Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, April 7, 1910.

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid.
Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES. ONE INCH. first insertion, SIXTY CENTS second " . TWENTY CENTS Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.

Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion Changes in Contract advertising must be it be Monday.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Some of the American newspapers have lately been filled with spiteful and abusive letters against the British people from American busybodies who went over to canvass and speak in support of the Radicals. These disinterested meddlers found the people of England so base as to vote reform, and so foolish to prefer the advice of their own ministers of religion and gentlemen to that of fallible Church embodies to the foreign emissaries. The slaves of coal Barons and oil Kings are quite party, and in the utterance of party, ready to liberate the British. .

It is simply a fact that some "separated brethern" and orthodox take for granted that enlightened views set forth recently in Hamilton, Ont., by Rev. H. Edward was severely rebuked by the Hamilton Herald (Protestant). Here is a paragraph from the Herald's article:

As for the statement that Roman Catholicism is not Christianity at all, s it not bitter and unfair? Consider what this implies. It means that, between the establishment of the Papacy and the dawn of the Reformation—that is, for many hundreds of years—there was virtually no Christianity in the world, certainly no organized Christianity. Surely such a statement is unfair and untrue, and we regard it as evidence of a bitter, narrow and intolerant spirit. If it was not Christianity that nourished such pure and heroic souls as the English Alfred, St. Louis of France, St. Francis of Assisi, Thomas a Kempis, Francis Xavier, Vincent de Paul, and a host of others—then Christianity must be shorn of some of its most glorious achievements."

American secular newspaper remarked that the majority of Catholics easily confuted; it was sufficient to are so governed by party spirit and cite for it the plain, matter-of-fact

The Register-Extension pointed out

some time ago, that the latest story ("The Foreigner") by Ralph Connor, alias Rev. Mr. Gordon, which is now being published as a serial in The Star (Montreal), was written to popularize the impression that the Ruthenians are a low set and thus to give a colour of philanthrophy to recent efforts to proselytise them. A glance at the said serial reveals the justice of the the Register's contention. Take, for instance, chapter VI.; after a sensational description of the moral depravity of these "foreigners" as exemplified during a debauch, the cause of that depravity is stated thus: "A beastly tyrannical government at home has put the fear of death on them for this world and an ignorant in perversion, serve for a magazine and superstitious Church has kept furnishing offensive and defensive them in fear of purgatory and hell fire in the next." Logically considered, the argument would indicate that Rev. Mr. Gordon has a very weak head, for hell fire can hardly be regarded as an inducement to sin. Moreover, the statement, if true, would stamp all orthodox Protestants as superstitious. But what is particularly offensive in it is the sneer at the faith of these "foreigners." We wonder whether our Catholics have spirit enough to make The Star realize that it is bad business, in more sense than one, to harl insults at one's found in some specious appearance of

Certain earnest-minded Anglicans. with Lord Halifax at their head, entertained, some years ago, hopes of reunion with Rome on the basis of the acceptation of the Anglican Orders as valid by the Catholic Church. They hoped, too, and zealously labored to realize their hope, that the Schismatic Greek churches of the East might be induced to join an Anglo-Roman communion. But those aspirations receivied a set-back in 1806, when Leo XIII. authoritatively pronounced against the validity of Anglican Orders, after having duly examined and husk of history, think they are the findings of a Papal Commission waging war with intolerance, pride appointed for the purpose of investi- and erueity, whilst under color of gation. The Greek point of view is abhorring the ill principles of antinow given to the world by the publi- quated parties, they are authorizing cation of a wor, on Anglican Ordina. and feeding the same odious vices in to the Pope. In another of his writings tions" by the Rev. Chrestos An- different factions, and perhaps in Dr. Gwatkin tells as that Oliver Cromdroutses, an eminent theologian worse,'

seem, then, that "the branch theory" will ever remain a pure speculation.

At a banquet given by five

hundred men of mark to Mr. Harold Cox, who was "turned down" at the last British election for his adherence to Liberal principles, Lord Rosebery declared that Party spirit and organifor religious education and tariff zation is crushing out all individual conscience and principle; that "to some party embodies all that an indevotee; there are many who find in the same satisfaction that the devotee finds in an infallible church. Some believe that the voice of party is the voice of the Deity, and they bow who think themselves quite cultured accordingly. If in our party system there is found an individual who is Roman Catholieism" is not Chris- not prepared to pool his conscience, tianity at all. This was one of the he is anathema; and he must be expelled as grit that hinders the oily working of the machine. The only Allen, a Baptist minister. It is political assembly where it is possible gratifying to know, however, that he to utter with perfect freedom unpalatable truth, is the House of Lords.' We quote Lord Rosebery's words with a condemnation of his disbelief in the infallibility of the Church of Irish naturally retaliated. Christ, but with a full appropation of his opinion that it is absurd and degrading for those who set up private individual judgment against the Church to sacrifice it to the party. And in one respect, we go even further than Lord Rosebery. For we do not think that all Catholics throughout the world are as submissive to the Church and as zealous for her liberties as the British Radicals are for their party. We remember an occasion nine years ago when an American secular newspaper reare so governed by party spirit and cite for it the plain, matter-of-fact racial sentiment that they will sacrifice the liberties of their Church, and | Doctrine. But language is easily pay little attention to the opinions of distorted from its true meaning, and its Head as to what policy is for its so the Independent was only rehashinterests. And we are quite sure that ing an old Protestant assumption. frequently attacked but that its enemies perceive this weakness in its

> "We do not," says Burke, "draw the lessons from history that we might. Without great care, it may on the contrary be used to vitiate our minds and destroy our happiness. In history a great volume is unrolled for our instruction, drawing the materials of future wisdom from the past errors and infirmities of mankind. It may, weapons for parties, and supplying the means of keeping alive or reviving dissensions and animosities, and adding fuel to civil fury. History consists for the greater part, of the miseries brought upon the world by pride, ambition, avarice, revenge, lust, sedition, hypocrisy, ungoverned zeal. and all the train of disorderly appetites. These vices are the causes of the political storms. Religion, morals, laws, prerogatives, privileges, liberties, rights of men, are the pretexts, The pretexts are always a real good. Wise men apply their remedies to vices, not to names; to the causese of evil, which are permanent, not to the occasional organs by which they act, and the transitory modes in which they appear. Otherwise, you will be wise historically, a fool in practice. Seldom have two ages the same fashion in their pretexfs, and the same modes of mischief. Whilst you are discussing the fashion, the fashion is gone by. Whilst you are terrifying yourselves with ghosts and apparitions, your house is the haunt of robbers. It is thus with those who, attending only to the shell

adherents.

come rather to be vain of it.

An "Irish-Home-Ruler," writing in the New York Sun, says that "If Ireland were a foreign country to the English, doubtless the English would be as fair to the Irish as they are to all other foreign nations; for when Ireland was a foreign country to them, they were perfectly friendly to the Irish. In those days there was no intercourse between the two islands save for mutual service, and no rivalry save in spreading the kingdom of God. But from the day that both were subjugated by Norman-French tyrants, from the day that they were made to be fellow-subjects within the Angevin Empire, from that day the English lent themselves to policies of aggression upon the Irish, and the

The Sacred Heart Review reminds ts readers of a passage - at - arms between itself and the New York Independent some ten years ago. At that time the late Rev. Mr. Starbuck stated, in the course of one of his articles in the Review, that " Milton defended polygamy as a privilege of all Christian men." Forthwith, the Independent called the statement "an abominable slander of one of the purest-minded men that ever lived. Of course, the New York journal was prose of Milton's Treatise on Christian history are bound to go; the brilliant English essayist, G. K. Chesterton, writing in the Oxford and Cambridge Review the other day, describes the coldness of Milton's personal character, and says: "While other poets have been polygamists from passion, he was a polygamist on principle."

By the way, let us not forget that Dr. Starbuck, at least as far as the Protestant Tradition is concerned. did much to show the justice of this dictum of De Maistre: " History for the last three hundred years is a conspiracy against the truth." Chesterton is now doing youman service along the same lines. Here is his view of the old fallacy that the Reformation was the foundation of popular free-

dom in politics and religion: For all we know the Reformation nay have tried to make a democracy all that we do know for certain is that it did make an aristocracy, the most powerful aristocracy of modern times. The great English landlords, who are the peers, arose after the destruction of the small English landlords who were the abbots. The public schools, which were popular in the Middle Ages, became aristocratic after the Reformation. The universities which were popular in the Middle Ages be came aristocratic after the Reformation. The tramp who went to a monastic inn in the Middle Ages. went to a jail and the whipping post after the Reformation.

There is a professor Gwatkin at the university of Cambridge, England, who is Dixie professor of Ecclesiastical History. He has published a book on Early Church History to A. D. not in pagan Rome that we find the lowest deeps of human wickedness.

. . Ghastly as the records of heathen persecution are, the work of blood was never done with the infernal thoroughness of papal Rome.' That is, professor Gwatkin's aversion to Nero is not so strong as his aversion well was a genuine Laberal, that he life of those centuries.

of the Greek Church; and the Coleridge observes that it is charaed id not persecute the Catholic reliwork has been given to English teristic of islanders to be at once gion as a religion, but only persecuted readers in a translation by Dr. F. W. cosmopolitian and factious, -peace- the Catholics because they were Groves Campbell. Professor Androut- able, fair, and friendly towards Malignants, that is political opposos, at the very outset, dismisses even foreigners, but quarrelling with one nents (for you must know that no one the possibility of any inquiry into the another and detesting the fellow- could oppose the Cromwellians from validity of Anglican Orders as such, citizens who are political opponents anything but malignity against God), on the simple ground of the heretical more than the foreigners who are Now this statement of professor ondition of the Anglican Church, enemies. The reason why islanders are Gwatkin is in direct contradiction to "But from an Orthodox point of so cosmopolitan is that for them the Cromwell's own public and repeated view," he says, "it is impossible, in foreigner is farther away than for a statements given in so accessible a my opinion, to admit discussions on people dwelling on the continent, and book as Carlyle's Cromwell. As we Anglican ordinations at all, as being distance lends enchantment to the cannot suppose professor Gwatkin generally and fundamentally valid. view. The British Islanders, having to be deliberately lying we can only They can only be discussed, and this been protected by the fleet from in- say: None are so blind as those who we purpose to do, in so far as the vasion, have no memories of foreign will not see. He wants to represent question concerns the reception of invasion to make them hate the Cromwell as liberal; therefore he individual Anglican elergymen into foreigner; nor does the thought of imagines a favourable explanation for the bosom of Orthodxy." It would war bring with it the fear of invasion Cromwell's conduct, and then asserts (as it does to Continentals) which his own imagination as an historical alone can unify a whole people and fact, without the slightest regard to put a stop to all party conflict. So evidence. We can describe his that the faction-fighting goes on even method of writing history only in during war; and as it never is sus- the phrase which he applies to the pended, it comes to be regarded with Tractarians - "scandalously unhisthe respect due to a law of nature or torical." We hope that we shall not an ordinance of heaven, and people be accused of meddling in Canadian instead of being ashamed of it may politics if we point out that professor Gwatkin, with all his illiberality, calls himself a Liberal, and that British Liberalism is coming more and more to mean what Newman defined it to be-"the anti-dogmatic principle;" for professor Gwatkin teaches that Catholic dogma is 'scandalously unhistorical." It is a good thing for religion that the party named Liberal should be in need of the Nationalist vote.

ART IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

It is passing strange how deeply the Protestant mind is impressed with the "tyranny" of the Catholic Church. Our "separated brethern" are, of course, at perfect liberty to hold their opinions, but they have no right to exaggerate Catholic shortcomings or to distort the truth. We have in mind a lecture delivered some time ago at Dalhonsie College by Rev. James Falconer on "Art in the Middle Ages." He said: "Art could not have any existence in the Middle Ages except through the Church-it had its life merely beneath its shadow. Art was the slave of the Ghurch." This language very readily conveys a false impression, especially in view of the setting that it has in the context. The art of the Middle Ages did flourish under the influence of the Church, but was in no true sense her slave. It was the Church that fostered and encouraged that art in fact, brought it into existence. It was natural, then, that her ideals should find expression in it. That does not mean that she repressed or the Catholic religion would not be so But old fables that have passed for opposed legitimate developments of of Belgian rivalry. Time would fai art in other directions, as the move ment, called Humanism, clearly indicates. Here is how a writer of recognized authority explains the influence of the Church on the art productions of the Middle Ages: "The spirit of devotion which has

ever given the instinct to decorate the house of God with the very finest works of which man is capable led to this lavish display of artistic genius in the service of the Catholic Church, but it must also be been in wind. but it must also be borne in mind that there were other subordinate causes to account for the work. The Church, following its Divine Master, has always inculcated the importance of good works, and it has ever enouraged the faithful to give to its service of their best. If their skill was in metal - work, in embroidery, in carving wooden figures or wonderful hoir stalls, in stained glass. jewellery, in fresco or in mosaic, such skill was to be devoted to God's service, as the choicest gift the artist had to lay upon the altar, symbolic of his devotion to his faith. Even beyond that, there came the occasions in which penance for sin took the form of the devotion of artistic gifts to the work of the Church, and the other and very numerous cases in which this artistic labour was the constant employment of those persons who had devoted their entire life to the reli gious career, in the various monastic houses belonging to the different orders. One further cause must not be overlooked, the fact that it was the Crown, the clergy, and the nobility who alone could command, by reason of their means, the splendid productions of the men of genius of the time, and that while the commissions given by the clergy would most certainly be for church purposes almost exclusively, those given by the Crown and the higher nobility were in almost all instances for exactly the same puron Early Church History to A. D.
313. His liberality may be judged from such language as this: "It is beautiful had not yet arisen to any considerable extent, and, secondly there was every wish to make the private chapel or oratory, the public instincts of the religious feeling and please those who held control spiritual things, as well as, to heap up a reward for good deeds which would have a corresponding equivalent in

ILLITERACY IN BELGIUM.

"In some parts of Belgium . 60 per cent, of the population cannot read or write. Education is not compulsory, and the government, which is clerical, opposes the bill which the Liberals and Socialists are endeavoring to secure for compulsory education.
The question is now before Parlia-The Government insists that the child belongs to his parents en tirely, and that they cannot be forced to give him any education without infringing their rights to freedom of This excerpt from The Star (Mont-

real) is evidently a sneer at Belgium. There is in it, however, some wheat mixed up with a good deal of chaff. The duty of educating children primarily devolves on their parents. But that duty may be neglected; and when this neglect is likely to prove injurious to the State, then the State has a right to interfere, and enforce education to the extent needful to attain its own legitimate ends. Well, who is the judge as to what Belgium ought to do in this matter? Her own people and Government, to be sure, and not The Star and its writers. The Belgians are too wise to allow their schools get under State control more than need be; the French Revolution taught them a lesson. But it is the suggestio falsi of the writer in The Star that is provoking, Belgium is so illiterate; and, of course, the clergy are to blame, they keep the people in ignorance. The truth is that, in popular education, Belgium compares quite favourably with her Protestant neighbors. We learn, for instance, from the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, 1889-90 [vol. I. pp. 553-57], that the children enrolled in school for every 1,000 of the population is 135 in Belgium, but only 110 in Denmark. And, in higher education, Belgium is ahead of every Protestant country in Europe. Mulhall says The number of university students compared with population is much greater in Spain and Belgium than in other European countries."

Then, look at the true touchstone of national prosperity, namely, popular happiness. We could quote Protestant testimony to show the happy condition of the Belgian colliers as compared with the English, but shall content ourselves with quoting The Daily

Telegraph (London): "Civil liberty in Belgium exists in almost republican profusion. Even the fact that the ultramontane (Catholic) priesthood garrison the land (!) does not prevent the Belgians from enjoying the utmost freedom in respect of religion. Commerce flourishes, and manufacturing in Commerce dustry advances at a pace so rapid that even we in Britain are every now and then pressed by the shadow us, too, were we to speak at adequate length of the agricultural prosperity of the country. It is not an exaggera tion to say that it is simply a huge garden; that every available spot of earth is under tillage of the finest sort; that every economist, from McCulloch down to Mill, has lavished the highest praises on the Belgian farmer, and on the condition to which he has brought high husbandry in his happy country.

MIRACLES.

A reasonable man who admits the existence of God cannot really doubt the possibility of miracles. This was so apparent even to the impious Rousseau that he says: "Can God perform miracles, that is, can He derogate the laws which He has established? To treat this question seriously would be impious if it were not absurd. To punish one who answered it negatively would be doing him too much hopor; he ought to be sent to a madhouse. But who has ever denied that God can work miracles?" Perhaps no genuine theist would deny the possibility of miracles, but there are many who deny what Catholics affirm, namely, that God has wrought miracles on earth ever since the time of the Apostles. With most Protestants it is simply a first principle that there have been no miracles since the Apostles. They laugh at the very idea of miracles or supernatural acts as occurring at this day. It is quite convenient to make that assumptionbut is it reasonable? Does history bear witness to sensible facts which no human agent can produce, and which require extraordinary and immediate intervention on the part of God? There are, no doubt, many alleged miracles found in books; and church or royal sanctuary, as beautiful the Church allows them to be as possible, both to carry out the narrated and believed by those who choose to believe them, as long as they are not of themselves of an absurd or superstitious character. But there are also ares of miracles the evidence the future life and night serve as retribution for the leafs of violence that formed so integral a part of the amined, so much so that once the anotion of the spirit in which the the future life and night serve as are also are of miracles the evidence retribution for the seals of violence for visits has been rigorous and Church has, in consequence, set the book is written.

stamp of her approval upon them there can be no reasonable ground for dissenting from her decision. Such are the miracles accepted as proofs for the beatification or canonization of a Saint. But there are other miracles accepted as such only after the arguments for and against them are sifted and every possible objection considered. Take the case of Lourdes, for instance, as set forth in Dr. Boissarie's recent publication, The Work of Lourdes (Pustet & Co.,) we quote from The Pilot:

"The most decisive proof in behalf of the supernatural is a miracle; and Lourdes has become the centre where all critics are taught more easily than elsewhere to rise from the natural to the supernatural. Before the Church pronounced on the character of the cures of Lourdes, the men of science had every theory to explain their processes. Never has a vaster in-vestigation been made regarding cures which exceed the forces of the laws of

In the Verification Office hundreds of newspaper men, scholars, littera-teurs and critics, Protestant, Catholic and Atheist, gather to look upon the manifestations. Only a few re-main unconvinced of the supernatural element; these attempt very awk-wardly to explain them by wordy or isty formulas-religious suggestion. faith healing, hypnotism, hidden forces in nature, and the like. But they fail to touch the matter in

its crucial points; they cannot explain cures of organic diseases before which suggestion is powerless, blindness, deafness, deformation and even broken bones. Especially is this the case with infants who have no such consciousness as can be reached by suggestion and no faith to react upon their dis-eases, and who nevertheless have been

AN ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN'S VIEW.

Cunningham's "Western Civiliza-

tion in its Economic Aspects" is a

book which deeply interests the reader by its combination of Christian spirit and principles with knowledge of economics. The author is an Anglican clergyman, and a fellow and lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was formerly a professor of history in the University of Edinburgh. The book consists of two volumes, one on Ancient Times, and one on Mediaeval and Modern. He speaks thus of the effect of Christianity upon the world contained within the Roman Empire: "It was a great advantage to the Greeks that they had adopted it. Apart altogether from the hopes it gave and the ideals it put before them, there were direct material effects which made it beneficial. . . It is not indeed in the East that the full influence of Christianity upon economic life can be assessed; that is most clearly seen in the West, where the disconnected fragments of Imperial society were eventually reconstructed under Christian influence and on a Christian basis." In his second volume he has interesting remarks upon "the Christian compared with the Greek and Roman attitude towards material opportunities and resources," and "the reconstruction and remodelling of society." It is not, of course, surprising to find a Protestant clergyman speaking much of the beneficial influence of the Church, or even of the Popes. More significant is his praise of the monasteries: "These communities can b st be understood [under their economic aspect] when when we think of them as Christian industrial colonies, and remember that they moulded society by example rather than by precept. We are so familiar with the attack and satires on monastic life that were current at the Reformation period, that it may seem almost a paradox to say that the chief claim of the monks to our gratitude lies in this, that they helped to diffuse a better appreciation of the duty and dignity of labor. By religion' manual labour was accepted as a discipline that helped them to walk in the way of ciernal salvation; it was not undertaken for the sake of reward, since the proceeds were to go to the use of the community or the service of the poor; it was not viewed as drudgery that had to be gone through from dread of punish ment. There was neither greed of gain, nor the reluctant service of the slave, but simply a sense of duty to be done diligently unto the Lord.

When we remember how easily the secret of a manual art may be lost, we cannot but feel how much the indus-try of the mediaeval Europe owed to the scattered centres where an unbroken tradition of skilled labor was maintained in the seclusion of the monastery and under vows of obe-dience. Household arts would also be perpetuated by the nuns, who devoted themselves to ordinary domestic duties in the kitchen and laundry, and also to the textile arts, including spinning

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By A. G. O. At the time of the outbreak of the

great French Revolution, trials and troubles were experienced by many English ecclesiastical students receiving their education in several French colleges and seminaries. These students were forced to fly the country and hasten back to England, and there complete, as far as it was possible in the then disturbed state of our own ountry, their course of ecclesiastical

of French clergy, seeking safety and shelter in Protestant England, earlier, England had treated her Catholic clergy even worse than the sansculottes of France were then (in 1793) treating their own. Our poor hunted persecuted priests in the days of Henry and Elizabeth sought and found a home and haven of peace and hospitality in France. In 1793 and the following years, Protestant England gave sheller and succor to some ten thousand French priests, and a sum of over £41,000 was collected in Protestant churches for their support.

It is far from probable that the country then realized that the in-fluence of this great influence saintly and exemplary French priests upon the people, among whom they were to live and work for several years, would be what it undoubtedly became. By their admirable example, by their

Some phases of their experiences are treated of in an account of the y the Abbe Henry trials undergone ritten by himself. Pol, in Artois, He was born at France, on May 26, 1749; and was one of a family of priests, Henry was educated at the Benedictine College of St. Germer, and was ordained on December 17, 1774. His life was an up to 1791, when he became one of the many, many thousands who refused to take the is the refusal would in France, he wise'y decided to leave

He confided to certain lay friends his treasured library, his little stock of household effects, and the whole of his savings-only £120. With a few gold pieces in his pocket, knapsack on shoulder, and stick in hand, he, in company with twenty - seven other priests, made his way on foot and by hight to Dieppe. There the owner of a fishing smack undertook to set out at once and to land them safely Goudemetz thus describes his departure: "I had but a moment left me wherein to take a hurried 'snack,' and then to get on board. There was not one among us who did not experience a sensation such as that experienced by a drowning man who sees a plank and is at le to reach and grasp it. Joy lit up our countenances, and there were but few who did not envy our good fortune

Eastbourne, England, was safe-reached at six o'clock ly reached at six o'clock the next morning, and Father Goudemetz writes of the reception he and his fellow-priests met with from the townfolks: "The whole shore of Eastbourne was filled with a curious but kindly disposed crowd, who came, full of good intentions, to offer us their hospitality. This charming village, on account of its sea-bathing advantages, was the favorite resort of the elite of the English nobility. Lords Cavendish and Dorchester disputed between them as to who should put up the larger number of us. Their example was followed by several other noulearen. Tears were

reason. Each succeeding day saw the arrival of other pries's from France. To make room for these fresh arrivals, wi hout overtaxing the hospi table residents and visitors at Eastbourne, seemed the kinder and more thoughtful course to adopt. come over with him from Dieppe agreed to set out for London. They hired a country cart, into which they piled their stanty luggage, and in which the less youthful Fathers contrived to find a place; while the others went ahead, through rural lanes and peaceful villages, in quest of London

About twelve miles from that busy city, they met a carriage containing a lady and gentleman. The French Fathers concreously saluted the travellers. The sainte was gravely returned, the carriage was brought to a standstill, and the gentleman inquired of Father Goodensez what was taking him and his companions to London. "Alas!" replied Father Goudemetz,

"it is rather necessity than inclina-tion that has forced us to leave our country to take shelter in yours. Honoured with the title of ministers of religion, although you now see us clothed in secular attire, we have all preferred to give up our posts rather than to soil our lips with an infamous oath. From that moment my col-leagues and I were denounced as refractory priests, - a name as odious as it was undeserved. Thenceforth our presence in France became intolerable; a decree of banishment was issued against all ecclesiastics who had refused to take the oath. My mission being situated in Normandy, I was unwilling to run the risks of a journey through the entire length of France. I embarked at Dieppe, landed at Eastbourne, and now you see me on my way to London, not without much anxiety and misgiving, as I do not know a living soul there, and have not even an elementary knowledge of the language."

A conversation between ne stranger and the French priest followed.

* From 1792 to 1801.

"After some ten minutes," continues the account, "Mr. Meade (for this was the name of our good samaritan) said to me: 'Pray, allow me to be of ser-days, on account of the war, provisto me: Pray, allow me to be of service to you. You hope to be in London to night, do you not? Very well. Here is my address.' (He wrote it on a piece of paper.) 'Go on your way in peace; put up at my house; we will meet again this evening. Until then, good-bye!' I had scarce opened my mouth to thank him when the cartiage moved off and was soon lost to sight. Later, on arriving at the house of such had, we are rived overy possible. signt. Later, on arriving at the house of course of ecclesiastical signt. Later, on arriving at the house of our host, we received every possible kindness. We had an excellent support own English students came per; there were hight faces and a most comfortable bed, from which I experienced no little difficulty in rising the following morning, to breaktast with our host. When the meal was over he took as out to look for anaction over the took as out to look for anaction over the took as out to look for anaction over the took as out to look for anaction over the took as out to look for anaction over the took as out to look for anaction of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of the continued to the proposition of the proposition of the continued to the proposition of the continue to the continue to the continue to the contin over, he took us out to look for apart-ments, which he found with a French-In this immigration there was a over, he took us out to look for apart-curfous and consoling coincidence.

Some two hundred and fifty years man in the neighborhood. But he did even more than this. He furnished me with writing materials, English text and grammar books, and insisted upon our dining with him that day, Moreover, he told us he would expect us to take tea with him every after-

noon during his stay in London."
As may be imagined the astonishment and gratitude of Father Gonde-metz and his companions were great; their surprise was in nowise diminished when they learned that their

at this time. Liter, he travelled to Greenwich, and was in raptures with the Navat Hospital, as also with a Catholic chapel just opened there. Thence he passed to Beaconsfield, where Edward thinks was strying. where Edmund Burke was staying; and so on to Kew, Richmond, and tress, these deries accomplished more toward the conversion of England toward the conversion of England to Gundford, where there was a colony to Gundford, where there was a colony of one hundred and twenty French

> Lord of the Manor has lent to the French clergy a lar, e building, to be used as a chapel. I assisted at the service, and was delighted to see the esteem in which our poor exiled priests were held." In their excursions from place to place, knapsack on to Mr. Meade's unremitting goodness back and stick in hand, they were trequently invited in to rest by Protestant clergymen, who provided them with a good meal, and as often as not the wherewithal to continue their accies, Archbishop of Rouen. He journey.

> at this time at his country-seat, receiving under his roof his son Blacklands, in Somerset, about Richard. eighty-six miles from London town. Thither Father Goudemetz resolved to set out, making easy journeys on foot. His first halting place was Reading, where the government had fitted up a French clergy. Here a number of the lived in community life, as they would have done in France. Father in the the country with has shelf the ered and soothed him in his long years of exile, and in which his saintly life and gentle manners had won him many friends.—The Ave Maria. Goudmetze passed several days with the Fathers, and then resumed his journey to the Blacklands, where he met with a very cordial reception from both Mr. and Mrs. Meade. His circle of friends included Lord Comp-ton, M. P., and Mr. John Walker Heneage.

Some eight miles from Blacklands was the famous Abbey of La, cock, an old conventual toundation for girls, established as far back as 1236 by the Countess of Shrewsbury. The family mansion was inhabited by the Shrewsburys. The Countess was a Catholic at the time of Father Goudemetz's stay at Blacklands, and at her invitation he used to spend Saturday and Sunday at the Abbey and celebrate Mass there, When Mr. Meade removed to his seat at Chatley, Father Goudemecz journeyed to Bath every Sunday to say Mass. There was a very pretty chapet, and a large and influencial congregation attending it.
At Frome, a village about five miles

from Chatley, there then lived a Mrs. Porter, a sister of Lidy Fermor, who was a great benefactress of the French emigrant clergy. Father Goudemetz was a frequent visitor at Mrs. Porseveral other noulegien. Tears were streaming down our cheeks at so much abroad, on Augu t 12, 1796: "Once bindness." kindness, sympathy, and compassion."

Father Goudemetz and his comfriends and hosts toward us. We panions felt a certain delicacy in experience when leaving them a real remaining at Eistbourne, and for this sorrow. We have been made to feel quite at home, enjoying every liberty.

About this time Father Gondemetz left his many friends to return to London, where he was to taste the sorrows and discomforts of a penurious and precarious existence. He was not well off, and yet to his credit it must be said that he was unwilling to draw upon a fund open to French emigrant priests living in London. grant of two guineas a month was allowed to those applying for it. But Father Goudemetz struggled on with

his own private means.

With about eight other priests, he took lodgings in Poland Street, Pentonville, tuen a London suburb of some nine hundred souls. Each priest con-tributed toward the common fund three shillings a week for his lodging and five more for his food. The mem-bers of the lit le band took turns in cooking and waiting upon the others. Meals were taken in common, and morning and night prayers were said together. Here the priests lived totogether. Here the priests lived to-gether for about eight months, during which they suffered many privations. Solemnly declares that he has seen for which they suffered many privations. In letters to friends in France about this time, we read that the priests had dispersed, and that Father Goudemetz was the occupant of a garret in Winchester Place.

The declaration, by the French Convention, of war against England in 1793 was one of the causes of the cessation of all communication and correspondence with their friends abroad. This was a sorious blow; it made their exile still more keenly felt and more exile still more keenly feit and more difficult to bear. Yet Father Goudemetz was not cast down; for we find him writing to his faithful old sacristan at Cretot: "I have every reason to fear that this will be the last time I shall write to you. Therefore do not allow my silence to alarm you."

With communications cut with Erapce Father Goudemetz saw that

France, Father Goudemetz saw that he must apply to the committee for assistance. Writing to the Abhé Toustain, he says: "I have had at last to take the prinfur step. The most rigid economy as falled to make I she ends meet. I face the ordeal on the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the prinfur terms of the 22nd, and presented seed to the 22nd, and the

torical article on the trial and death of sary for such work, and he at once be gan the task. When he had completed it he handed his manuscript over to Mr. Meade, who undertook its trans lation into English and the entire cos of its publication; and, in order that the whole proceeds should go to Father Goudemetz, the generous English Protestant opened a subscription list among his liverary triends. The text was read and corrected by Canon Blayney, of Christ Church, Oxford.

The work was a brilliant success from a pablisher's point of view. Mr. Meade managed to place 605 copies host was a staunch member of the among his friends, while Canon Blay-Established Church. Tather Goudemerz was not in want the volume in English was as follows: death; and the names of many of the most considerable sufferers in the course of the French Revolution, distinguished according to their princi ples. By H. Goudemetz, a French clergyman, emigrant in England," A second edition was soon called for, and the happy author found himself the Of this colony he writes: "The possessor of no less a sum than £131 A second venture, however, was not quite so successful; though the profits were fairly large, and undoultedly very welcome to the author. His fortunes fluctuated, but on the

of heart and warm friendship. In 1801 the Abté was free to return to his beloved France, where a place was soon found for him by Mgr, de Camb-His triend, Mr. Meade, was residing Meade, and once had the pleasure of

> Father Goudemetz lived untill 1826 the much loved and deeply respected pastor of the Sausseurzemare. cherished to the last a grateful affection for the country which had shelt-

An Important Project.

A project which we have long wished to see undertaken and which we have often advocated in these columns seems at last to be in a fair way of becoming realized. The Rev. Dr. Cleary, editor of the New Zealand Tablet, is making a tour of the world, the special object of his travels being the fermation and establishment of agencies the world over for the exposure and unearthing of the propagators of scandals and calumnies against the Church, its priests and institutions, the denial of all such calumnious statements, and the disclosure in their true aspects of the purposes and intentions of traducers of our holy Faith.

Writing to Dr. Cleary before the inception of his tour, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne. much benefit on the Church in this country and contribute largely to the cause of Catholic truth if you are able to establish a connection between our society and similar societies in other parts of the world, or with the bishops and clergy of any parts where a branch of our society is not in exist-ence. All we require is that when-ever a secular paper publishes Catholic news or articles on Church affairs in any country, and that we have reason to question the truth of the statement, we would wish to have some respon side person in touch with our society to whom we could cable or write for correct information on the subject We would be prepared to meet all expenses in the transmission, and to reciprocate the kindly office with any other country appealing to us for in formation on subjects connected with the Church in Australia.

Or particularly timely interest, in view of recent sectarian calumnies concerning South American priests and people, is Dr. Cleary's testimony as to these matters. He is a linguist, and his knowledge of Spanish gave him exceptional facilities for work and inquiry in the Litin - American countries which he has just visited. Having seen the great work of the Church there, having investigated for himself, he returns fortified with facts and data that are unimpeachable, while at the same time he has un-earthed many a false and libellous himself, and proclaims to the world that the hierarchy and clergy of the Latin-American countries are as grand and noble a set of men as are to be found anywhere, while the condition of the Church is vigorous and pro-

Dr. Cleary has recently visited New Orleans and New York, with a view to bringing the International Catholic Truth Society into touch with the Australian society. He excepts to do the same in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, with the ultimate ope that a great world organization will be formed for the purpose of meeting all calumnies against the Church as they appear, whether in the secular or sectarian press.-Ave

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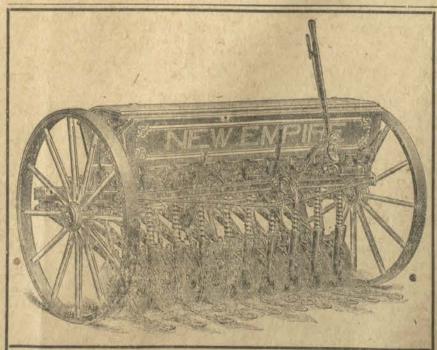
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ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Cloverville

A SPEEDY CURE! KENTVILLE, N. S., JANUARY 1st, 1910.

MESSRS. C. GATES, SON & CO., GENTLEMEN,—This is to inform you that I have been a sufferer for the last fourteen years from kidney and stomach trouble, brought on by severe colds. Having been laid up every winter during that time. Last year 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 stomach seven the seven than the seven the seven the seven than the seven than the seven the seven the seven the seven than the seven the than my usual size, had two doctors in attendance, but I grew worse and they were going to tap me - my friends despaired of my life. At this time I was recommended to use

Gates' Life of Man Bitters and Invigoraling Syrup No. 1. and in one week after commencing

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

Yours very gratefully, John W. Margeson.



Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Bouninian iand in Manitoba. Naskatchewan or Alberta. The

manitoba. Saskatchewan or Albrapplicant must appear in person at ion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency trict. Entry by proxy may be magency, on certain conditions, mother, son, daughter, brother or stending home steader.

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Invigoralluced two I went to been able ERS and so far as helps me enefit of

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TH-WEST f a family, homestead ion land in the Domiser the disde at any y father, ster of in

Interlu

AN UNDERSTUDY TO ST. ANTHONY

been for the childish expression of the face.

"The Mother is greatly troubled," Sigter Scraphine.

"The Mother is greatly troubled," Sigter Scraphine said volubly; "the Sisters all except invisel are peaving in the chapel. Poor Sister Pierre is in disgrace. Yet what would you have! She waited one long day at the great station in London, half the eaxy stay, and the child never came, The other child, whom she kept by her side, was exhausted with the waiting. What more natural than that Sister Pierre should have thought the child had not been sent, Figure to yourself, Marie, that she has barely returned when there is a letter.

The difference of the childish expression of the face.

With a sigh of relief he saw "the With a sigh of the Saint in the Saint leads at the Saint leads at the beauting for you to admit them. It is the image of the Saint leads at the blooks at the sam to have going to say that he looks at the blooks at the sam to have going to say that he looks

Was the child then travelling

Ailsie had been sent by her simple mother in charge of an ex-governess in whom Mrs. Joy trusted implicitly. The governess' record had not been so good since she had left Mrs. Joy's house. Indeed, if the poor lady had known more about the trusted Miss Shelly she would have been terrified to think of her having placed her tender Ailsie in the charge of such a one. Miss Shelly had not improved during those years in which she had wandered on the continent. Now it suited her well to take charge of Ailsie as far as London; but she was dis-gusted at Mrs. Joy's want of generos-ity. There was little beyond her fare she had been, was indeed heavily burdened with many children, and had very little with which to feed and clothe them. Else she had not been sending her darling Ailsie to a foreign convent to acquire the

ness of Mrs. Joy's towards herself. Her bare fare! Was ever such a skinflint? Then she glanced at the innocent face of the girl by her side. She had what she called an inspiration. Travelling by slow trains instead of by mail or express she had discovered that she could save some about it. Trust me; you will be quite sixteen shillings on the ticket. Twicce | safe ixteen was thirty-two. Thirty-two shillings! A beggardly payment for her trouble. Still it was better than nothing. The nun was sure to wait in London for a day or two. Anyhow, if she didn't that was no very pressing concern of Miss Shelley's. The girl looked old enough to take care of herself. And she was not likely to be self. And she was not likely to be her on the boat and gave her a meal. knell. His soul went forth on clouds of incense that rose from altars of escaped from that dead and alive hole she was not likely to return to it. Not with rugs. When she woke up as she

They arrived in London in the small kind, reassuring face smiling at her. hours of the morning and put up at a dingy hostelry in a small street of the that in London she had been kept than enough for fame? On the lofty Enston road. Miss Shelley slept through the next day, while Ailsie sat in the horrible coffee-room behind the wired blinds, afraid to go out in the uninviting streets, waiting helplessly journey for her, making her rest, the ballow depends on the latter of the sage's claim to immortality: "Author of the ballow depends on the latter of t

nun as she pictured it from her experisnce of nuns. The serene eyes, the innocent, unwrinkled face, the atmosphere of peace. Ailsie felt like a lost child in this hideous place. When me," he answered with a solemnity lost child in this hideous place. When me," he answered with a solemnity at last on the afternoon of the second which rather frightened Ailsie. at last on the afternoon of the second day Miss Shelly put her into the boat express at Charing Cross, with a paper bearing written instructions as to her journey, she was so relieved to "Why shouldn't I have business in been arrested by the anarchy of France." Let the statesmen of the age read that epitaph and be humble! Let the kings and aristocracies of the earth read it and tremble! be quit of her that she did not at first a wine-growing country?" he reworld in which she was going.

unpleasant companion with interest let mamma know. from the moment of their arrival. He "It was a priv from the moment of their arrival. He was a fresh-faced, curly-haired young man with a kind, honest expression.

When he had first caught sight of Ailsie he had stared and stared. "It is surely the little girl of the boat!"

It was a privilege. You will repay you?"

Allsie asked wide eyed. "I never have any money."

Allsie asked wide eyed. "I never have any money."

"I shall tell you then. A year—it ever detached from a venerable continuous form a venerable continuous form."

He had looked for a moment as though about to rash in and rescue
Allsie from Miss Shelley. It was his
St. George and the Dragon look, of
"Though it were a thousand miles I gold or wasting the blood of one which some of his friends talked, shall come." She smiled reassured, chaffing him. He was a impulsive fellow, this Godfrey Deane; and he had once or twice got himself into difficulties be at the other side of the country. It will be car of the most difficulties be at the other side of the country. It will be called the country of the most difficulties be at the other side of the country. difficulties by acting on sudden impulse. Yet his impulses had done him round. no grievous wrong, for every one liked him, and he was the happiest reliow allive, or so he always described himself, adding that the great thing was not so much to be happy as to know that one was happy. His own good, happy face seemed to irradiate happiness wherever it turned.

The little girl of the boat—why it was greatly and the stand residuely contents to gether, concinuous the the altar of universal hiberty? Take mishaps merrily. Men like women with a sense of humor.

Beware of oversweetness. A little and resource to the acid is good for the constitution.

It was 0 Connell's mission to teach other so well on this journey. It is markind that liberty was not estable to the altar of universal hiberty?

Take mishaps merrily. Men like women with a sense of humor.

Beware of oversweetness. A little acid is good for the constitution.

Let him alone when he wants to be let alone. Beredom is death to love. You will differ on many things, but many greatly don't dispute them: agree to don't don't dispute them: agree to don't don'

was surely she. He and some of his tercourse." proclaimed by revolutionary France; triends of the Rowing Club had come "Like years and years," the child that she was not divorced from law "Like years and years," the child me party of children in difficulties on the river some ten of twelve months before. This little garl had shot up amazingly. She had been only a child then. But it was a face not easily forgotts n—the beautiful coloring, the firm molded white chin, the draming vas amazed by the spectacle firm molded white chin, the draming was amazed by the spectacle firm law and public order; that she was not divorced from law and public order; that she was not demon, like Moloch, requiring to be propriated with the blood of human sections when the convert the late of the convert that she was not demon, like Moloch, requiring to be propriated with the blood of human sections who have the convert the convert that she was not demon, like forder; that she was not demon, like forder; that she was not demon

green lawn of a little house that overlooked the river and made their boat
fast for them. He had forgotten all
about it until he came upon the little
girl, unmistakably she, but sprung up
upon woman bord or what would have At the Convent of St. Joseph in Parillace there was consternation. Old Marie, the milkwoman, standing under the deep porch, while her faithful dog smitched a brief rest from pushing the milk cart, heard all about it from Sister Scraphine.

He had forgotten all to say who I have found."

Not the lost child?

"Not the lost child?"

"And why not? Did I not say the blessed Saint Anthony would see to be bessed Saint Anthony would see to be bessed Saint Anthony would see to be be is himself, or one as like him as two peas, and they are face.

As one who drew from out faith's bollest arm the pures? streams of patient every.

from the child's mother. Here little gazing out through the other window, one had started at the appointed time to meet Sister Pierre at the London station. Where is she now, the lost lamb?"

She was promised to see the soft indeterminateness of a child's as though she must have the lost child sationable to the sky and over the soft indeterminateness of a child's about it. It appeared to the young man's chivalrous heart as though she must have the lost child safe under lock and key, lest somehow she escape them again.

She was pring to the gazing out through the other window. The profile, averted from min, for she was gazing out through the other window. The profile, averted from min, for she was gazing out through the other window. The profile, averted from min, for she was gazing out through the other window. The profile, averted from min, for she was gazing out through the other window. The profile, averted from min, for she was gazing out through the other window. The profile, averted from min, for she was gazing out through the other window. The profile, averted from min, for she was gazing out through the other window. Sister, who is heart broken. She feels and ask to be shown some bats, as though she must have the lost child satisfact the soft indeterminateness of a child's as though she must have the lost child satisfact the soft indeterminateness of a child's as though she must have the lost child satisfact the soft indeterminateness of a child's as though she must have the lost child satisfact the soft indeterminateness of a child's as though she must have the lost spring to the spring to great gardens away to the dim hills, on his tender mercies. She was indeed as though she expressed an illimitable as helpless and innocent as any

"Was the child then travelling alone?"

"We know nothing. But they are capable of all, those English." The little brown nun shrugged her shoulders. "But, heaven, what a calamity! The child is but fifteen, yet already looks a woman, says the mother. What may not have happened to her?"

The ferror of the unknown land and the unknown tongue suddenly took possession of her. Why only for her paper she did not know where she was going. She had not a word of French. What was she going to do? She had not a penny piece except her ticket. Miss Shelley had seen to that. She looked around her like some little soft creature of the woods that scents alone in the unknown land and the unknown tongue suddenly took possession of her. Why only for her paper she did not know where she was going. She had not a penny piece except her ticket. Miss Shelley had seen to that. She looked around her like some little soft creature of the woods that scents alone. The terror of the unknown land and "It is the Blessed Saint Anthony who finds things that are lost. Let us pray to the blessed Saint."

"They are all praying. The good Saint will be wearied."

"But he will hear. Don't fret, Sister Seraphine. The lost lamb will be found."

"You!" she cried, "you!"

"You!" she cried, "you!"

"You!" she cried, "you!"

"You!" she cried, "you!"

"You!" she cried, "you!"
"Yes," he answered joyfully, "isn't it odd that we should be travelling to gether? I knew you the minute I laid eyes upon you.

He soon extracted from her the story of her adventures, and kept hidden from her his amazed consterna-

"You were going through?" he said with a little gasp; "right through without stopping? Unless you fitted in the trains you could hardly be there till the morning of the day after to-morrow. If you fitted in the trains you would arrive about

for remuneration. "Stingy wretch!" to pay for a hotel. Miss Shelley took she said to herself viciously. It charge of my money. She said she mattered nothing to her that her tormer employer was not as well off as where we staid in London."

No language and no money! And just a child, barely fifteen years old for all her primature growth. Within himself Godfrey Dean was aghast. If heaven had not sent him her way what might not have happened to languages as part of the equipment of a girl who had to earn her bread.

Miss Shelley considered this mean"I am going to take care of you."

"I am going to take care of you,"
he said with outward quietness. "As
it happens—"the words stuck in his
honest throat, then he found a subterfuge and used it—"I have business at
Pauillac. I will see you safe to your
convent. Afterwards, when I go back,
I will see your mother and tell her

There was no need to ask Ailsie to

You have paid a great many things.

You are sure that you will come?

be a long, slow year, but it will turn degraded slaves on earth, awakening hopes of freedom? Who before him

as like him as two peas and they are sitting hand in hand before the front door waiting for you to admit them. He is the image of the Saint in the chapel, and he—why. Heaven forgive

to eatch the Paris train at the station; features? Why, 'tis yourself!

In time the legend gread Allsie's schoolfellows were reade spread the tale of the Saint's to prayer, and to look at At wide eyes of admiration and while they whispeded of it.

Allsie kept, her own counsel; but her heart of hearts she was very glace that Godfrey Dean, whom she was to see again after the year had give over Alisie was quite sure, although she was a little wicked, that she was quite sure, although she was afraid she was a little wicked, that she preferred her deliverer to be Godfrey preferred her delivered her delivered her delivered her deliver

(From an oration before the citizens of New York City, in Casele Garden amphi-tue-tre, Sept. 22, 1847.)

There is sad news from Genea. An aged and weary pilgrim, who can travel no farther, passes beneath the gate of one of her ancient palaces. saying with pious resignation, as he enters its silent chambers, "Well, it is God's will that I shall never see Rome, I am disappointed, but I am ready to die." The "superb," though fading, queen of the Mediterranean holds its anxious watch through ten long days over that majestic stran-ger's wasting frame. And now death is there; the liberator of Ireland has sunk to rest in the cradle of Colum-

Coincidence beautiful and most sublime! It was the very day set apart by the elder daughter of the Church for prayer and sacrifice throughout the world, for the children of the sacred isle, perishentered the Gare du Nord she saw his the virtue and the endurance of

antil Miss Shelley should be ready to seeing that she was properly fed, the Declaration of Independence, and hand her to the nun.

"What should I have done without of the new statute of religious you?" she asked with tears in her liberty." Stop now and write an eyes in the gray morning of the epitaph for Daniel O'Connell: "He second day when they were approaching Pauillac. gave liberty of conscience to Europe, and renewed the revolutions of the kingdoms toward universal freedom, which began in America and had

Who has ever accomplished so much for human freedom with means so feeble? Who but he has ever Some one had watched her and her for me," said Ailsie, shyly. "You will given liberty to a people by the mere unleasant companion with interest let mamma know." Alise asked with eyed. "I never have any money."

Alise asked with eyed. "I never have any money."

Is surely the little girl of the boat!"

he said to himself; and then: "But how does she come to be with such a creature? Of what is her mother thinking?"

Alise asked with eyed. "I never saved the oppressor? Who but he ever detached from a venerable constitution a column of aristocracy, dashed it to the earth, yet left the arcient fabric stronger than before? Who but he has ever lifted up seven the delay." millions of people from the debasegold or wasting the blood of one human heart? Whose voice yet lin-"Oh, yes, it will turn round," said has brought the schismatics of two Ailsie, "and I shall be looking forward centuries together, conciliating them

As one who drew from out faith's bollest arn
The purest streams of patient energy

— The Pitsburg Observer.

she escape them again.

By the time she had finished embracing and crying over Ailsie, the curly haired young gentleman who had been outside the convent door with her when Sister Seraphine opened it, had disappeared.

Alisie explained that he had hastened to each the Powis frain at the station.

"Is the snape suitable for a hady of your age."

"Your age." forsooth! Youlremark that you will look elsewhere; and with your liveliest step you turn toward the door and pass a full-length mirror. Who is that woman it reflects, — the elderly person with slightly bowed shoulders and lined to act the convention of the conventio

there was not another for twelve hours. But Sister Seraphine and borne your stiffened limbs over the Marie knew better than that. Sister golf - links and declared that many Marie in saying that if it was not the blessed Saint Anthony who restored Ailsie to the nuns, that it was some condition, you are politely offered the one who bore a striking resemblance seat of a young girl of your acquaint-

o tells you that "grand-

"And then I shouldn't know how to ask the way to the convent. You see I have to go on for I have no money to pay for a hotel. Miss Shelley took charge of my money Shaped seats by the chimney corner are more restful than those on a ladder or the edge of a star. You have let go of ambition.

Countless times, lying in the sunny pasture lot, or gazing at the far horizon from a neighboring hilltop, you have desired to see the world. But what is this torpor creeping into your what is this torpor creeping into your veins? Why do a cushioned chair and a book of travels break the "lure of the wandering foot"? You quote Emerson's remark about travelling in your library, and read De Maistre's "Journey around my room"; but you are no longer interested in the enticing foreign tours which formerly attracted you so much. Your erly attracted you so much. desire for travel has gone with your fondness for plays and all social functions that keep you out of bed after ten o'clock.

Probably your fingers cling longest to material wealth; but at last, soon or late, you find you self wondering why any one cares for money or the things it buys. And so you begin to part from it. (At least I hope you do.) You frustrate the waitmake their own fortunes, just as you did. You deplete your bank account at the call of charity. You find a hundred places where your money, properly bestowed, gives you a peace of which you never dreamed; and you begin to get hold of the things that really matter. The universe is made over to your wondering eyes. You never saw the stars before, or heard a bluebird sing. You never knew of the miracle wrapped in the rose's heart, or felt the sweetness in spring

showers. You want the things about you few and simple and clean. The whims of fashion no longer have meaning or interest. You wonder why you built so large a house, when three rooms would suffice for the few friends left to enter them. You wish no extra furniture, save an easychait for the eld chum. Fine china in long rows? You entertain no longer, save with the cup of water given in His name Books? The occulist says you must spare the waning light in your eyes. Pictures? With the face of the Madonna upon the wall, what need is

The cardinal-birds and robins form your orchestra. The brown loaf of your childhood has grown palatable again. All the longings for the flesh pots have disappeared. You have grown patient and forbearing, kindly and charitable. You know that all the puzzling problems of life are near solution,-that the Great Explanation is at hand; and, with the Everlasting Arms beneath you, you wait in peace, I hope ouy do. - The Ave Maria.

Practical Hints.

How to manage a husband is a problem that puzzles many a young wife. One who succeeded in solving it gives these practical hints:

don't dispute them ; agree to disagree. Be unselfish, even if he isn't.

You Can Afford to use 40c. Tea Just as Well as 30c. Tea if You Use 40c. Red Rose

A pound of 40c. Red Rose goes further than any 30c. or 35c. tea and it is distinctly superior in quality.

30c. and 35c. Red Rose Teas are good teas, so good that very many people say they want nothing better. But, if they would once try a package of the 40c. Red Rose they would use nothing else in future

Just think, five cups of 40c. Red Rose Tea will only cost 1c. One lb. makes over 200 cups. Not a question of affording.

RED ROSE "Is Good Tea"

WILL YOU TRY A PACKAGE?

Spring Housecleaning.

The house-cleaning season will soon be with us. These suggestions may be found helpful:

For washing painted wood work, use clear water and a little whiting.
Dip a flannel cloth in the water and
squeeze as dry as possible, then dip in
the whiting and apply to the painted
surface; when clean, wipe off with a clean, moist cloth and polish with

chamois skin, or a soft, clean cloth. To color floors, use one gallon of linseed oil, on pound of varnish, one pound of burnt umber: mix together, thin with spirits of turpentine, and rub on the floor with a paint brush, then go over it with a thick woollen



THE way M-L Paints are made, the factory-tests they get, and the materials that make them, gives you most for your money in a can labelled

Made in 40 shades, for every use paint can serve, indoors or out. Cover as much and last LONGER than other paints.

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REDUCTION IN PRICE This important change permits of price being reduced to those prevailing in Europe namely. Full package, \$12.00; half dv., \$6.8 quarter do. \$3.76; postage or express charge

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Beware of sparious imitations. All pack
ages of Trench's Remedy must be ar our trade

Bull-Dog

Chewing

Tobacco

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

Always the same and always good.

Insist for the Bull-Dog



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Wednesdays I a, m. Passengers by Tuesda, trains can go on soard steamer on arrival at Hell'ax without extra charge.

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THE CASKET,

BY THE CASSET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY I MITTED). M. DONOVAN Manager

Subscriptions Payable in Advance RATES Canada, \$1.00 per year United States, \$1.50 "

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into he character of even good people; and there what is called the time spirit, which means he dominant say of thinking and of acting rhids prevails in the age in which we live nithese are powerful remptations full of agger and in perpetual action upon us—

THURSDAY, APRIL 7

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CAMERON PASSES AWAY. . LE

This morning the community, was shocked as the news went round that passed away. It was known that, for some days past, he was not in his usual health, but no one suspected that the end was so near. Last evening, however, a sudden change for the worse came on; high fever set in: and a few hours afterwards, at half-past ten o'clock, he calmly breathed his last.

His Lordship was born at South River on February 16, 1826. Having God received his early training in his native district and at the famous Grammar School at St. Andrews, he was sent by Bishop Market to the College of the Propaganda, which he entered on November 12, 1844. He studied in that famous seat of learning for ten years with distinguished success. He received Holy Orders on July 26, 1853. The esteem in which he was held is evidenced by the fact that he was the first prefect in the College at the time and that he was ordained before his classmates to take charge of the students during vacation that year. He arrived home, in September, 1854; and, a few weeks afterwards, we find him at the head of the new college at Arichat. The following year that college was transferred to Antigonish, and Dr. Cameron became its first president there. In fact, he was appointed parish priest of Antigonish and West River in June, 1855, and acted, at the same time, in the capacity of rector of the new institution, which after its transference was Iknown, as it has been ever since, as the College of St. Francis Xavier, Tae institution was at that time a seminary also, and Dr. Cameron, in addition to his other operous duties, taught the ecclesiastics dogma and scripture for two hours each day. In 1863, he was appointed parish priest of Arichat, and laboured there as such until 1870, when he was summoned to Kinnon was in Rome also; but, owing to ill health, he set out for home before the Council was over, leaving the mewly consecrated Bishop in his stead. Soon, however, the Council closed on account of the France-Prussian war. but Bishop Cameron did not leave the Eternal City before he witnessed its capture by the hordes of Victor Emanmel. In 1877, he was appointed adeministrator of the diocese, but constinged to live in Arichat until 1880,

The deceased prelate was a great churchman, and in his palmy days, had few equals. His prestige at the propaganda, as a student, was an early undex to his merit; and, in after years. ino hishop in Canada enjoyed more fully than he the respect and confidence of the Holy See. Of that we have ample evidence during the long and glorious reign of his episcopate.
On two occasions he was sent beyond the limits of his native province to adjust quarrels that arose in Church administration. The first charge of this nature was imposed upon him the very first year after that of his ordinconsecration, and the second in 1885. when he was sent to Quebec, sinc mora to report on difficulties that unfor tunately disturbed the peace of the Diocese of Three Bivers. On each occasion complete success crowned his mediation showing him to have been a prelate of care tact and prudence, and well worthy of the confidence reposed in him. In fact, he has always been known, on all sides, as a man of superior mould. Endowed by nature with a strong and vigorous mind, he won his first laurels at the Urban College, and ever after, whether he acted in the capacity of college rector or professor, parish priest or bishop, he commanded the highest respect. or professor, parish priest or bishop. he commanded the highest respect, and even admiration. Nor was this standing determined by his learning and ability alone, but hand in hand with scholarahip went a sterling character, a strong personality, lofty actorized by the decision of better the bankrupt, may disappear from the House of Lords, and the country may be saved from the overwhelming be saved from the overwhelming be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming the saved from the deling of a revolution which would be saved from the deling of a revolution which would be saved from the deling of a revolution which would be saved from the overwhelming the saved from the overwhelming th

when he transferred his residence to

Antigonish.

ideals, and a frank and generous disposition, coupled with piety, humility and charity worthy of his exalted position-all of which stamped him as a figure, in many respects, unique in this country.

The Late Venerable Canon McIsaac.

Not once or twice in our rough Island's story, The path of duty was the way to glory."

A mighty man has fallen, - and is A mighty man has fallen,—and is risen. Very Reverend Alexander Mc-Isaac, late of Mount St. Vincent, Halifax, has gone to his reward. On the night of Easter Monday, March 28th, 1910, he laid his earthly burdens down at the ripe, round age of 90 years. It was a long and loyal vigil; and now the brave Horatius retires from the bridge which he has held so gloriously against the maddened legions of the against the maddened legious of the

world, the flesh and the devil.

"Soldier rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sieeg the sieep that knows not waking;
Dream of battled fle'ds no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking

In the late Canon McIsaac there was nothing intellectually wonderful; and yet all his life was wonderful, - won-His Lordship Bishop Cameron had derful in its blamelessness, wonderful in its singleness of purpose, wonderful in its unvarying devotedness, wonderful in its willing sacrifices, and most wonderful of all in its triumphant cheerfulness. I think it is quite correct to say that he was never known to commit an evil or unworthy act. Better still, it is known that he spent his whole life doing good. Not obtrusively, not ostental ously or with an aching for the limelight; but meek-ly, humbly, true in the trespirit of the Apostle. Constantly he walked with

> He gloried in self-denial. He would give his last loaf, or the coat off his back, to a neighbor in need, even if the need was less than his own. He was too great a Christian for carping or bigoted distinctions. He loved all men because the Lord loved them, and unto all manner of men was his charity dispensed. Perfect humility was his outstanding virtue—and his most powerful force. Gentle, modest and retiring, as he was, even a hardened rinner could realize that there was within him, not seen but felt, a power and dignity which kings would die to possess. It was not the dignity which repels, but that which draws and delights—it was the peace and grace of God abiding in a pure soul. He glowed with the warmth of human kindness. That beautiful and benevolent look! how it searched one's soul. How it seemed to soften the hard lines of life. Yes, in a sour and selfish world, his very smile would east out devils A life like his is an inspiration. At

a time when faith is weakening, and sordid commercialism is dominating the aims and ideals of men, it is a special mercy of Divine Providence that gives unto our churches holy men. We are highly favored in Nova Scotia in the superior quality of our clergy, of all denominations. There is a heaven of hope for us poor sinners in the victorious sanctity of even one

fellow being.

The deceased was the first native of The deceased was the first native of Cape Breton Island who was raised to repeat their refusal on a separate occasion, then shall they be as if they the priesthood of the Catholic Church. Several other Island Catholics had entered upon ecclesiastical studies. before Father McIsaac, but not one was able to complete the course. Death or misfortune overtook them Rome, which he had visited five years previously, and consecrated Bishop in the chapel of the Propaganda by Cardinal Cullen on the 22 id of May what year. 1870 was the year of the Vatican Council, and so Bishop Mac-Kinnon was in Rome also; but, owing Since then, Inverness alone (of the four Counties of Cape Breton) has turned out forty priests, a bishop and an Archbishop. Several of these have long predeceased our grand premier priest.

The following are the names and places of birth of the Catholic clergymen of Inverness County who are dead: - Rev. John Macdonnell, dead: - Rev. John Macdonnell, Judique: Rev. John Macdougall, Rear Creignish: Rev. Donald McIsaac, Broad Cove; Rev. Joseph McLeod, Broad Cove; Rev. Joseph Chisholm, Long Point: Rev. A. T. MacInnis, Long Point: Rev. A. T. MacInnis, Mabon Ridge: Rev. John Beaton, S. W. Mabou: Rev. John N. McLeod, Broad Cove: Bev. Donald Cameron,

His father's people tcame from Cana, and his mother's from Lichaber, Scotland. Thus he had in his veins the rich, red, blood of the Islands and that "A necessary preparation for Highlands of brave old Scotia. He had five brothers and four sisters, all acceptance of the principle that the of whom but one-the voangest sisterare gone before him. The late Father Donald McIsaac, who died at Inverness, and Brother John McIsque, who died in the Tracadie monastery, were

Canon McIsaac lived through the most and best part of our provincial history. He was not given to public affairs, or he'd have made history. The work of his life was a silent search for souls. The Lord never had a better Immigration Agent in our time. Nothing could stand between him and duty. Three times (in 1817, 1851, and 1866, when city and country, dumb with terror, stood aghast at the fearful ravages of ship fever and Asiatic immigrant cholera in the piet of Hillfax, Father McIsaac, in the pale presence of a breathless public, jumped advisedly into the jaws of death to win souls for

else were flying for s fety and secul-sion! Behold him coming in late one dark night, in a howling storm, with the patter patter, of the rain falling on his bare head, after he had lost his light and his bat, showing immedi-ately afterwards clear symptoms of the dread disease which he went there. the dread disease which he went there to face! Behold him the next day, feeling a little better, returning to that plague-stricken ship, in the steer age of which scores were huddled to-gether in agonies unatterable, and walking down into that hell of foul disease in order to "snatch a brand from the burning!" And, mind you, the men whom he was serving here were foreigners whom he had never seen nor heard of; but they were not foreign to God, and that was enough for him. Again, when the Nova Scotia Government, very properly, tendered a grant of money to the widew of the great Dr. Slayter, and to other heroes of the occasion, among them Father McIsauc; behold him a poor man who would not have a second suit of clothes — standing off in all the majesty of his humility, and refusing to accept one dollar, or any material compensation at all!

These are but a few illustrations of Canon McIsaac's heroic mission work There were others, more gruesome and uncanny still. And that for sixty-five years! But his work is finished; his name has been reached on the roll call of the elect; a voice has called him hence. And there is every reason to believe that he was greeted with that glorious welcome which throws the very court of Heaven into ecstasy:
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Because you have been faithful over a new thin;" hall place you over many; ente

Strathlorne, April 2nd, 19

Our London Letter.

London, March 24th, 1 Our Colonial visitors this se who are attracted by the Pages Empire, and all the other co shows of a glorious past, will hav! added and deeper interest of an unusually historic present to attract them also. We are slow to realize that we are making history, but the daily scene in the two houses of Par-liament cannot fail to impress the spectator with its fateful meaning. The worst of it is that now one attention is equally divided in the Upper and the Lower Chamber, and he manoeuvres of each are so intrieate that it becomes difficult to follow the central thread in the criss-cross of other interests which entangle it. It s, however, the same in both Houses, the supremacy of he Lords as a Court of Appeal against a chance political majority, a Court of Appeal which recognizes only one higher judgment

-the will of the people.

The contrast between the ways in which the two houses - or is it the two Parties-are setting forth to deal with the same question, gives food for reflection. The resolutions laid on the table of the Commons on Tuesday, whereby it is proposed to limit by law the powers exercised by the Upper Chamber, declare that if the refrac-tory Peers decline a Bill passed had never been, and the Bill will become law without any further beating about the bush! In other words—the right which is given to every criminal at the present day is of a Second Chamber of any kind. unless as an ornament or a decoy. And in the present temper of the "Wild Men" in the Commons there is no question, from that quarter, of Reform, annihilation is the only agreeable solution of that ancient feudal barrier to revolution, a barrier which somehow reminds us of the ring of knights once gathered round a

Scottish monarch in the hour of But the circle of Peers who have gathered round the British Constitution are not so invulnerable as King James clansmen. Lord Rosebery has subject of this sketch.

The deceased was born at Broad Cove Intervale (now Strathlorne) in the county of Invercess very near the close of the year 1819. His father was John McIsaac (Allan), and his mother Sarah Beaton of North language an Asquithian significance, it is difficult to see how things remain as they were, after the majority of possession of a peerage should no longer of itself give the right of sitting and voting in the House of Lords, The galla t old veteran, Lord Halsbury, certainly thought them very weighty when the made his grand stand for the rights and privileges of the descendants of men who had made the Empire what it is, descendants who have known responsibility from babyhood, and who are inocculated with the traditions of patriotism, honour courage and self - reliance which render them worthy to become the leaders of men and of a great people, and which go to make that finest product of any age and any country - a gentleman! But the old Lord was only followed by seventeen of his fellow peers, the rest, including the first noble of England, the Duke of Norfolk, and all the other Catholic peers, being prepared to sacrifice their ancient rights won by generous spend-ing of life and wealth in the past, to the exigencies of the future, that to the eyes of ignorance, the idiot and the bankrupt, may disappear from the

Lloyd George and others, since be declared at Newcastle that, if the Budget Resolutions come first, he would pass the Budget. But Redmond says publicly that all the little strategems have failed and that the Irish Party stand in the same position that it has adopted from the beginning—10 force the veto of the Lords by withholding supply.

(Continued on page 7)

University of St. Francis Xavier's College.

SPLENDID NEW SCIENCE BUILDING BEGUN THIS WEEK.

As mentioned some time ago in THE ASKET, the authorities of St. Francis Xavier's College have been greatly hampered in their work and arrangements, on account of the smallness of their buildings as compared with the extensive accommodation demanded by the constantly increasing number of students. We are happy to announce that arrangements have been nounce that arrangements have been compeleted for the immediate erection of a large and thoroughly up-to-date science building. Work on the foundation was begun this week. The friends of the College will be glad to learn that the new building will be second to none in this country. It will be 100 by 50 feet and three storeys high. No trouble has been spared in the planning of this building. The College, for the past six months, has had the matter under advisement, and, in this matter under advisement, and, in this nection, has had extensive corresnce with the best authorities on

which are now complete, en prepared by J. A. Schwein-one of the leading architects of on, and under the supervision of e well-known buildin, and contract-ing firm of MacNeil Brothers, Boston. To secure the best of workmanship and a first-class job generally, the College is fortunate in having for John MacNeil, Esq., a graduate of the College, who has been for several years one of the trusted superintendents of MacNeil Bros. above men-tioned. Mr. MacNeil arrived in Anti-gonish last week, and will be at the College untill the completion of the new building.

The plans are very complete, and the building will be a very substantial and elegant one, and will prove a valuable addition to the town of Antigonish and an ornament to St. Nm-ian's Street. The engineering work and all the science classes of the University will be carried on in the new building, where the amplest opportunities will be provided for laboratory and mechanical work, drafting, etc. The building will be of dark red brick, with light stone trimmings, and will face St. Ninian Street, on the lot between St. Ninian's Cathedral and the present College buildings.

Mining Notes.

Last week our town was visited by a number of mining experts, and others interested in mining in this County.
On Wednesday, Malcolm S. Beaton,

manager of the Inverness Coal Mines, Mr. Blackwood, Government Inspector of Mines, Dr. Hector McKay and James Stewart of New Glasgow, and others, to \$4 visited Big Marsh, and on the next best. day Copperlake.

They were much pleased with the indications at Big Marsh as revealed by the diamond drill, and the oil shale brought to the surface, specimens of which they exhibited, was pro-nounced by them to be of the very highest grade. And when its distribution is claimed to extend over sixty or seventy square miles, it is not too much to say that the natural wealth, stored up in the Big Marsh region, is simply incalculable. While Mr Blackwood, who is in the truest sense a practical miner, having taken up the occupation when still a young lad in Scotland, and having followed the calling in Australia, Tasmania, Africa and in this country, persists with Scottish dourness in maintaining that coal deposits, on a large scale, exist in the Big Marsh District, and will soon be located. All of these gentlemen agreed that if coal was not there, a mineral perhaps even more valuable in the shape of oil-shale was certainly there, and that in quantity it was practically inexhaustible. They spoke with confidence of the time, not far distant, when the economic value of this mineral would attract abundant capital and afford employment to

housands. As to the Copper Lake property, it would appear that the only difficulty in the way of its becoming one of the best copper propositions in North America, consists either in getting the ore to a smelter, without too much cost, or in the other very expensive alternative of building a smelter at the mine. Old miners, who have risen to prominent positions by their ability and integrity, and who visited the works the other day and who are not, financially, interested in the mine to the extent of one dollar, say that the quantity of ore in sight now cannot be much less than two hundred thousand tons, and that the vein, about eleven feet wide, improves in character the farther and more deeply it is worked. Assays made over and over again by government assayists in the United States and in Canada have shown that the Copper Like ore is from three to five times richer in pure copper than is the ore of the great copper mines in the United States, where fortunes running up into tens of millions of dollars have been made. Those who have done so much, and spent so much money in discovering the mineral wealth of this County, even when it is granted that their object was personal gain, are entitled to all praise and to every legitimate encouragement at the hands of our

people.

The question of better means of ransportation will, in the nature of things, and before long, become an acute one in connection with the development of the extensive mineral

Farm For Sale Farm for Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied by the late Donald McDona'd, Allan's son, con-taining about 20 acres of good land, well-wooded and watered and conveniently located near school, jost office, etc.

J A WALL. Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

MRS. A. M FRASER. Puri Brook

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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 \$13 to \$20. Ladies' Coats in blue, black, green and mixed goods.

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

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We have just received a shipment of French and English dress goods, Linen Suiting, Blouse, Linen and

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 early before the stock gets broken, so you can get the

Agent for the McCall pattern and magazine.

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Don't take chances. If you want a swell suit for Spring, 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.

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may be opened and operated through the mails for indidividual, or, if desired, joint account of husband and wife, or with others. Interest paid or added to the accounts half

Bank Money Orgers issued, pay ble in Canada or the United States.

**************************** J. 7 BUAGDON, Manager Antigonish Branch 。 一种的一种, 一种, 一种, 一种, 一种,

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General News

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April 7, 1910

The officials of the Dominion Ob To the of Editor The Casket; servatory at Ottawa do not expect that Halley's comet will be visibe to

of business by the people of nineteen Michigan counties on Monday, Of this very time. I refer to taxation the thirty-six counties nineteen voted and Municipal Expenditure. The 'dry" and sixteen voted for license.

Three hundred thousand organized miners in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvannia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas went on strike Thurs-

Some time during the present month, there will meet at Washington or Ottawa representatives of the American and Canadian governments for the purpose of negotiation of a re-ciprocity and trade treaty between

Premier Asquith's motion in regard defested by that majority, amid great | nothing to which the people are more government cheering.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Tipperary, Ireland, declared that Premier Asquith must hold the third reading of the budget until the Lords extent to which this injustice is perhave voted on the veto resolutions. If the Lords reject them then the premier must ask for guarantees from the King and if refused he must resign immediately. On the other hand, the London News, Liberal, declares emphatically that the budget will pass, but gives no reason for its

day night. Old timers say that not for fifty years has there been such a storm so early in the spring. The rain is welcomed by the farmers as the country was badly in need of moisture at an proportion to this valuation almost double the acreage under crop Municipality. He cannot escape payover last year.

The German baloon Pommern, which the Radical member of the Reichstag, Werner Augo del Brueck. Herr del Brueck and another member of the

The Saskatchewan express which left Regina on Saturday evening on the Canadian Northern was wrecked about twenty-two miles east of the about twenty-two miles east of the city, the engine and tender being detailed. The conductor secured means to return to Regina for another engine. After he left the scene an explosion took place in the baggage car and the cars caught fire, five coaches being destroyed. Six passengers were badly burned about the hands escaped some injury. Oil cans in the baggage car caused the explosion.

Twice on Tuesday Theodore Roose-Twice on Tuesday Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel at Rome. The king received the ex-President at an early hour at the Quirinal with particular warmth, and they talked for nearly an hour. In the evening there was a grand dinner at the palace given by the king and queen in honor of Colonel Roosevelt and his family. The Queen, herself, directed all the arrangements for this event. In all Mr. Roosevelt had a strengous day. Mr. Roosevelt had a strenuous day. After his meeting with the king, he visited the Pantheon, where he was the object of a popular demonstration. He lunched with Ambassador Leishman and received the Italian journalists in the afternoon.

In the House of Assembly at Halifax on Thursday last Premier Murray laid on the table the financial returns of the province for the year ended September 30, 1909, showing a surplus of \$15,422.21. With but few exceptions the amount of revenue received exceeded the amount estimated, and although the revenue from the mines. although the revenue from the mines was over \$15,000 less than was estimated, the total revenue was only about \$1,500 less than the estimated revenue. The expenditure, in some cases, was also less than the estimates allowed. In presenting the returns Premier Murray said that the revenue of the province was derived principally from four sources, namely, the Fed-eral subsidy, royalties from minerals, succession duties and from corporation taxes. The sources of revenue were thus limited and there should be some means of increasing the revenue. He hoped to see an increase in the royalties from minerals, but there was not much ground to expect any increase in the other lines. Last year the royalties from minerals were estimated at \$645,000, the amount received was \$629,010.11. While the trouble at Glace Bay and Springhill were responsible for this, the strikes did not affect the received lines are the strikes as the strikes are not affect the received lines are the strikes. affect the revenue of last year as much as they would the revenue for the present year. In the Crown Lands Department the revenue had been es-

and vital statistics, said the premier, new a partments but the people

rovince watted them.

Nunicipal Official Abuses.

DEAR SER :- Would it be trespassthat Halley's comet will be visibe to the naked eye before the middle of April. your columns some impressions on a More than 300 saloons were voted out | matter that farmers in general have question of Taxation is to-day a burn-

Hon, G. E. Foster's solicitors have live. The rate is high, too high, input up \$200 at Toronto as security for costs in his appeal against the verdict in the libel action against J. A Macdenald, editor of the Globe. tated by a paramount public need we should not complain, for a certain amount of taxation is a necessity. But every law is liable to be abused, and economy, however much it may have been esteemed a virtue and practised during the so-called dark ages, has somewnat lost its meaning, Mayor Gaynor of New York has approved of an order prohibiting the sale of fireworks in that city from June 10 till July 12. The order is intended to do away with the use of fireworks on July 4. occasion a few more-and transformed me from an easy-going citizen to a very concerned one was that there were irregularities in connection with my own assessment. This led me to investigation and research, and I must confess that, as a result, in spite of all I can learn to the Premier Asquith's motion in regard to the veto power of the Lords, was carried in the Commons by 106 majority—357 to 251, or rather an ameniment to the Premier's resolution was defeated by that finalogity, amid great sensitive than even the slightest injustice in the imposition of taxes. Inat the people are as quiet as they are is, I believe, due chiefly to the fact that they are ignorant of the petrated. Of course, the poor farmer is too busily engaged from morning tilf night, in his endeavour to make ends meet and pay his taxes, to have to traverse devious ways to ascertain how those presiding over the munici-pal "loaves and fishes" have been doing his business. There is something absolutely rotten in the system There were heavy thunder storms and rain all through the West on Sunday night. Old timers say that not property at whatever figure he

storm so early in the spring. The rain is welcomed by the farmers as the country was badly in need of moisture Seeding in many parts of the west is being pushed rapidly forward. Reports from Saskatoon say that in central Sarkatchewan there will be demands or the demands or th made an ascension at Stettin, Germany, on Sunday, met with a series of accidents which ended in a disaster.

Three men lost their lives, including people to the tune of thousands and Brueck and another member of the party were drowned, a third occupant of the car was picked up unconscious and died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition.

the estimated amount to be saddled on the people is, I am told, \$17,000—and, as far as I know, very lew of the taxpayers know how or where this vast sum is expended. We are always kept in the dark as to the doings of that body and what little information we

The Late Donald McDonald, Esquire and distakes. The tarmer has to paye as tax to proportion to this valuation he nash necourse. If the reliese to pay, his property is seized (unless he nas influential triends at court) and sould to meet the demands or the law to be a seized of the law to be seized of the law to the people of taxation is caiced—law? Of Law! Law! How many crimes are committed in thy name!

Our Municipal Council Laxes the people to the turne of thousands and the usands of dollars annually—this year the estimated amount to be saddled a payer to the turne of thousands and the usands of dollars annually—this year has I km amount to be suddled to be payers know now or where this vast and the usands of dollars annually—this year the estimated amount to be suddled to be payers know now or where this vast and the usands of dollars annually—this year to be suddled to the pool of th were badly burned about the hands and faces and hardly one on the train ance? Why is this? To me the reason

speeches, votes, appointments and appropriations. Then let there be

I am not so Utopian as to expect perfection in our Council. They are human and, as such, cannot work impossibilities, but they can, at least, act honestly with the people; they can faithfully administer the laws enacted for the people's welfare and not subordinate those laws to their own authority; they can insist that the officers appointed by them faithfully perform their duties—such duties as the law requires them to perform as the law requires them to perform—
before their salaries are paid them.
In other words, they can demand an honest equivalent for the people's money, for then, and not till then, can we say, nor can the members of the Council presume to say, that the people's taxes are honestly and judiciously expended.
Let them not regard printers' ink as an undesirable expenditure, The people regard all sums spent in placing a detailed account of receipts and expenditures (County and district) before them — before rich and poor alike—as most judicious and desirable.

Troos Leydon, John Linkoff, Wm Barre, John Currie, Toanie Johnsod, John Currie, Toanie Johnsod, John Currie, Toanie John Currie, Toanie John Currie, Toanie John Currie, Thos Thomas, Thos Thomas, Thos Thomas, D. J. Campbell, Port Haod, Hugh McNell, Glant's Lake, Strake McRae, Russell Gulch, R. G. Farrell, Haiffax, Patrick Ryan, Canso, Chistopher Dunn, Varcouver, Malcolm McRaenern, Hillsdaire, Wm Girroir, Hig Tracacie, Jas R. Hogan, Denmark, Department the revenue had been estimated at \$25,000, and the amount received was \$33,600.12. In most of the other departments, the revenue received also exceeded the amount restimated. The statement of expenditure shows that the largest expenditures were for education, public charities and roads, industry and immigrations; the Technikal College and vital statistics, said the premier.

Let our Municipal Council do this and the people will cheerfully do the rest. CONCERNED FARMER.

What Competent Judges think of Dr. Southwick, now in Antigonish.

Dr. Henry L. Southwick justly bears the reputation of being one of the most accomplished Shaksperian scholars and teachers of the present time. How. John W. Dickinson, Ex-Secretary of the Massachusetts

Board of Education. Last night was an evening of great delight to your audience, and I offer

hearty congratulations.
OTIS SKINNER.
The "Richelieu" might have been better done, but I cannot conceive it. It stirred and moved me more than I know how to express. I came away as from a most impressive religious service where you had been the

eloquent preacher.

WILLIAM J. ROLFE,
A. M. and Dr. of Litt. There was strength and high intellectual vigor as well as great versatil-ity and delicacy of discrimination in

Mr. Southwick's work.
A. E. WINSHIP.

thirty - five years, and I have never listened to a more attractive lecturer than Mr. Southwick.

JAMES L. HUGHES, L. L. D. Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, Toronto, Ontario,

I can truly say that I never before enjoyed Shakspere so well. I con gratulate you on your grand succ ROBERT C. METCALF, P

ROBERT C. METCALF, P
Supervisor of Boston Public S

It is difficult to v when yet
lecturer excelled the for
elegance, and beau of his to
thoughts or in the record of parts
the great dram which is was analyz
ing. He showed the master in both
directions. He held the rapt attention of the audience from the
opening to the close, and the evening
was a delight to all present.

(Dr.) EMERSON E. WHITE,
Columbus, Onio,

The Late Donald McDonald, Esquire, Municipal Clerk for the County of Antigonish.

home.

In his death the County has lost its GrandOld Man, its faithful servaul who was at all
times the uncompromising advocate of everything to its prosperity, and the people of the
County a lim friend, slways ready with his
connect to tide them over difficulties. By his
death a faithful husband, a kind parent, a
thristian gentleman, deeply and truly relighus, has gone to the reward which awaits
a ustful and edifying life in this world of trials
and afflictions. May his soul rest in peace.

Acknowledgments.

Bishop Cameron, Antigonish, J & Perraull, Medford, angus McLellan, Hallfax,

At North St., Dominion, March 17th, STEPHEN beloved son son of Nett. J and Katie McKen. zie, aged 7 months and 9 days.

At Fraser's Grant, on March 22nd, after a short lilness, Janet, dearly beloved wife of John McDonald (Ban), and daughter of the late John McPhall, aged 76 years. Deceased was a woman of sterling qualities, and was beloved by all who knew her. She leaves to mourn her loss a sorrewful husband, two sons and two daughters. Her funeral which took place on Good Friday, was largely attended. Her remains were laid to less in Heatherton cemetery. May her soul rest in peace?

At Tracadie, on 2nd April, Michael Thomas Delonky, aged ninety-seven years He lived a saintly life and died a happy and edifying death May his soul rest in peace!

GERTRUDE, the 8 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray, of Phoenix, B. C., at the Sacred Heart Hospital, on Thursday, 24th uit The funeral, which was largely at eaded by Phoenix and Greenwood triends, took place at Greenwood cemetery on Saturday. Only a year previous the bereaved parents lost another little girl, and much sympathy is felt for them.

where you had been the William J. Rolfe.

A. M. and Dr. of Litt.

Dere was strength and high intellal vigor as well as great versatilland delicacy of discrimination in Southwick's work.

A. E. WINSHIP.

Editor New England Journal of Education.

At Maryvale, on the 28th ult., to the 66th year of his age, Alexander *Codonald (Uuncan) The deceased was for thirteen years policeman in the Town of Antigonish, and by his strict attention to dur and the unfalling kindliness of his manner, was respected and esteemed throughout the Country generally. A devout Catholic, his last moments were consoled and fortified by all the rites of the Church. He leaves a sorrowing widow, five sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a good husband and kind fairer. May his soul rest in peace!

At Grand Narrows, on the 14th ult.

Education.

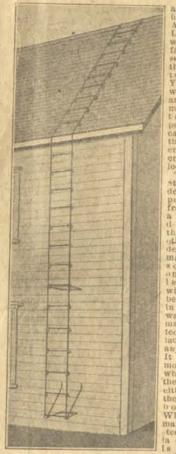
I have had a wide experience, and bave heard most of the lecturers and entertainers who have been prominently before the public during the last thirty-five years, and I have never listened to a more attractive lecturer.

At Grand Narrows, on the 14th ult., Mary Ann McNert, at the early age of 20 years. During her lilness of 4 months, everything possible is the way of medical attendance was rendered her, but without avail. Consoled and the public during the last thirty-five years, and I have never listened to a more attractive lecturer.

May her soul rest in peace!

At Black River, in the County of Inverness, on the 8th March 1910, ANNE MCDONALD, of best place, in the 63rd year of her age. She left surviving her a kind and sorrow(i) busband and ix dot. Maghtore. She was a sincere Cathafter devoutly receiving the last rites Church, she departed this life firmly that she would erjoy in heaven the islon. She was a usughter of Archi bonald (Downey) late of Hillsboro, County, who with his family was interrity, charitable disposition and devotion to Catholicity. Requiescat in

ENTS WANTED.



A very simple lock on the acme, which is protected by patents, makes it a perfectly

The Acme Steel Ladder Co.,

WALL PAPER

Sussex, New Brunswick.

Exclusive American Designs

Not only are you offered here the advantage of choosing from a range of designs, representia a million doffar stock of american apapers, but you can be guided to your any selection by the judgment of an experienced decorator—one who studies effects and properly harmooized with whatever the room contains, will give an artistic effect, no mater how little the paper costs. There's variety here at any price from 5 c to \$2; a single roll of \$7 yards with borderling to match at same prices. Persons intending to paper their huses this apring, are respectively requested to leave their orders as soon as possible, as I, am ensibled to give special discounts on early orders.

R. A. McDONALD Decorator Old Halifax Bank Building

Main St., - - Antigonish

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

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

Maggilivray a McDonald Opposite Post Office. · mmmmm. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.



Ladies' Costumes and

Skirts

We have in stock a large range of Ladies' Costumes in all the leading shades ranging in price from \$10.50 to \$25,00. Ladies' Skirts in Panama and Satin finish goods. Colors are black, navy, green and brown.

Dress Goods,

Our dress goods department has never before been filled with a better selection or larger stock than is to be seen this season. The two tone stripe effect is a strong feature of our new dress goods. We have those in all the leading shades, including the amethyst shade, which is now in much demand.

Our dressmakers are now busy making up these goods into nice fitting garments. You can get a nice costume made in this department from \$10, \$12, \$15 up. Workmanship and finish guaranteed.

The above cut represents some of the Costumes in stock

as well as those made in our own dressmaking department.

Write for samples, which will be sent first mail after receipt of your letter.

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FOREIGN BUSINESS. Cheques and drafts on the United States, Great Britain and other foreign countries bought and sold. 123

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON.

OUR FOURTH CAR LOAD SEPARATORS!

ERE WE ARE AGAIN with another car load of the famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS, the machine that sold with a guarantee to wear a life time, backed up by the largest Separator plant in the world There are other makes of Separators that sur competitors claim to be just as good as the TUBULAR, but here is a proof where the SHARFLES TUBULAR, but here is a proof where the SHARFLES TUBULAR beat out the 'Melotte,' 'De Laval,' Magnet and Empire,' at Scotburn, Pictou County, in an official competition under the direct supervision of a Dominion Government expert.

Dominion Government expert.

In this test the Sharples Tubular came out with dying colors as usual. These are the figures of butter fat remaining in the skim milk:
Sharples Tubular, less than one hundredth of 1 per cent (under .01 per cent Melotte, six one hundredths of 1 per cent .08 per cent
De Laval, six one hundredths of 1 per cent, .09 per cent
Magnet, nine one hundredths of 1 per cent, .09 per cent
Empire, ten one hundredths of 1 per cent, .10 per cent
This means that in this officially conducted expert test
The Melotte lost six times as much butter fat as the Sharples.
The De Laval lost six times as much butter fat as the Sharples.
The dagnet lost nine times as much butter fat as the Sharples.
The Empire lost ten times as much butter fat as the Sharples.
To those who intend to buy a Cream Separator, would you ask any better reason for choosing the simple, sanitary, easy to clean, Sharples Dairy
Remember every Tubular Cream Separator, not to the simple sanitary.

Remember every Tubular Cream Separator put up on trial. No signed order necessary. Give a Tubular a trial at your home and be convinced that it is the nest. Sold on easy terms. Drop us a card and we will do the rest.

THOMAS SOMERS, Antigonish, N. S.

manner manner

Broken Lenses

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

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician

Shingles For Sale. Hackney Stallions For Sale.

100 M. good Fir and Spruce Shingles for Sale. " - MATS, Lociaber

5000 fluskrat Skins Wanted four purse will grow fat if you sell your skins to me. I pay the very highest cash prices. Send a trial shipment; satisfaction guaranteed. CHARLES G. WHIDDEN

MUSKRAT SKINS

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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

8. For purposes of protection dotting should be worn which is usith

too heavy nor too light.

9. Regularity and moderation should be the watchwards of the

10. Cultivate cheerfulness, hope fulness of mind and placidity

atch, Clock and Jew elry Repairing

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

When You Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons,

or League of the Cross and Auxiliaries' oly Name Society, St. Aloysia Sodality, rany Society you belong to, or

Souvenir Spoons s prizes for K of C, C B A , L.O C, or W A, send to us. We will send amples and prices upon request,

T. P. TANSEY 4 Drummond St. MONTREAL



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

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Consumerance



Buyer and direct shipper of Raw Furs and

Skins of all kinds

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

LINVERNESS, CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK First-Class for both domestic and steam; purposes

COAL! COAL! Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of stamers and salling vessels. Apply to MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

Inverness, C. B. J McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N.S. JAMES KENNA, Local Agen

THE MOST GALLANT FIREMAN cannot prevent some loss when fire one breaks, out. The very act of saving your property involves a loss by water.

"FIRE INSURANCE"

mates that loss good. It covers dam-age by water as well as flames. Let us make your protection complete with a polley in the best company in the

...THE ...

Acadia Fire Insurance Co.'v A D.CHISHOLM, Agent

Archbishop Glennon

DISCOURSES ON WHAT HE CALLS THE ART OF DYING WELL.

Speaking at the noonday Lenten service in the old Cathedral, St. Louis, Archbishop Gleudon discoursed on "The Art of Dying Well."

"The Art of Dying Well." said His Grace, "is the art of living well." There are three things that business people never like to do—to make their wils, to settle their spiritual account and to die. Consequently, the last days of the business mans or the worldly woman's life are very pathetic. They have loarned many things. They have learned many things, not the art of dying well.

"It is a very important thing for you to learn, the art of dying well. How will you learn it? By flattering yourself that Mother Church will care for you, that Mother Church will send you a priest when you are dying, that Mother Church will guard you from the evil one? Is that the art of

There are those who follow these tactics, not out of regard for the Church's power to undo the past, but because it suits better their way of

The art of dying well is not a mechanical art. It is not a question of the mere surroundings of a death bed. It is not a question of sending for a priest when your life is finished. Who knows but that the priest may have speeded many a soul to punish-ment instead of reward? The priest may say, 'Depart, Christian soul, to the God that created you.'

"The soul may depart. But not to

mercy, but to judgment.

"The art of dying well is not a system of check and counter check, whereby you say, 'Well, now I am going to die; I commend my soul to God. I haven't thought of Him, nor of faith, during my life, but God is merciful; He will take me back.'

"You may not be sure that such an

opportunity is given you. What is the art of dying well? The art of dying well? The art of dying well is defined in this way: It is the art of living well. Remember, as you have lived so you will die. The tate that is ahead of you depends on your life work and on your duty here. Do not apply for extenuation. You cannot play tricks. To live for God means to die with God. Remember death not as a gruesome tragedy that terminates this existence, but as a sequel of a life well lived,

The "Lazy Monks" in the Philippines.

In a lecture recently in Dublin Rev. Father Coleman, O. P., gave an interesting account of the work done in the Philippine Islands by the Friars from the time of the acquisition of the territory by Spain up to the revolution

preceding the American occupation.

Although the Islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, it was not till 1565 that an expedition was fitted out by Philip II, under Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, to bring them under Christian influences. There was no conquest in the strict sense of the term. Hardly any fighting took place, hardly a drop of blood was shed, to make the various tribes who inhabited the vast archipelago acknowledge the sovereignty of the King of Spain. This was due principally to the missioners who accompanied Legaspi on the expedition and others who followed in large numbers shortly afterwards. The first missioners were four Augustinians who arrived with the expedition of Legaspi. These were tollowed in a few years by Dom-inicans, Franciscans, Jesuits and

It did not take those invaders long, as Father Coleman relates, to conquer the Islands in the usual manner of conquest by Catholic Religious Orders. They sailed up the rivers, penetrated the forests, learnt the languages of the people, and gained them to Christ. Under the benign influence of Christianity, as in similar missions in other parts of the world, heathenish customs were laid aside, tribal wars ceased, the decencies of life were observed, the church arose in the midst of the well-ordered village, the Mass bell called the faithful to worship on Sundays and holydays, the dead were buried with solemn funeral rites more commonly than even in

And the material interests of the people were not neglected by the "con-querors." Better methods of agriculture were taught by the friars, new plants were introduced by them, roads were made and kept in repair under their guidance, the simple industrial arts suitable to the country were fostered by them. A steady increase of population, amounting before the late revolution to over eight millions, is the best proof that material prosperity followed in the wake of missionary effort.

Like all priests, the general wellbeing of the people not the acquisition of riches by the few, was the ideal the missioners set before them. The natives could get rich if they liked, and many of them did, but their happy go lucky character and the laziness so common among tropical people, kept them generally down to the level of decent poverty. There was no destitution, however, and no beggare, land was always cheap and plentiful, and each house had a little garden attached to supply immediate wants. As there was no cold weather, their clothing and housing cost them but little thought, and they lived contented with the day and not thinking

of the morrow. Thus was the welfare spiritual and temporal of the Fillipinos promoted and assured by those "lazy monks. But what of the important matter of education? That too was well attended to in all its branches, primary and university. The teaching of reading and writing, pursued by missioners all over the world, was not neglected in the Philippines. In spite of want of means for due payment of masters, the percentage of literates was higher many years ago than in most European countries. In the early sixties the Spanish Government took up the question of primary edu-cation with vigor, schools were built in every one of the thousand parishes of the archipelago, and native masters

were trained in a normal school in Manila.

founded by the Dominican Order earl in the seventeenth century, and in the late years preceding the Revolution. with eighteen Dominican professor and several lay teachers. successfully three thousand students. Before the outbreak, there were six thousand native students receiving university or collegiate equestion, either in the University of St. Thomas or in large colleges in Manila and other cities. The University gave the degree of Doctor of Divinity to native priests, and trained all the native lawyers and medical men in the archi-

And what was the result, or rather a notable one of the many good results, of all this Christianizing and civilizing work of the Friars? Father eleman tells it. The greatest proof of the influence of Christianity on the natives was the singular absence of crime. Among those millions people a murder might not take place for years. A European might travel in almost any part without being molested. Up to the very eve of the Revolution, it was quite usual to entrust the carrying of large sums of money to young boys, as there was no fear of robbery. There never existed a more lightly taxed or a more con-tented people. No military force was necessary to keep them in awe. The Friar parish priest was their father, their counsellor, the arbiter of their disputes, and his authority was seldem, if ever, called in question. Up to a very late period there were no

Verily the good seed was well sown by those Friars of the Philippines and the good fruit abundant. the good fruit abundant. achievement could be pointe the record of any Church but which has like record in eve and race?—The New York Fr

The Christ of the Andes,

During the past week an effor made by America to locate the a orities for the statements put for h during the recent convention at Rochester, N. Y., of the body called "The Student Volunteer Movement" "The Student Volunteer Movement" concerning religious and moral conditions in South America. This Rochester gathering was the "quadrennial convention" of the "Volunteers," and its "message to the students of North America," according to John R. Mott, chairman of the executive committee of the movement. was to summon "the three thousand representatives of the seven hundred leading institutions of higher learning in North America, and through them their fellow students, to face an absolutely unique world situation." Mr. Mott, who lives in Montclair, N. J., is also the itinerant and foreign secre-tary of the national board of the Young Men's Christian Association. According to his remarks, and what was said during the convention by several other leading delegates, this unique world situation" consists chiefly in "a demand for university men in the diplomatic, consular, civil, military and naval services, and in the commercial and industrial enterprises as well, to devote themselves with like missionary motive and consecration to Christianizing the impact of Christendom on the non-Christian world. His executive committee report gives this further explanation: "There is a large and growing demand for American and Canadian students, both men and women, to go out to different parts of the non-Christian world to teach in government schools and colleges and in other non-missionary institutions. Scores of our fellowstudents are now holding such posi-tions in the Philippines, in Japan, in China and in Latin America. The demand for such workers will increase: hundreds will probably be required within the next few years. Such teachers, outside of the class-room, in the several hours each day at their disposal, have a wonderful opportunity to expound and illustrate the teaching of Christianity among those over whom they have won such large influence in their regular work, and to help the missionaries in many other directions.

The inclusion of Latin America among the "different parts of the non-Christian world," in which this proposed turning of government officials into adjuncts of proselytizing missions, will be noted. The record of the Rochester convention also shows that the star-performer in regard to Latin America was Robert E. one of the secretaries of the Presby-terian Board of Foreign Missions, who began his oration on "Our Spiritual Obligation to Latin America" with the assertion: "In setting forth conditions in South America, we are provoked by any attitude of hostility or prejudice in regard to the Catholic Church." An analysis of what he continues to say fails to show any sincerity in this protestation of honesly. He starts out with a wail:
"Latin America, especially South
America, is a country of appalling
illiteracy," and then, like all his ilk, is moved at once into groans and lamentations over its moral corruption, especially of the clergy. The infamous assertions he makes against the latter he bolsters up with: "I will latter he bolsters up with: not here express my own judgment but read to you from the pastoral letter of the bishop of Caracas in Venezuela;" and as this is not enough he adds: "Let me quote from the

letter of the Pope to the clergy of Chile."

A formal report of that Rochester convention has been sent out to the press, in a broadside sheet, from F. P. Turner, General Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, which has its office at 125 East 27th Street, this city. When a representative of America asked there for the documentary confirmation of Mr. Speer's assertions all responsibility for them was disavowed, and the query was referred to him personally. At Mr. Speet's office, in the Board of Presbyerian Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, it was s ated that Mr. Speer was now in Scotland on his missionary work, and would not be back for a month. His representative was asked if copies of the allog of letters of Bishop and Post that he a mirred in his address cond be seen, or the name of the cisnop given, and the a swer was a negative.

As to higher education, the Uni- This matter belonged to Mr. Speed personally it was stated, and he had Laken the precious documents with him to Scotland. All that could be brune about them was that and Health, gives ten laws for prehad been sent to him by one of America, and had been translated, but it could not be recollected "whether

they were in Spanish or Portuguese Mr. Speer, who deals principally with Argentina and Chile in his diatribe, says: "I visited myself eighty Catholic churches in different parts of South America. In not one was there a picture or a symbol of the Resurrection or the Ascension. In every case Christ was either dead upon the cross or ghastly dead in the grave. Where is the living Christ, one cries out again and again, and no voice may

give him reply. man only protested honesty to make dishonesty effective, and we think we need go no further to justify such a harsh conclusion. He is talking of the country, and the people, where the Catholic Bishop Benevente, of San Juan de Cuyo and the Cathelic women of the Argentine raised to the amazement and admiration of the whole civilized world, 14,000 feet high, on the summit of the Andes, the most remarkable and famous monument of modern times to the triumphant risen Christ: El Cristo de los Andes, the colossal statue of Christ blessing the world, that the opening of the present century saw erected, with the imper-ishable granite of the Andes as its base, to seal the compact of peace between Argentina and Chile. Carmelite, Juan Antonio de la Virgin Maria, the last Bishop of Caracas, was elected in 1792. A letter of his would be precious, — America.

Smile," Says Father Phelan.

ne! Smile-for God's sake, and ae of you friends!"

as was the ay Rev. D. S. Phelan.

St. Louis, ditor of the Western Watchman, legan his address last week at the Lenten noon-day services being held at the old Cathedral in St. Louis. After a few moments, the smile began to respond.

"There, there, That's fine. All right. Don't let it go. Keep it. You husbands hang to that smile and take it home to war. it home to your wives, with my com-

Wider and wider and even audible grew the smile, catching and spread-ing, until from every face the stolidity, the frown, the worried, tired look, the

sourness, melted,
"Humph!" commented Father
Phelan, folding his hands in satisfaction. "What a change a smile does make."

"Every man carries a face," said the priest, "and on that face is the scroll of his life. That face is a public signboard whereon is published what he is. And, ah, too frequently this signboard becomes a public scandal. We ought to love to look on each other's faces. But many of us dare not. We turn away because we know what is written there. You cannot conceal your evil thoughts, your uncharitableness.

"The hardest thing in the world is to make people in this country smile. It isn't so in France and other European countries. Recently the King of England criticised Americans for dressing and acting as if they were ready to attend a funeral. They won't smile, these Americans. They think it is undignified. You can tell an American girl in Europe anywhere you see her. How? Because she is prettier? No. she is lovely enough, but not that. Because she dresses better? No, she dresses all right. It is because she struts along independent, so seriously in love with herself she can't smile.

their wives sometimes? They give her money to buy a hat or pay the grocery bill, but the last thing in the world they will give her is a smile. And there is nothing else in the world would rather have than a smile from her husband. But, no, he never tells her the biscuits are extra nice or 'Well, my dear, you look very pretty this morning.' She might as well be serving a sphynx. He never changes his expression. Poor woman; she never knows whether he is pleased.

"Smile, I tell you, you husbands. If you don't know how go to an elocution teacher and learn, or put your thumbs in the corners of your mouth and pull your lips apart. But smile, sometimes on your wife.

"You girls are foolish," said the priest, changing his attention to their side of the question. "Do you want to find a husband? Then smile. Ask any married man here what won him and he will say a smile. Why, look you what the poet says: 'Her bright smile haunts me still.' Leonardo Da Vinci was the painter who won fame by capturing on the canvas the smile of a woman. 'Mona Lisa' is the picture of a woman famed for the most winsome smile that ever played on a human face. This picture and Da Vinci's 'Last Supper' made him. "So remember, girls, when you get

ready to go out in the morning, when you have put on your dresses, your powder and your rouge (and these things are all right. I like to see a girl well dressed) and your hat and your gloves, stop and think. There is something else to put on, a smile. Don't be a grumbler. There are men and women who always have a pain. and women who always have a pain. Get out of the habit.

"And it all comes back to the virtue of charity. Charity is love in the heart and love speaks in the face. Be in love with everybody, and then everybody will be in love with you.
There is less neighborliness and
sociability in America than any
country I have ever been in.
We meet our friend, We don't
know where he came from, nor where he is going, nor do we care. We don't ask him to our homes. When you people go out of this Cathedral you won't speak to one mother. Why? Because you are not catholic. You haven't love in not catholic. You haven't love in your nearts. You know what used to the the practice when friend met friend. They kissed. I don't ask you to do that, with our present conven-tions, but I do a k you to speak to your friend once in a white, and take an interest in him.'

Laws of Healt's.

A Scotch physician, Dr. Alexander and Health, gives ten laws for pre-serving health. Not every one of them is as definite as a prescription, and there are many cases where they can not be followed-

plain, wholesome, solid, nourishing food, at or about the same time each day, as far as possible.

water each day.
3. Regular work both of body and mind, to the full capacity of the individual, is the best safeguard against disease.

ut again and again, and no voice may definite number of hours, but for the average man eight hours or more should be the rule.

development.

absolute necessity.

A daily bath of some kind is an

Eat three meals each day of

Drink from two to three pints of

4 Sleep should never be restricted to

5. Live night and day as far as possible in the fresh air.

6. Legular exercise should be taken every day, both for recreation and

With the SAME T loth PERFECTLY - No c

DYEING is Such a SAVING



One Barrel of Flour Instead of Two

VES, in the old way world, Manitoba Red Fyfe there was one kind of flour for bread and another for pastry. Now, OGILVIE'S ROYAL

HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is an all around flour. It makes not only the very best bread but also the very best cakes, pies, biscuits, rolls, muffins, pop-overs, pancakes, dumplings, anything that you want to make or bake from "ROYAL HOUSE-

HOLD" saves money and trouble. Instead of having two barrels of flour in the house you can get along much better with one. And you can be certain that it is always uniform-will always come out right whether for Bread or Pastry. ROYAL HOUSE-

HOLD is made from the finest grade of wheat in the HOUSEHOLD". 25

wheat, and milled by the very finest machinery, in mills that are a model of cleanliness.

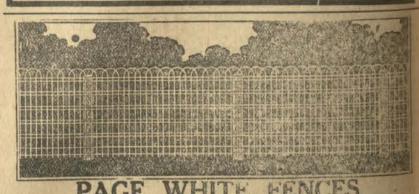
"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" costs a trifle more by the barrel than ordinary flour but this trifle extra proves real economy when the loaves are counted. For "ROYAL HOUSE-HOLD" goes farther than ordinary flour-farther in actual quantity of baked product.

Even if "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" cost a great deal more than ordinary flour it would be well worth it for it is more nourishing.

You can't afford to buy impoverished flour at any price. You can't afford to skimp on health. And you do skimp on health

when you buy flour just because it costs less than "ROYAL





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pril 7, 1910

USE-

And you

GILVIA

Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 5) This attitude has brought a quick large in the Commons and the news at Mr. Asquith really meant someing else when he said a certain stale by repetition now. And wing on this comes the decision to

and gagged willingly by the Graham, the beloved ruler of the Plywer House Mr. Asquith will show mouth Diocese, who was disapproval by resigning, with his inistry. The Liberals then think at Mr. Balfour will be called upon take up government, that he will need to do so, that he will flounder a few weeks to get the country to the financial muddle it is now the Church, and will study for the same of the financial muddle it is now the Church, and will study for the same of the financial muddle it is now the Church, and will study for the same of the financial muddle it is now the Church, and will study for the same of the financial muddle it is now the Church, and will study for the same of the financial muddle it is now the church, and will study for the same of the financial muddle it is now the church, and will study for the same of the financial muddle it is now the church and the chur and that even if he attempts to do

hy legitimate means, the Commons, he will be of the same numbers on th sides as at present, will defeat me forward and seize on y to wring from a despairing county and a weeping king, the guarantees we have heard so much as it has been for the last nineteen centuries by the Church's faithful ministers, and we shall once more listen to the old truth that to suffer is constant. ministers, and we shall once more listent to the old truth that to suffer is to reign.

CATHOLICUS.

This plan is very well from the Radical and Social point of view. I has been placed before Mr. Redsond, who apparently does not beserve in it. It rests upon two assumptions, and for flagrant egotism can arily be surpassed. Will Mr. alfour who, we presume, is not line and we shall once more the same tremendous vogue among the same tremendous vogue among the window sill and with head out, the looker survers the street below, breathing with Selight the fresh, soft are the people who possess higher educational attainments, and since these set going the popular currents of thought, the task of the Catholic Plus Club was the more arduous.

A man who belongs to a non-Catholic or Instituted in the cushioned window sill and with head out, the same tremendous vogue among the window sill and with head out, the masses as it has among other countries of Europe. In the dual monarchy it appeals mostly to the people who possess higher educational attainments, and since these set going the popular currents of thought, the task of the Catholic Plus Club was the more arduous.

A man who belongs to a non-Catholic or Instituted in the cushioned window sill and with head out, the same tremendous vogue among the window sill and with head out, the masses as it has among other countries of Europe. In the dual monarchy it appeals mostly to the people who possess higher educational attainments, and since these set going the popular currents of thought, the task of the Catholic Plus Club was the masses as it has among other countries of Europe. In the dual monarchy it appeals mostly to the people who possess higher educational attainments, and since these set going the popular currents of thought, the task of the Catholic Plus Club was the looker survey. In the street people with provided the popular currents of thought, the task of the Catholic Plus Club with the administers, and the catholic Plus Club with the administers, and the cathol who has been compared severally to Dr. Bode's wax bust, the heathen hince and other witty similies, the only hope of Great Britain? Time

One thing is certain in relation to

he ordinary affairs of life; if there

ad been no court of appeal, no House of Lords, there would have been a grave miscarriage of justice in the case of the Grand Chartruese, which s just been finally settled before the Law Lords. The monks have had a hard fight, but they have won at last, nd with the plaudits of the nation. When they were turned from their monastery and fine property in France, —after in vain appealing for authoritation, mark you, — they took with hem the centuries old secret of their mean happens manufactured them. great liqueur, manufactured throughat by their own brethren. But the quidator soon after placed upon the narket a spurious imitation, and not only this but applied to have his name substituted for that of the burser of he order in the register of English atents taken out. He succeeded and the monks were enjoined that they must not use the old name "Chartse" which means, the world over, their own production. They carried the case to the Court of Appeal, and there the decision of Justice Joyce was reversed. But the Liquidator imnediately went a step nigher and cook it on to the Lords, the final ribunal in Britain. Last Friday the ommittee gave their unanimous verdict in favour of the monks, and not only this, but points were eluci-dated by the judgment which showed low very grave was the issue at stake, and emphasized no less the justice of he Carthusian claim. "Patent, goodwill, and sale must all go toether, declared Lord McNaughten. The closer the imitation of a spurious to an original article, the greater the need of protection for the latter. Moreover, it would be making the french Association Law, which is ocal and a police law, an international ffair if the liquidator attempted thereunder, to seize property of the suppressed Orders situate in other ountries. So the monks have their wn again so far as we are concerned, and Britain, which loves their liqueur. claps her hands as she sees the liquidator - no popular figure at the noment in any circle - depart dis-comforted, with an injunction forpidding him to pass off his wares under the grand old name in this country, at A question was asked in the Com-

nons the other day which shows that the bigots are on the warpath again. Mr. McArthur enquired of the Home Secretary if he was aware that the arrangements for the consecration of Westminster Cathedral included a procession through the streets, and been dearer to him than life itself. whether steps would be taken to stop this. The Home Secretary replied that the matter would have careful consideration when the time came. Now the processions referred to will never leave the precincts of the Cathedral buildings, which with the Chapter-House, Archbishop House, Choir School and Clergy House occupy a plot of ground which stands alone in the centre of four quiet thoroughfares. Of course there is no question of carrying the Blessed Sacrament either, the procession of the Relics being a portion of the Consecration ceremony and there would be as much sense or justice in Protestants decree ing that no deceased Catholic funeral procession should ever pass through any thoroughfare, as that the bones of long dead Catholic Saints may not be borne to their last resting place beneath Catholic altar. Moreover a K. C. gal capacity, has only recently made he declaration that prosecution and ersecution of any Catholic Procession s illegal, therefore we fail to see where the locus standi of the bigots omes in. One thing is certain, the ore we put up with, the greater will be the insult and persecution heaped upon us. Why should a solemn atholic rite be mutilated when every attle Bethel can bring its yelling oardes into the roadway to disturb be peace of an entire neighbourhood! The announcement that the Lord dayor has invited a number of Canaian Cadets to come over for Empire ay to compete for the Challeage Cup, tc., at the cadets sports, has aroused niversal enthusiasm. No one can

traditions of the Mansion House mag-

lowing on this comes the decision to reduce the veto resolutions first, et all. The pretty little plot laid to by one parliamentary correspondis as follows. The supplies being its as follows. The supplies being did to May 13th, the House of ils will probably have rejected the oresolutions — everyone is agreed the resolutions — everyone is agreed that the first May.

Sacred Ministry.

olic denomination begins to have serious doubts as to whether his religion is right or wrong. His reason tells him that one religion can only be right: he is not sure that he is a mem-ber of the right one. This man is obliged, at the penalty of being damned eternally, to inquire into the grounds of his belief: He should read, con-sult, reflect, or use other available means, at the same time that he asks for light and strength from above. If he be a man of sincerity and earnestness, he will soon meet arguments and facts that will aid him to clear away difficulties. He will notice, for instance, that men of clean lives, of great learning and noble aspirations leave the various Protestant communities and join the Catholic Church, though they have to sever ties of fondest affections, lose their means of living, renounce lucrative positions, and incur the disrespect of many. On the other hand, he has observed that such only leave the Catholic Church as are proud and self-willed, worldly and disloyal, with the prospect of being warmly received in the Protestant camp and generously treated by the enemies of the Church. And with the Holy Sec. yet this man continues in his doubts and perplexities. He makes no real effort to come into possession of the full truth, though he realizes that suspects God's Church and all other denominations are human inventions. But he has no desire to trouble himself with religion, and he is determined to take his chances when death arrives. Or suppose he does inquire and study to find out more about the Catholic Church, and he learns, to her, because it would make a painful change in his life: it would break up deligntful associations and important business relations; it would disturb the peace and comfort of many dear the teligion in which he was brought of from 10,000 to 15,000 a week. wretched and deluded man, he does nothing for the next world. He consults his own temporal interests; he cares little for God; he does what he likes and not what God desires him to

He will discover it when it is too late. Trifle not with the grace of God. Open your soul to the rays of divine All things are vain and un- against illness and old age. profitable. If you have not the truth, at which you must aim to win the prize. Be willing to sacrifice every-thing for truth's sake. If you have done your duty, with the light of reason and with the light of the Holy Ghost, and if you have found the spouse of Christ, the Catholic Church. you must embrace her religion and submit to her guidance or perish forever.

Outside of these special areas, fruit growing is a side line, but a very much neglected one in most cases. The average farmer takes little or no care of his orchard. If, in spite of insect pests, and neither cultivation nor care, there is a crop of apples all well sect pests, and neither cultivation nor care, there is a crop of apples all well and good. If not, it matters little so long as there are a few apples for the family. In any case the orchard gets little or no attention. No pruning is done and to suggest spraying is useless The farmer will not take the trouble to combat the ravages of insect pests. Thus it is that in a favorable fruit year a lot of inferior fruit finds its way to market, affording an opportunity for false branding in order to get sale for it. But it will pay the farmer to look after his acre or two of orchard? Certainly it will, especially if the varieties grown are of a marketable kind. Taking one year with another, an acre of orenard will return a larger y that our Catholic Lord Mayor and profit than any other acre on the farm. are hospitable and digrafted year and see. The Canadian Farmer. who found no continuing city for their

Catholic Action in Austria Church.

nificently. Neither are they ashamed of their Catholicity, and of the 4th prox. they hold a reception on the Catholic Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, to which all their methern in the faith are to be made welcome. Lady Knill's Academy Salon last Sunday in Germany gigantic strides have been made within the past few years, was an immense success, and many patrons who might otherwise have looked superciliously upon the invitasuccess that has attended on the efforts of the leaders of Catholic thought has been due primarily to the magnificent efforts of the Catholic press, seconded by the support of the Catholic populations. The first sym-ptoms of the new revival of Catholicty came within the founding some time ago of the famous Pius Club, called so in honour of the reigning Sovereign Pontiff.

Sovereign Pontiff.

The Pius Club, or as it is called in Austria - Hungary, the Pius Verein, started a few years ago on the uphill task of bringing into harmonized action the widely scattered and isolated or independent elements of the Catholic community. It may be As I write the many are rushing in gay crowds from the City to sea and country bent upon pleasure. Transcript will witness a deserted London witness and that its principle was contact to the indicate the indicate the sinister influences of the atheist the atheist the sinister influences of the atheist the atheist the atheist the sinister influences of the atheist the athei said that its principle was conceived oth sides as at present, will defeat is object by refusing him supplies. That, finding himself impotent, he ill resign, and triumphant Mr. aquith, finding all these pawns upon he noard playing into his hands, will several of the Anglican Churches allow the day to pass without a service, but in the great Cathedral of Westminster the Cross will be lifted as it has been for the last nineteen centuries by the Church's faithful page and we shall once more

EVIL INFLUENCE OF IRRELIGIOUS

"For," as the Hope when Patriarch of Venice once observed, "the most religious people in one world is liable in less than thirty years to be corrupted by the influence of bad or involvations were seen."

As a result of the poor support like their human friends in all that given to the Catholic press, and the active support accorded to the anticlerical organs, there were, declared the Vaterland, a Catholic organ, between 1895 and 1903, nearly 8,000 cases of apostasy from the faith, over 7,000 of these going to Protestantism and 500 into the Jewish fold. Under the leadership of Father Kolb, S. J., however, who began an active propaganda both by word and letter, the Austro-Hungarian Catholic population soon began to see that their only hope of salvation against the inroads of atheism and anti-Christian Jews lay in combination and har-monious action. He was the real tounder of the Pius Clob, and to him is owing the fact that Austria has not followed France in disestablishing her national or concordatory relations

The club is non-political and its object is three-fold, namely: to fight the worthless or anti-clerical press: to help materially with the spread of a it a is question of hell or heaven, that man is bound to serve his Creator in the religion which God gave us. He

The Club itself owes the possibility of its existance to its members who pay each month into the treasury a little over a cent apeice; to its clubmen proper, who pay sixty cents per annum: to its founders who pay two hundred dollars, and to bene-factors who pay fifty dollars; finally his great surprise, that she .s not the monster described to him by her enemies; he is drawn to her by the unity and solidity of her doctrine, and the meeting which is held in Vienna and the meating to its donors who pay first donors. The meeting which is held in Vienna and the meeting justness of her laws and the beauty of the whole Catholic community of the great Central Germanic State is rep resented down to the lowest hamlet by the chief deputies, forty in number, who convene as occasion requires at

headquarters. As a result of the support by Cathoto him. Could God ask so great a sacrifice of him? He is determined to lead an honest life, to be kind and generous to the poor, and to remain in two, some of them having circulations

executed, a central press bureau has been created which obtains its instructions mainly from Rome. likes and not what God desires him to do. Why should God give heaven to him who does not care for it; who does not care for it. not take the trouble to inquire about questions of social, political, educatithe road that leads to it? He loves onal, economy, religious problems his present comfort more than God. and ethics. Among its members The religion of Uhrist should have are some of the best known journalists in Austria and Hungary, and they have recently succeeded in founding an assurance fund for Catholic newspaper men which shall provide

To a Robin.

I heard thee, joyous votary,
Pour forth my heart in one
Sweet, simple strain of melody,
To greet the rising sun,
When he, across the morning's verge his flist
faint flare had flung
And found the crimson of thy breast the whisp'riog leaves among,
in thine own tree
Which sheltered thee,
Thy mate, thy neet, thy young.

I hear thee now, sweet votary, I thank thee for this ecstasy of my remembere :

Thou li test up -T. A. DALY, in Carmina.

version after conversion of men and women who were gifted with great parts, with suble insight, with quiver-ingly delicate artistic percept on, and

Convert Writers. The literary history of England and the United States during the past decade and a half will tell us of conquesting souls until they reached the

Ernest Dawson, Father Tabb, Francis Thompson, Lionel Johnson, Aubrey Beardsley, Henry Harland, Adeline Sargeant, Mrs. Craigle, Alice Meynell, Joel Chandler Harris, F. Marion Crawford, Isaac Henderson "Lucas Malet" - these and other names occur at once, and it is difficult to resist the thought that literature was the pathway along which grace moved to guide them to the Mother who alone has used for her Master's purposes all the artistic and literary and imaginative powers of man.—St. Peter's Net.

Spring in the City.

You do not have to go out into the country seeking the early crocus or the trailing arbutus or the pussy willow to find signs of Spring: no. That the vernal season is approaching, if it is not already at hand, can easily be told by one sign that is peculiar to the city, namely, the sight of people looking out of windows.

No gentle country flower welcomes more eagerly the first touch of warmth in the atmosphere at the close of win ter than does the city dweller in flat and tenement, who has been long shut up within closed rooms. With Spring's first breath in the air up go the windows, and out upon the win dow sills come the pillows and the sofa cushions, and then, kneeling on the floor within, and with elbows rest-ing comfortably on the cushioned

tection; and then sometimes you may see perched on the wird will at her elbow a dog, the dog needing no pro-tection, but quite able to look after itself and looking down on the street with an interest that seems keen and intelligent. Regular cliff dwellers are some of the dogs that live in flats and

From the windows of the cars on any elevated line you may see now on any mild day the people leaning on D. G. KIRK, Antigonish N. S.

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Does not Color the Hair Hair falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing?

Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.

We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR Does not Color the Hair

the window sills with heads out, enjoying the air and looking-sure signs, whatever the crocus or the trailing arbutus may say, that Spring is at hand, if not already here, -New York

the wood-finish that endures—

M L Floorglaze renovates shabby furniture makes worn woodwork look new - finishes floors with beautiful gloss that lasts-has a hundred uses right in your home. And it is so very easy to apply!

HIML

Won't fade-won't crackwon't mar easily

Comes in little and big tins. Seventeen handsome solid enamel colors to choose from-also seven shades of Lacs that simulate hardwood finish-also a Transparent natural finish. Gallon coats 500 sq. feet. Good for use

outdoors, as well as in. IMPERIAL Ask your paint dealer VARNISH AND or drop us a line for COLOR CO., Ltd. TORONTO M L Floorglaze.

ZINC

WHITE

When you buy Paint, get the real thing

It is extravagant to buy and pay for paint, and instead of paint get a mixture containing cheap adulterants.

Pure paint—the real thing—spreads easier, covers more surface (and covers it better) and wears longer than it is possible for adulterated paint. Pure paint therefore is the most economical.

Pure paint gives the handsomest finish.

Pure paint insures you against paint "troubles", the cracking, the peeling, scaling, etc. that come from the use of impurities.

"English" Liquid Paint is pure paint—made from 70% Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead, 30% pure Zinc White, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine and dryer. Read the formula on the can.

It will give you satisfaction and save you money on your paint bill.

Made in 45 standard shades, in addition to black and white. Sold at leading hardware and paint stores.

RANDRAM-HENDER

It is extravagant to buy and pay for paint, and instead of

MISSIONS

Best quality up-to date Mis. sion Supplies at lowest wholesale prices.

PALM

Order your Palm now for Palm Sunday. TENEBRAE, PASCHAL CANDLES, EASTER EN VELOPES, ETC. ALTAR

PLATE, VESTMENTS ETC.

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

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres of land, all under cultivation, situ ated at the Middle South River, adjoining the late James Mills' farm. Also 40 acres, part, woodland and part meadow. Will be sold with or without the above 100 acres. Apply to JOHN McFARLANE, Springfield, Ant Co

Sheriff's Sale

IN THE SUPREME COURT 1909. A, No. 934 Between JOSEPH A WALL and PETER McDONALD, Plaintiffs

CHRISTY MeISAAC and DANIEL MeISAAC, Defendants To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antisonish, at the Court House, in Antisonish, on

Monday, the 2nd Day of May, A. D. 1910

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made berein by His Honour A. MacGillivray, ex-officio Master of the Suoreme Court, being the Julge of the County Court. District No. 6; dated the 7th day of December, 1909, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiffs herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plaintiffs or their solicitor, or into Court.

Court.

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above named defendants and each of them (and of all persons claiming by, through or under the more either of them, since the recording of the mortgage foreclosed herein of, to, in, upon or out of all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Cross Roads Ohio, in the County of Antigoni-h, and bounded and described as follows. First lot, bounded on the east by the waters of the Ohio River, so called; on the north by lands formerly owned by Angus McDougall and afterwards in possession of Lauchlin. WcDonald; and on the south by lands formerly owned by Angus McDougall and afterwards in possession of Lauchlin. WcDonald; and on the south by lands formerly owned by Angus McLean, containing severty five aures, more or less, being the lands occupied at the date of the said mortage by the said christy McLease and Daniel McIssac. Second lot, Bounded on the south by the lot last described; on the east by the waters of the Ohio River aforesaid; on the north by lands heretofore in possession of one Archibaid McInnis, John Dunc (n's son; and on the west by lands of Andrew McInnis, or the front line of the Keppoch lots, so-called, containing severty five acres more or less, and being the lands conveyed to the said Christy McIsaac by Robert D. Kirk by deed dated the leth day of May, 1976. ert D. Kirk by deed dated the 16th day of

TERMS: Ten per cent, deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County

D. C. CHISHOLM, of Main Street, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiffs, Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, 29th March, 1910.





Sharples Tublar Separators-Thomas Som. mars gage 5
Riding Waggons for Sale—L McDonald p 8
Auction Sale—F II MacPhie page 8
Farm for Sale—Hugh R McDonald page 8
Auction Sale—Mrs Hugh H Gillis page 8
The Acme Steel Ladder Co—page 5

LOCAL ITEMS

Fire on Tuesday night in the store of Alex. Hadditt, Heatherton, damaged some of the stock.

Mr. Thomas Somers has opened up a cheese factory on Church Street. Antigonish. The plant is now complete and in operation.

THE DRILL at the Big Marsh coal areas is now down 135 feet. The material encountered is somewhat similar to that reported last week. The sandstone is of a much finer

A NUMBER of our Farmers met at the Court, House yesterday, and organized a Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A meeting of the Directorate will be dearn a principally in Sydne stock still for sale.

C. M. B. A.—Bran ized at Windson, N. when bye-laws will be drawn up and

AGREEABLY BUT UNSEASONABLY WARM. — Yesterday at 2.30 p. m., the thermometer registered 71 in the shade, a mark very rarely attained in Eastern Nova Scotia during the first week in April.

THE SCHOONER Carl E. Richard will probably load cattle, etc., for St. John's, Nild., about the middle of this month. Parties wishing to ship will please apply at once to C. B. Whidden

PRIZE FUND, - The Sisters of Mt. St. Bernard gratefully acknowledge the following contributions to their prize fund: "A Friend," \$5; Miss Clara Fennel, St. John's, Nfld., two silver medals,

THE ANNUAL Horse show for the County of Antigonish will be held on Monday, May 2nd, on the Association grounds, Town. Persons having horses for sale should show them on the grounds, as a number of buyers are expected to be present. The list of prizes for Burleigh and other colts will be given in our next issue.

THE FINE BUSINESS stand at the corner of Main and Sydney Streets, Antigonish, owned by the Beck estate. and occupied by Foster Bros. drug-gists, and R. M. Gray, tailor, has been sold to Mayor Stewart, who finds his growing wholesale business needs much larger premises than he now

EVERYBODY that assumes to be somebody in this Town is taking in and praising the Southwick dramatic and literary entertainments. The authorities of St. Francis Xavier's certainly conferred a favor and a benefit upon their students and upon the citizens of Antigonish by giving us all an opportunity of seeing and hearing the fine artistic work of Dr. Henry Lawrence Southwick in the expression and interpretation of literature.

Wedding. — Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Mr. Denoon united in matri-mony Miss Nettie McEachern, daughter of Mr. Dougald McEachern, blacksmith, Antigonish, and Mr. Edward Joscelyn of Antigonish. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Stewart Kirk, Church street, Town, and was attended by the immediate friends of the happy couple, Mr. and Mrs. Joscelyn will reside in Antigonish. Their many friends wish the young couple every happiness.

College yesterday afternoon to an audience of 340, was one of the rarest artistic and literary feasts. Dr. Southwick astonished even old admirers who thought they had seen him at his best. His rendering of "The Play of Ham-let, Prince of Denmark," in the College Hall in the evening, fully sustained the cultured Professor's high reputation, and that is indeed saying a great deal.

We predict a large and appreciative
audience for Dr. Southwick at Celtic Hall, this (Thursday) evening.

"An Early Easter is followed by an early spring" is an old saying. This year Easter was very early and spring is, apparently, also to be very early. Present indications point that way. Our shore waters are wholly free of ice, a rare condition in early April; the ground is free of frost, so that farmers can fence and even plow; the robin. the true barbinger of spring, is with us, and his cheery and welcome notes ring out in the early morn; indeed all nature seems to feel the touch of spring. It is earnestly hoped that our expectations in this regard will be realised, and that we will not yet have a return to conditions of other years when "winter lingered in the lap of spring" even unto June.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S SUMMER SCHOOL. The second annual session of the Summer School will open at Anti-gonish on Wednesday, July 13th, and will continue for five full weeks. The work to be done will include chemisistry, physics, botany and nature work, Latin, English, French and mathematics. A popular feature of the session will be a course in shorthand and typewriting, which will enable teachers to qualify themselves for giving instruction in these subjects. There will also be a military instructor, who will give a complete course in physical training. The evening lectures will be a strong feature of the occasion, the services of a number of eminent men having been already secured.

THE APRIL SESSION of the County Council is now on, having commenced on Tuesday. At the opening of the session, the Warden made some feeling remarks on the loss the Council-lors and the County had sustained by the death of the late Clerk of the Municipality. He was followed by Coun. McEachern, who als voiced to say, declined very much of late, the feelings of the Council on the loss sustained. The new Clerk of the Municipality is Mr. Alian McDonald, who received six votes to five for Coun. McEachern.

Mr. John A. Stewart, manager of the Santa Rosalie Mine, Mexico, arrived at his old home at Lababer, Anti-, last week. He has been a the

has in him a capable official. The business thus far is merely the routine work that always occupies the Council's attention.

THE MARITIME FRESH Milk Co. Ltd., are, we understand to erect a large factory at Antigonish, Mr. A. La-price. pierre, the president of the Company, was in Town recently looking into the conditions, and, as a result, have deeided to begin operations here in preference to certain other towns which the Company had in view. Tenders for a new building are asked for in this issue. It is said that the new process of preserving will keep the milk so treated good and pure for two years. This will be good news to our farmers who can now retain or increase their stock of milk cows. Samples of the preserved milk can be seen at Messis. McGillivray & McDonald's store. The company has large capital at its back and will no doubt do a thriving business. The Company's stock is held principally in Sydney. There is some

C. M. B. A.—Branch 468 was organized at Windsor, N. S., on the 20th ult. with twenty charter members, by James Brown of Moncton, N. B. He was assisted by Rev. C. E. McManus, Rector of St. Mary's College, who is also the C. M. S. A. District Deputy also the C. M. J. A. District Deputy for Halifax, and by M. H. Norris, Chancellor of Branch 160, Halifax. The meeting was held in Templars' Hall, which was nicely prepared for the occasion, and was very successful, a number of outside Brothers being present. After the installation of officers, etc., several addresses were made, all of which were filled with enthusiasm for the work of the C. M. enthusiasm for the work of the C. M. B. A., and were heard with the closest attention and with genuine pleasure. Rev. James Brown, Spiritual Director of the Branch, is much pleased at the institution of the Branch in his parish, and will endeavour to increase the membership. The Branch has already secured a new Hall. THE AGRICULTURAL Report for 1909

is now being circulated and is available to all interested in agriculture in the Province of Nova Scotia. The Report is moulded on the lines of the 1907 and 1908 reports. It will be re membered that, in addition to the reports of the official proceedings of the Department of Agriculture, the 1907 report contained a series of educa tional articles on sheep, and that of 1908 on the dairy cow. The present report contains a similar series of articles on soils, soil cultivation, and manures. A timely article is that on "Barnyard Manure," and another on "Commercial Fertilizer." This latter article contains a treatise on the principles of fertilization and gives for-mulae for mixtures of fertilizers for the various crops. There are three articles on "Roots and how to grow them," which ought to be of special value to Maritime Province farmers. Other subjects of equal importance dealt with are the growing of potatoes, alfalfa, red clover, grain, the use of nitro-cultures for legumes, good seed and, finally, a well written series on farming in Yarmouth County, farming along the South Shore, and farming in Cape Breton. In the reports of the Secretary for Agriculture and of the various departments of the college, there is, in addition to the formal statements, matter of considerable general interest. In the former there is a full statement in regard to the field crop competitions, which were quite a feature of last year and promise to be an even more important feature of the present year. Those interested in the latest developments of the study of the brown tailed moth, DR. SOUTHWICK'S lecture on "The Canker worm and other insects, as Oratory and the Orators of Shakespeare," given in St. Francis Xavier's much interesting matter in the report of the Biological Department of the College. The report of the horticultural department of the college contains a valuable statement in regard to the model orchards and a practical consideration of methods of cultiva-tion, fertilization, and profits likely to accrue from orcharding. Gardeners will find, at the conclusion of this report, a list of varieties of garden crops which have given the best satisfaction in the college garden. In the report of the farm manager is to be found a statement as to methods of cultivation practised on the farm, and a most interesting statement of the production of the dairy herd, which last year averaged nearly 10,000 pounds of milk per cow, in contrast to 3000 pounds, the production of the average American cow. A new and most valuable feature is the report of the Experi-mentalist, which contains results of the various varieties of field crops and of various mixtures of ferrilizers. Of all the reports which have thus far appeared, this report contains the most information for the farmer of Nova Scotia. It has already been widely circulated among the members of the county associations and the officers of the agricultural societies. An extra number have been printed, and as long as they last they can be had free on application to M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture, Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

Personals.

Mr. A. Macgillivray, C. E. of a western division of the G. T. P. Ry., and Mrs. Macgillivray, are in Town.

Dan J. McDonald, Littleton, N. H .. left for his home yesterday after pay-ing a short visit to his native home at Fraser's Mills, Ant.

Mr. J. D. McDonald, of the Dorches-Town last week, having been sum-moned here by the death of his father, Alexander McDonald (Duncan) of

The many friends of Dr. P. A. McDonald of Port Hawkesbury will tegret to learn of his serious illness. His health, which has been failing

wotes to five for Coun. McEachern.

Mr. McDonald is a talented young barrister of fine judgment, good sense, and excellent character. The County

And the last week. He has been a the West twelve years, going to alexico a year ago. He expects to return to Mexico in June.

And the last week and the work and the week and excellent character. The County of the last week and the work and excellent character. The County of the last week and the last week and the work and the

Among the Advertisers.

Dance cards and best playing cards, mailed to any address, 25c. Bonner's C. B. Whidden & Son have about 2000 lbs, salt beef tor sale at reasonable

Farmers! Bring your eggs to the big grocery. Cash or trade paid.

Varnish-for floors, furniture, etc.child can apply it-in any quanity.

Amherst shoes of solid leather for boys and girls at Fraser's ready-pay prices mean a positive saving on very purchase.

For sale, or will exchange for good road horse, a Kentucky bred mare, 9 years old, in foal to Meteor, cele-brated Israel stallion, T. J. Sears, An-

Newest models for Spring, pumps and Oxfords of tan calf and patent colt, perfect fitting Empress goods, at Fraser's Shoe Store.

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on the premises the late Hugh Gillis, Pitcher's Farm, on Monday, April 11th,

commencing at 10 a. m. commencing at 10 a.m.

1 Mare, 7 years old, weighing 1100 pound;

1 Mare, 10 years old, weight about 1650 pounds;

1 Colt. 1 year old 3 Milch Cows, 1 Calf;

2 Heifers, 2 years old; 2 Yearlings;

Hens and Geose;

6 Head Sheep and Lambe;

3 Tons Hay; 40 Bushels Potatoes;

8 Bushels Seed Oats and Barley;

Riding Wagon, Cart and Truck;

Riding and Working Harness;

Riding Sied, Mowing Machine;

Raking Machine, Spring Toose Garrow;

Lot of other farming implements.

CERMS — Eight months on approved 3. son

TERMS - Eight months' on approved & all sums over \$4; under \$4 cash; discoucash.

MRS. HUGH H. GILLA Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of Mrs. Campbell's Restaurent, on Main St., Town of Antigonish, on Tuesday and Wednesday,

April 19th and 20th. commencing at 10 o'clock in the forencom commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenood:

Parlor Furniture, Hall Furniture,
Bedroom Suites, Dining Room surviture,
Ice Cream Parlor, Furniture and Freezers,
Carpets, Floor Rugs and Linoleums,
Curtains and Window Shades, Pictures,
Dishes and Kitchen Utensils, Cooking Stove,
Hall stoves. Piano will be sold at private
sale or any of the above furniture.

TERMS-All sums under \$5, cash; and Your conths' credit on notes with approved security sums over that amoun F H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, April 12, at 11 o'clock a. m. on the premises of the subscriber, the fol-

1 Milk Cow, due to calve May 1st;
2 Two-year old Steers;
1 Two year old Heifer;
3 Yearling Steers;
2 Yearling Heifers;
6 Head of Sheep;
1 Horse, five years old, well trained, good worker, weight, 1025; TERMS: Six months' credit on approved D A. McPHERRON. Vernal, Springfield

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by me up to and including

APRIL 12TH, 1910, for the erection at Antigonish of a Milk Factory for the Maritime Fresh Milk Co., Limited. Plans and specifications of the proposed building can be seen at my office on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT,

E. LAVIN GIRROIR. For Maritime Fresh Milk Co., Ltd., Antigonish, April 6th, 1910. Farm For Sale

Offers will be received by the undersigned util MAY IST, for the purchase of his farm, at t. Joseph's, Antigonish Co.,

consisting of 150 acres of land, with building thereon; has abundance of wood and excellent water and is conveniently located, being within five minutes' walk of St. Joseph's Church, Post Office, Store and Telephone, and four miles from Railway Station.

Will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to BUGH R MCMONALD, Stellarton, Box 250.

RIDING WAGONS

We have a few nice riding wagons on hand that we will at a bargain

L. McDONALD & CO. Heatherton, N S. Albert - Thomas Phosphate.

Just received, one carload of the genuine Albert - Thomas Phosphate T. J SEARS, Antigonish

FARM FOR SILE

Ihe valuable and well known farm, situated at Sylvan Valley, lately occupied by John Mc Dougall, better kno a nas the "Murphy Farm" one mile from Town, containing 161 acres of a d with first class buildings. For further information apply to ANGUS McDOUGALL, Box 244 Authorish.

___The ___ Big Grocery

Sells Lower than any one else for Cash

Mr. J. D. McDonald, of the Dorchester, N. B., penitentiary staff, was in Town last week, having been summoned here by the death of his father

Granulated Sugar 5c Best Tea (guaranteed)23c Evaporated Apples, 3 lbs. for 25c Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c Pepper and Ginger, oc. per pkge Best Cream Tartar, ... 25c. per 1b.

Essences, all flavors, 8c. per bottle Hundreds of other things just as low. Our big finance and Theware department is always loaded—call and look around our big place—au cannot help buying—price, quality and a large stock calls you to

The Big Tee and Coffee House

Gasoline-by the cask or gallonwholesale and retail at Bonner's

Waldren's Photo Studio will be open till noon of Saturday, 9th inst. To let, Rooms lately used as C. P. R. Offices. Apply to Mrs. McKenzie.

Buy your spring footwear at Fraser's, no credit, no discount, no big profits.

Daily Bakery-Best loaf bread, drop cakes, bans, dough-nuts, macaroons and lady fingers-Bonner's.

Granulated sugar 5 cents, and every thing else equally low at the Big Grocery. Ask us to mail you a list. Bonner's

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

Sealed tenders will be received by the under signed until noon on the

30th Day of April next. for the purchase of that excellent farm of ,265 acres, more or less, situate at Marydale, Antigonish Couoty, being the farm of the late William Chisholm (Carriemony). This is, without doubt, one of the best farms in the County. It is well-wooded and watered. Besides abundance of heavy hard wood; poles, etc., there is also a great deal of valuable pine, hemlock and spruce on it. It cuts from 30 to 40 tons of hay a year. There is a very valuable marsh on it that cuts from 10 to 15 tons yearly. This marsh needs no manure, and with a little labor put en it, can be made to yield much more. This splendil farm is conveniently situated, being within one quarter of a mile to School, Post Office and Telephone Office, and about 3 miles from the Church. The buildings thereon include: Dwelling house, two barns and outhouses all in good condition.

The subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

REV. D. E. CHISHOLM,

REV. D E CHISHOLM,
Executor of the estate of
William Chisholm.

Pomquet, March 3 th, 1910.

"Harary and Dramatic ENTERTAINMENTS

St. Francis Xavier's College Celtic Hall, Antigonish

Professor Henry Lawrence Southwick, President of the Emerson follege of Oratory and the Besten School of Ex-

Wednesday, April 6th,

Dr. Southwick will give a series of seven programmes in Antigonish, under the patronage of St. Francis Xavier's College, as follows:

Thursday, April 7th, at 2 p. m., "The Play of Julius Caesar," in the College Assembly Hall. Thursday, April 7th, at 8 p. m,

Miscellaneous Readings and Recitations. Humorous, Comic, Romantic and Pathetic, in Celtic Hail.

Friday, April 8th. at 2 p. m., "The Comedy os Twelfth Night," in the College Assembly Hall.

Friday. April 8th, at 8 p. m., Sheridan's Brilliant Comedy, "The School for Scandal," in Celtic Hall.

Saturday, April 9th, at 9.30 a. m., "The Play of the Merchant of Venice," in the College Assembly Hall, Tickets for each program,

50c. and 35c., for sale at Mr. D. Chisbolm's store, where p an of Celtic Hall may be seen. Students' tickets will be issued for the whole course at \$1,50 each. These will be sold only to students of St. Francis Xavier's College and to Professors. Teachers and Clergymen.

These tickets are non-Transferable. These entertainments are educative in the est sense of the word. Dr Southwick is one of the finest interpreters of literature on this continent. Buy your tickets early and avoid the rush

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. Reseaseseseseseses

FARM FOR SALE

1 The valuable and well known farm situated at Beech Hill road, about 24 miles from the Town of Antigonish It consists of 260 acres, 81 of which is in good state of califration, and 120 in pasture 60 is intervale land, and 63 well-wooded. Soil is a fertile loam. Farm cuts annually fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x 26; b is 80 x 30. Pasture is well watered; We, house and well at barn, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hull

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT

The Gregory farm at Antigonish Harbor containing three hundred acres with first class buildings Easy terms Possession May 1st next. Apply to MRS GREGORY.

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

Antigonish, N. S., January 26th, 1910.

Farm For Sale.

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

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

Farm for Sale

That valuable farm, owned by the subscriber, at Briley Brook, consisting of one hundred acres. Abundance of water and wood, both hard and soft. It cuts about thirty tons of good by. Buildings in good repair. About three miles from Town and five minutes' walk from Railway station. For terms or further information, apply to

GEORGE G. McADAM,

Clothing With Character

Jon't Go It Blind

Come Here For the Best

Spring Goods

You read about Spring-you hear about Spring - see Spring and feet Spring. Spring is apparent every. where, and Spring wearables blossom forth on every side.

Swell Spring Suits, \$6.00 to \$20.00 Choice Spring Trousers, \$1 up to \$5 Handsome Top Coats, \$5 to \$20.00 Correct Spring Hats, 50c. to \$6.00

Handsome Spring Haberdashers of all sorts, right from the best and and most respectable makers, also Boots, Shoes, Rubbers of all kinds.

We've searched the markets, tested the productions of all the reputable clothing furnishings, boot and shoe manufacturies. tsken great pains in making selections, and we are now prepared to offer our trade "goods with character" at prices that will be perfectly satisfactory. Be sure and see what's doing before you decide.

Palace Clothing Company

HOME OF GOOD GOODS, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

LOW PRICES ON

To make room for new goods we are closing out a lot of cut nails in the following sizes: 17, 24, 23, 34 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

BOOK SECTION S Now it is a Playe Piano Msic - Roll Liba

First, you buy a few rolls: they belong to you—you own them outright. And let us say right here, we have an almost unlimited number of all the standard, as well as the latest and best music.

Then, if you wish to exchange any of these inside of thirty

days, you can do so by paying a very 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 jurchasing a few rolls and paying small fees when ex-

changing them. Write to us and we shall be pleased to send you tull particulars regarding this Player Piano Music-Roll Library plan of ours. Better still, call and let us talk it over.

A. McDONALD Piano and Organ 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. ALSO AMHERST, NEW GLASGOW, MONOTON

Farm for Sale

Ofters will be received till May let next, by the undersigned for the purchase of his farm at Pleasant Valley. It consists of 200 acres of good land, about 30 acres of which is cleared and in excellent condition. Any amount of wood hard and soft, and a large quantity of good hemlock timber. House and bara fo excellent condition. About nive minutes' walk from Telephone and Post Office, and about three hundred yards from School House. For further particulars, apply to A. A. MCDOUGALL, Maryvale, or to ALLAN MCDONALD, Barrister, 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.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale, on easy forms, the valuable and coveniently situated farm on which she resides, containing 100 acres, a large portion under excellent cultivation. Thereon is a good dwelling house, barns and outhouses, convenient to Church, Schools, Ratiway station, Post and Telephone offices. Possession given immediately.

Lower South River, March 244, 1916.

SEWING MACHINES For more than fifty years Singer swin hines have been recognized as maintain ghest standard of excellence. Easy ru it has to equal for light or neary Sold on easy terms. S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigor

WANTED

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

for which I will pay the highest mark-prices in exchange for GROCERIES, ETC. My motto 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 Saleconfirme

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