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JOB PRINTING. Neat and Tasty Work done in this Depatr mant. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Canon Keating says: "Do not avoid non Catholic clergymen or local persons of weight out of distrust of their principles. You will gain much more by being friendly than by holding aloof."

Twenty years after his conversion Newman wrote in the Apologia: "From the time that I became a Catholic. . . I have had no anxiety of heart whatever. . . I have been in perfect peace and contentment; I have never had one doubt."

Rev. Mr. McBain remarked recently to the Glasgow Parish Council: "In our Islands there are something like 12 millions of people who are not sufficiently fed or clothed, and cannot therefore live a decent life." Do we find this state of things in "degenerate" Spain? Dreadnoughts and landlords are not essential elements of prosperity or civilization.

OUr

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan is the recipient of the Lucture Medal for 1910. This honour is conferred, by the faculty of the University of Notre Dame, on Lucture Sunday, and it is the highest honour in the gift of the University to bestow. The medal is given to a lay Catholic in the United States for distinguished service to religion, art, science, literature or humanity. Dr. Egan gets it for his service to scholarship and letters.

The Catholic mission which is "farthest north" is in Alaska. This mission was founded in 1907, and is at present served by Father Bernard, S. J. Speaking in Dublin recently, this missionary said that the E-quimaux believe in one God and in reward in the other life. They believed in the poetic material in her long story, in devil but did not worship him. Practically they had no superstitions, and they were easily converted to the Faith. They were a cheerful, gentle, peaceful people, and made most devout and good Catholics. The valley of the Yokon, he said, and its tributaries, which is the section under the care of the Jesuit Missionaries, contains 170,715 square miles. In this vast region there are about 45,000 inhabitants, but how many of these are Indians it would be impossible to say.

The Rev. Dr. MacCaffrey, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, has just given to the public a history of the Catholic Church in the nineteenth century. Cardinal Logue has eulogized the work as " a clear, connected. and accurate view of the state of the Church in the several countries" during that period. Within the same period, too, occurred the marvellous growth of the Church in the Englishspeaking world, and the author's explanation of that growth torcibly impresses upon the reader the truth of the statement:

"It is mainly Irish Catholic emigrants and their descendants who have built up the Church in the United States, Australia, South Africa, and, to a great extent, in England, Scotland, and most of the English colonies. These emigrants English colonies. These emigrants introduced into these countries and developed a strong type of Catholicity. They had imbibed at home the true spirit of faith and loyalty to the Successor of St. Peter, and they communicated this spirit to their descendants.

In the Book of Proverbs we read: "A young man, according to his way,

The necessity, ther, of forming good habits, and of avoiding evil ones, is apparent. Children especially require careful handling. As a rule, their character is moulded by the example given them by their parents, so much to that a holy bishop touly remarks: "Before they get possession of their parents' property, they have their parents themselves in their habits and manners." Note the following remarks of a contemporary concerning the father's example :

"To nine out of every ten boys, the father is the model. He is the fountainhead of wisdom. He is the Law and the Commandments. Not only are his acts justifiable, but his opinions are true. . . If the father is a criminal, the son probably grows up with a contempt for law. If the father assails religion, the boy becomes an atheist. If the father boasts how he cheated this man or tricked that, the boy is fired with an mbition to emulate his cleverness. What the man is among his business associates, the boy propably will be among his playmates. Of all life's influences, none perhaps has so powerful an effect in moulding the boy's character as the father's example. The future of the nation nes in its children, and clay is not more amenable to the hands of the potter than the characters of children to the formative influence of parental

Principal Sharp of St. Andrews, in one of the lectures delivered by him as professor of poetry at Oxford, said : "It has been a marvel to me that English poets with their own grand national history behind them have made so little use of it. What I say applies to England rather than Scotland. Since Shakespeare wrote his historical dramas, how few poetic blocks have been dug from the quarry! Our picturesque historians of recent years, while they have done the work of partisans very effectually, have also been in some sort poets of the past. But how seldom have our regular singers set foot on that field ! The Laureate (Tennyson) no doubt, having done his work in Britain's mythic region, has, late in his career, descended from those shadowy heights to the more solid ground and more substantial figures of her recorded history. Let us hail the omen, and hope that the coming generation of poets may follow him and enter into the rich world of Britain's history and possess it. Surely Britain, if any land, supplies rich her heroic names, in her battlefields scattered all the Island over, in

The halls in which is hung Armor; of the invincible Knights of old, where hang, too, the portraits of her famous men, and the homes in which they were reared, still inhabited, or mouldering

In all the imploring beauty of decay. How is it that our English poets have turned their back on all this, to expend poetic faculty upon some hero or demigod of Greece, or some problem of psychology, or in morbid selfanalysis, while the great fresh fields of our history lie unvisited !"

The Bishops of France and its colonies, ninety in number, recently issued a solemn warning to Catholic parents on the irreligious methods and spirit that permeate many of the public schools of the country, and they at the same time condemned a numher of text-books openly inimical to the faith of the children. The Teachers' Association was advised to being suit against the Bishops for defamation. That Association has done so, and it has already secured a sentence condemning Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims. The fine imposed upon the Cardinal is 500 francs. The sentence, of course, may be upset upon appeal, but just now the situation looks serious, for the decision implies the condemnation not only of him, but of every one of the Bishops who signed the document containing the said warning, of all the priests who read it from their pulpits, and of Catholics will watch the spread of but is philosophically justified, forty days they met Jesus under the all the Catholic newspapers which this new feeling with mingled feel. Speculation by itself should be most varied circumstances, near the

passed upon him :

"Is it not our duty to point out to posed? This we have done without having recourse to personalities, having no wish to offend anybody . . . The Bishops have to suffer for the defence of parents and for the faith of the children. For such objects there is nothing that we are not willing to endure, and if the day comes when complete liberty of teaching is to be the reward of our efforts and struggles and sufferings, we shall regard this necessary liberty as purchased at a cheap price. Mean-while we have a mission to fiulfil and with the help of God we shall not falter in it. To those who would reduce us to silence we shall answer with the Apostles: We cannot but speak: It is necessary to obey God rather than man!"

It might be supposed that university professors would show a little more intelligence than carpenters and ploughmen; but here is the way in which King Elward is depicted by Dr. Paul Rohrback in his Deutschland under den Weltvoelkern: "To-day, the greatest aim of British policy, as guided by King Edward VII., is the establishment of connection between Egypt and India. To attain that end Great Britain requires the mastery of Arabia, of Southern Persia, of the territory of the lower Euphrates and Tigris-the Turkish vilayet of Bagdad. His tremendous plan, if we judge aright, to organize a selt - contained British Empire, stretching from the Nile and East Soudan, and from Victoria Nyanza over Arabia, Mesopctamia, Southern Persia, Afghanistan, and India, and making a British lake of the Indian Ocean, has been the guiding idea of British policy for these last years." Nor is this all of the Machiavelism imputed to this honest, kind - hearted, easy - going prince. "The more we consider his policy, the more clearly we see that it has for its object the hemming in of Germany." In what mental disease have such hallucinations their source? We think that the source is revealed in an article on "Germany's Real Attitude to England" (in the Ninteenth Century, Jan.) by Charles Tuchman, a Prussian commercial agent in Britain : - "Is Germany keenly desirous of annexing new lands? Of course she is. And she finds Britain in her way everywhere. . . There may be moments when she secretly covets Java or Sumatra, . . To be candid, the day is not far distant when Asla Minor will, figuratively, fall to pieces. It would be a contretemps to the liking of Germany. Who could prevent German annexation in that direction, when Germany would have only to walk through Austria in order to plant her flag on the desired spot," Here is why Dr. Robibach suspects King Elward of aiming at the seizure of Asia Minor. He judges others by himself and his own circle.

One of the noticeable religious phenomena of the present day is a growing disposition among educated Jews to regard our Land as one of their prophets. An eminent Jewish scholar, Dr. Isidor Singer, says in the North American Review; "Thousands, yea tens of thousands, of educated Jews to-lay, are gradually giving up the attitude of their forefathers toward the central figure of Christianity-an attitude which was a pathetic mingling of ignorance, antipathy, and fear. When I was a boy. thirty-five years ago, in my little native town in Moravia, had my father or any other member of the congregation heard the name of Jesus uttered from the pulpit of our synagogue, he would have immediately left the building in indignasummarily dismissed. To-lay, howenlogizing this same Jesus."

from it." If he walks in the way of and fearless attitude indicate that the revealed Himself, when he was on grandeur and moral excellence are virtue, he will, generally speaking, forces of infidelity have much yet to earth, by degrees. First he became incommensurable quantities, and that enters on the broad way of vice, he clergy is thus revealed by the brave Messich, and then as God made man. will likely continue in it until death. Cardinal in referring to the sentence recenciling the world to Himself, and laving down His life for its redemption. And it may be, in the designs parents the dangers to which the faith of His providence, that in this same and morals of their children are exgradual way shall come about the conversion of the Jawish nation, foretold by St. Paul. On the other hand, considering the growing disbelief among Protestants in the divinity of our Lord, there is a very great danger that Unitarians, (whether they take that name or whether they call themselves by some other name) and Modernistic Protestants generally may come to feel more of brotherly sympathy with the Jew than with believers in the divinity of Christ, and so the Catholic Church might find itself opposed by more powerful enemies than heretc-

> A book on "The Mediaeval Hospitals of England" by Rotha Mary Clay, which does not consider the hospitals that formed an integral part of the regular monastic houses, shows that there were before the Reformation upwards of 800 other hospitals, and at least 200 leper houses. At the Reformation, the hospitals became the prey of regal rapacity; the endowments of many were swept bodily into the coffers of the King; many were crippled by confiscation and only saved from extinction by the rise of a new race of benefactors; and of these not a few survive to this day, mute records of the old Catholic time which Miss Clay has done her share to make known to us. The mediaeval hospital was as much of a religious as of a medical institution. Many, though owning a separate location and a distinct constitution, were still indirectly dependent on some neighboring monastery. Many were attached to cathedrals or to sees. Even when the founders were laymen, it was customary to submit the constitution and regulations to the approval of the diocesan. The wardens were for the most part priests, and the whole life of the hospital was a religious life. The mediaeval hospital at first drew together under one roof aged and infirm, sick and poor, and wayfarers journeying as pilgrims to some shrine. In the larger cities some sort of differentiation was early made. Thus in some central place there might be an asylum for the sick and the helpless; at some gate a hostel for pilgrims and wayfarers: nd outside of the city a leper-house. It is often said that the pious founders in the Middle Ages were moved to philanthropy by a desire to secure their soul's welfare in a future life. It is a strange complaint to make in an age when "enlightened selfishness is held up as the foundation of morality. Doubtless men in that age acted from mixed motives as they do now, and that was one of the motives, and it elevated and purified and refined all the others-natural pity, love of fame, desire to make restitution. and any other motives that impel us to do good.

In an age when unbelief is so rampant and so unashamed, it is encouraging to find faith in the Incarnation openly confessed before men by a statesman and philosopher so eminent as Bulfour: "Through the aid of Christian doctrine, we are saved from the distorting influence of our own discoveries (as to the magnitude and duration of the universe, and the regularity of its course). The Incarrepresent it to ourselves, into a which we might be disposed to measure the magnitudes of the universe. What we should otherwise think printed it. But the Bishops are not ings. Viewed in itself, it is good so sufficient to convince us that, in the tomb, on the way to Emmaus, in the even when he is old, will not depart cast down; their admirable stand far as it goes. Of old time, our Lord sight of a righteous God, material

continue in it as long as he lives; if he conquer. The spirit that animates the known as a prophet, and then as the the infinite accumulation of the one cannot compensate for the smallest diminution of the other. Yet I know not whether as a theistic speculation. this truth could effectually maintain itself against the brute pressure of external nature. . . . Mankind are not given to speculative analysis; and if it be desirable that they should be enabled to obtain an imaginative grasp of this great truth; if they need to have brought home to them that, in the sight of God, the stability of the heavens is of less importance than the moral growth of a human spirit, I know not how this end could be more completely attained than by the Christian doctrine of the Incarnation. . . And what faith is there, other than the Incarnation, that will enable us to realize that, however far apart may be the Infinite Spirit and such creatures as we, they are not hopelessly divided. . . For those who, under the stress of sorrow, are permitting themselves to doubt the goodness of God, what is needed is such a living faith in God's relation to man as shall leave no place for that helpless resentment against the appointed Order so apt to rise in as at the sight of undeserved pain. And this faith is possessed by those who vividly real se the Christian form of theism. For they worship One who is no remote contriver of a universe to whose ills He is indifferent. If they suffer, did not He on their account suffer also? If suffering falls not always on the most guilty, was not He innocent? Shall they cry aloud that the world is ill-designed for their convenience, when He for their sakes subjected Himself to its conditions? It is true that beliefs like these do not in any narrow sense resolve our doubts nor pro ide us with explanations. But they give us something better than many explanations. For they minister, or rather the Reality behind them ministers, to one of our deepest ethical needs, to a need which, far trom showing signs of diminution, seems to grow with the growth of civilization, and to touch us ever more keenly as the hardness of an earlier time passes away.

THE RESURRECTION.

It is passing strange that men use, or rather abuse, their learning and ingenuity to disprove the Resurrection of Christ from the dead. Even the infidel Renan concedes that "the epistles of St. Paul have an absolute othenticity. written by the author of the third gospel, and that that author was the companion of St. Paul." Let us grant the assumption, then, that even Renan does not dare deny, and after that it is sufficient to establish (1) that Christ was really dead when He was taken down from the cross, and (2) that He was afterwards fully restored to life. A second proof, no less decisive, might be added, namely, the impossibility of any deception, but we shall confine ourselves to the first.

Well, then, Jesus was dead when he was taken down from the cross. (1) St. John, an eye - witness, and the other evangelists affirm that He expired on the cross. (2) The crucifixion alone, according to the historian Josephus, was sufficient to cause His death. (3) The soldiers did not break His legs, only because it was so evident that He was dead. (4) The thrust of the lance would have extinguished any remaining breath of life. (5) Pilate allowed Joseph of Arimathea to take the body only nation throws the whole scheme of after the centurion had officially things, as we are easily apt to testified that Jesus was really dead. (6) Neither Roman nor Greek different and far truer proportion. It sophists, nor the Sanhedrin, nor the abruptly changes the whole scale on Rubbins ever ventured to say that Jesus was not dead. How, then, can His death be reasonably denied?

Again, Jesus truly rose from the tion, and the Rubbi would have been great, we now perceive to be relatively dead. (1) This was attested by small. What we should otherwise numerous eye-xitnesses, who heard ever, it is not strange in many think triffing, we now know to be His words, received His commands, synagogues, to hear sermons preached immeasurably important. And the touched and felt His wounds, and change is not only morally needed, even ate with Him. (2) During

The following extract, from a pamphlet entitled "A Brief History of Public Proceedings and Events in the Province of Nova Scotia During the Years of the Present Century" (John 1997). 1804 and following years), by John G. Marshall.

The author was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, abolished some years before he wrote this brochure—in 1879. He was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1808 and became a member of the Legislature in 1811. The Chief Justice on the Bench was Sampson S. Blowers (1797

to 1833). The author says : There is an event of a public and very serious nature, which occurred so many years ago that there can, now, be but a few persons in the province except myself who personally wit-nessed it, or have even heard of it. The relation I will now give of some of its chie' particulars, and the incidents connected with it will, I am convinced, be interesting to most, if not all my readers. In the autumn of the year 1811, the most tremendous gale, or rather hurricane, which has occurred since the commencement of this century, swept over the whole province and its coasts, especially in the eastern division of it. I was in the town of Guyshorough at the time which was directly in the line of its greate-t fury and destructiveness. It commenced in the afternoon, from a southern quarter, and soon became of the most furious description. I was busily engaged in preparing writings in cases in which I was engaged, depending in the court which was to meet in a few days. Feeling the house shaking rather violently, I raised my eyes to the window in front of my seat and perceived that the parish church, which stood on a hill a short distance off, was totally pros-trate, and its lighter materials were flying about like so many feathers. I hastily secured some bundles of paper in my pocket and partly for personal safety as well as to winess the immediate effects of the hurricane went out of the house, but seen found went out of the house, but seen found that I could not keep my feet without some kind of support and therefore got hold of a young willow sapling got hold of a young willow sapling which, though it was constantly bending near the ground was sufficient to prevent my being blown down. While in that situation I saw a vessel which was lying at anchor in the harbor, her sails down and under the partial shelter of a line of beach, suddenly turned over and in about five minutes no part of her could I see but a few feet of the top of one of the masts. I head afterwards that while masts. I heard afterwards that while the crew were endeavoring to make their escape in a boat one of them was drowned. A vessel which was coming drowned. A vessel which was coming up the bay must have gone down with all on board, as none of them were ever heard of. Some on the land also I heard were killed and others seriously injured in the destruction of their dwellings or otherwise. The flocks of geese were blown from the land into the water as their own feathers would have been by any ordinary wind. A large part of a roof of a dwelling house near to the one in which I was lodging, was carried into

which I was lodging, was carried into a field several hundred yards off and driven like a plough share into the soil. Many severe gales of wind have I been both in, on land and at sea, during the sixty-eight years since, but none of them of scarcely more than half the violence of the one I am describing. The appearance of the water on the harbour I cannot more felly compared that the drifting the search of the water on the harbour I cannot more felly compared that the drifting the search of the s fitly compare, than to the drifting of the snow in the most severe winter storm, so violently was it raised by the wind and driven along in one sheet of white and sparkling foam and spray. When setting out, soon after, on my journey home of about 100 miles, it was useless to think of trave!ling on horse-back, for nearly the firs' half of the distance, and therefore I commenced it on foot with a companion, a young gentleman who had passing along the road through the farms, on the first 0 miles to the head of the river, I saw that many of the buildings had been entirely blown

down, others unroofed or otherwise partially destroyed and very few but were more or less severely it jured by the gale. From the head of the river, where we remained the first night, there was a region of heavily wooded land for many miles around the direction of our journey. There were, or rather had been, two roads to the village, about 25 miles onward, and we concluded by advice to take that one of the two routes which, on the whole distance, had the lesser portion of wilderness. The first part, however, of this route was thickly wooded

for about 13 miles, and without an inhabitant. Our friends at the county town we had left had kindly provided us with some cakes and other little eatable comforts, and each of us carried a bundle containing some absolutely needful articles of apparel. We took a very early breakfast, and a little after sunrise set out on our

arduous, and as it proved, perilous journey. Neither of us had ever been on the route, and previous to the galthe road had been but narrow and but very imperfectly opened. Imme diately on entering it we found the heavy trees blown down from the roots and entangled in every direction so that we could scarcely get on more than a dozen paces without being obliged either to creep under the

fallen trees or clamber over and through their heavy branches. We persevered, however, in the best way we could, and hour after hour passed in the same labelious struggle on-ward. Often when mounted high or the branches of the trees there seemed, as far as the eye could reach, but little else than one entire mass of fallen and entangled wood, in som-places scarcely a standing tree with n the compass of an acre or more.

for the line of the road and fearing to lose it that I descended to the ground from the boughs of the fallen trees and from the boughs of the failen trees and felt for the gravel or small stones by which to ascertain that we had not gone astray. We partook of our cakes, etc., as we needed, and con sumed all toward the latter part of the day, still hoping to get out to the settlement, whither we were journeying before night arrived. But in this we were grigorously disappointed, for we were grievously disappointed, for darkness came on while we were yet in the wood. We halted by the side of a small brook that we might have water, and having prepared a place for repose with some bushes and other materials, the most suitable we could find, concluded of necessity to abide there for the night. After a short time the moon rose so large and bright that I thought it would give light sufficient to enable us to pursue our course, get clear of the wood and reach the desired village. But again were our hopes disampointed, for after

At one time I was so much at a loss

were our hopes disappointed, for after struggling on for a short time we lost all trace of the line of road, and became so completely inclosed within narrow space by the large fallen and entangled wood that we were comentangled wood that we were com-pelled to remain there the rest of the night. In the morning the first difficulty was to find the line of the road which I knew ran nearly north and south, and as we had no compass I practiced the expedient of passing alternately for suitable dis ances east and west, like a vessel beating to windward and thus after some time. windward, and thus, after some time, found a spot which I knew to be a part of the road. We then went forward, but with the same difficult-

reached the first house in the small village called Tracadie, chiefly inhabited by the French Acadians. Before our arrival the lower garment of my companion, now called pauts, but then trowsers, had become so tattered and torn that they seemed irreparable, and he cast away the wreck and supplied the needful with a pair which he had in his bundle. My condition was not quite so ragged and unsightly, but on reaching the house, after lying in bed for a short time while a girl made some temporary regairs. I was enabled to make a telegrable fair a beautiful or some temporary repairs. tolerable fair or becoming appearance. While this repair was being accom-plished a comfortable meal was provided for us, and I can well remember that the large pie composed of water fowl and other good things which was the chief dish, was amply partaken of with keenest relish. No further serious difficulty occurred on

ies as on the previous day, and it was not until nearly 12 o'clock that we

During those earliest years the Chief Justice tried all causes and delivered the decisions on legal arguments, on these latter occasions the two associates merely assenting, Another severe storm swept over this section of the Province on the 8.h day of September, 1839. This event is within the memory of sersons in this County now living. Nearly all the woods were blown over. There was not a tree left standing between Beaver Mountain and the valley on which is situate the Town of Anti-

the remaining 4 or 5 days of the journey home, as the storm had not been quite so violent in that section of

the country, and the inhabitants had turned out and made the needful temporary clearances on the road.

The Pope's Re'usal to Receive Mr. Pairbanks.

A citizen writes to the Boston American as fo lows:

"Will you tell me how it is that you haven't commented on the refusal of the Pope to receive Mr. Fairlanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States? Was not the refusal a direct affront to the American people?

"While I am not a Catholic, I am by no means bigoted or prejudiced, yet I do feel that this refusal of the Catholie Church cals for pretty p's in speaking. What is your reply to this, or will you be afraid to answer?"

This is our answer:

In the first place, if the Pope hasn't any higher opinion of Mr. Fairbanks than is entertained by the average American, he isn't to be bame i for not receiving Mr. Fair-

There are a good many millions of Americans that look upon Mr. Fairbanks as a joke, or worse And these mil ions of Americans are quite leady to admit that the Pope has a right to see or to refuse to see whom he chooses.

Had be presented himself at the Vatican officia y as Vice-President of the United States, doubtless he would have been received courteously, regardless of the Pope's feelings. For Pope Pius had always proved himself courteous, and dev ted to his duty as head of the greatest individual religious body in the world.

Mr. Fairbanks was wandering around Rome as a private individual. And the Pope, briefly and suffici ently, has explained with regret the fact that he did not desire to meet Mr Fairbanks. He did not refuse to see M. Fairbanks, although he might well have done so. He simply did not invite him to a special audience.

(Continued on page 7.)

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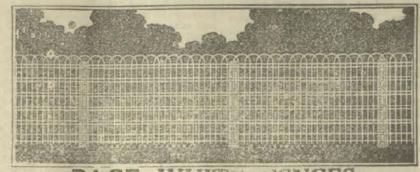
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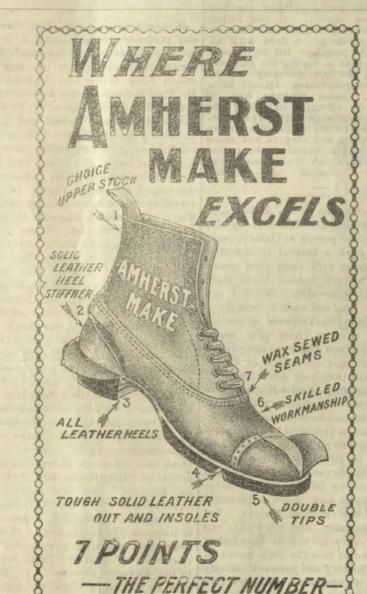
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A SPEEDY CURE! KENTVILLE, N. S., JANUARY 1st, 1910. MESSRS, U. GATES, SON & CO.,

GENTLEMEN,-This is to inform you 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 I wo doctors in attendance but I was received. 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 Invigorat-

ing 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 belps 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 bominion land in manitob t. 'askatchewan 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 home steader.

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 cighty acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in soud

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quatter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acreputies—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 home stead r ght. A cannot obtain a pro-emption may take a purch sed homestead in certain districts—Price \$3 per acre—Duties—Bust reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. CORY.

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Archbishop Glennon on Capital and

No RIGHTS WITHOUT CORRESPONDING DUTIES.

In the world to day there is no question affects so many people, or inrelationship between what is called labor on the one hand and capital on the other. It is a subject so vast that the short time allotted me would not be sufficient to speak even its intro-duction. Indeed, to speak its intro-duction properly would be largely to define and propose help to decide the issues involved, for in the introduction of any subject the first and more of any subject the first and most important duty is to define what means the terms involved. A good definition oftentimes leads to a speedy solution. So in this case we should first decide exactly what capital is, and what labor is. Are they really distinct and so definitely outlined that they can stand as separate entities, each complete in its own character? There are many who doubt very much whether, even in definition you can segregate them; many who think that labor is not something that may not crystalize itself into capital, nor that capital is so hard as to be incapable of fusion back into labor and labor

It is, therefore, a difficult thing to draw a hard and fast line between both since the one appears to impinge on the domain of the other. In practice it has been the hope of a great many economists and others interested in society and its welfare that both these, whatever they mean intrinsically, would go together; and that instead of strife between one and the other there should be equable harmony, or as we might call it, a community of interests. This, how-ever, is what we might call the ideal, for when we come to the actual state of affairs there is an ever growing conflict between them, and the conflict is increasing and hitterness accentuated by a multiplicity of causes. We may mention, for instance, the selfishness of many capitalists; their desire to produce talists; their desire to produce extraordinary returns; their flotation of watered stock; their manipulation of companies, their airogance towards employees; their defiance of governmental restrictions; their unwillingness to recognize any bond, fraternal, social or na ional, with a lower class, that they decide to be intended by nature as their servants. And on the other hand on the part of so manyso-called labor men: the lack of principle; the desire to possess rather than labor; the ready discarding of contract and contractual obligations; the willingness to follow a leader rather than a principle; the substitution of violence, and consequently the reign of might instead of right; and the adoption of social principles which the adoption of social principles which can only be achieved by the destruc-tion of the social fabric and the institution of anarchy and chaos. With conditions such as these existing—on both sides, we have as a result warfare and strife; nor may we hope for better things until better ideas prevail. It is like two enemies both armed and released into the same The result is generally a locality.

There is, however, as I believe, a third party, and a fast growing one, which has no sympathy with the extreme position taken by either labor or capital as above indicated. A party made up largely of those who labor (for one may be a laboring man, and belong to no union). A party I say that has a firm conviction that neither capital or labor should give us the supreme law of life, but that the supreme law should be above the one and the other. In it there is a fast growing principle that fears neither the passion of the mob, and will not be seduced by money of the millionaire, but that will stand for right as it sees it, and defend that right as God has given them the way to see it. It is the opinion and the teaching of this party that back of the union man, is the working mun, and back of the working man is the man himself, who, whatever else he does, must commence by being true to his conscience, and true to the unchanging laws of justice and right; who will not be the slave of another, whether that other be the man at the money counter or the walking delegate. In the individual it sees the inalienable right to life and liberty and sustenance; the right to labor as he elects to do, and as opportunities of time and place invite or demand. Obligations such a one has also, namely to support and sustain right principles in his own life, and labor to sustain and defend his home and to care for those who by nature and God are placed under his care. That party again sees back of the little one in the home, a child of God entitled to that sustenance both moral and physical that will give that child an opportunity to grow in wisdom and grace; that will prevent by law the destruction either of its moral or physical well being, or east on it a burden greater than it is fitted to bear: that will treat as criminal its employment in ways that are hurtful, or in labor that is injurious.

Again the teaching of that party would be for the upholding of the marriage bond; the protection of the wife and mother, giving to her a place of dignity and stability in the home relieving her of labor and burdens that fit not her nature or her sex, and stand in the way of her holy and efficient work in her home and by her children.

But again this party with the same firmness will withstand the encroach ments of wealth; and while acknow ledging that it may have many opposed should rather be encouraged; but when such aggregations are created, and then because of the momentum of their vast resources, are made to oppress the poor, defraud the people and defy the law, then they become a menace to society and should most certainly be abolished.

It is quite true that individual rights are largely protected under our constitution and interferences in the business of individuals reduced to the minimum. But when individuals bind themselves together in corporations, trusts and such like, then the right that they had as individuals must yield in pact to the right the state has to supervise the work of a state has to supervise the work of a corporation; or, in other words, the corporation, because of its greater power and largely impersonal character, may not claim the same immunity under the law as the individual can. Lastly, let it be said that wealth, capital or whatever you call it, whether held by that was the call it, whether held by the decided call it, whether held by the individual or the corporation, may not be regarded in the last instance as their absolute possession; they may use, they may enjoy, they may expoit it; but back of it all again is the great truth that they are but trustees, and as such, must have due regard for the community, due regard for the government, and its laws; and lastly, due regard towards Him Who is the giver of all good gifts, and the Father of us all.

There is another corporation which I would refer to. It is that known as the Labor Union, and to it I would apply the very same remarks I have applied to the corporations under the head of Capital. I believe in labor unions. They can be made a power for good; a means to uplift their every members. every member; to advance his interests; to broaden his ideas; and in their results to add to the progress of the people and the nation. The union should be constructive rather than destructive. I would want a labor union to have first of all as its purpose the education of its individual members, that they may know their members, that they may know their duties, and their rights; that they may know best how to guard their however and their children homes and their children; that they learn better their craft, and become each day more competent; and that intelligence which is the right of the members should also bring them to select men who will lead them on-ward by lawful methods to better things. No paradise may be hoped for by any of us in this world, and he who preaches a paradis : either to the laboring man or the corporation is exploiting a fool's paradise. Often-times the dreamer of to-day is the revolutionist of to-morrow, killing his brother while he chants fraternity.

Labor unions have in the past accomplished much for their members, and consequently for the people at large. It is to be hoped that under sane guidance they will go onward in their good work and not be led astray

by the preacher of impossible things.
While I believe in labor unions, however, I must confess that my keenest sympathies are with the ordinary unskilled laborer who plods along and works and worries and dies who has no home and under presenconditions will never have one in this world; who carns, perhaps, enough to support himself, but who has no hope of accumulating sufficient to buy or build a little home. These, the "bewers of wood and drawers of water," have in my opinion the first right to our protection and considera-tion. The living wage for them should be a decent living wage, and I fear there are to day many of them that do not obtain it. Hours of rest should be theirs equally with, and even more so, than the most pampered member of select society. A day of rest they should have on Sunday, even A day of the employer and his interests. Such a one has, furthermore, a right to social and religious influences which will straighten his burdened back and light up with hope, his otherwise sad

And so we might go along the gamut from extremely wealthy to the lowly poor; and speak all along the line the words of the Prince of Peace, the message of hope for man; that they are all His brothers, and that in Him is for they all; life and light,— The Western Watchman.

Dishonorable Methods of Proselyte.

Now that the gauntlet has been thrown down by some of the foremost of the Protestant proselytes, will not some one take it up and lay bare the methods that are followed by them? Archbishop Ireland in his reply to the Fairbanks' incident has only lifted the corner of the veil. His statements were very reserved, but they were evidently made with a full knowledge of the dishonorable methous pursued by the agents who are the representatives of some organization who class themselves under the dignified name of missionary societies. He did well to distinguish between these agents who would search heaven and ear h to make one proselyte from the Catholic Church, and the respectable churches among the denominations. These agents are under salary, and it s absolutely necessary that they show some results if they expect that the appropriations be renewed year by Their policy is that the end justify the means, and there is therefore no method that is too dishonorable nor is there any cunning too low that they will not stoop to in order to

make a pervert from Catholicism. To take advantage of the necessities of the poor, and to offer the bribe of clothes and food in order to induce Catholic children to enroll in the Sunday schools, is the commonest of legitimate uses, yet abuses must be outlawed. Vast aggregations of their ways. To present themselves in wealth may in special cases be used for their ways. To present themselves in their ways. To present themselves in the does not know it. for economy in production and trans- order to fure adherents to them are portation, and so far, instead of being still other ways, and this Roman preached divinity without believing in

Association which Mr. Fairbanks commended by his presence is guilty of all these.

Can anyone tell why through South America the so-called 'American' Methodist Church plants itself alongside the American Consulate, and gives out to the simple people who have been brought up with the idea of the union of Church and State that the Methodist Church is the Ameri can Church, and the Catholic Church in which they have been baptized is only an Italian mission? Can any one tell why the Y. M. C. A. has so wormed itself into Army and Navy arrangements so that the common soldier thinks it is a government. effort? Can any one approve of Y. M. C. A. methods which make it appear when they are asking money or getting Catholic boys to join, they are strictly non-sectarian; but when they are firmly established they are posi-tively Protestant and lore the Catholic boy away from his religion into their bible classes? The relations of the Y. M. C. A. to the Army and Navy come dangerously near being a union of Church and State.

Can anyone tell who supplies the money for all the Protestant Italian settlements in our cities in which, although they denounce the veneration of the Virgin as idolatrous, still set up the image of the Virgin and Child to deceive the Italian, and thus pervert him from the faith of his

If business were carried on by these lying, dishonorable methods, it would be held up to the scorn and ridicule of honest men. The people in Rome have a sense of justice and a keen appreciation of what is honorable, and when Mr. Fairbanks lends his presence to approve these methods he is denied the social courtesies of the Vatican.
This is all there is to it.
The Holy Father has approved of honorable methods which eliminate

all antagonism, when he said to Cardinal Gibbons in giving the letter approving of the Apostolic Mission House and its methods, 'We cannot build up the Church on the ruins of charity,"—Monthly Bulletin.

The Late Wilfrid Wilberforce.

Wilfrid Wilberforce passed away about mid-January at his home in Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, England. He was the grandson of William Wilberforce, slave emancipator and Evangelical. In 1850, the year in which he was born, his father, Henry Wilberforce, vacated his living in the Established Church to become a Catholic. His uncle, Robert Isaac, the archdeacon, had taken a similar step in 1846. Henry Wilberforce's eldest brother also became a Catholic, to that only one of the slave emancip ator's sons was left in the Anglican fold - Samuel Wilberforce, who became an Anglican bishop and the father of a bishop. Mr. Wilbertorce was a contributor to Catholic periodicals, among them the Catholic Weekly, the Catholic World and the Dublin Review. He was throughout his life a most devoted Catholic. - The Western

Evangelist at Calgary Raps Ministers.

ASSERTS THAT THE PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN ARE GIVING UP THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CHRISTIAN FAITH - DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE DIVINITY OF CHRISTS MEANS.

The Calgary Ministerial Association was recently treated to an unpleasant surprise. Evangelist H. P. Gale of Boston, Mass., had been invited to deliver an address, and acting on that invitation he made some startling statements conce ning the belief and eaching of minister After calling attention to the fact that whatever success Protestantism had effected either at nome or abroad was due to missionaries who believed implicitly in the Divinity of Christ, the Holy Ghost and the Sacred Scriptures, he arraigned present day ministers for their skepticism all along the line. The following extract from his address is taken from the Morning Albertan:

"This curse of non-belief now pervading the world is due to the unsetteled mind of the young men in the ministry on these fundamental questions. They are denying the divinity of Christ, the new birth, and the atonement. In one of the cities on the coase I found conditions in this respect terrific. In the Methodist in that city I tound only one minister who stood by the teachings of John

Wesley.
'Under these conditions I found it very difficult to win men over even though I stayed ten weeks there. It is because of this nusettled state in the minds of the ministry. I found the people there hungry for the gospel. When you consider that fifteen years ago these questions were seldom raised, it is a serious state of affairs.

I know one minister who did not believe in the fundamentals to which I have referred. I asked him why, under such conditions, he was not man enough to get out of the ministry, and avoid perhaps being tried for heresy, and he replied that he would wait until the congregation put him out.

· I have sometimes put this question of divinity up to the ministers, and they did not know enough about divinity as the Bible regards it to properly define it. When I was in Calgary two years ago one of the ministers in reply to me delivered a ermon against the new birth.

Ministers such as these are Uni-tarians without knowing it. Rev. George A. Gordon, one of the greatest Congregational ministers on the con-tinent, is as much of a Unitarian as was Elward Everett Hale, although

'I know of another minister who

EDKOSE

Good Tea".

it, for five years. That was nothing more nor less than dishonesty. He finally got out, however, even though it was at the cost of considerable

financial sacrifice.

'If we are to get the best results in our work, we must become united ourselves on these fundamental princioles of Christianity.

There was considerable animated discussion over the matter, the ministers acknowledging that Mr. Gale was ight in his contention. Rev. J. C Sycamore said he believed the universities were largely responsible for the heretical teachings of the present day.' - The Register-Extension.

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

### THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Statistics show that Catholic morality is superior to Protestant, at least when fair comparisons between the two are instituted. It would not be fair, for instance, to compare the moral and social condition of South America with that of Germany. The vast bulk of the population of the so-called Latin republics to the south of us "consists of native Indians, imported negroes, and mixed races to quote Benjamin Kidd]; and it is greatly to the credit of the Uatholic Church to have preserved them and brought them to a better civilized condition, and no exterminated them, like wild beasts, as inferior races have been under the influence of

The question, then, in dealing with those republics, is not what they are, but whether Protestantism would have made them better. But if Protestants look at the facts, they will find that they have no reason to make such a "rout" about South America. The only barbarous nation that they claim to have civilized, or rather converted to their form of Christianity, are the Sindwich Islanders. Here is what a Protest in t writer says of those islanders, after having noted their rapid decrease and threatened extinction: "The physical laws of God are inexorable; and, as their professions of Christianity cannot save them from dissolute conduct and disease, it cannot save tuem from premature death, nor from destruction as a people." (The Progress of Nations in Civilization, etc., He was see, by the whole apostofic by Ezra C. Scaman).

We do not, however, mean to compare the South Americans with the Sandwich Islanders, though we should have no hesitation in doing so if the former were as bad as some Protestant preachers would have us believe. These preachers have at least two very prominent qualities, (1) readiness, on all occasions, to oppose Catholicism, (2), an inveterate habit of bearing false witness against their neighbors when these are "Romanists." They clapped their hands and sang paeans of joy when Bismarck proclaimed the Culturkampf in Germany; and the infidel and Freemason republic of France has their hearts' best wishes, and consequently the loudest applause of their throats, just as idle tales" (Luke xxlvii.), and one have lost their liberties, and their religion is oppressed, their property and temples of worship, and institutions of charity, confiscated in order to strengthen the hands of their oppressors. Moreover, the same preachers falsely charge the Jesuits with holding that "the end justifies the means," overlooking the fact that they themselves, in many cases, exaggerate, malign, and slander to putdown "Romanism." These tactics have often been exposed by Catholics, and, in some cases, denounced by fair - minded Protestant leaders, as profoundly immoral and altogether unworthy of Christian teachers. Take Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, for instance; writing in the Century Magazine for March, 1894, he thus refers to the silly falsehoods and absurd literary forgeries circulated by the infamous A. P. A.: "The depth and density of that popular ignorance which permits the use of such documents is certainly appalling."

But the days of the A. P. A. are over. The Catholics of the United States have proved themselves to be no fit objects for the gibes and calumnies once hurled at them with impublicy. Now, however, the scandalmonger has found another happy hunting ground in more remote regions of America. The latest sensation is from the pen of Robert E. Speer, leader of the "Student Voluntary Movement." Onile especially comes in for much obioquy. He was told that "only half of the priests in Chile were men who were leading clean moral lives," and he cites a scathing denunciation

of the aboriginal Indians every where present, in these Latin Republics. They are all baptised, all instructed in their religion, all receive the holy Sacraments. Many have Spanish blood in their veins, What a sad contrast to what we see in these United States and in some provinces of Canada!

'There is no divorce in Chile. Family life is really beautiful in its patriarchal simplicity. When speaking of their father the children say: 'Mi senor padre' (my lord father), 'mi senor madre' (my lady mother). Children consult their parents even in trivial matters. Never, in any other country, have I seen such musual respect and love between husband and vife and children and parents.

'The sanctity of the marriage relation is respected among Uniteans to an extent that surprises Americans. Families are usually very large. Ten or twelve children are quite common, and the family with There is no divorce in Chile. Family

quite common, and the family with only five or six children is exceptional, while the case of a married couple without any offspring is so rare as to excite comment.

This testimony of Mr. Creamer, then, does not point to clerical degeneration in South America; but if there be moral depravity of an abnormal character down there, it would be well that Catholics should know it from a more reliable source than the statements of their traditional maligners.

### THE RESURRECTION.

(Continued from page 1)

cenacle, on the seashore, on Mount Olivet, etc. At one time he appeared to the holy women, at another to Peter, at another to the disciples on the way to Emmans; on one occasion college, with the exception of Thomas, who refused to believe the testimony of his brethern, and again by the whole cellege, including Thomas, who was convinced by the evidence of his senses; at another time he appeared to seven of His apostles on the shores of the sea of Tiberias, and again also to an assembly of more than five hundred aposiles and disciples, most of whom were alive when St. Paul appealed to their testimony. (I. Cor. xv. 6) (3) Finally, these men laid down their lives in testimony of the Resperection of Jesus. And, so far from being the victims of a too ready credutity, they at first accepted the news of the miracle only with great difficulty; it "seemed to them because, in that republic, Catholics of them, Thomas, even refused to accept it on the unanimous testimony of the other apostles, and protested that he would not believe until he could put his hand into the wounds of Jesus.

Taus the nature, the number, and the various circumstances connected with these apparitions, as well as the number and variety of the witnesses make it evident that the fact of Christ's Resurrection is no less certain than that of His death. This miracle, therefore, is absolutely incontestable.

### Our London Letter.

### · London, March 10 h, 1910.

It is perfectly true that the conse-cration of Westminster Cathedral has come to be looked upon as an event of national importance. Every fresh arrangement regarding it has been cronicled with interest by the secular press, which has also shown an intelligent and respectful interest in the soleum and inspiring ceremonies proper to such an event. The latest tem of news in connection with the item of news in connection with the Cathedral is the offer of an anonymous donor to present £1000 towards the final removal of debt, provided the remaining £5500 is found by the end of April. To this end the Archbishop of Westminster is issuing his first appeal to the Catholics of the contry. The sacred edifice will be open to the general public on the great day, with the exception of a few reserved seats for founders, benefactors, and seatholders, but as a large portion and seatholders, but as a large portion of the ceremony will be witnessed from the exterior, admission will only be after the procession of the relics. Several beautiful offerings have been made to the Cathedral, including a magnificent throne for the Blessed Sterament at Benediction, and a set of solid silver candlesticks and crucifix

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REATES—Canada, \$1.00 per year
United States and Canada, could le the United States and Canada, could learn some salutary lessons from our noble Chilean brethern. One thing which has attracted my attention and admiration very much are their Houses for Spiritual Exercises. These are found not only in the cities, but even in the country. They are very large; some receive as many as 1.000 obtainable at the circulating libraries, so great is the rush for them, and this writer is a Catholic Priest, who writes of Catholic Priests, none other than Canon Sheehan, who has taken his place in the front rank of the very few writers whose books are eagerly watched for. Public interest is flowing round the Church Houses for Spiritual Exercises. These are found not only in the cities, but even in the country. They are very large; some receive as many as 1,000 retreatants at a time. The spiritual exercises last nine days, during which time food and lodging are provid d gratis to all the poor in alterdance. THE MORAL CONDITION OF SOUTH gratis to all the poor in attendance.

A RERICA.

It is a grand sight to see so many thousands of the descendants with many ugly and unseemly refuse of thought and word; on the other side the bright clear waters reflect the old and half forgotten beauties of the edifics about which they seem to linger, just as the old French river, when at peace, reflects wondrous carvings and exquisite architecture of the Mother Church of Paris.

But London's thoughts were en-grossed with her own little political storm this week end, to the extinction of every other consideration. The London County Council Election took Dondon County Council Election took place on Saturday last, and, curiously enough, resembled in miniature the General Election so far as its results were concerned. For the opposing forces are now almost equal on the Council benches, owing to the extraordinary gains scored by the Progressives, who are in favour of high rates, and the obnoxious Municipal trading, which steps in and seizes the fruits of the pioneer labours organised by Private pioneer labours organised by Private Enterprise. In this contest both parties made energetic efforts to attract the Catholic vote, the Moderates going so far as to give away pamph-lets at many of the London Church doors after Mass on Sunday previous to the election, pointing out how their policy included fair treatment for every school, no matter what the religion school, no matter what the religion taught within it, and repeating these appeals for the Catholic vote, by means of advertisments in many of the Catholic papers. Of course the handbill work was quite spontaneous, and had nothing to do with the Parish Priest, but, so terribly strong is the political element is some of our parishes, that this was regarded as a parishes, that this was regarded as a deliberate insult, by certain belligerent members of the congregation, and flerce recriminations through the press

have been the result.
But it is regrettable to have to say that the politics of the period, both local and imperial, have resulted in some grave scandals amongst our people, and in more than one case the political agitator has succeeded in stirring up unseemly strife in stirring up unseemly strife in parishes, between a section of the people and their Clergy, to whom, by every tradition of their faith and race, the Irish should be devotedly attached. In one southern district of London a large proportion have withdrawn their children from the Catholic schools, because their paster, with lic schools, because their pastor, with longer vision than theirs, warned them of the grave danger they were running. In disobeying the Bishops' pastoral, and believing the promises of men athirst for power, and urging them by his Priestly power to remember the souls of their little ones, and to realise that this was the polgnant issue, while assuring them, if Home Rule was delayed, it was an issue that could never die. In one of the great towns of the North a meeting of a religious Society was broken up by a Catholic Alderman, who had deliberately and publicly supported a Parlia mentary candidate who had declared himself against themsintenance of the Catholic schools, and had therefore been forbidden to attend the meeting in question by the Parish Priest. And besides these open outbreaks there are smouldering fires in many another mission, where contempt and hatred are expressed for the Catholic Federation, a society designed by the Bishops to be a bulwark for the faith of the little ones, and to unite Catholies of every political creed in one solid phalanx where their faith was concerned. It is surely a sad thing, when the great and noble designs of men, who from the eminence of sanctity and prayer, survey the struggle going on around hem, and act on what they see, from deep solicitude, for those entrusted to their care, are interpreted from the miser-able view point of a backyard sur-

rounded by other and antagonistic backyards. But so it is! Great work is being accomplished by the General Mission being preached in Glasgow. In one of the smaller parishes alone, over seven hundred men made their communion last Sunday, and day and night the churches of the city are crowded with eager listeners to the truths of the Mission. It is probable that the success of this general retreat in one of the busiest crties of the Kingdom will induce other towns to take up and follow the practice. Hitherto missions have been confined to one purish at a time, and it frequently happens that the virtuous members of other congregations, scenting a spiritual feast, come in and fill up the places reserved for the native sinner, who is seldom seen,

(Continued on page 6.)

### Potatoes wanted at Bonner's.

Opening up this week, 30 rolls of English linoleum and floor oilcloths, at the West End Warehouse.

Take advantage of the ready-pay system as it affects Amherst solid leather shoes sold at Fraser's.

Clean your harness after the winof them from a letter alleged to have the Cross, which are very striking, are at Bonner's.

# DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA

HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

GRAND DISPLAY OF

# EASTER GOODS AT A. KIRK & CO.'S

Everybody wants something new for Easter, and this is the place to buy what you want. We not only have what you want, but we also have a large and well assorted stock to select from



# Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Departm't

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We have a full assortment of ladies' suits in all the latest shades and styles to select from. We guarantee every garment to fit. Prices range from \$18 to \$20. Ladies' Coats in blue, black, green and mixed goods.

# Ladies' Collar and Belt Departm't

We have a full line of Ladies' Belt, Belting, Collars, Ruching and Cords, all in the newest shades.

D. ess Goods' Department We have just received a shipment of French and English dress goods, Linen Suiting, Blouse, Linen and

Our Millinery Opening will take place Wednesday and Thursday, March 30 and 31

Ladies' Oxford. We have the largest range of Ladies' Oxfords ever shown in Antigonish, all sizes and styles. Prices range from \$1.10 to \$4.00. Come carly before the stock gets broken, so you can get the

Agent for the McC all patters and magazine.

### Men's Department

Don't take chances. If you want a swell suit for Eister, you know where to get it. Our \$12 suits can't be touched for style and value We have a complete line of Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties, Boots and Shoes.

Don't forget to come here for your Easter wants. We carry every-

thing that men require.

KIRK & CO. Antigonish.

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



Address all correspondence to

P. H. McDOMALD Manager

ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

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

# General Supplies!

Our stock of all and Wluter goods is now complete.

### Groceries

Everthing found in a first class gro " by Get a 2" lb Caddy of " Sham ck Blend Fea" for your Winter cupity—none better effected at same use Fiour, meal and feeds a ways

### Dry Goods

Sht ting, sheeting table liners, flamel etcs, cotton wrsp, Dressgoods, Quarts, Blanket, etc.

Clothing

### Men's Sults, Boys' Sults, Overcoats Recters, Starfield Underwear, 10 ext a large sizes Boots and Shoes

Anticleating a heavy advance in leather goods, owing to the present high prices of hines. I have bought heavy of foots and Shore Also heavy

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

### Hardware

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

### Crockery

Just opened out a shipment of Crockery from Englar d's intest designa; qual-ity the best.

### Custom Tailoring

You run no risk when placing your order with our tallors. A full the of latest patterns in Sulting and Overcoating to select from. Fit and works analip guaranteed.

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

Somers, Inos.

Antigonish, N. S.

### General News

Reports from the Newfoundland realing fleet indicate that the season's catch will be large

Typhoid fever is so bad at Fort William and Port Ar bur that places of amusement in Fort William have

John Baker, lightkeeper at Marie Joseph, Guysboro, and his son were drowned last week. They had left home in a boat to get some driftwood, and were not again seen alive

John McNeil of Reserve Mines, C. B., was accidentally killed on Monday at the Niagara Falls, Ont., hydraulic power plant. He was working on the roof and touched a

At the request of the Sydney, C. B., council, N. J. Gillis has introduced a bill in the Local Legislature to fix a minimum wage scale for workmen in

The annual report of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, which has just been issued, shows that forty per cent, of the children attending the Protestant schools in that city are Jews. Last year they comprised 37.6 per cent, of the total. They are nearly 40,000 lews in Montreal, and the number is increasing rapidly. increasing rapidly.

Nearly \$6,000 will be offered in premiums for the speed competitions at the Provincial Exhibition, at Halitax, Sept. 28 to Oct. 6. There will be two races a day, as several changes have been made, and for the first time there has been introduced a \$100 stake, open to 2 40 trotters bred in the Maritime Provinces only. As last year, horses out-side the provinces will be barred from all races.

The immigration regulations have been stiffened as to conditions of entrance to Canada. Infuture not only the head of a family must have \$25 as a guarantee that he will not become a public charge, but he will not have to show a similar amount for each member of the family. Children up to five years free and to eighteen years Sweet & Co,'s.

An explosion occurred Saturday moraing at the open earth furnaces of the Domimion Iron and Steel plant, Sydney. Three men were seriously burned by flying molten metal and severely injured. Superintendent MacKley of the blast furnaces department, who was passing through the mill at the time of the explosion. the mill at the time of the explosion, was the most badly injured. All the victims will recover.

The civil service commission. O.tawa, is advertising for candidates to fill no less than 110 posts. Of these the more important are several which the more important are several which point to an early organization of the civil staff of the naval service. The examinations will begin May 10th at Hallfax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Chatlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sault Ste. Maria, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Two hundred and twenty-five persons perished by ship-wreck and eighty-three vessels met with disaster off the New England and British gaged in the New England, Canadian or Newfoundland trade during the ard winter season of 1909-10 which ended at 7 a. m. March 21. Of the eighty-three vessels cast ashore. sunk, burned or involved in other mishaps, thirteen were steamers or tugs, one was a full rigged ship, four were barks, three barkentines and sixty-two schooners. A number of barges were lost, but they were not included in the list. The financial loss exceeds \$1,000,000.

The United States is taking umbrage at provisions in the new tariff regulations in the French-Canadian treaty, which gives France special tariff rates on some lines of goods entering Canada, and is asking that the United States be accorded similar privileges. Consequently a war of tariffs between the United States and Canada is threatened. An endeavor to avoid this is being made. President laft and Finance Minister Fielding, accompanied by the Governor-General, had a conference on the question on Saturday. It is possible that some adjustment of the differences may result from the conference. If not, April 1st will witness the beginning of a struggle which will be disadvantageous to both communities -more, perhaps, to the United States than to Canada.

An awful loss of life occurred at Green Mountain, Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western Railway on Monday. The accident was indirectly due to the derailment of a small freight train on the Rock Island railway, which necessitated other trains making a detour to pass the freight train wreck. Accordingly two trains were coupled and proceeded on the Chicago Great Western track, the double train running backward with both engines attached. At a clay cutting one of the tenders jumped the track, causing the other engine to plunge headlong into the narrow cut, where it instantly stopped in the soft clay. The impact was so sudden that several of the passenger coaches were telescoped by the cars in

the rear and nearly all the passengers thereon were either killed or very seriously injured. At least forty-five are dead and as many more fatally injured. A gruesome sight was presented to those who burried to the rescue of the wounded, many of the bodies being unrecognizable, some had the heads severed.

### Personals.

Mr. Angus McDonald, builder, of Truro, was in Town this week.

Mr. Lamuel L. Gordon, of the Royal Bank, Antigonish, goes to Montreal in

Mrs. F. L. Sampson of Somerville, Mass., arrived in Town yesterday, having come to see her father, Mr. John Carrall, Hawthorne Street, who was seriously ill, and who passed

Another railway accident is reported from the West. On the 19th at McNullie Station on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R., an engine and a tender plunged down an embankment of 150 feet, and two men, brakeman Campbell and fireman Ford. ministering to him.

### Among the Advertisers.

One price to all-no discounts to any one, at Fraser's Shoe Store.

Best Swiss cheese rennet; at Bon-

For sale, 30 tons hay and 10 tons out straw. W. J. Walsh, Fairmont.

One ton best salt pork and best sugar curred hams at Bonner's. Empress high-class shoes for women \$2 50 to \$4 at Fraser's Shoe Store,

Milk for sale-Persons about fown wanting good milk will please apply at Queen Hotel.

Wanted, a dining-room girl, one with experience preferred. Good wages. Apply at Queen Hotel.

See our window display of up-to date boots, shoes and clothing for Easter. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Two handsome 25 year old steers, weighing 500 pounds each, killed at Bonner's for Easter. Sure to be sweet and tender.

Millinery Opening on Friday and Saturday of this week at Chisholm,

Calves, for yeal, fat and three werk's old, dressed, with the skin left on. Wanted, at Bonner's.

Arriving now, choice sugar cured hams, bacons, etc. The famous D. & F. brand, best to be had. All guaranteed. Halev's Market. Lost, on March 15, between Antigo-

nish and St. Andrews, a brown blanket lap robe. Finder will confer a favor by leaving at Casket Office.

Wanted, April 1st, a general servani, one accustomed to cooking. Another maid is kept. Apply to Mrs. C. Ernest Gregory, Church St.

The sale of Father Morriscy's medicine is daily increasing. Cures for lung trouble, kidney troubles, dysper-sia and stomach troubles, Catarrh and rheumatism, at the agency, Bonner's.

Varnish - Introduced around the houses by two ladies, on sale at Bonner's by the quart. Nothing to equal it for furniture, floors, wains-coting or any hardwood. A child can apply it. Try it. Bonner's.

No one touches our prices,-granulated sugar 5 cents; 3 cans peas, beans, corn, 25 cents; tomatoes, 12 cents; onions, 31 cents: beans, in quantity, 4 cents. Everything lower than the lowest at Bonner's.

All are cordially invited to the opening display of new spring models and novelties in millinery at Miss Lizzie Macdonald's, Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26 h. Miss Turnbull, her milliner, having attended the millinery openings in the leading cities is now prepared to sustain her usual reputation for high-class work.

### Acknowledgments.

Ctaberine Dwyer, Boston.

James Carler, Antigonish.
Rodk J McDonn'd, Fleasant Valley,
Mrs J Grant, Antigonish,
Ns Chisholm, Briley Brook,
D D McDonald, Purl Brook,
Peter Smith. Pet Hood.
Angus Smith. West River,
Gassie McDonald, Lynn,
was Angus McDonald, Lynn,
Love P Mc Jonald, Glendale,
I Hactonald, Glendale,
I Hactonald, Glendale,
I Isabell McPherson, Boston,
Reid Me Vanu, Moneton,
Thos P Mullican Rossiand,
C C Doyle, Maldeo,
Archib-hop McDonald, PictonC McBonald, Providence,
Hee or wcDonald, Si Andre ve,
Mrs H D Lyone, Bellardon,
James Savage, Stellarton,
John Frasey, Truto
Patrick Keely, Badseck,
James Phenan, Arichat.
Sr Baptist Marie, Church Foink,
A-ex Cameron, L S River,
John McKenze Eig Marsh,
A-McBonald, Brown's Htn,
Wm Brown, Vort Dit,
Colin McIntosh, Lower South River
St Patrick's Total Abstinence Socy, ifalifax Duncald Gillis, Gien Alpine,

### Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 248 C. M. B. A. held at New Glasgow, on March the old the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, in has pleased limightly God in His leftidion wisdom, to remove by death the nephess of our esteemed brother, ingus

nephew of our estcomed brother, ngus McLaac;
He it therefore resolved, that we the officers and members of this Branch humby tender Brother Mclaace and family our despectsympathy in their sad bereavement:
Further resolved that a copy of this resolution besent Brother McLaac and also a copy to THE CASKET for publication

AMBRISE HANN, Rec. Secretary.

### Obituary.

At Anticonish, on the 25cd inst, in the eightysecond year of his age, pencefully bassed away,
one of its oldest residents, Jorns Carracta,
Esq. Hawthorne Street. The decrased was a
practical Catholic, a decout church goer, and
was strictly benest and upracht in all his dealings. He bore a five weeks' liness with c fiftying resignation to the will of God, and died confoled and frithfield by the last sless of Holy
Courch. He leaves ty mourn his loss a wife,
ince some—Aifred of the Town, Walter and
Wiltiam, both of New York—and a daughter,
Mrs F. Sampson, of Lambridge, Wass. His
funeral will take place from his residence at 3
p. m this afteroom. May his soul rest in
leace!

### DIED

At West Lake Ainsie, Fridsy afternoon, March 11th, 91s, Joseph F., agel 7 months and 13 days deatly brioved child of Me and Mrs. D. F. McDonald.

Mrs. D. F. McDona'd.

At Genora, Mabou, Ma ch i'th after a lingering libres, care-old by the last sacracents of the Church, Sarau between wife of Jons ROYLE and daughter of Dorani Beaton, in the 19th year of her age. R. I. P.

At Upper South River, on March 12th, after a patoful libres of six weeks, which she bore with great patience and endurance, Marganet with great patience and endurance, Marganet illness she was frequency strong hence and cusoled by the last parameter of the Church she leaves to mean her loss, two brothers and a large circle of Irlends. Her timera, which took clace on the 16th inst, was largely attended, interment losing in South River Cemetry, May sto rest in peace!

At Matiapan, Mass, on Petruary 77, 1910, after a brief liboss, consoled by the last rives of Hoty Nother Chu ch. John A a Llosald, aged 20 years. Deceased was a young man of Sterling qualities, and was much be over by all who knew him His remains - ere conveyed to Antigonish, and interred in Margyale emetry. A father, two sisters and two brothers, besides a large circle of friends, mourn the loss of an affectionate son and brother. Also, at Pleasant Valley, on Pohitary 28th after a linguing illness borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Wit, Howard Joseph Mo Posald. After High Mass his remains were laid to rest. Much sympathy is fell for the father, biothers and sisters in their sad loss. Both deceased were sons of John McDonald, Pleasant Valley, way their scale rest in peace.

Picarant Valley, way their scale rest in peace.

At outh Bay, fuzonish, on the littinest, one of the older landmarks of the place, in the person of Mrs Gronde Hines, at the age of cizity. An ho est man a kind and charliable belablor, a sheere Catholic he was beloved by all who kee we him. A ways hard working and thrifty, he built a good home for timeelt, where many a weary stranger found food and shriter in the days when it was so inconvenient to travel in the northern parts of Cape British. He brought up a very respectable lamily, everal members of which, as well as his to over will enter the of the Church, he died are dim and peaceful death we was followed to his last resting place by a very large number of himde and relatives ide leaves to mours the loss of a good and loving tather, a see and two caughters. May his soul rest to peace!

# MUSKRAT SKINS



5000 Fuskrat Skins Wanted

'our purse will grow fat if you sell your skins to me. I bay the very righest cash prices. Send a trial shipmest; satisfactio. gdaranced

### CHARLES G. WHIDDEN

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

# MISSIONS

Best quality up to date Mis. wholesale prices.

PALM

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

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

### BARGAINS CASH

Big Grocery

Iro cases Beans, Teas and Corn, 3 cane for 25c 25 cases Tomatoca. 2 25c Caneed values, 2 case for 25c Caneed values, 2 case values value in cases Beans, Tess and Corn, 3 cape for 25c

and house supplies, at places lower than the lowes.

This is the time of the year when money is scarce with you, therefore it benecessary for you to make a St go Rs for as possible. The als maining you possibly want in giverles or at once a St. On stock, and getring more daily you dant have to send to for our for our lines, have your make in your wan ounty styner own door, and we win spend it back with you again. And it way and that is the last you will record for the Dobn't 100 (T-Bur at the fig. Greery and Pea and Caffee House. Is an ordinant instead of a pession to. Boostyour own county instead of the child than you will feel better, and make owner ten the same morat.

# BUY AT HOME and MARE FOR SALE. BUY AT BONNER'S For sale, a good Mare, three-year aold in Mar, Bashaw and Jackson stock Apply to

# Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.

Millinery and Spring Show Days March 25th and 26th



You are invited to our Millinery Opening on Friday and Saturday of this weak, you will have an opportunity of selecting an up-to-date Hat or Bonnet for Easter; our tables are laden with ribbons, flowers, ornaments and all that go to make up a fashionable hat.

At the same time we will show you all the new things in

### Dress Goods,

Ladies' Costumes, Shirt Waists and Skirts, New Prints, Sattens and Zephyrs; new trimmings in Apliques, all over Lace and Tucked Chiffons; New Siks, a large range of noveliles, including Collars, Belts, Ties, Frilling, Jabots, Gloves and Hosiery. Don't forget that we are headquarters for

### House Furnishing Goods

including Carrets, Rogs, Squares. Linoleums, Mattresses and Room Papers. Samples of all piece goods cheerfully sent by mail on application.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

# CANADIAN BANK

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$6,000,000

### DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Arrangements have recently been completed under which the branches of this Bank are able to issue Drafts on the principal points in the following countries:

Austria-Hungary Finland Ireland Belgium Formosa Italy: Brazil Japan Bulgaria Fr'ch Cochin-China Ceylon China Manchuria Germany Great Britain Mexico Crete Norway Denmark Holland Egypt Faroe Islands Iceland Phillipine Islands Roumania

NO DELAY IN ISSUING. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION ANTIGONISH BRANCH

W. H. HARRISON,

# Broken Lenses

Send the pieces to us, we wil at once duplica e tte leases, no matter how complicated they may be. Prompt ietu n, reasonable charge, and satisfactory service guaranteed.

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician

10:0 Calf Skins; 1000 Wool Pelis; 5 Tons Wool for which we will pry

ASH

Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Bonts and Shoes Crockery ware, Shirts, Overall, Etc., Etc.

Mac illivray & McDonald Opposite Past Office.

JOHN NORRELL, Monk's Head

# FOR EASTER WEEK

Russia Servia

Sweden

South Africa

Switzerland

West Indies

Straits Settlements

and elsewhere

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

# ANNOUNCE MENT!

Professor Henry Lawrence Southwick, the distinguished Class of Humorist. Teacher, Orator and rist. Is presented to the perpie of antigonish with the following exams:
His personality win instructive command the interest of an audience. He is a man to be remembered among a thousand.
He is a man of broad criture. His lectures will bear the test of searching literary criticism. He has won enviable distinction as a reader, especially in the interpretation of Snakespeare. His work possesses the attractiveness and force that win the public, together with the literary finish and artistic leanty which command the praise of scholars and thinkers.

At the present time, President of Emmerson Coulswick 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 freeum platform. He has leet red before leading collects and promiteed women's clubs, and his services have been in constant demand at teachers' I stitutes and educational gatherlags. service have been in constant demand at teachers' i stitutes and educational gatherings.

# Celtic Hall, Antigonish

# Girl Wanted

Wanted, a girl for general housework. Family numbers three—no children. Apply with ref-creace to MD2 Way Proposition. MRS McKERRON. 26 Creighton St., Halifax, N. S.

### Hackney Stallions For Sale.

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



No trouble with Sunlight Soap, Just follow the directions on the wrapper and Sunlight does the rest. Costs little-does muchnever injures hands or clothes.

### Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

The undersigned is now prepare I to do the highest grade of work on all watches, clocks and lowelry intrusted to him.

Your lewelry repairs will be correctly and promptly attended to, at a moderate charge, if you have 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, or

### Souvenir Spoons

as prizes for K of C, C B \ , L O C, or P W A, send to us. We will send

# T. P TANSEY

14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



### West End Livery Stable

The sub-orders have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harress, almost all new Good Driving Hurses, Dauble 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 :: Aptigonish Consession consessor



### RANDAL Boyer and direct shipper of

Raw Furs and

Skins of all kinds

Highest cash prices raid Antigonish, Now 3rd, 1909

### laverness Hailway & Coal Co LINVERNESS, CAPE BRETON

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 MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

Inverness, C B.

J. McGlillvray, Superintendent, Inversess, N.S.

### TRENCH'S REMEDY EPILEPSY AND FITS

A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambe's, Toronto. REDUCTION IN PRICE
This important in now permits of priceceing reduced to those prevailment Europe,
amelys—Fell parkege, \$2.00, balf do., \$6.50,
paster do. \$3.55; postage of express charges

CUSTICE THE ONLY GAVADIAN AND U.S. ADDRESS TRENCH'S REMEDITS, LIMITED

101 St. James Chamsens, TOWNYO

Pamphlet mailed free on application.
Beware of spurious immanded. All packages of Trench's Remedy must be arour trademark seal in unbroken condition on each end.

England Through American Eyes.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, By Price Collier, (Duckworth, 7s. Bi. net.)

It is but just, seeing how many books Englishmen write about the United States, that occasionally an American should return the compliment. Nor, if criticism has to be, could we ask for a much fairer or more careful critic than Mr. Collier; and at least he has done us the courtesy to study us in divers aspects and with no little earnestness before began to write. Certainly he writes "from an American point of view," and certainly also he slips once in a while. We may smile at his "graduates of Eton" and raise our eyebrows when he complains of the "heaviness" of the English breakfast, when we consider how many worthy people there are in the United States who still at their morning meal eat steak, baked beans, and buckwheat cakes-yes, even in conjunction -and how short a time has passed since Mr. Jack London bewalled his inability to get a good honest steak at breakfast time at a certain class of London eating bouse. Mr. Collier does not like the Japanese, whom he calls "varnished savages" (but why not "lacquered?"), and he asserts without qualification that "there is no Roman in the English ancestry." Roman in the English ancestry," point on which some excellent authorities would be disposed to differ from him, as surely there is no people in the world wherein the Roman type of physiognomy seems so strongly to persist. Of the House of Lords (which he considers "a surer interpreter of the sober wishes of the English people as a whole than the House of Commons") he takes a reasonable and quite un-American view; but when he speaks of it as "the most Democratic institution in England," it may be that he has overlooked another institution - the Throne; and similarly when he puts the English down as "the most disliked pe ple in the world," it may be that again he over-looks. It was an American of some experience who, speaking of certain Continental peoples, said "they may not love, but they respect the English;

but us they both hate and despise." This much having been said, it remains that on the whole Mr. Collier judges us fairly and with snrewdness, often running directly counter to accepted Americ n ideas, as when be declares that the English "were not, and are not, a war-loving or quarrel-some race," a truth which many an Englishman, talking to American audiences, has endeavoured to drive home without much success, though in truth the American is vastly the more bellicose people of the two. When he bellicose people of the two. When he pronounces England to ie 'a man's country," he writes, perhaps, too exclusively from the "American point f view," for while it may be true that the ground plan of society in England is tramed with less regard to the requirements and inclinations of the women than is the case in the United States, it is emphatically not so in comparison with most other countries. But in many other matters he shows acquaintance with more than one of the Continental peoples, and when he makes international comparisons they are rarely to England's disadvantage. Few Englishmen, perhaps, would declare themselves so confident of the virtues of the training which is given to boys at our great public schools. He is more convinced even than French writers of the school of M. Demolins; and it is from the discipline of the playing field rather than from hat of the school com that he believes the chief benefits flow.

The French and German youths are

stuffed to the brim with book learn ing, while the English lad is in many respects a man. If the three of them go out to the Colonies, we all know what happens. The French boy keeps the books, the German boy attends to the foreign correspondence, and the English boy manages both. A great German manufacturer who has a number of Englishmen as heads of different departments said naively, Somehow these Englishmen seem to

get on better with the workpeople."

And it is this governing capacity in the English with which Mr. Collier is chiefly impressed. What is it, he asks again and again, that has made this results the masters of one fifth of this people the masters of one fifth of the known surface of the globe and of one in every five of all the known inhabitants thereof? He pays generous tribute to the high quanties of the public service rendered to England by a "class long trained in grantice patriotism such as no other genuine patriotism, such as no other country can boast of," and recognizes ungrudgingly the breadth of view, the dignity and traditions of restraint which characterize the best English newspapers. The English, he finds, have always put doing before think-ing or talking, and he doubts the true divinity of the "general education tetish" as bowed down to in the United States: "We in America perhaps over-rate the value of education. . . . That a good deal can be done without it the history of Eng-land proves." So, repeatedly, in searching for the secret of England's greatness, he comes back to the bringing-up of our youths, and above all to their training in open air games, dwelling, not without discernment, on the extent to which the old and the young in the English country take their pastimes together - at cricket and in the hunting field, on golf courses and tennis courts—a habit peculiar to the English, and to the operation of which he ascribes not only the early manliness of English boys but also the late-continuing youthfulness of Englishmen: "We in America are so much older, so much more weary than they are, and it is worthy sellers of the hible are engaged with some regret that one sees that in the slave traffic. What! horror of nowadays England and the English horrors, surely this needs looking into. CATHOLICUS.

For if Mr. Collier sees the qualities which make up England's strength and goes, perhaps, measurably near to tracing them to their proper sources, he is impressed also with what appear to him the elements of weakness and

### Our London Letter.

(Continued from pag / 4) save at such times as these. A general mission would confine each

flock to its own noundaries Two new churches will shortly be added to those in the Scottish Archdiocese. One is required at Hosvth, where the new Admiralty base is attracting a large number of Catholic workmen, whose residence is likely to the big Hall used, up to the present, for Sunday Mass. The other is to be erected at Troop, and will be an imposing edifice in the Gothic style with a seating accompdation of some five

It gives one quite a thrill of pleasure to bear that the French authorities are not to be left in undisturbed possession of their ill-gotten plunder taken from the religious orders. Naturally, the servant of a thief is also a thief, and therefore it will surprise no one to hear that M. Dutz, Judicial Administrator under the iniquitous congregations laws, has been charged with defalcations in connection with the sale of Churches, Monasteries and Convents amounting to at least £200,000. The properties involved are those of the Missionaries of Mercy, the Asssumptionists, the Picpus Fathers, the Marianists and the Franciscans, and the immentity of the plunder secured by the French Government, may be gauged by the fact that such sums as that above mentioned, could be abstracted from the total without attracting notice, till the delay in the submission of accounts began to arouse suspicion, and after a long period of grace M. Duez confessed that the sum of £200,-000 had gone in stock exchange speculations. I was present the other evening at a

remarkably interesting and instructive lecture delivered before the Rayal Geographical Society by Mr. Torday, an Hongarian gentleman whose explications in Africa have olveady given a fine collection to the British Museum. The subject of his third expedition which had been the most fruitful in discoveries of any yet made, and offers very new and interesting material to the Ethnologist, was the Kasai Basin of the Congo and its people. That word "Congo" brought a more than usually large attendance to Burlington Gardens, and amongst novel sprinkling of clergymen, and I almost said clergywomen - ladies whose chief object in life is to meddle in the business of the barmless savage. This section had evidently come scenting horrors! But alse for the perversity of human nature, there were no horrors, and although there is an immense amount of human interest in Mr. Torday's studies which I should like to dwell upon, the chief point for us is, that it descriptions of the natives, and his magnificent col-lection of photos, showed only too plainly a series of prosperous cortented people, who could boast villages with long streets of elegant and picturesque buts, which the lecturer described as remarkably clean, who had an intense interest in the white man for trading purposes; who could boast an art of their own in carving and weaving; and whose his tory, in some cases, went back to the seventeenth century, at which epoch they were under the government of a King who instituted a Parliament in which every section of the community was represented, even including the women and the slaves! This Change, King of the Bushongo territory, was indeed a small Salamon in his way, and Mr. Torday, whose sympathy with the people whom he visited was all too apparent, interweaved his nar rative with legen is and anecdotes of the most interesting and amusing kind. But he had nothing to say of atrocities, although he was in the very heart of the Congo region, and such a man would have been the first to cry out in support of these tribes whom he had grown to know and care for. In addition to this, the very appearance of the peoples themselves, as I have before said, gave the lie to the talks of hideous degradation brought about by the White man who happens to be a Belgian. Cicatrisa-tion practiced by many of the tribes, particularly on the bodies of their women, and if there i, any good faith at all in the stories of the Congo at all in the stories of the Congo agitators, some of their tales of woe may come from ignorant observations, carried for enough, of the net work of cuts and incisions, which are the tribal marks of the natives. Mr. Torday, at the end of his lecture, proffered an expression of thanks to the Belgian Government for the facilities afformed him. The Chairman of the society, Major Leonard Darwin, requested the gentlemen who took the discussion which follows these papers, to keep clear of political controversies, and this final disappointment sent the sprinkling of good Protestants scutrying off in disgust, A temarkable fact is that certain of the journals who always chronicle the proceedings of these meetings allowed Mr. Torday's lecture to pass without comment or notice. How different would have been its treatment, had there been a word or a fact which could support the Congo agitation. By the way, there will certainly be a

further burst of indignation in that direction shortly, for I hear, the Bel-

gian Government has decided to raise

the license for colportners from £6 to

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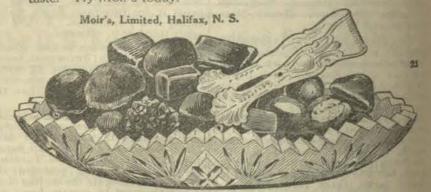
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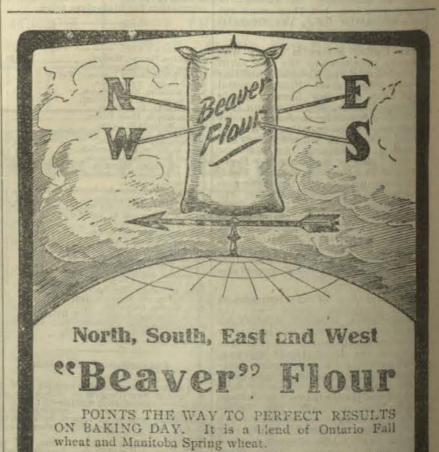
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### The Pope's Refusal to see Mr. Fairbanks.

Mr. Fairbanks in Rome attended and addressed a religious Methodist organization, and he was present in Rome, to some extent, as a semiofficial spokesman of this Methodist

organization. This organization, acting doubtless within its legal rights, has made itself extremely effensive to the Vatican and to the Pope.

It has gone to Rome to prose'ytize in a vigorous, aggresive and rather impolite fashion.

Needless to say, it hasn't manufactured any genuine Italian Methodists, but it has succeeded, according to the statements of Archbishop Ireland, in insulting sincere Catholic believers, and deliberately and unnecessarily offending Catholic feeling in Rome.

The Methodists, as stated, have a legal right to do this. Any man who stays inside the police regulations can do anything be likes in

But it is quite natural that the head of the Catholic Church should not care to receive with special honour the spokesman of a Methodist organization that is accused of making it a business to belittle the Catholic religion in Rome, and, by inference, to insult the head of the Catholic Church in Rome.

Bishop William F. McDowell, of Methodists Church, who supports the Methodists at Rome, says:

"Our Methodists associations are in Rome for the purpose of doing Protestant work among a Catholic people, and the Catholic Paulist fathers are doing a Catholic work among a Protestant people here. Charges that the efforts of Methodist missionaries have a 'pernicious, broselyting effect' in Rome ara no more true than the similar statement concerning the work of the Paulist fathers in this countay.'

Bishop Mc Dowell is mistaken. America is a sort of "free for all"

religious country. It is preposterous to say that Catholics at work in America are at work "in a Protestant country" There is no recognized, official religion here. This country is not Protestant, or Catholie, or Moham-medan, or Christian Science, or Buddhist, or Confucian, or atheistic,

or agnostic. This is a republic which recognizes officially no religion, which is forbidden by its constitution to recognize officially any religion. Here all religious and all religious teachers are on an equal footing

Catholics at work here are not proselytizing in a Protestant country. They are looking after their own people, after the millions of Catholics that have come here as Catholics from other countries, and after those that have voluntarily joined their church.

In Rome it is not so. Rome, historically, sentimentally, and actually, is the seat of Catholic religion, the home of the Popes for ages It is the Pope's liberality and gen-

erosity that keeps open the Vatican and St. Peter's, with their beautiful treasures, to the travellers of the

The Pope is an old man, undergoing voluntary imprisonment because of his faith. The least that any decent foreigner can do in Rome is to respect his feelings, and the religion of which he is the head.

And if Mr. Fairbanks did not know that, it is a good thing for the Pope to have impressed the fact on him.

As regards Bishop McDowell's statement that the Methodist missionaries are in Rome to make Methodists of the Italians, we must say most respectfully that to anybody that knows Rome and Italians, that is a very interesting Methodist joke.

Some Italians want Catholicism and some do not. Some want Socialism and have it. Some want agnosticism. Some want no "ism" at all

One thing is quite sure, the Italians do not want Methodism. And probably all of the real Italians that could be made real Methodists by a thousand missionaries in a thousand years could travel comfortably in one taxicab

The Italians are good-natured and will listen.

They are also a practical race. They will accept spaghetti, chianti, macaroni, lire, or kind words from a Methodist missionary, or from any other kind of a missionary.

But, if you take away from an Italian his Catholic religion, you do not make a Methodist of him-you make something quite different.

In brief, our answer to the gentleman who writes us is this:

teachers is one of the elements of "Apoloiga," it is very difficult to be common decency.

what he chooses.

faith or the religious teacher of a great body of people.

We believe that Mr. Fairbanks, or any other outsider sharing in demonstrations of disrepect for the Catholic religion or the head of the Catholie Church in Rome, needs to be taught a lesson. And we are glad that a lesson was administered.

### Trying to get on Without God.

Father Bernard Vaughan in a sermon recently in Manchester gave a striking picture of England drifting away from religion in her educational institutions and social systems. England, said he, is forgetting God from her Universities down to our poor schools. Cambridge is agnostic, and does not know; Oxford is indifferent, and does not care; working men have no time, and the world at large is trying to get on without God. We have stretched out our hands to the French Government, and are shaking hands across the Channel and talking about neutral schools. How can any man be neutral where Jesus Christ is concerned? If you are against God you may have an army at your back, but you are a ghastly failure We can never build up an Empire by Tariff Reform or Free Trade, no matter what fleet of Dreadnoughts you have. It is the dreadnought man that I am wanting, and the dreadnought woman, the dreadnought boy and girl.

We are told continued Father Vaughan, that a man is wanted to run our Empire without God. If so, it will be run to Hell. Our pr.de, our self-sufficiency, our contempt of the foreigner, our dislike of the Jew, our hatred of the Continental, our want of clarity, our want of large heartedness, these things and this insular proud spirit is ruining us. The feudal system is gone, and the middle-class, with its capital, is going, and the working man is coming forward to run our Empire. I offer him both my hands and beg of him to be more wise than those who have gone before, and not to attempt the task without taking God into consideration. If the workingman, if the incoming tide of demo eracy is to sweep all the barriers that have been lifted against it, then let the tide come on, but let God be on the crest of the wave and we shall be borne on to victory.

If Socialists and other would-be reformers would take to heart the lesson inculcated in such teaching as this they would make some good progress. Let God be on the crest of the wave of reform, and it will be real reform with no good man in opposition to it.—The New York Freeman's Journal.

### An Echo of the Sixties in England,

Newman lovers will find one article in the current Dublin Review of exceptional interest. In "The Ethics of S rong Language," the editor institutes a comparison between the Newman-Kingsley episode of more than half a century ago and the recent Balfour-Ure verbal tournament. Mr. Ure, Lord Advocate of Scotland, not long ago declared in more than one public speech that the old-age pensioners of Great Britain had good grounds for alarm lest their pensions would not be continued under a Unionist Government. Mr. Balfour indignantly denied the insinuation; but, in spite of his denial, Mr. Ure repeated the statement. Thereupon Mr. Balfour, a gentleman well known to pe in the habit of carefully measuring his language and weighing his words, startled all England by publicly accusing the Scotch Lord Advocate of telling a "frigid and calcu ating lie," and by further intimating that Mr. Ure had disgraced his position, his country. and his upbringing. Mr. Ward justifies the vehemence of Mr. Balfour's denunciation on the ground that it was necessary, lest a most dangerous untruth should become generally be leved Relentless severity was needed to effect his purpose.

As a comment on Mr. Balfour's later declaration that he had no personal feeling against Mr. Ure, but that he would not and could not unsay his words, because they were deserved by the objective character of Mr. Ure's proceedings, Mr. Ward quotes from Newman's famous letter to the late Sir Wi ham Cope :

I never from the fast have felt any anger toward Mr. Kingsley. As I

Respect for religion and religious said in the first pages of my angry with a man one has never Every man has a right to think seen. A casual reader would think my language denoted anger, but it No man has a right to insult the did not. I have ever felt from experience that no one would believe me in earnest if I spoke calmly. When again and again I denied that repeated report that I was on the point of coming back to the Church of England, I have uniformly found that, if I simply denied it, this only made newspapers repeat the report more confidently; but if I said something sharp, they abused me for scurrility against the Church I had left, but they believed me. Rightly or wrongly, this was the reason why I felt it would not do to be tame and not to show indignation at Mr. Kingsley's charges. Within the last few years I have been obliged to adopt a similar course towards those who said I could not receive the Vatican decrees. I sent a sharp letter to the Guardian; and, of course, the Guardian called me names: but it believed me, and did not allow the offence of its correspondent to be

let, " What, then, does Dr. Newman mean?"-Mr. Ward continues :

people who said that Newman's dangerous calumny which, if not absolute truth, sincerity, or fearless-language had been too strong; that killed would grow up again from any ness — The Ave Maria.

# Why Take Alcohol?

Are you thin, pale, easily tired, lack your usual vigor and strength? Then your digestion must be poor, your blood thin, your nerves weak. You need a tonic and alterative. You need Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. We believe your doctor would endorse these statements, or we would not make them. Ask him and find out. Follow his advice. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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After citing Kingsley's charge in Kingsley was indeed wrong but had living root he left to it, his work was Macmillian's Magazine, that John not merited such severe expressions. vain. That he should have struck, Henry Newman was one who admitted But this criticism missed the real if it so proved, harder than was necthat "Truth for its own sake was no point. What really mattered was essary for his purpose, mattered very virtue according to the Roman to deal successfully with the public little clergy," Kingsley's Newman's pun-gently witty skit in reply, and call him unmannerly or touchy, New- As it was, the blow was for repetition of the charge in the pamph- man eared comparatively little, provi- Kingsley. Not even his warmest ded he were successful. He meant admirers could maintain that he was to strike with so great a force of not routed, "horse, foot, and Then followed the thunderclap of the indignation that no one should ever artillery." And, whatever may criginal "Apologia," with the again say with Kingsley that his have been Englishmen's opinion vehement, indignant, and scornful career had been tainted by inveracity thereafter of the right or the wrong pages which its author never repub- and duplicity. Had he not struck of Newman's religious course, they lished in later editions. There were hard enough to kill completely the never for an instant doubted his

To have struck not hard

As it was, the blow was fatal to



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TRY EVEN A HALF POUND HERE is only one way for you to prove that Union Blend Tea is all I claim-better than other teas. Try it. If it is not up to your expectations, Istandtolose more than you do. For my advertising can only induce you Union Blend to you; after that, its own quality must continue to sell it. Yet I am not only willing but anxious to risk the test—will you give me that channe? Go to your grocer, get a single pound.—or a half pound if you prefer—and I shall be perfectly

satisfied to accept your decision. Harry Hold Frest

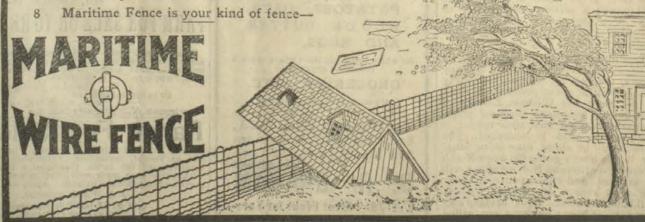
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Farm for Sale-Mrs & M Fraser, page 8 Millinery Opening-Chisholm, Sweet & Co. minnery opening—t historia, sweet & Co., page 5.

Easter Goods—A. Kirk & Co, page 5.

Out Nalls Cheap—D G Kirk, page 5.

Notice—Alex McDonald, page 8.

Notice—W G Cuntingham, page 8.

Collie Dogs for Sale—Wm Waish, page 8.

Muskrats Warted—Chas Whidden, page 8.

Farm for Sale—Mrs John Chisholm, page 8.

Farm For Sale—Ghan Worarlane, page 8.

Farm Produce Wanted—D R Graham, page8.

Wall Paper Novelites—R & McDonald, pag8.

### LOCAL ITEMS

K. of C. meeting to-night.

JOHN CAMERON of Canso has sold his fast horse Chester to James Grant of Antigonish.

THE HOCKEY BENEFIT skate will be held on Easter Monday at the College Rink. Skating at 7.15 p. m.

Tuesday. It is working very well.

THE SERIES of high-class entertainments to be given in Antigonish by Professor Southwick have been postponed one week. They will begin on Wednesday, April 6 h.

A FULL attendance is requested of the members of St. Ninian's Branch of the League of the Cross on next Tuesday evening, March 29th, at 7.30. Election of officers and other im-

THE INTER COLLEGIATE debate hetween Mount Allison and St. F. X. Universities took place at Sackville last evening. The subject was "Whether Canada ought to create courts of compulsory arbitration for the sattlement of all disputes between the settlement of all disputes between labour and capital." St. F. X. won. The judges were: Judge Russell of Halitax, Judge Carlton of Woodstock, N. B., and Mr. Bailey of Pictou.

PRESENTATION. - The Dramatic Club of South Ingonish gave a grand concert on S. Patrick's day. The proceeds were presented to their pestor, Rev. R. Rankin, with request that he purchase himself a gold watch. At Christmas they thoughtfully and generously presented him with a furlined coat.

Owing to the illness of Sister Faustina, Superioress of St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish, the tenders received for the proposed new hospital building are still unopened. Sister Faustina expects to be able to attend to the matter and have the successful tenderer's name aunounced by next issue of THE CASKET,

THE FORTIETH annua! report of the Royal Bank has been received. It contains elaborate and detailed information respecting this progressive and staunch institution. The dividend has been raised from ten to eleven per cent, and a large sum has been added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$5,700,000 It contains also valuable general information.

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, who, in our last issue, was reported killed in a snowslide in British Columbia, was a brother of Mr. Angus Chisholm, saddler, Antigonish, and of Mrs. Alexander Fraser, St. Mary's street, Antigonish He was a patient of Antigonish. He was a native of Briley Brook, and had left here over forty years ago. A letter from his wife states he had received Holy Communion three days before his death.

A FREE FOR ALL horse race at Loch Katrine, Antigonish, on March 12, open to horses of Guysboro and Antigonish Counties, was witnessed by a large number. Meteor, the grey stallion owned by Hugh McDougall, of Cross Roads Ohio, Antigonish, won handily, taking first place in each of the three heats. The real contest of the race appeared to be for second position, which was won by the speedy mare Athol Bess, owned by Hugh McNeil of Giant's Lake, Guysboro. A. S. McMillan's (Upper South River, Ant...) big-gaited Parkside mare was a good third. The Hendsbee mare from Canso was the fourth horse.

PILGRIMAGE. - This summer's pil-grimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will start on July 19th. A special train, fully equipped with sleeping, refreshment and restaurant cars, will leave Sydney early that day (Tuesday), returning there on Friday night. This train will land the pilgrims at Livis, where they will board the large commodious steamers that will take them down the St. Lawrence River 20 miles below Quebec, to the historic shrine of St. Anne. A big crowd is expected, but auple accommodation will be provided. The organizer is Father Mombourquette, Arichat. fully equipped with sleeping, refresh-

Holy Thursday services at the Cathedral will be shorter this year than in former years, the Holy Oils for the diocese of Antigonish being consecrated at Halifax by His Grace Archbishop McCarthy. The expostion of the Bessed Sacrament on the altar of the Blessed Virgin will draw the faithful in reverent adoration to the King of Kings. The Mass of the Presanctified takes place at nine o'clock Friday morning, during which the Rev. D C. Gillis of the College will preach a sermon appropriate to the deep solemnity of the day. Saturday morning the services will begin at So'clock. HOLY THURSDAY services at the begin at So'clock.

THE BRANCH LINE of railway from George's River, C. B., to Sydney Mines, tenders for which were lately D. G. Kirk and William Lindry of Antigonish, who have received information this week that their tender is the lowest and is accepted. The branch will be about nine miles long. By it the heavy grade between North Sydney junction and North Sydney will te avoided, and the expense of extra trains by reason of this heavy grade will thus te saved. Four bridges and a couple of heavy culverts are called for in the contract. The notice asking for tenders stated that the work must be completed by November.

THE FATAL "Live Wire" has added another Antigonish man to its long list of victims. On Saturday last word was received from Newark, N. J., that Austin Kiley had been killed while at Austin Kiley had been killed while at work. Deceased was a native of Lower South River. He was a brother of the Rev. William Kiley of North Sydney, of Rev. James Kiley of the College, and of Thomas Kiley of Lower South River. He was a respected and prominent citizen of Newark, having, by strict attention to Newark, having, by the Telephone and Superintendent of the Telephone and Superintendent of the Telephone and Telegraph Company of the district. His remains arrived at Lower South River yesterday. Interment takes place tc-day. May he rest in peace!

BEEF RAISING PROFITABLE.—Some fine Easter beef is on exhibition at St. John, N. B., market. Sixty head of THE CALVE drill installed on the coal areas at Big Marsh, Ant., recently aonly commenced boring on the cattle were purchased from the government farm at Nappan, N. S. Speaking of the possibility of making the raising of beef cattle a profitable branch of farming in the Maritime Provinces, the Telegraph of the above city says: "The Nova Scotia beef were put in to tatten last October. Their weight was taken at that time Their weight was taken at that time and also at the time of their sale. The progress of fattening was watched, and the animals weighed at certain periods, so that it is estimated they gained in weight at the rate of two and one half pounds per day. Their sale netted a profit of about \$7 per carcass to the government."

DEATH OF ARCHIE BOYD.—This young man was a son of Angus Boyd, teacher, Boyo's P. O., Ant. Co. Some five years ago, when only eighteen five years ago, when only eighteen years of age, he went west, locating at Phoenix, B. C. After an absence of two years he visited the parental home for a month, returning once more to Phoenix, and had been steadily employed there, at the Granby mine, up to the time of his tragic death. On the morning of the Sth inst., he, with a fellow-workman, descended into the pit and proceeded. descended into the pit and proceeded to operate a drilling machine. Quite unaware of the presence of an unexploded charge of dynamite, that had evidently missed fire, they worked until the drill came in contact therewith and caused an explosion.
Instantly both were in eternity.
From boyhood, his genial, friendly ways and kind disposition commanded the admiration of his neighbors, qualities that became more and more qualities that became more and more marked with his growing years. The regret of the whole community is in-tensified by the unfortunate circumstances, - culpable or otherwise, - that claimed an innocent victim, of such hope and promise. Sympathy, deep and heartfelt, goes out to his brothers and sisters, who always experienced his love and affection, and more particularly to the state of the st ticularly to his grief-stricken parents, who alone can realise the loss of a most devoted and dutiful son. A source of much consolation to them however, is, the fact that, with the mine officials, workmen and towns

# Farm for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale her well known The undersigned offers for sale her well known va unable farm at Puril Brook. It is about five miles from Town of Antigonish; 124 acres is in good cuitivation and 5 is in word, poles and logs A lot of the plowing is already done. Buildings consist of good dwelling and two burns, and are in good repair. The consolidated school is b t a quarter of a mile away, also the cheese factory and blacksmith shop.

MRS. A. M. FRASER. Purl Brook.

### WALL PAPER

### Exclusive American Designs

Not only are you offered here the advantage of choosing from a range of de signs, representia a million dollar stock of smeri an papers, but you can be guided in your was selection by the judgment of an experienced decorator—one who studies effects wall paper of right thus and colors and properly harmonized with whatever the room contains, will give an artistle effect, no mater how little the paper costs. There's vality here at any price from 6c to 82; a single roll of 8 yards with bordering to match at same prices. Persons intending to match at same prices, the spring, are respectively requested to leave their spries as soon as possible, as I am evalued to give sprices.

### R. A. McDONALD Decorator

Old Halifax Bank Building Main St., - - Autigonish

# WANTED

A LOT OF GOOD POTATOES, OATS, BLOCK BUTTER AND EGGS.

for which I will pay the highest market prices in exchange for

GROCERIES, ETC.

bly metto is ' Best Quality at reasonable prices."

Try Highland Blend TEA, Sold only by D. R. Graham The best tea value in Town

D. R. GRAHAM Tel 78. Best Flour for Sale. reople generally, he was held in high esteem, as a young man of steady habits and irreproachable character. As a good model Catholic, the sermon of his poster in the "Far West," testified to the strict observance of his religious duties, he having approached Sacraments shortly before his death. On Thursday last, 17th inst, his remains, in charge of his cousin Jno. D. Boyd, arrived at Antigonish, where a large number of sympathising friends awaited to convey them to the saddened home, rendered more so, as he was fully expected there in a short time, in the vigor of life and bloom of time, in the vigor of life and cloom of health. On the following morning, the funeral took place, very largely attended, and after Requiem High Mass, sung by Rev. A. J. Chisholm, P. P., in St. Andrew's Church, the remains of good, gentle, young "Archie Boyd" was consigned to their last resting place in South River their last resting place in South River cemetery. May his soul rest in peace!

For men and women the best shoes sold in Antigonish for \$150 are at Fraser's.

# Collie Dogs for Sale

A litter of pure bred Scotch Collie purs from choice bied and well trained stock; color, sable and white, golden brown and white. Males, 81; females, 83. Send in your order early and secure first choice. Address

W. J. WALSH, Fairmont, Antigonish Co., N. S.

### FARM FOR SALE

100 acres of land, all under cultivation, situated at the Middle South River, adjoining the late James Mills' farm Also 4) acres, part woodland and part meadow. Will be sold with or without the above 10 acres. Apply to JOHN McFaRLANE, Springfield, ant Co

### Farm For Sale

The well kn wn 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 w tered, and is conveniently situated, but two miles from Town. For father particulars, and is

MRS. ALEX. McDON vLD, William's Point.

A meeting of all the subscribers to the Farmers' Co. Postative lusurance Company, will be held in the Court House on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, AT 1 P, M. for the purpose of organizing and electing officers. All interested are respectfully arged

ALEX MODONALD; Secretary

# Farm For Sale

The sub criber off rs for sale, on easy terms, the valuable and coveniently situ ted form on which she resides, containing 100 acres, a large portion under excellent cultivation. Thereon is a good dwelling house, house, hards and outhouses, convenient to thurch, Schools, Rsi, way station, Post and Teldyhouse offices. Possession given lume dilutely.

mmediately, MRS. JOHN CHISHOLM (Down). Lower South Hiver, & arch 2:d 1910.

The men who were working for un'lersigued, are requested to meet him at William Walsh's, Fairmont early Saturday morning, 26th inst. W. G. CUNNINGHAM.

### A ----Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. & Persessessessessesses

### FARM FOR SALE

The valuable and well known farm cituated at Beech Hill road, about 23 miles from the Town of Antigorieh it consists of 259 acres, 8° of which is in good state or cultivation, and 12° in pasture 6° is intervale land, and 6° well-wooded. Sall is a jertile foam farm cuts annually fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x.5°; b is 8°x3°. Pasture is well watered; we house and well at barn, will be sold on casy terms. Apply to house and we terms Apply to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech HAT Rax 325, \* ntig in 186.

# Farm For Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mids, formerly occupied by the late Porald McDona d. Allan's son, containing about 20° acres of good land, well-wooded and watered and conveniently located near sit o 1, post office, etc. Antigonish, 16th March, 1910, J A WALL,

AKTHUR FALT, Antigonish N. S.

# FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT

The Gregory farm at Antigon'sh Harbor containing three hundred access with first class buildings. Easy terms. Possession way let next. apply to MRS. GREGOITY.

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 (High son; at Vernal, Springfield, Artigonish Coconsisting of 200 access Comfertable house with barns near main road. An immediate purcha-crican obtain a bargain. Apply to

J. A. WALL, Solicitor, or J. F. BLAGDON. Manager The Royal Bank of Canada, Anti-gonish.

### EASTER

# Sunday

Easter Will soon be here. There is an old superst tion that good lack 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 blooming with Easter freshness, correctly cut, perfectly

\$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, cho'ce 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. 

# LOW PRICES ON

# CUT NAILS

To make room for new goods we are closing out a lot of cut nails in the following s'zes: 13, 21, 23, 31 and 4 inch, at

\$2.00 per 100 pounds

Also a lot of mixed cut nails assorted, sizes at

\$1.00 per 100 pounds

JUST RECEIVED ONE CAR WIRE NAILS and ONE CAR P. E. ISLAND OATS.

Always in stock, best brands of Ontario and Manitoba flour, also Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Cornmeal, Bran and Middlings.

D. GRANT KIRK ANTIGONISH N. S.

# ON NOW WALL WALL BEAUTION OF THE STATE OF Now it is a Player Piano Music - Roll Library

First, you tay a few tols: they telong 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 tmail 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 turchasing a few rolls and paying small fees when exchanging them.

changing 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 Barringion St. Halifax. N. S. ALSO AMHERST, NEW GLASGOW, MONGTON

# Farm for Sale

Ofters will be received till May 1st next by the understroet for the purchase of his farm in Picasant Valley. It consists of 200 scres of good land, about 50 acres of which is cleared and in excellent condition. Any amount of wood bard and soft, and a large quantity of good hemlock timber flouse and bard in excellent condition. About five mirrules walk from Telephone and Post Office, and about three hundred varids from School House. For further particulars, apply to

A. A. MCDOUGALL,
MRTSVAIC,
or to ALLAN MCDONALD,
Baulster, Antigonish.

# HOUSE TO LET

House to let on Church St., now occupied by Mrs. Sears. Possession given first of March. Appply to A. KIRK & CO.

### SEWING MACHINES.

For more than flfty years Singer ewing Machines have been recognized as maintaining the highest standard of excellence. has younder, it has so equal for light or heavy work. thas to equal for light or neavy was

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

# Farm for Sale

That valuable farm, owned by the subscriber, at Briley Brook, consisting of one budder acres. Abundance of water and wood, both bard and soit, it cuts about thirty tone of good hay. Buildings in pood repair. About throughles from Town and five minutes' walk from Railway station. For terms or further information, apply to

GEORGE G. McADAM, Briley Brook, Ant Co. N. 3.