for Holy Communion, even in the afternoon of any day, he should grant the request, knowing without asking, that all was well in such a case, even if the petitioner did not mention confession. He would have trusted a Highlander from Antigonish as well.

That God may spare his noble servant and shepherd, the illustrious John Cameron, for some years yet is the prayer of us all. May his good work, and fruitful endeavors be multiplied a hundred-fold! May the Church of the Living God be blessed with such men as he in abundance! May his life and deeds be a lesson for Canadians of all creeds and standards! When we remember such men as the Bishop of Antigonish we cannot but believe that the virtues of our sires and forefathers are still the best thing, the true boon and wealth, for our own generation.—The True Witness

Famous Pre-Reformation Statue.

TREASURE OF SACRED HEART CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

In the Church of the Sacred Heart, Edinburgh, there is a statue of the Madonna and the Child, the only Pre-Reformation statue of its kind in Scotland. It is looked on as one of the greatest treasures of the Church. Carved in oak, it is supposed to date from the 15th or 16th century, and bears a most striking resemblance to a statue which at one time belonged to Aberdeen, but which is now in Brussels—Our Lady of Good Success, a splendid reproduction of which is to be found in St. Ninian's Church, (Restalrig the Rev. T. Miley's). This ancient statue, which on Sunday evening will be carried in solemn procession round the Sacred Heart Church, was purchased from a dealer about 1859 by Mr. Charles Waterton, the eminent naturalist, and one of the most distinguished alumni of Stonyhurst. The dealer bought it at the London residence of the Earls of Aberdeen, consequently there is a high probability that the present statue in possession of the Jesuit Fathers at Lauriston is of Aberdonian origin. This seems much more likely than the traditional account that the statue was found in Holyrood, for the "Reformers" took good care that no vestige of the Old Faith should survive in the Royal Palace at Edinburgh after their great raid in 1559. Father Power, S. J., will preach in the morning, and Father Fraser, S. J., the Superior, in the evening, when in all likelihood he will deal with the history of this unique relic of Pre-Reformation Scotland.—Glasgow Observer.

Visits of Bishops "Ad Limina."

NEW PAPAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE VISITS OF DIOCESAN HEADS TO ROME.

Regarding the presentation of statements on the condition of their dioceses to the Holy See by Bishops, and their visits "ad limina Apostolorum," an important document has emanated from the Consistorial Congregation by which several alterations are made in existing arrangements. A synopsis of the document, already

One Doctor—Only One

No sense in running from one doctor to another! Select the best one, then stand by him. No sense either in trying this thing, that thing, for your cough. Carefully, deliberately select the best cough medicine, then take it. Stick to it. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for throat and lung troubles. Sold for nearly seventy years. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Why try this thing, that thing, for your constipation? Why not stick to the good old reliable family laxative—Ayer's Pills? Ask your doctor if he approves this advice.

published in Rome, will give sufficient information as to its contents:

"The new discipline establishes for all Bishops without distinction, except those subject to propaganda, a fixed term of five years within which the 'relatio' as to the condition of the dioceses must be completed. This term is common to all dioceses of a determined region. The regulation will begin to bind in January, 1911. In the first year the reports of dioceses in Italy and the adjacent islands must be sent to Rome; in the second those of Spain, France, Portugal, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, England and Scotland; in the third those of Germany, Austria Hungary and the rest of Europe; in the fourth those of the two Americas; in the fifth those of Africa, Asia, Australia, and other places not subject to propaganda. In the fifth year the report must be renewed for each diocese. In the same year in which the report is sent to the Holy See Bishops must fulfill their visit 'ad limina'."

"For non-European Bishops it is permitted that the visit be made only every ten years. But if the year in which a Bishop ought to fulfil both obligations (the sending of the report and the making of the visit) falls within the first two years since he took charge of the diocese, a dispensation is granted him for this occasion. Thus for the current year 1910 all Bishops are dispensed both from the Apostolic visit and the diocesan report, and for 1911 and 1912 a dispensation is also given to those Bishops who, according to the intervals laid down above, should make their visit or send in their report in those two years, but have already done so in the year 1909. Finally, the decree states that no change is made in the law of the Council of Trent regarding the episcopal visitation of dioceses.—The Catholic Universe

"Tubbs says he's been making a number of improvements about his home recently."

"Yes; I noticed he's sold his piano."

UNION BLEND TEA the tea that satisfies

I PUT my business reputation as a judge of good tea back of every packet of Union Blend Tea that I sell. I do that in this way: if you don't like it, you will never buy again. And I cannot afford to spend money in advertising to gain your confidence and then destroy that confidence by offering you inferior tea. Therefore, I don't do it. You can take my word and prove for yourself that Union Blend Tea at 40c. per lb. will go half as far again as any 30c. lb. tea on the market. And it will make better tea, too. Make your tea-cup prove it.



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

40c

Harry W. Forest



Do You Want Free Seeds?

If you will write for our interesting new 1910 Catalogue we will send it free, and include, also free of charge, a package of seed of our Burbank's Giant Crimson California Poppy. This Poppy is an entirely new creation in Eschscholzia for flower lovers. It grows immense, beautiful flowers. It was originated by Luther Burbank, "The Wizard of Horticulture." Our 1910 Seed Catalogue is one of the largest and most complete ever issued by us. If you prefer, instead of the Poppy, we will send a free package of our Asparagus Beet or D. & H.'s Excelsior Swede. Write to-day, if interested, mentioning choice. Please name this paper. It is important to us. DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO., Ltd. London, Ont.

Maritime Wire Fence Resists Jolts

Maritime Wire Fence is made from your point of view—to resist the most severe jolt that a fence can get. Maritime Fence has quality back of it, and resists any weather condition. Stock can't break it down or get through it. Made from No. 9 wire, all joints held absolutely tight by the Maritime lock.

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Insist on securing an "Acadia Policy." It is the best. There are reasons why.

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MISSIONS

Best quality up-to-date Mission Supplies at lowest wholesale prices. PALM Order your Palm now for Palm Sunday. TENEBRAE, PASCHAL CANDLES, EASTER ENVELOES, ETC. ALTAR PLATE, VESTMENTS ETC.

J. J. M. LANDY, Religious Goods Dealers 416 Queen St. West, Toronto, Canada.

Farm For Sale.

The well-known farm at William's Point, the property of the late Alexander McDonald 'Ban,' consisting of 100 acres of good land with buildings which are in good repair. It is well-watered, and is conveniently situated, but two miles from Town. For further particulars, apply to MRS. ALEX. McDONALD, William's Point.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mare for Sale—John Morrell, page 8
Mare Wanted—A. E., page 8
Notice—Arthur Falt, page 8
Picnic—page 8
Auction Sale—John Duggan, page 8
Auction Sale—J. A. Wall, page 8
Easter Suits—Palace Clo Co., page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

K. of C. MEETING TO-NIGHT.

THE HOLY OILS for the Diocese of Antigonish will, this year, be consecrated in Halifax.

THERE IS to be a Retreat at Mt. St. Bernard's Convent, commencing to-morrow evening. Rev. Father Duke of St. John, N. B., will be the preacher.

A HOCKEY BENEFIT for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses of the Victoria hockey team will be held in the College rink as soon as weather permits. The citizens' band will be in attendance.

THE RESIDENTIAL property at the corner of St. Mary and Victoria streets, Antigonish, owned by the Lindsay estate, and the old rink building which adjoins the aforesaid property, has been purchased by Mr. William Landry. The price is \$2200.

THE OFFICE of Deputy Town Clerk, Glace Bay, held by Mr. John A. Macdougall, has been abolished recently. It remains to be seen if the members of the Council responsible for this action are actuated by reasons of economy, as they allege. Mr. Macdougall was a most capable and reliable official, one against whom no charge of dishonesty or negligence could be brought. In losing his services the Town of Glace Bay suffers a distinct loss.

A SUBSCRIBER at Rossland, B. C., in remitting his subscription, enclosed the following: "Alexander Chisholm, a pioneer of this Camp and a native of Antigonish County, was killed in a snowslide which occurred at the west end of the Cascade Tunnel on the Great Northern Railroad. He was on his way north when he lost his life, going to Prince Rupert, B. C., near which place he owned property. A wife and five children survive him. R. I. P."

THE BLESSING of the new pipe organ lately installed in St. Anne's Church, Glace Bay, took place on the 6th inst. The blessing was by Very Rev. Dr. Thompson, V. G., who was assisted by Rev. J. H. McDonald of the College, and Rev. Dr. Viola. There were over fifty sponsors, among whom were some of the most prominent Catholic ladies and gentlemen of the colliery districts and the city of Sydney. Prominent among those from Sydney were General Manager Butler of the Dominion Steel and Coal Companies, and Assistant General Manager D. H. McDougall, Traffic Manager J. H. McIsaac and Mrs. McIsaac, Thomas Cozzolino and Mrs. Cozzolino, and Alderman L. X. McDonald. The sermon was preached by Father J. H. McDonald, in which he dealt with the important place occupied by the beautiful music of the organ in the divine worship of the Catholic Church. Professor Miller of Sydney presided at the organ and the choir was under the leadership of Rev. Father McKenzie. The Fair held recently was a splendid success, but the expenditure in installing the organ and enlarging the Church was very great, over \$7,000; it has been decided to hold another Fair immediately after Easter.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER GILLIS—Last evening a large number of the parishioners of Sacred Heart parish gathered in the Assembly Hall of the Lyceum to bid farewell to the assisted pastor, Rev. Father Gillis, who leaves to-morrow to enter on his new duties at the Cathedral at Antigonish. Father McAdam was chairman. After a pleasing programme of appropriate songs and music had been gone through, an address was read by P. J. McIntyre, President of the L. O. C., expressing the heartfelt appreciation of the people of the parish for the work of Father Gillis during the past two years, and their sincere regret for his departure. With the address was presented a handsome gift, a purse containing the sum of four hundred dollars, donated by the people of the parish. In replying, Father Gillis made affecting reference to the zeal with which the people assisted him in his work, the affection he had developed for the people of Sydney, and particularly for the boys, and his regret that these ties were about to be broken. Father MacAdam, too, spoke of the good work done by the departing priest, and the zeal with which he discharged his duties. His work among the boys of the junior branch of the L. O. C., and of the Lyceum Club was particularly effective and productive of much good. At the conclusion the whole assembly sang "Will He No Come Back Again," and all crowded around to shake the hand of their beloved curate. Father Gillis' place will be supplied for a while by Father Picotte, of North Sydney. Yesterday afternoon the boys junior branch of the League of the Cross presented Rev. Father Gillis with an elegant pair of military hair brushes.—Sydney Post, March 10.

HOCKEY.—The game between the Shamrocks and Victorias, both local teams, at the College rink, on Friday eve., 11th inst., was a splendid exhibition of hockey. Both teams played a fast, clean game for a full hour, neither team having any apparent advantage as to territory. The superior ability displayed by the Vics. in shooting the puck, plus the dandy work of Wilmot in goal, was largely responsible for their victory. Score, 5-3. Apart from the Dalhousie St. F. X. game the hardest fought hockey game of the season was that played

in the College rink on Tuesday eve., between the New Glasgow Shamrocks and the Victorias. The N. G. team recently issued a challenge in the columns of the Halifax Herald to play any amateur team in the Maritime Provinces, which the Vics. promptly accepted. For fifteen minutes the play was of the whirlwind variety, but the heavy ice gradually wore the players down and the pace for the balance of the first half slackened considerably. With but ten minutes left of this half the Vics. opened up a few knots in their speed. Sears, having secured the puck behind the net, bit the trail for New Glasgow, the whole forward line joined him, and as nice a piece of combination as was ever witnessed here followed, Fraser shot, and New Glasgow goal tend made a most sensational stop, Gladly got the puck on the rebound and slammed it in the net for the first score; three more goals followed before half time. In the second half N. G. made a much better showing, probably owing to the fact that they put on a fresh man—R. Chisholm, of the St. F. X. champs. However, the Vics. won. Score 5 to 2. Ray Mahoney at centre, was easily the best of the N. G. players. A. D. Campbell, of St. F. X. refereed in his usual fair and impartial manner. This game closes the season of 1910 for the Victorias. They have won five games and have not been defeated, scoring 48 goals to their opponents 13. They have been playing together for the past three seasons, and while some of them are quite equal to the top-notchers, their real strength lies in their unity.

Tur nips.

(Continued from page 4.)

disposed, to secure a greater yield, may use artificial fertilizers, such as phosphate of lime, bone dust, nitrate of soda, etc., as a mixed dressing with barnyard manure. The usual way of planting is in raised drills about 27 inches apart with the seed sowed on top of the ridges, but this method has been superseded of late years by flat cultivation of all root crops, even potatoes. The reason of this change is said to be the uncertainty of the rain fall in our climate; and that the plants get more moisture on the flat than they do when the rain shower runs in the hollows between the drills. When the young plants have sufficiently grown they are thinned out by the hand hoe from 9 to 11 inches apart and carefully kept clean with the cultivator.

A crop of wheat or other grain with clover and timothy seeds should invariably follow a turnip crop. Farmers in the e parts are too sparing of clover seed. The third year a crop of timothy and clover will be yielded, and the fourth year will give a crop of timothy with less clover. It is to be remembered that though the clover—a biennial—has ceased to grow it has conferred a lasting benefit upon the soil by the development of nitrates in the nodules of its roots, thus imparting an important factor to the enrichment of the land. The above simple rotation of crops where followed will prove well worth the experiment to those who have not yet put it to the test.

As is well known the turnip crop has to encounter many insect enemies. For all insect attacks the best preventive measure may be a dressing of stimulating fertilizer to force on the growth of the plants. Spraying with the usual mixtures hurtful to the insects only may also be necessary in some seasons. D. McK. G.

Arriving now, choice sugar, and hams, bacons, etc. The famous D. & F. brand, best to be had. All guaranteed. Haley's Market.

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on my premises, at Upper Springfield, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property: 1 Horse, aged 10 years, weight 1600; 3 Milch cows; 1 pair 2 year old steers; 1 Bull, 2 year old; 3 Helters, 2 years old; 2 Yearlings; 8 Sheep; TERMS OF SALE. Seven months' credit on approved notes; sums under \$5.00 cash JOHN DUGGAN.

MARE FOR SALE.

For sale, a good Mare, three years old in Mar. Bashaw and Jackson stock. Apply to JOHN MORRELL, Monk's Head.

Mare Wanted

A good two-year-old mare, rising in three years, suitable for general purposes for which cash will be paid. Address "A. E." CASKET OFFICE.

Farm For Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied by the late Donald McDonald, Allan's son, containing about 200 acres of good land, well-wooded and watered and conveniently located near S. C. O. L. post office, etc. J. A. WALL, Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to have their seed grain clean it, will please send it in before the rush. ARTHUR FALT, Antigonish N. S.

PIC-NIC!

July 1st, 1910. At Thorburn, in aid of St. Ann's parish. The first of the season, and the best. Arrangements later. By Order of Committee.

Town Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening last. In the absence of the Mayor Councillor McIsaac occupied the chair.

The assessment roll as finally completed by the appeal court was laid before the council and approved.

John C. McNaughton, Duncan Chisholm, and Colin A. Chisholm were re-appointed assessors for ensuing year.

John C. McNaughton, Duncan Chisholm, and Colin A. Chisholm were re-appointed revisors of electoral lists.

John McDonald, Clydesdale, was re-appointed caretaker of the reservoir at a yearly salary of \$65, the appointment to date from time of meeting of new council in February.

A draft Act, prepared by the Recorder, enabling the town to borrow money to provide for the redemption of its water work's debentures, was read and approved and ordered to be sent to the Legislature. \$25,000 of said debentures mature in October, 1910.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: D. G. Kirk Wood Working Co., supplies, etc., water works, \$43.96; also \$10.86; Allan Gills, two roof ladders for Fire Co., \$10.00; Foster Bros., medicine for poor persons and disinfectants, \$13.50; Angus McGillivray, jailor's fees, \$2.50; making on fire, e.c., in December, \$1.50; St. Patrick's Home, Halifax, maintenance Alex. Haley, \$39.33; Sherwood McDonald, drying hose, \$5.00; telegrams, 50 cents; C. B. Whidden & Son, running snow-plough, \$8.00.

Payment of following accounts, previously approved by respective committees, was ratified: February, account for work on streets, \$128.93; repairs water works, \$9.84; J. C. McNaughton, registering births and deaths, \$2.25.

Among the Advertisers.

5000 elegant Easter cards at Bonner's. 5000 elegant Easter cards at Bonner's. Fresh loaf bread and fancy baking daily, at Bonner's.

Wanted, 10 cords dry cord wood. Apply to R. M. Gray.

Rock salt and linseed meal for horses and cattle at Bonner's.

For sale, two mares. Apply to Alex. McDonald, Briley Brook.

For sale, pure bred collie pups. Apply to Herbert, Smith, Clydesdale.

5000 elegant Easter cards, 2 for 5 cents and upwards at the post-card emporium, Bonner's.

Our new spring hats and caps are here for Easter. Come, get your's. 75c., \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5. Palace Clo. Co.

Easter is but a few days away. You'll want to look your best. Sir, take the hint! Palace Clothing Co.

Better look over your wardrobe, sir! Easter approaches. We can strengthen any weak place. Palace Clo. Co.

Our furnishings department is full of spring blossoms of Easter neckwear, choose early, 25c. to 50c. Palace Clo. Co.

Wanted, thousands of dozens of eggs; highest prices paid in trade and cash.—thousands of dozens. Haley's Market.

I supply my grocery customers the year around with the choicest fresh and cured meats, fish, etc. Haley's Market.

We can put you in line, sir, with the town's best dressers, if you'll allow us to do your Easter outfitting. Palace Clothing Co.

You will hardly feel right on Easter Sunday unless you are well dressed. Our suits, top coats, boots and shoes are ready. Palace Clothing Co.

Daily bakery, fresh loaf bread daily, fancy cookies, doughnuts, lady fingers and macarons for afternoon callers and 5 o'clock teas. Bonner's big grocery.

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the undersigned, on March 21st, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon: 1 Draught Horse, 14 years old, weight 1400; 1 General purpose mare, 6 years old, weight 1100; 2 Farrow Cows; 3 Cows, w'th Calves; 1 Heifer 8 years old; 3 Helters; 2 years old; 4 Steers, 2 at 0 ore-half years old; 2 Steers, 1 year old; 2 Helters, 1 year old; 2 Hogs, 1 months old; 8 Tons of Hay; 1 Double denting Mowing Machine; 1 Hay Rake; 12 horse truck, with hay rigging; 2 Tip Carts; 12 Barre Plow; 1 Spring Tooth Harrow, Double; 1 Steel Spike Tooth Harrow; 1 Carriage; 1 Wood Sleds; 1 Horse Reeler; 1 Wheel Barrow; 1 Set of Double Harness; 2 Set, or single Harness; 1 Wagon Harness; 1 Set at Daub's Whiff; Ties; 17 Thousand 1/2 emick shing es; 1 Thousand 1/2 No 1 pine chip boards; Some pine matched timber; 75 Bushels Oats; 100 Bushels Potatoes and many other farm implements too numerous to mention. TERMS—18 month's credit with approved security. JO-EP I GIBBOIR, Wg. Treasurer.

Hackney Stations For Sale.

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

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT

The Gregory farm at Antigonish Harbor containing three hundred acres with first class buildings. Easy terms. Possession MAY 1st next. Apply to MRS. GREGORY, Court St., Antigonish Or to the undersigned F. H. MACPHIE, Agent, Antigonish, N. S., January 26th, 1910.

Farm For Sale.

Farm known as Hugh Cameron's (Hugh's son) at Vernal, Springfield, Antigonish Co., consisting of 200 acres. Comfortable house with barn near main road. An immediate purchaser can obtain a bargain. Apply to J. A. WALL, Solicitor, or J. F. BLAGDON, Manager The Royal Bank of Canada, Antigonish.

EASTER Will soon be here. There is an old superstition that good luck will abide with you throughout the year if you wear something new on Easter morning. Not too early to remind you of Easter apparel; better get ready to blossom. We can do a good deal of it for you. We've handsome new suits all booming with Easter freshness, correctly cut, perfectly tailored, \$6, 8, 10, 12, 15, up to 25. Choice Top Coats and medium length Spring Overcoats, silk-lined, silk-faced, elegant garments, \$12, 15, 18, 20. Others, \$6, 8, 10. to complete and trim up your Easter outfit. We've all the Spring blocks, in Hats, Caps, choice Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves and exclusive ideas in Haberdashery, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc You'll be proud of yourself on Easter Sunday, if we dress you Palace Clothing Company HOME OF GOOD GOODS, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

Just Received One Car Gold Coin Flour One Car Royal Household Flour One Car P. E. Island Oats. Also a large stock of Corn Meal, Chop Feed, Bran and Midlings. Get our prices before purchasing. Still on hand a few Horse Rugs, Sleigh Bells and Skates which we offer for cash at bargain prices.

D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH, N. S. Now it is a Player Piano Music-Roll Library:

First, you buy a few rolls; they belong to you—you own them outright. And let us say right here, we have an almost unlimited number of all the standard, as well as the latest and best music. Then, if you wish to exchange any of these inside of thirty days, you can do so by paying a very small fee; if you keep them longer, a trifle larger fee will be charged. The roll now received in exchange, belongs to you, and you also have the right of exchanging it when you wish. Thus, you are enabled to hear all of the latest and best music by simply purchasing a few rolls and paying small fees when exchanging them. Write to us and we shall be pleased to send you full particulars regarding this Player Piano Music-Roll Library plan of ours. Better still, call and let us talk it over.

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

Farm for Sale Offers will be received till May 1st next, by the undersigned for the purchase of his farm at Pleasant Valley. It consists of 200 acres of good land, about 50 acres of which is cleared and in excellent condition. Any amount of wood land and soft, and a large quantity of good hemlock timber. House and barn in excellent condition. About five minutes' walk from Telephone and Post Office, and about three hundred yards from school house. For further particulars, apply to A. A. MCDUGALL, Marystown, or to ALLAN MCDONALD, Barrister, Antigonish.

SEWING MACHINES. For more than fifty years Singer sewing machines have been recognized as maintaining the highest standard of excellence. Easy running, it has a 100 equal for light or heavy work. Sold on easy terms. Also orders taken for foot spinning wheels. S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigonish.

TEN JERS WANTED Sealed tenders for the erection at Antigonish, N. S. of a hospital building for the sisters of St. Martha, will be received up to Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1910, at 2 O'Clock, P. M. Plans and specifications can be seen at St. Martha's Convent Antigonish and at G. Adam's Book Store, Sydney. Tenders may be for brick or wood. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. As from "Tenders" ST. MARTHA'S CONVENT, Antigonish, March 2nd, 1910.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "No Subsc...", "One Ince...", "Special F...", "Advertis...", "Changes...", "Neat as...", "Printin...", "Canoe...", "avoid n...", "persona...", "their p...", "more lo...", "Twen...", "Newma...", "From...", "Catholi...", "heart v...", "perfect...", "have n...", "Rev...", "to the...", "our Isl...", "12 mill...", "sufficie...", "therefo...", "find th...", "ate" S...", "lords a...", "prospe...", "Dr...", "recipie...", "1910.", "the fac...", "the his...", "Univer...", "given...", "States...", "religio...", "human...", "service...", "The...", "fact...", "mission...", "presen...", "J. S...", "mission...", "believe...", "the or...", "devil...", "tically...", "they...", "Faith...", "peace...", "devot...", "valley...", "tribun...", "the c...", "cont...", "vast i...", "habit...", "India...", "The...", "Patri...", "giver...", "Cath...", "cent...", "gized...", "and a...", "Chur...", "durin...", "perio...", "grow...", "spea...", "expl...", "impr...", "the...", "gran...", "have...", "Unit...", "Afric...", "Engl...", "eng...", "intro...", "deve...", "the...", "com...", "desc...", "In...", "A...", "ever...