

THE CASKET.

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OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

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.

It is simply a fact that some of our "separated brethren" who think themselves quite cultured and orthodox take for granted that "Roman Catholicism" is not Christianity at all.

"As for the statement that Roman Catholicism is not Christianity at all, is 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.

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 philanthropy to recent efforts to proselytise them.

Certain earnest-minded Anglicans, with Lord Halifax at their head, entertained, some years ago, hopes of reunion with Rome on the basis of the acceptance of the Anglican Orders as valid by the Catholic Church.

of the Greek Church; and the work has been given to English readers in a translation by Dr. F. W. Groves Campbell. Professor Androussos, at the very outset, dismisses even the possibility of any inquiry into the validity of Anglican Orders as such, on the simple ground of the heretical condition of the Anglican Church.

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 organization is crushing out all individual conscience and principle; that "to some party embodies all that an infallible Church embodies to the devotee; there are many who find in party, and in the utterance of party, the same satisfaction that the devotee finds in an infallible church.

"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.

Certain earnest-minded Anglicans, with Lord Halifax at their head, entertained, some years ago, hopes of reunion with Rome on the basis of the acceptance of the Anglican Orders as valid by the Catholic Church.

Coleridge observes that it is characteristic of islanders to be at once cosmopolitan and factious,—peaceable, fair, and friendly towards foreigners, but quarrelling with one another and detesting the fellow-citizens who are political opponents more than the foreigners who are enemies.

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.

The Sacred Heart Review reminds its 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."

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."

For all we know the Reformation may 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.

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. 313.

did not persecute the Catholic religion as a religion, but only persecuted the Catholics because they were Malcontents, that is political opponents (for you must know that no one could oppose the Cromwells from anything but malignity against God).

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 brethren" are, of course, at perfect liberty to hold their opinions, but they have no right to exaggerate Catholic shortcomings or to distort the truth.

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 borne in mind that there were other subordinate causes to account for the work.

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.

This excerpt from The Star (Montreal) 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.

AN ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN'S VIEW.

Cunningham's "Western Civilization 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.

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 honor; he ought to be sent to a madhouse. But who has ever denied that God can work miracles?"

A French Emigre Priest.

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 country, their course of ecclesiastical studies.

"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 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 carriage moved off and was soon lost to sight. Later, on arriving at the house of our host, we received every possible kindness. We had an excellent supper; there were bright faces and a most comfortable bed, from which I experienced no little difficulty in rising the following morning, to breakfast with our host. When the meal was over, he took us out to look for apartments, which he found with a Frenchman 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 we would expect us to take tea with him every afternoon during his stay in London.

As may be imagined the astonishment and gratitude of Father Goudemetz and his companions were great; their surprise was in nowise diminished when they learned that their host was a staunch member of the Established Church. Father Goudemetz was not in want at this time. Later, he travelled to Greenwich, and was in raptures with the Naval Hospital, as also with a Catholic chapel just opened there. Thence he passed to Beaconsfield, where Edmund Burke was staying; and so on to Kew, Richmond, and Windsor, where he saw the King, Queen, and princesses. Then he went to Guildford, where there was a colony of one hundred and twenty French priests. Of this colony he writes: "The Lord of the Manor has lent to the French clergy a large 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 back and stick in hand, they were frequently invited in to rest by Protestant clergymen, who provided them with a good meal, and as often as not the wherewithal to continue their journey.

His friend, Mr. Meade, was residing at this time at his country-seat, Blacklands, in Somerset, about eighty-six miles from London town. Neither Father Goudemetz resolved to set out, making easy journeys on foot. His first halting place was Reading, where the government had fitted up a large building for the use of the French clergy. Here a number of them lived in community life, as they would have done in France. Father Goudemetz 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 Compton, M. P., and Mr. John Walker Henegge. Some eight miles from Blacklands was the famous Abbey of Lacock, an old conventual foundation for girls, established as far back as 1236 by the Countess of Shrewsbury. The family mansion was inhabited by the Shrewsburies. 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 Chutley, Father Goudemetz journeyed to Bath every Sunday to say Mass. There was a very pretty chapel, and a large and influential congregation attending it. At Frome, a village about five miles from Clatay, there then lived a Mrs. Porter, a sister of Lady Fernor, who was a great benefactress of the French emigrant clergy. Father Goudemetz was a frequent visitor at Mrs. Porter's, and thus wrote to a brother abroad, on August 12, 1793: "Once again I must speak to you of the kindness and goodness of our English friends and hosts toward us. We experience when leaving them a real sorrow. We have been made to feel quite at home, enjoying every liberty."

It was not surprising, therefore, that many of the French clergy took to manual labor. Father Goudemetz wrote and translated articles for the press. Mr. Meade, who continued to take a warm personal interest in him, suggested that he should write an historical article on the trial and death of Louis XVI., giving the names of those deputies who had voted the King's death. Fortunately the good priest possessed all the information necessary for such work, and he at once began the task. When he had completed it he handed his manuscript over to Mr. Meade, who undertook its translation into English and the entire cost 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 literary friends. The text was read and corrected by Canon Blayney, of Christ Church, Oxford. The work was a brilliant success from a publisher's point of view. Mr. Meade managed to place 695 copies among his friends, while Canon Blayney disposed of 200. The full title of the volume in English was as follows: "Judgment and Execution of Louis XVI., King of France. With a list of the members of the National Convention who voted for and against his death; and the names of many of the most considerable sufferers in the course of the French Revolution, distinguished according to their principles." By H. Goudemetz, a French clergyman, emigrant in England." A second edition was soon called for, and the happy author found himself 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 undoubtedly very welcome to the author. His fortunes fluctuated, but on the whole he was kindly favored, thanks to Mr. Meade's unremitting goodness of heart and warm friendship. In 1801 the Abbe was free to return to his beloved France, where a place was soon found for him by Mgr. de Cambaceres, Archbishop of Rouen. He continued to correspond with Mr. Meade, and once had the pleasure of receiving under his roof his son Richard. Father Goudemetz lived until 1826, the much loved and deeply respected pastor of the Sausseuzemare. He cherished to the last a grateful affection for the country which had sheltered and soothed him in his long years of exile, and in which his salutary life and gentle manners had won him many friends.—The Ave Maria.

"I have every reason to believe 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 Maria.

"Been abroad I hear."  
"Yep."  
"I understand that living is very cheap in every country in Europe. How about it?"  
"Och, yes. We only hit the high price."

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YOU are the best judge of how much Union Blend Tea is worth—but you can't pass an opinion until you have tried it. You are in no position to say—as I say—that it's worth 40c a pound because it goes easily half as far again as any 80c. tea. You don't know the truth of that until you use it for yourself.

But that's a fact. Sixteen ounces of Union Blend will make as much tea as twenty-four ounces of any ordinary kind. And not only as much tea, but better tea—tea that is more fragrant, has more aroma, more smack to it.

There is only one way for you to prove this—buy a pound and try it. Or if you are in doubt, let a half pound packet tell the story. Your own taceup will convince you if you will give it the opportunity. Look for my picture on the end of the packet.

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



**Harry W. Frost**

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

To make it easy for particular people to avoid deception and to procure, with certainty, the finest flavored, smoothest coated, richest of all chocolate bonbons, we engrave the name **MOIR'S** on the bottom of each chocolate. None genuine without the name.

Each box is a series of continual surprises—so widely varied are the delightful flavors.

He who brings Moir's is assured "her" sweetest smile.



**Chocolates**

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL  
at DOMINION EXHIBITION  
**MOIRS, Limited, HALIFAX, N.S.**

**THE EMPIRE DRILL**  
Is used by Successful Farmers



For more than half a century the EMPIRE DRILL has been on the market and is now used by the most progressive and successful farmers in all parts of the grain-growing world. Surely an evidence that the EMPIRE is all right. If the machine could not do the work as it should be done, it would never, have survived—it would not be manufactured to-day.

EMPIRE DRILLS will sow all brands of commercial fertilizers, no matter how obstinate, in wide ranks of quantities. Every grain seed sows exactly the same as its neighbor. Plants the seed in properly prepared soil furrows, at an even depth in the soil, and an equal amount of seed in each trench without skipping or bunching. Even sowing, means even growth, even ripening, and a proper high yielding crop. We want you to see the EMPIRE DRILL—See how well it is made; how easy to operate; how simple it is and what choice materials enter into its construction.

For further information you desire let us know. We are the exclusive agents in Nova Scotia for the EMPIRE GRAIN AND FERTILIZER DRILLS.

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**D. C. CHISHOLM**  
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Agent for North American Life Insurance Company.  
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Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.  
MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.  
Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce  
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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

**Land for Sale**  
A lot of land containing 30 acres 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Old Gulf Road. This lot has good hard wood and poles on it. For further particulars as to price, 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 I was laid up for seven months, so that I could not go out of the house. Dropsy set in, and my stomach swelled so that I was six inches larger than my usual size, had two doctors in attendance, but I grew worse and they were going to tap me — my friends despaired of my life. At this time I was recommended to use Gates' Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup No. 1, and in one week after commencing their use, my size was reduced two inches, and in four weeks was reduced to my usual size, so that I went to work in my mills, and have been able to continue it ever since. By continuing the use of your BITTERS and SYRUP, I hope to get a cure of the kidney and stomach trouble so far as it is possible, as it always helps me when I take it. You may make these truths known for the benefit of sufferers.  
Yours very gratefully,  
JOHN W. MARGESON.

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS**

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section and a half-section of land. Price \$30 per acre. Duplicates—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead certificate and cultivate the same).

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right cannot obtain a pre-emptive privilege on a quarter-section and a half-section of land. Duplicates—Must reside six months in each of three years in the district and erect a house worth \$500.

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

Cards & GRAY... SAAC... AGNEW... Satisfactory... Sale... UREI... Invigorat...

AN UNDERSTUDY TO ST. ANTHONY At the Convent of St. Joseph in Pauillac there was consternation. Old Marie, the milkwoman, standing under the deep porch, while her faithful dog snatched a brief rest from pushing the milk cart, heard all about it from Sister Seraphine.

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 into womanhood or what would have passed for womanhood, if it had not been for the childish expression of the face.

from her exertions. "Sister Seraphine, I give it to you in three times to say who I have found." "Not the lost child?" "And why not? Did I not say the blessed Saint Anthony would see to her? And there he is himself, or one as like him as two peas, and they are sitting hand in hand before the front door waiting for you to admit them.

caverns of silence where prophecy is born: To these, now saluted spirit. Patriarch of a white, small family, bearded lips and sharp lines shall turn. Whether they would restore or build to thee, As one who drew from out faintly's boldest arm The purest streams of patient energy.

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.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE Sure Cure for Spavin "I have used your Spavin Cure and find that it is a sure cure for Spavin and Ringbone."

TRENCH'S REMEDY -FOR- EPILEPSY AND FITS IMPORTANT NOTICE A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Church, Toronto.

The Paint It Pays To Use M-L Pure Paints Made in 40 shades, for every use paint can serve, indoors or out.

TRY IT Insist for the Bull-Dog tin tag on each stick. PLANT LINE. DIRECT ROUTE -TO- BOSTON And All Points in United States.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER sweetens the home ASK YOUR GROCER How to manage a husband is a problem that puzzles many a young wife. One who succeeded in solving it gives these practical hints:

They had taken the children's boat in tow, and landed them safely on the shore.

ESTABLISHED, 1854

THE CASKET

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTONIGISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CAMERON PASSES AWAY.

This morning the community was shocked as the news went round that His Lordship Bishop Cameron had passed away.

His Lordship was born at South River on February 16, 1826.

He received his early training in his native district and at the famous Grammar School at St. Andrews.

He studied in that famous seat of learning for ten years with distinguished success.

He received his 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 known, as it has been ever since, as the College of St. Francis Xavier.

The institution was at that time a seminary also, and Dr. Cameron, in addition to his other onerous duties, taught the ecclesiastical 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 Rome, which he had visited five years previously, and consecrated Bishop in the chapel of the Propaganda by Cardinal Cullen on the 22nd of May that year.

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 risen. Very Reverend Alexander McIsaac, late of Mount St. Vincent, Halifax, has gone to his reward.

"Soldier rest! thy warfare o'er, Sleep the sleep that knows not waking; Dream of battled fields 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, wonderful 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.

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.

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.

The deceased was the first native of Cape Breton Island who was raised to the priesthood of the Catholic Church.

The following are the names and places of birth of the Catholic clergymen of Inverness County who are dead:—Rev. John Macdonnell, Judique; Rev. John Macdougall, Bear Creiguish; Rev. Donald McIsaac, Broad Cove; Rev. Joseph McLeod, Broad Cove; Rev. Joseph Chisholm, Long Point; Rev. A. T. MacInnis, Mabou Ridge; Rev. John Beaton, S. W. Mabou; Rev. John N. McLeod, Broad Cove; Rev. Donald Cameron, Mabou; Rev. Alex. Beaton, N. E. Mabou; Rev. Angus McDonald, Mull River, Mabou; and now the honored subject of this sketch.

The deceased was born at Broad Cove Intervale (now Strathlorne) in the county of Inverness very near the close of the year 1819.

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.

else were flying for a fety and secution! 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 hat, showing immediately afterwards clear symptoms of the dread disease which he went there to face!

These are but a few illustrations of Canon McIsaac's heroic mission work. There were others, more gruesome and uncanny still.

Our London Letter. London, March 24th, 1910. Our Colonial visitors this season are attracted by the Pageant Empire, and all the other shows of a glorious past, will have added and deeper interest of an unusually historic present to attract them also.

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.

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

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 pronounced by them to be of the very highest grade.

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.

The question of better means of transportation will, in the nature of things, and before long, become an acute one in connection with the development of the extensive mineral resources of this County.

has been wooed so persistently and gently by the man who aspires to be dictator in the new regime. For the last two days every sort of overture has been made to Mr. Redmond by the Lloyd-George and others, since he declared at Newcastle that, if the Budget Resolutions come first, he would pass the Budget.

University of St. Francis Xavier's College. SPLENDID NEW SCIENCE BUILDING BEGUN THIS WEEK.

As mentioned some time ago in THE CASKET, 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.

The plans and specifications which are now complete, were prepared by J. A. Schweinone, one of the leading architects of the province, and under the supervision of a well-known building and contracting firm of MacNeil Brothers, Boston.

To secure the best of workmanship and a first-class job generally, the College is fortunate in having for superintendent of the whole work, John MacNeil, Esq., a graduate of the College, who has been for several years one of the trusted superintendents of MacNeil Bros., above mentioned.

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.

Man 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, visited Big Marsh, and on the next day Coppeclake.

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Farm For Sale Farm for Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied by the late Donald McDonald, Allan's son, containing about 200 acres of good land, well wooded and watered and conveniently located near school, post office, etc.

The undersigned offers for sale her well known valuable farm at Furl Brook. It is about 200 miles from Town of Antigonish, 120 acres in good cultivation and 50 is in wood, poles and logs. A lot of the plowing is already done, barns and are in good repair.

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

J. A. WALL.

MRS. A. M. FRASER, Paris Road.

DRUMMOND COAL

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTONIGISH by JAMES KENNA

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



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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 \$200.

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Our London Letter. (Continued from page 5)

This attitude has brought a quick change in the Commons and the news that Mr. Asquith really meant something else when he said a certain thing, a declaration which is becoming stale by repetition now. And following on this comes the decision to introduce the veto resolutions first, after all. The pretty little plot laid bare by one parliamentary correspondent is as follows. The supplies being limited to May 13th, the House of Lords will probably have rejected the veto resolutions — everyone is agreed that they will be rejected — before May 13th. Should the Lords decline to be bound and gagged willingly by the Lower House, Mr. Asquith will show his disapproval by resigning, with his ministry. The Liberals then think that Mr. Balfour will be called upon to take up government, that he will consent to do so, that he will flounder for a few weeks to get the country out of the financial muddle it is now in, and that even if he attempts to do so by legitimate means, the Commons, who will be of the same mind on both sides as at present, will defeat his object by refusing him supplies. Thus, finding himself impotent, he will resign, and triumphant, Mr. Asquith, finding all these pawns upon the board playing into his hands, will come forward and seize the opportunity to write from a despairing country and a weeping king, the guarantees we have heard so much of, before he will consent to save everybody and everything by assuming office. This plan is very well from the Radical and Social point of view. It has been placed before Mr. Redmond, who apparently does not believe in it. It rests upon two assumptions, and for flagrant egotism can hardly be surpassed. Will Mr. Balfour who, we presume, is not blind, accept office? Is Mr. Asquith, who has been compared severely to Dr. Bode's wax bust, the heathen Chinese and other witty similes, the only hope of Great Britain? Time will show!

Will a Man be Damned if He Refuses to Join the Catholic Church.

(By Bishop Stang) A man who belongs to a non-Catholic 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 member 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, consult, reflect, or use other available means, at the same time that he asks for light and strength from above. If he is 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 distasteful, with the prospect of being warmly received in the Protestant camp and generously treated by the enemies of the Church. And 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 it is a question of hell or heaven, that man is bound to serve his Creator in the religion which God gave us. He 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 spy to find out more about the Catholic Church, and he learns, to his great surprise, that she is not the monster described to him by her enemies; he is drawn to her by the unity and solidity of her doctrine, and the justness of her laws and the beauty of her rites; but he is not anxious to join her, because it would make a painful change in his life; it would break up delightful associations and important business relations; it would disturb the peace and comfort of many dear to 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 the religion in which he was brought up. What more could he do? Ah, 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 do. Why should God give heaven to him who does not care for it; who does not take the trouble to inquire about the road that leads to it? He loves his present comfort more than God. The religion of Christ should have been dearer to him than life itself. He will discover it when it is too late. Trifle not with the grace of God. Open your soul to the rays of divine light. All things are vain and unprofitable. If you have not the truth, at which you must aim to win the prize. Be willing to sacrifice everything 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.

Catholic Action in Austria.

The example of Germany, says Father Bellin, S. J., writing in Etudes (Paris), has not failed to produce its own important effect in Austria. As in Germany gigantic strides have been made within the past few years, and there is no gainsaying it, the success 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 symptoms of the new revival of Catholicity came within the founding some time ago of the famous Pius Club, called so in honour of the reigning 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 said that its principle was conceived on the necessity of their being an active and judicious Catholic press which should be able to withstand the sinister influences of the atheistic press, more particularly in Vienna, which possessed 107 papers, all with an anti-clerical bias. Of the 1,200 daily and weekly papers appearing all over Austria, it is not an exaggeration to say that one thousand of them were opposed to Christian activities of any sort. In Austria, it must be remembered, the press has not the same tremendous vogue among 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 Pius Club was the more arduous. EVIL INFLUENCE OF IRRELIGIOUS PAPERS. "For," as the Pope when Patriarch of Venice once observed, "the most religious people in the world is liable in less than thirty years to be corrupted by the influence of bad or irreligious papers." As a result of the poor support given to the Catholic press, and the active support accorded to the anti-clerical 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 harmonious action. He was the real founder of the Pius Club, and to him is owing the fact that Austria has not followed France in disestablishing her national or concordatory relations with the Holy See. 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 Catholic press, and to subscribe to the support of the existing Catholic organs. The club itself owes the possibility of its existence to its members who pay each month into the treasury a little over a cent apiece; to its clubmen proper, who pay sixty cents per annum; to its founders who pay two hundred dollars, and to benefactors who pay fifty dollars; finally to its donors who pay five hundred dollars. Each central locality sends a deputy to the annual or half-yearly meeting which is held in Vienna and the whole Catholic community of the great Central Germanic State is represented 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 Catholics of their own press, there are now in and around Vienna alone some nineteen Catholic organs instead of two, some of them having circulations of from 10,000 to 15,000 a week. And in order that the service of Catholic newspapers shall be properly executed, a central press bureau has been created which obtains its instructions mainly from Rome. The function of this bureau corresponds to that of the famous Volksverein bureau at Barmen; it deals mainly with questions of social, political, educational, economy, religious problems and ethics. Among its members 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 against illness and old age.

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 winter 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 window sills come the pillows and the sofa cushions, and then, kneeling on the floor within, and with elbows resting comfortably on the cushioned window sill and with head out, the looker surveys the street below, breathing with delight the fresh, soft air and at the same time finding enjoyment in the animated spectacle of the street presents. Sometimes she has a child beside her, looking out, the mother's arm about the little one for its secure protection; and then sometimes you may see perched on the window sill at her elbow a dog, the dog needing no protection, 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 tenements, and interested, apparently, like their human friends in all that goes on. From the windows of the cars on any elevated line you may see now on any mild day the people leaning on

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. Does not Color the Hair. Hair falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing? Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinia, 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. J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

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! M L Floorglaze. Won't fade — won't crack — won'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. Ask your paint dealer or drop us a line for interesting news of M L Floorglaze. IMPERIAL VARNISH AND COLOR CO., Ltd. TORONTO. Recommended and for sale by D. G. KIRK, Antigonish N. S.

FARM FOR SALE. 100 acres of land, all under cultivation, situated at the Middle South River, adjoining the late James Mill's farm. Also 40 acres, partly woodland and part meadow. Will be sold with or without the above 100 acres. Apply to JOHN McPARLANE, Springfield, Ant-Co.

Sheriff's Sale. IN THE SUPREME COURT. 1909 A. No. 934. Between JOSEPH A. WALL and PETER McDONALD, Plaintiffs and CHRISTY McISAAC and DANIEL McISAAC, Defendants. To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Monday, the 2nd Day of May, A. D. 1910 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

LAND. situate, lying and being at Cross Roads Ohio, in the County of Antigonish, 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 McInnis, John Duncan's son, being the lot next described; on the west by lands formerly owned by Angus McInnis and afterwards in possession of Lauchlin McDonald; and on the south by lands formerly owned by Archibald McInnis (Hugh's son) and afterwards by Angus McInnis, Hugh's son; and on the north by the waters of the Ohio River aforesaid; on the north by lands heretofore in possession of one Archibald McInnis, John Duncan's son; and on the west by lands of Andrew McInnis, or the front line of the Keppoch lots, so-called, containing seventy five acres more or less, and being the lands conveyed to the said Christy McInnis and Robert D. Kirk by deed dated the 15th day of May, 1906. 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, 20th March, 1910.

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 our paint bill. 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. 15 BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED. MONTREAL — HALIFAX — ST. JOHN — WINNIPEG.

ONLY ONE QUALITY THE VERY BEST STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS. TESTED FOR GERMINATION TESTED FOR PURITY SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE. Strongest and Most Stylish-Looking MARITIME Ornamental Fencing and Gates have the quality. There is no gainsaying that. Only first quality tubing is used for the gate frames. We could, like many makers, use second quality and save one-third to one-half the tubing cost. We could also use small wires and save some more. But we use large, strong, stiff No. 9 wire. This wire is more smoothly, thoroughly and heavily galvanized than the wire generally used for fence and gate purposes. You know what that means. Strongest, most lasting, as well as most stylish-looking. Write for free catalogue, showing the different designs, and from them choose a gate you'll be proud of. NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Limited Moncton - New Brunswick

The Farmer's Orchard. 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 neglect, he gets a crop, 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 orchard will return a larger profit than any other acre on the farm. If you don't think so try it out this year and see. —The Canadian Farmer.

To a Robin. I heard thee, joyous votary, Four forth thy heart in one Sweet, simple strain of melody, To greet the rising sun, When he, across the morning's verge his first faint flare had flung. And found the crimson of thy breast the whirling leaves among. In thine own tree Which sheltered thee, Thy mate, thy nest, thy young. I m'ked thee, sorrow's votary, When in the moon of day Young yua-da's storm'd thy sacred trees And bore thee all away; The notes of grief that rent thy breast touched kindred chords in mine, For memories of other days, though slumbering, still continue. Mine own heart The bitter snare Of sorrow, such as thine. I hear thee now, sweet votary, Beside thy ruined nest, Lift up thy head of a steady against the crimson west, Forgetful of all else in this, thy own sweet joyous strale I thank thee for this ecstasy of my remembered pain; Thou'lt test up my sorrow's cup To sweeten it again. —T. A. DALY, in Carmina.

Convert Writers. The literary history of England and the United States during the past decade and a half will tell us of conversion after conversion of men and women who were gifted with great parts, with subtle insight, with quivering delicate artistic perception, and who found no continuing city for their

