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THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

In a work of his just published, entitled "The Purpose of the Papacy," the Rt. Rev. John Vaughan makes this striking reflection:

The continual persistence of the Papacy is unquestionably one of the most certain as it is one of the most startling facts in the whole of history. As a fact in history, it is unique, forming an extraordinary exception to the law of universal change; a potent, and a standing miracle. Its persistence, century after century, in spite of fire and sword; of persecution from without, and of treachery within; in honor and dishonor; while kingdoms rise and fall; and while one civilization yields to a higher, and the very conditions of society shift and change, is deeply significant, and betokens an inherent strength and vigor that is more than natural and that must be referred to some source greater than itself, yea, to a power far mightier than anything in this world, namely, to the abiding presence and divine support of Christ the Man-God.

The religious aspect of the risings that took place in Scotland in favour of the Stuarts is often lost sight of. Take the rebellion of 1745; Father Dawson tells us that "the army of Prince Charles Edward consisted almost entirely of Catholics with some non-juring conservatives of the Episcopal Church of Scotland." The Catholics at that period, and for many years before and after it, were cruelly persecuted, and they naturally hoped that the success of the Stuart cause would improve their condition. Hence, as Bellesheim states, "the Catholic Highlanders rallied to a man round the prince, and carried him in triumph to Edinburgh." But, alas for their cause, the bloody battle of Culloden dashed to the ground forever the claims of the Stuart princes to the throne of their ancestors. Bitter persecution, both political and religious, followed this disastrous battle: even the little seminary at Seilau was plundered and burned, and its missals and vestments publicly committed to the flames. More horrible than all, the Duke of Cumberland actually overseered a general massacre of the brave Highlanders that lay wounded on the bloody field of Culloden, though Charles Edward's men, after their brilliant victories at Preston-pans and Falkirk had gathered up the wounded of Cope's and Hawley's armies and kindly tended them as if they had been members of their own force. It is noteworthy that the celebrated Bishop Hay, at that time an Episcopalian, was one of the Surgeons in Prince Charlie's army.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge says in one of his famous lectures: "I see the grandeur, the freedom, the mildness, the domestic unity, the universal character of the Middle Ages condensed into Alfred's glorious institution of the trial by jury. I gaze upon it as the immortal symbol of that age; an age called indeed dark;—but how could that age be considered dark, which solved the difficult problem of universal liberty, freed man from the shackles of tyranny, and subjected his actions to the decision of twelve of his fellow-countrymen? The liberty of the Greeks was a phenomenon, a meteor, which blazed for a short time, and then sank into eternal darkness. It was a combination of most opposite materials, slavery and liberty. Such can neither be happy nor lasting. The Goths on the other hand said: You shall be our Emperor; but we must be Princes on our own estates, and over them you shall have no power! The Vassals said to their Prince, We will serve you in your wars, and defend your castle; but we must have liberty in our own circle, our cottage, our vassal, our proportion of land. The cities said, We acknowledge you for our Emperor; but we must have our walls and our strongholds, and be governed by our own laws. Thus all combined, yet all were separate; all free, such exist in a dark, may not indeed metaphysics of

the schools; they may not have shone in the fine arts; but much knowledge of human nature, much practical wisdom must have existed amongst them, when this admirable constitution was formed; and I believe it as a decided truth, though certainly an awful lesson, that nations are not the most happy at the time when literature and the arts flourish the most among them."

The apprehensions of social changes in Britain cause one to turn to impartial critics for information, and especially to the latest work on England—that by Mr. Price Collier, of which Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in reviewing it, says that its criticisms on England will be borne by the English more patiently than its criticisms of America by the author's countrymen. Mr. Collier does not spare the English. "Look," he says, "at the people who swarm out of the East End of London to see the Lord Mayor's Show, and where will you see a more pitiable sight? . . . This is what the rule of the weaker to the wall accomplishes for the weak." By "the weaker to the wall," he means *laissez faire* individualism, that is economic liberalism. We are thankful to feel that whatever the issue of the present conflict, that system, which has crushed equally the poor in the "East End" and in the West of Ireland, is doomed forever; for both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour are equally hostile to it. Indeed Mr. Balfour's charge against the Radicals is that, having by a policy of individualism, given all evil forces free scope, they now are trying to cure those evils by rushing into a contrary extreme—Socialism.

Mr. Collier looks with alarm at the Socialistic tendencies in Britain today. Still he says: "There is less political pessimism than in France, Germany, Italy, or even America. There is less of that fatigued way of looking at things there than in Europe. Compare the speeches delivered in and out of parliament with the speeches of politicians delivered elsewhere at this moment in the world, and one is impressed first of all by their healthier tone. Every now and again in France, in Germany, and in America there is an undertone of discouragement, of despair, as if of men whose nerves had collapsed and left them peevish. Though the problems are faced in England as courageously and discussed as frankly as elsewhere, there is no throwing up the hands in despair, no dyspeptic politics. The men in control, as I judge from the look of them, are men who eat and drink and sleep and play more than the men of other nations; and their nerves are not so near to the surface. They remain youthful longer than we do."

Mr. Collier, looking with the feelings of an American, is struck by the combination of personal freedom with reign of law and strict administration of justice: "We are soon to find that this is a country of personal freedom and also of personal responsibility. . . . The moment you do what you ought not, from the policeman to the court, and thence to the jail, is a shorter road here than anywhere else. So much personal liberty is possible only where justice is swift, unprejudiced, impartial, and sure. The lord, the millionaire, the drunkard, and the snatch-thief are treated the same—within the same six months a great financial schemer and the son of a great nobleman were ushered behind the bars with almost as little ceremony and as little delay as are required for the trial of a wife-beater or a burglar."

Mr. Collier is impressed with the quiet capable ways of the people. He says: "The noiseless gliding out and gliding into the station is the English way of doing things. No shouting, no nervous snapping of watches, no shriek of whistle, no clanging of bell; a scarcely audible whistle, and the thing is done. These people must know their business or somebody would get into the wrong train; they do know their business."

Mr. Collier expresses a curious opinion, for an American, about the House of Lords. It is, that as the work of the Upper House is done by men who either have earned their peerage as the reward of ability and energy, or would have earned it if they had not been born to it, therefore the House is in reality the most democratic political institution in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Collier says in reference to

English humor: "I am controverting the received opinion about the English in America, when I say that Englishmen laugh and smile and 'lark' more than any other men of mature age. In so far as Englishmen take more care of themselves, they are younger for their years than our men." No doubt the large admixture of Celtic blood in the English accounts for their humor and good humor. England was once merry England. Scott used to say that even Calvinism could not extinguish all humor in Scotland. The same may be said of English Puritanism. We once took an American newspaper for many years, the joke column of which contained numerous sarcasms about a lack—an assumed lack—of humor in the English. There was another column of the same paper, written over a *nom-de-plume* by a brilliant Irish-American, who had no love for the English, but his Irish spirit of fair-play and disgust at nonsense made him occasionally protest against the absurdity of the American self-delusion that the nation which created English literature has no humor. We at last discovered the reason why the author of the joke column was teaching his readers that the English are devoid of humor. Most of his own jokes were taken from English periodicals, and he naturally wished to divert his reader's suspicion from that circumstance.

Speaking of their assimilating power, Mr. Collier says: "There is no ridicule of your habits, or eulogy of their own. . . . What you want is not refused you, but what these islanders have and like is gradually forced upon you. . . . No raising of voices, no prolonged and useless discussion, no heat generated,—none of these things, but slow-moving confident talk."

THE MORAL ASPECT OF LYING AND EQUIVOCATION.

Catholics are sometimes charged with holding lax principles regarding lying and equivocation, but a slight analysis of their position would show it to be at least as firmly based as the Protestant. Catholic ethics condemn lying as a vice intrinsically bad, and therefore always opposed to the moral law. But before we state the basis of this view, let us glance at the Protestant view as set forth by Hugo Grotius in his famous work, "The Rights of War and Peace," (Book III, ch. I.)

This distinguished writer thus states the reason why lying is unlawful: "At least according to the opinion prevailing in all nations, it seems that no other explanation of lying is necessary to be given, except that it is a violation of the existing and permanent rights of the person to whom the discourse, or particular signs, are directed." These rights "imply that liberty of judgment, which men are understood, by a kind of tacit agreement, to owe to each other in their mutual intercourse." This basis, as is apparent, does not include "an intention to deceive," which, Grotius says in an earlier paragraph, must be had "to constitute a lie"; and, as a matter of fact, he throws that intention to the winds, when he proceeds to justify officious lies, that is, lies uttered with the intent to do a man a service. Such a lie, he says, a man "will not feel to be a grievance, nor can it come under the strict denomination of a lie or a falsehood." Father Cathrein, S. J. [Moralphilos., II, 80-84] cites Protestant writers, not a few, who agree with this view.

The Catholic view, on the other hand, is stricter and more logical. Dr. Cronin ("The Science of Ethics") employs the basis of it to exemplify "the primary moral criterion"; he says: "The natural end of the faculty of speech is the expression of inner conviction to another. But if speech be used to express what we believe to be false, the faculty is used unnaturally, and the act is morally bad." Again: "In order that a faculty be used unnaturally two conditions must be fulfilled, viz. (1) the faculty itself must be used, and (2) it must be used for an unnatural end. The misuse of a faculty is not the same thing, then, as injuring it or rendering it useless. Misuse means the perverse use of the faculty—its being made to perform its own function specifically and directly, but in opposition to the purpose which nature intended it to fulfil." So, then, this criterion does not leave the slightest room for even an officious lie. Its essential constituent is a known and deliberate utterance contrary to our real conviction, intention and understanding. Such an utterance, as Cathrein points out, need not explicitly contain the intention to

deceive; it is sufficient that deception follows *per se*, that is, *connaturally*, from the nature of the case.

Let us now consider ambiguity of speech. There are cases in which ambiguity is never allowed, in which one is bound to deal with one's neighbour frankly and openly. Matters of justice, for instance, notably contracts, come under this head, and also evidence given in court—whether ecclesiastical or civil. Here the Catholic view seems to square with that of Grotius, for he says that it is wrong to use an equivocal way of speaking, "where either the honour of God or the welfare of mankind is concerned, or indeed in any matter which demands explicit avowals, and open dealing."

The case, then, stands thus: Grotius condemns lying as a violation of the rights of others, and on this ground finds reason to condone at least some officious lies. The Catholic code of morality allows no such exception, and is therefore of a more rigid character. Both views are opposed to ambiguity of speech, "where the honour of God or the welfare of mankind is concerned." But in the use of ambiguous phrase is there a point of cleavage?

Grotius admits that "there are cases, too, where by this doubtful mode of expression it may be proper to avoid an urgent and impertinent question." This statement squares with his main criterion, for everyone is possessed of much knowledge of a private character and concerning which other individuals, generally speaking, have no right to judge. But, in dealing with ambiguous speech, he seems to overlook the criterion by which he condones officious lies, and fall back on the view that the "intention to deceive" constitutes the essence of a lie; and this forces him into the rather awkward position of allowing ambiguous phrase with a view to tell the truth.

The Catholic view, on the other hand, is more logical and intelligible. According to it, a "lie is opposed, not to truth, but to veracity" [Lehmkuhl], and the "intention to deceive" does not constitute its essence. Its essence consists in the use of a medium of thought to perform its specific functions, but in opposition to the purpose which nature intended it to fulfil. Does ambiguous phrase necessarily clash with this criterion? No, it does not, for, by such phrase, the thought is actually expressed, and the deception, when it takes place, is due to the rashness of the bearer. Are there cases, then, in which the bearer may be put in such a position for a purpose? The answer must be affirmative, provided that the primary intention is to express our mind and provided that we have a sufficiently grave reason for concealing our real meaning by virtue of ambiguity—a reason that can never exist when the honour of God or the welfare of society demands plain dealing.

AMERICAN JUDICIAL REFORMS.

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that the Americans have got rid of the ludicrous vanity and narrowness which made them think everything in the United States perfect, and are setting themselves to the work of reform in order to bring their institutions up to the level of those of the other United States, the other half of the Anglo-Celtic race. President Taft informs his countrymen now that their most pressing need is a reform in the system of civil and criminal procedure, so as to diminish those "law's delays" which are the greatest curse of the poor man.

McClure's Magazine, in its September number, has an article on the contrast between American and British judicial procedure, and one paragraph is headed: *The Canadian Line a Boundary Between Law and Lawlessness*. He says: "While spending some weeks at Seattle a few years ago, I was impressed by the reiterated statement that the police force and courts of the city were burdened with the criminals properly belonging to Victoria. The reason for this was said to be that criminals were afraid to remain in the Canadian city and within reach of British law."

"American and British judicial procedure," observes this article, "have a common origin. The English system was transferred to the American colonies and, in many of its details, has continued in use with little modification to the present day. Since the American colonies became independent, the judicial processes in Britain have been thoroughly reformed. Discretionary rulings of the court have been substituted for

mediaeval ironclad technical rules which shielded the judge from responsibility. Observations on the proceedings of British courts involve therefore a comparison between the working of the reformed methods in Britain and that of the ancient methods in our own courts." The writer has a paragraph headed: "The Weakness of American Courts—One Law for the Rich and Another for the Poor," and says: "Had our judiciary been subjected to thorough reforms at the time they were instituted in England, that would have gone far to forestall and prevent the development of the worst abuses connected with corporate wealth. . . . Until our judicial processes are thoroughly reformed, it is not probable that the statutes against the corporations will ever be effectively executed." To this we may add that Mr. Bourke Cochrane, during the Boer war, said in one of his pro-Boer utterances: "England is essentially a just country, and its system of administration of justice is the finest in the world." There are paragraphs headed: *The Dignity of an English Judge, and No Long Speeches in English Court-rooms*, and *Baron Haldstone Refuses to Discriminate in Favor of a Gentleman*. The writer concludes with an amusing paragraph entitled, *The Case of Aunt Chloe and the Orangemen*: "I was prepared to appreciate the great dissimilarity of legal methods in the Old country and the New by an experience just before leaving home, in an Iowa District Court. A negro boy had been punished so cruelly as to cause his death. The step-father was already in the penitentiary as principal, and the grandmother was under indictment as an accessory. Judge Lynch, a noted lawyer from Illinois, appeared as the friend and defender of the prisoner, and explained that 'Aunt Chloe' had lived for years in his family. The County Attorney employed the best talent and prosecuted the case with all his might. A battle of lawyers ensued. Judge Lynch made a fine address, much enjoyed by all the lawyers present. He explained how his own children had once played with those who called Aunt Chloe mother. 'And,' he exclaimed, on the Sabbath Day, while my little ones went to the Catholic Sunday School, Aunt Chloe and her children were faithful attendants upon the Methodist Sunday School.' The jury was out all night. And while waiting for the verdict, the opposing attorney called Judge Lynch's attention to his speech: 'You were all right as to the Methodists. There are Methodists on that jury and they probably are pleased to learn that Aunt Chloe attends their church. But the men with Irish names are not Catholics but Orangemen. They would like to hang you, and you may depend upon it they will do all they can to hang your client.' This was, in a sense, correct. The Orangemen stood out for the highest crime possible. An illogical compromise verdict was finally reached. Aunt Chloe was made guilty of 'an assault with the intention to commit manslaughter'—that is, she was guilty of an intent to accomplish an unintended result. . . . But for her attorney's mistake of assuming the Orangemen to be Catholics, she would probably have been acquitted."

Official Program of the Eucharistic Congress of Montreal, September 7-11th, 1910.

The main object of the Work of Eucharistic Congresses which was inaugurated some 30 years ago is to promote the knowledge, love and service of our Lord Jesus Christ in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar, to assert His sovereign rights by solemn manifestations and to strive thereby to extend His social reign throughout the world. Hence it is that amongst the many Congresses that are being held everywhere, especially in our times, Eucharistic congresses are second to none in dignity and excellence. From the very outset, Eucharistic Congresses have had a most brilliant career and the results achieved so far surpassed the Founder's most sanguine anticipations. They have been successively held in the important cities of Lille (1881), Avignon (1882), Liege (1883), Friburg (1885), Toulouse (1886), Paris (1888), Antwerp (1890), Jerusalem (1893), Rheims (1894), Paris (1897), Brussels (1898), Lourdes (1899), Angers (1900), Namur (1902), Angoulême (1904), Rome (1905), Tournai (1906), Metz (1907), London (1908), Cologne (1909).

An international Eucharistic Congress is as a rule held in a city famed in history for some remarkable Eucharistic event, or of its importance and its religious character warrant unusual splendour and prolific results from its demonstrations in honour of the Blessed Eucharist. The privilege of the XXI. International Congress has fallen to the lot of Montreal, a city which no better choice could have been made. Montreal is the commercial, industrial and religious Metropolis of Canada, and owing to the number and significance of its educational edifices and the flourishing condition of its Catholic institutions it is justly styled the Rome of North America. We anticipate unparalleled success for the coming International Eucharistic Congress.

The functions may be divided into two distinct classes, namely, public manifestations and sectional meetings. The primary object of Montreal's Eucharistic Congress will be the public profession of Catholic Belief in the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Blessed Eucharist. Religious demonstrations will be held daily by the different sections of the city and they will be presided over by the most eminent members of the Hierarchy and by the Pope, Legate himself. The most solemn will be, doubtless, Midnight Mass in Notre Dame Church, the Pontifical Mass in open air at the foot of Mount Royal, the Holy Hour in which the clergy will take part in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the great procession at the close of the Congress and the grand illumination of the city.

The daily reunions at which papers on the Blessed Eucharist will be read may be classified thus: general meetings morning and evening; special meetings for the young, for ladies and the clergy every afternoon. Note orators, bishops, priests, and laymen will address the meetings. The most important reunions will unquestionably be the priests' meetings and general meeting every evening Notre Dame Church.

PROGRAM OF THE FUTURE CONGRESS.

Tuesday, September 6th, at 8 p. m.—Solemn Reception of the Cardinal Legate in Saint James' Cathedral.
Wednesday, September 7th, at 8 p. m.—Grand Civic Reception in honor of the Cardinal Legate.
Thursday, September 8th, at mid-night—Mass in Notre Dame Church—Holy Communion—for men only.
9 a. m.—Pontifical Mass at the Cathedral, for the Religious Communities.
10 a. m. to 12 a. m.—General Sectional Meetings (French and English) of the Congress.
2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Sectional Meetings, as in the morning.
2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Priests' Special Meeting, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.
2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Social meeting of the Catholic Montreal.
8 p. m.—Public in Notre Dame Church, speech by priests and laymen.
Friday, September 9
Pontifical Mass at Fletcher's Field, S and English by bishop.
10 a. m. to 12 a. m.—Sectional meetings, as 2:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.
On both days, clergymen will at ings.
4 p. m.—Solemn priests in the Our Sacrament. Solemn 8 p. m.—Reception of the Cardinal Legate, Archbishop, clergy.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Pontifical Church.
10 a. m.—Sectional meetings.
2:30 p. m.—Young men at 3:30 p. m.—Notre Dame.
8 p. m.—Our Dame Chire.
Every Day, and clergymen, o'clock and B Sacrament at Sunday, 8 p. m.—Pontifical 10 a. m.—Lay sermon by the churches of the city.
2 p. m.—Solemn Blessed Sacrament.

Book Review.

THE MONTH OF MARY. Frederick Pustet & Co., New York.
"The Month of Mary" is an English version of a popular little manual in German by Rev. Bonaventure Hammer, O. F. M. It contains short meditations, applications and prayers in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary for every day of the month of May, and is an excellent little book of devotional exercises for the said month. It is especially recommended to Children of Mary and members of Blessed Virgin Sodalties. Single copies 10 cents; per dozen copies 90 cents; per 100 copies \$8.00.
A SIMPLE COMMUNION BOOK. International Catholic Truth Society, 407 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, New York City.
The International Catholic Truth Society has received permission from the Catholic Truth Society of London to reprint in the United States a number of the latter's able and timely publications. The right of reproduction has been made use of to give to American readers a cheap, neat edition of the exquisite little brochure "The Simple Communion Book" by Mother Loyola of the Bar Convent, York. To those who are familiar with the writings of this distinguished authoress, her name is sufficient guarantee of the happy choice of materials and of the charming style that appeals more especially to children. The booklet is particularly welcome just now when so many thousands of our boys and girls are preparing for the "Great Day." Knowledge of the important act of receiving their First Holy Communion will be increased and devotion to Our Lord in the Holy Eucharist will be more profound if the children read these simple, loving pages during their Retreat preparatory for First Communion. Price 5 cents each, \$5.00 per hundred.

From the Dream of Gerontius.

"Softly and gently, nearly ransomed soul. In my most loving arms I now enfold thee. And, o'er the penal waters as they roll, I raise thee, and I lower thee, and hold thee. And carefully I dip thee in the lake...

Four Duties of Christian Parents.

We reproduce the following extracts from a Lenten pastoral of Archbishop Bourne of Westminster, Eng., on the Duties of Christian Parents: We earnestly beg of you, Christian fathers and mothers, to examine yourselves carefully and honestly as to the discharge of your duties to your children.

First, pray much for your children. No prayers will have greater power with God than those of fathers and mothers. Your own hearts will prompt you to pray, if only you bear in mind how much the welfare of your children depends on your intercession.

"Ask and you shall receive." Who can ask with better right than those whom God Himself has appointed to be the guardians of these little ones? Pray that you may love your children with a true unselfish love, and that you may know them better in order to guide them aright.

God alone Who made your children can show you how to train them individually, how to check the evil tendencies within them, how to be patient in spite of waywardness, and firm notwithstanding your affection.

Next, you must instruct them. You may read that you are not wise, that you have little time or aptitude for learning, that which you have to impart. Such pleas will not avail. There are simple fundamental truths which even the feeblest among you can impress upon the growing consciousness of your children.

God and can bid him raise his eyes to God and to recognize that all comes from His Maker, and that to Him are all worship and service due. She can tell him as none other can, of the Saviour, born of Mary, Who died upon the cross for him, and of the Church built by Mary's Son.

These words will develop in him a sense of dependence upon God, the responsibility of life, and of the essential need of truth and purity and honesty, and of the commandments of God which flow therefrom, that will be the surest safeguard of his life.

Do not leave this instruction entirely to others. Do your own part, for there is no other sure foundation for the more extended teaching that is to come afterwards.

But with this instruction example must be joined. Example of good life, example of peace and charity, of purity and sobriety, of economy and prudence. How easily may the little ones be scandalized and all teaching undone, if they see their parents negligent of the laws of God or of His Church.

No teaching will prevail against example which contradicts it. Great harm is wrought by parents who speak unparaphrasally in their children's ears, who lead vain and frivolous lives, who pay little attention to the practice of their own religion, who neglect their own duties as Catholics.

Children who have their eyes, and more their eyes, upon what they have pity upon their parents, and who are unable to perform their duty in proportion to what they hear to your duty which is so difficult to perform, and which is a duty in proportion to what they hear to your duty which is so difficult to perform, and which is a duty in proportion to what they hear to your duty which is so difficult to perform.

children's sake, do not shrink from this duty of correction. Love your children with all your hearts, treat them always with every kindness, but teach them to know and to love practically the Cross of Jesus Christ. Accustom them to simplicity in food and clothing and amusement consistent with your station in life, and teach them to love those poorer than themselves, and to give of their little means to succor those who are in want greater than their own.

Train them to be obedient and respectful to yourselves, to all those, who, like you, hold God's place in their regard. Never pass unnoticed or unapproved their want of charity to brothers or sisters, or the selfishness which shows itself in every child. Impress upon them the old, time-honored lesson of Catholic homes, forbidding them to indulge their appetites by eating between their ordinary meals. Let amusement have its due place in their lives, but never let them forget that duty must ever come first.

By these and such-like practices will you make Christian children to be solidly Christian men and women hereafter. It will cost you something to see for a moment sadness on a face which you long to see always bright; but the sadness will pass and the good effect will remain. The years will pass, and you will be gathered to your rest, but your children will look back upon those days of childhood and bless the father and mother who, when their minds and hearts were so easily turned to good or evil, had the love and courage to impress upon them habits of Christian fortitude and of self-restraint.

The training in the home whereof parents alone can be the true instruments, is the germ of real Christian life in the future. And the thought of that life growing into the likeness of Jesus Christ under the fostering care of Catholic fathers and mothers reminds us of the great truth, so earnestly inculcated by our Holy Father, that the remedy for the terrible evils of the day is, to be found in the Most Blessed Sacrament, "the life and food of our souls."

Many a parent looks out with anxious eyes upon the world of sin into which children have to pass, often at an early age, with character still unformed and weak, and is full of dread at the dangers which must be faced. No protection is so great as a due appreciation and a frequent reception of the Blessed Sacrament. It was this Divine Presence in their hearts which armed the early Christians against the seductions of all the vices that surrounded them, and strengthened them even unto martyrdom.

This same Divine Presence will be a bulwark to the young generation of Christians growing up in our midst, and will make them strong to face that martyrdom of sight and hearing, of will and imagination—a martyrdom more deadly in destruction than any other that we can conceive—which is forced upon them by the conditions in which so many of them have to live and toil.

An Attractive Dining Room. The dining room and the living room should be the most attractive rooms in the house, being as bright and cheerful as it is possible to make them. It is in these rooms that the real family life is found, where the members congregate and enjoy each other's society.

A beautiful color scheme for a dining room with northern exposure could be carried out in the yellow shades, as these tones reflect more light than any other color. A plain or mottled brown rug or one with a mixture of brown with rose, old blue or green, a wall covering in dull yellow, figured or striped in self tones, and hangings of cream net and yellow silk would be effective.

If preferred the outer curtains could be of madras in a cream ground with figures in the carpet colors. With very dark brown or black woodwork, light fixtures and ornaments of brass and mission furniture, the effect would be very pleasing.

His Maiden Speech. Sir Gilbert Parker has given a most amusing account of his maiden speech in the House of Commons. He says: "I had been waiting the opportunity for two days to speak on the Budget, but when the instant came, although the House was more than half empty, I would gladly have run away. I have been under fire more than once in my life, but I never experienced anything like that;—I was deeply anxious to say certain things, but my throat got dry, my sight got dim, and my senses got confused."

Then some on the opposite side made interruptions, not wholly unfriendly, and that threw me off. Next morning the newspapers treated me in a friendly way, although I believe one of the most important of the Opposition papers said I was a great disappointment.

The most noticeable feature about his second speech was the fact that he was called to order by the Chairman of Committee five times, and then sat down on his hat!

Following the Church. The wisdom of the Church in requiring the publication of the banns of matrimony is coming to be generally recognized by the civil authorities. Judges are frequently heard to applaud ecclesiastical legislation on this point, declaring that hasty and clandestine marriages account for a large percentage of divorces in this country.

A law was recently enacted by the Legislature of Rhode Island making marriage licenses obtained in the State inoperative until five days after the date of issue. "The best preventive of marital infelicity," remarks the Boston Herald in an editorial dealing with this enactment, "is not to make divorces more difficult, but to render marriage a more serious and more deliberate undertaking."

The Ave Maria. Mrs. X (quarrelling)—And what would you be now if it hadn't been for my money? Mr. X (calmly)—A bachelor, my dear.

"I want a few colored illustrations of beets and tomatoes." "Life size?" inquired the artist. "Catalogue size," replied the seedsmen, with a significant smile.

Nellie—Is that fellow of yours ever going to get up the courage to propose? Belle—I guess not—he's like an hour-glass.

Nellie—An hour-glass? Belle—Yes—the more time he gets, less sand he has.

A gentleman boarded the Karori car at Kelburne avenue. Recognizing a friend on one of the seats, he nodded pleasantly, and then said: "Well, what do you think of the weather?" "Oh, horrible!" was the reply. "And how is your wife to-day?" "She's just about the same, thank you!"

to-day are the men and women of the future. In other words, the contending parties of the future will not be Anglicanism and Nonconformity, but Catholicism and Secularism. The bulwark that Protestantism has attempted to set up against the tide of irreligion is being swept aside. The only hope for the workingman here and hereafter lies in the Catholic Church.—Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., in the Re-Union Magazine.

Halley's Comet.

The Georgetown College Observatory has issued a convenient table for those who would view Halley's comet with the naked eye. While primarily intended for Washingtonians, the table, with slight modifications, will be serviceable for persons in the Eastern States. Sunrise and cometrise are given first, and the directions where and when to look for the comet:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Time. Sun rises, Comet rises. April 24, 5:22 A.M., 3:24 A.M. April 25, 5:17 A.M., 3:08 A.M. May 2, 5:11 A.M., 2:55 A.M. May 6, 5:07 A.M., 2:46 A.M. May 10, 5:02 A.M., 2:44 A.M. May 12, 5:00 A.M., 2:45 A.M. May 14, 4:58 A.M., 3:00 A.M. May 16, 4:56 A.M., 3:28 A.M.

To see the comet, the sky should be sufficiently dark. This will not be the case later than an hour before sunrise, and with the present brightness of the comet, it will be safer to allow an hour and a half. After the comet has once been found, it can be seen in a brighter sky.

Moreover, the comet should be fairly above the horizon, say five or six degrees. This is about the apparent height of the top of a three-story house, seen from a block away, on reasonably level ground, of course. The comet reaches this height above the true horizon half an hour after it has risen. One's natural horizon is apt to be somewhat higher than the true horizon.

Hence, one should look for the comet not earlier than half an hour after comet-rise and not later than an hour before sunrise, but better, an hour and a half.

The comet will be visible in the morning until the middle of May, but at an earlier hour, as the sun is rising earlier. One can figure out when to look by the table given above.

During April, at the time the comet rises, it will be some ten degrees north of east. Half an hour later it will be 5 degrees north of east, and an hour later, nearly due east. During the first half of May it rises farther north, approaching the point where the sun rises. It can be seen from any point from which there is a view of the east, if the house tops, etc., do not cut out the lower sky.

On May 17, 18 and 19 the comet will be too nearly in line with the sun to be seen, unless it should be unexpectedly brilliant. From then on it will be visible in the west in the evening as soon as it grows dark enough. On May 20 it sets two hours after the sun, and later every night; so it can be seen well then at a convenient hour.

Tommy's Mother—Why aren't you a good boy, like Willie B Jones? Tommy—Huh! It's easy enough for him to be good; he's sick most of the time. The Convrasser—Is the head of the house? Mr. Weak—Sh! speak low; I'm the head of the house.

TENDERS!

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the first of May for the purchase of his farm at Lower South River, Antigonish Co. It consists of 100 acres of good land, well wooded and watered and good building thereon. WILLIAM W. CHISHOLM, Box 10, St. Andrews, Ant. Co. N.S.

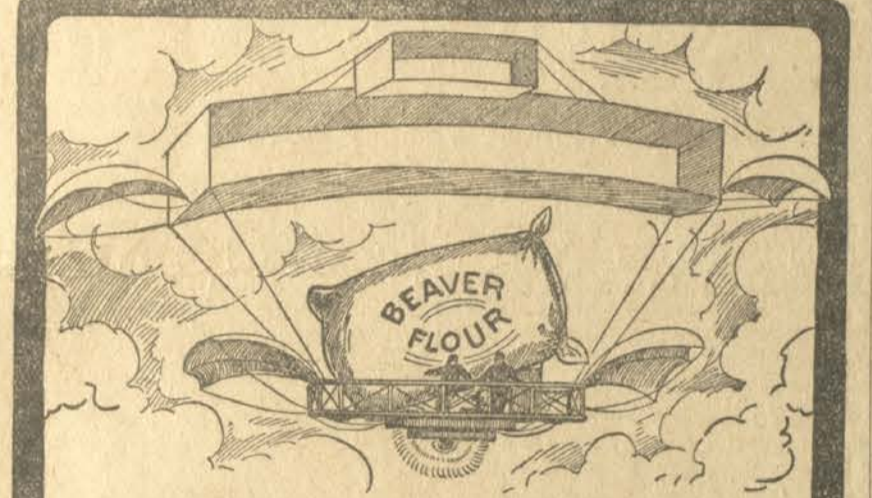


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BEAVER FLOUR contains the famous bread-making qualities of Manitoba wheat—with the pastry-making virtues of Ontario wheat. It makes the "big" loaf—and the light, tasty, delicious Cakes and Pies. Use BEAVER FLOUR for all your baking. DEALERS—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. The T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont.

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is, undoubtedly, the greatest and most reliable Spreader manufactured. Years and years it has given complete satisfaction to farmers in every part of the country. Sold under a positive guarantee. Made by THE WILKINSON PLOW CO. LTD., of Toronto. We are the agents in Nova Scotia, and will be pleased to give you any information.

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Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. 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 subscriber offers for sale, on easy terms, the valuable and conveniently situated farm on which she resides, containing 100 acres, a large portion under excellent cultivation. Thereon is a good dwelling house, barns and outbuildings, convenient to Church, Schools, Railway station, Post and Telephone offices. Possession given immediately. MRS JOHN CHISHOLM (Dow). Lower South River, March 24, 1910.

Land for Sale. A lot of land containing 50 acres, 5 miles from Antigonish, on the Old Gulf Road. This lot has the best soil and water, and is well adapted for further 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 I was laid up for seven months, so that I could not go out of the house. Dropsy set in, and my stomach swelled so that I was six inches larger than my usual size, had two doctors in attendance, but I grew worse and they were going to tap me — my friends despaired of my life. At this time I was recommended to use Gates' Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup No. 1.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS. Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending home steader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five 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 alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres, extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights cannot obtain a second homestead.

BACK ON THE PEDESTAL.

Sibyl North peeped in the door of her father's private office, and seeing that the gentleman deeply engrossed with a stack of papers, closed the door softly, slipped up behind him, placed her arm around his neck and gave him a resounding kiss, which brought him back with a start from some coal mines in Pennsylvania to his office in New York, and his unexpectant daughter.

knocked about the world a good deal, and I believe he knew something about every rock and bird and tree, and every blade of grass, every grain of sand and every flower within miles of that place. And, daddy, he was so good to me. After that day we became quite good friends, and every morning he would bring me wild flowers wet with dew, and every evening he would sing for me out under the big trees, and, oh, I was so happy!

seemed to question your life, but no one knew your history as I do. Now, you have your answer." He was silent for some time, studying the sand at his feet, and watching the tiny waves come in and break on the shore. At last he spoke, and his voice was very low and tender, as he said:

His New Year's Invitation. A young man who had got into the habit of spending all his evenings away from home, was asked by his father if he had any engagement for New Year's evening. The young man had nothing in particular.

The new Crusched prepared with G. Merely to look at it different it is; Crushed C grains, totally free of chaff or skin while ground coffee has the appearance of being mashed; large and small grains with chaff or skin mixed together.

Established RED COF. ORDER A TIN IN TIM. The chief factor in education is the systematic teaching of morals. No Catholic parent can afford to send his children to schools in which morals are not taught.

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OFFICIAL.

Sede vacante - The clergy of the diocese shall recite in the Mass of the day the prayer: Deus qui corda fidelium, etc., with its secret and post communion, that God may deign to bless this See with a worthy Bishop. The laity should also join in these prayers.

H. P. MACPHERSON, Administrator, Antigonish, N. S.

The Late Bishop Cameron.

"He leaves behind him, freed from grief and tears, Far worthier things than tears."

When I had the privilege of being with him, he had charge of the parish of Arichat, and was frequently in the pulpit. He was not an orator, but was easily one of the few great preachers I ever heard. His saintly look was a sermon in itself. There was something in Bishop Cameron's presence which inspired peculiar awe. One seemed to see the mortal and immortal parts of him. In his pulpit efforts he always dwelt with fondness on God's immeasurable love for men. Here, more than anywhere else, he exhibited without reserve his own true heart and great charity. But he never omitted to drive home the other truth, namely, that if we would earn God's love, we must satisfy His justice. It was on this phase that his singular power came out. His earnestness was tremendous; and his voice would wake the dead. For him there was no compromise with the world - no truckling to the convenience of modern thought. Convinced himself of the Truth, he preached it with ringing sincerity; he preached Christ crucified; he preached the inexorable law, plain, pointed, and puissant. Still, he was sufficiently human not to be a fanatical puritan.

I never saw another man who was so permanently regular in his habits. He ate sparingly of the very plainest food, and at the same minute every day. He rose at 5.30 a. m., and retired at 9.30 p. m., summer and winter. If a royal prince was spending the evening with him, just when the minute hand of the clock pointed to half-past nine, the Bishop would announce that "it was bedtime." He used to visit the Convent (the only place he did visit) at 4 p. m. every day. Coming home from the Academy on school days, if I met the Bishop going to the Convent, I always knew my time was right. And he scheduled his stay there. Every visit was the same precise length. He took no exercise in those years, except an occasional ride on horse-back of which he was very fond. It was work, work, work - reading, writing, thinking, praying, never resting.

Probably the most conspicuous quality in Bishop Cameron's life was his remarkable decision of character. This quality manifested itself in his early manhood. When Bishop Fraser spoke to his father about sending him to Rome, the father as a matter of course, discussed the subject with the son, saying: "If you go to Rome, no matter how long you remain there, I shall supply you with all the funds you require. Or, if you prefer it, you can go to any other college, in this or any other country, and study what you like, and I shall pay your way from start to finish." With that decisive emphasis which marked all his important utterances, the young son replied: "I shall go to Rome, or nowhere!"

The majority of good white men smoke. Students are particularly liable to fall into that habit. Bishop Cameron, in early life, got into the way of taking a smoke; but never allowed the habit to take such a hold of him that he could not drop it at his pleasure. The first winter I was with him I remember him putting away the pipe on Ash Wednesday, and not producing it again till after Lent. If he found that he smoked on any one day five minutes more than usual, he immediately discarded the pipe for a week or month, to assert his mastery of the habit.

The strength of his convictions was enormous. He was never daunted. On all open questions he held an open, independent, mind. No man could listen with more care and kindness to the respectful statement of a case; no man could take greater pains to see and search all sides of a subject. But when he had rendered his findings, or there was a question of principal involved, Luchin himself was never more resolute or unbending. You could about as much chance of changing the Gulf Stream as His Lordship's mind once he had declared it officially. There are, in all countries, some happy mortals who think that they are wiser than Solomon, and better rulers than the Lord. These celebrities at ways got wrecked when they ran up against Bishop Cameron. He obeyed himself, all legitimate authority; and enforced it without disguise, when the need arose.

I am not attempting a eulogy of Bishop Cameron. He was too big a man to be praised by a little man. His works and his life are his best praise, but this is neither the time nor place to publish or appraise them. I do hope, however, that some competent hand will, in the coming years, put into enduring record, for the benefit of posterity, what this illustrious Bishop did and was. The present generation shall have passed away before the country knows what it owes him. Only old history can do him moral justice. In the meantime, I have no fear of asserting that he has left behind him - not a nobler life in Canada.

That he was a distinguished personality all who ever saw him know; that he was a foremost citizen of the whole country admits; that he was an eminent scholar the archives of the Vatican will attest; that he was a great Bishop the confidence reposed in him by his Church, from centre to circumference, is the best evidence; that he was a prudent and successful administrator the happy state of his diocese now; that he was a force in our education is proclaimed by St. F. X. College, and numerous other schools of which he was the chief patron; but the high, priceless, and effulgent features of his being were his perfect faith, his pure piety, and his holy zeal in the sacred ministry. Fame of earth or praise of men, he neither wished nor worked for. Let us thank God for the light of such a life.

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Our London Letter.

LONDON, April 14th, 1910.

We have heard a great deal about the spacious days of other Monarchs, but when the history of our own times comes to be written by posterity, those who read it may well wonder how we managed to cram into the days of Edward VII. all the plots and counter plots, all the squabbles, jealousies, scandals, and political excitements which are served up daily with our morning newspaper. The town is seething with partisans of one kind or another. The only difficulty is that in this particular week there are so many causes that they are apt to get mixed. Persons who take an intelligent interest in affairs outside the small piece of land upon which they dwell are apt to wax indignant, in company with Lord Curzon, who has raised in Parliament the question of the extraordinary action of the British Government in evacuating 70,000 miles of territory, hauling down the flag, and withdrawing the garrison in Samolind, without so much as giving any elector or any member of the legislature an opportunity to utter a word of remonstrance, let alone discussing the matter from the Imperial point of view. Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Press, says: "We are so busy demolishing the Constitution that we have no time to notice the disruption of a not altogether insignificant part of the Empire. It is this indifference to outside things that means so much to the populations which have fallen under our influence in distant parts of the world though they appear so trifling at home, that it makes one shudder to think what harm an intelligent democracy is capable of accomplishing should the reins of power be ever transferred entirely to such a body."

Then the political situation has been complicated by the extraordinary confession of Sir Robert Anderson, who declares himself, while in a position of trust, where much information passed through his hands, to have used such information for the concoction of the series of articles which appeared in the Times under the heading "Parnellism and Crime," and led to the famous Commission, the Tigt forgeries, etc. Here is a matter which requires several private questions on the part of Irish members, who are demanding that an enquiry be instituted, and that Sir Robert be deprived of certain of his emoluments as a retired civil servant, since he betrayed his trust during that service.

Further political tangle comes from the clever tactics of Mr. O'Brien, who manoeuvred Lloyd George into a difficult corner where he cannot escape without giving away to the country his peculiar methods of diplomacy or openly denying and repudiating the promises he has given to both Irish leaders. A very full House is expected to-night when Mr. O'Brien proposes to confront the Chancellor before the assembly, as a reply to that gentleman's written denial of his interviews with O'Brien. No one can say that this is not straightforward dealing, but few, also, will be surprised to see Lloyd George haul down his flag, since it is not the first time that Ministers, after strenuous denial of their own words, have had to confess that "they knew not what they were saying, or what they were dreaming then" - the "then" being ambiguous enough to satisfy both sides.

The trust controversy, which is beginning to die away, is centred on the Roosevelt incident. It has been revived somewhat by a very nasty communication from the Times correspondent in Vienna who throws out the hint that the impasse in negotiations was a result of old enmities between the Spanish Cardinal, Merry del Val, and the Colonel of Roughriders in the Cuban war. This of course we can treat with contempt, but certain other statements made by the correspondent, who no doubt shares the nationality of the Paris correspondent of the same journal, deserve to be challenged. Speaking of the Methodist body as the only proselytizing body in the Eternal City, he declares that on several occasions the British Chaplain has dissuaded Roman Catholic priests from entering the Anglican Commission, "advising them rather to seek to remedy abuses in their own Church than enter one of which he felt they could hardly hope to understand the spirit of assimilate the atmosphere." The veiled hatred, and insolence of that last remark is only too apparent, although we are at one with the writer when he says Catholics could "hardly hope to understand its spirit or assimilate its atmosphere!" He then goes on to justify the irony practised on the poorest Italians by these Methodists in another bitter piece of libel, saying they are "shrewd enough to employ against the Church of Rome means not unlike those it has itself employed on occasions in its proselytizing work." Finally, another piece of truth gleams out in the sentence "not one in a thousand of these so-called conversions springs from any deep religious conviction." No, the money of the Protestant proselytiser, and the good things of this world, are the only method by which he can secure even an apparent conversion to his doctrines!

The Catholics of Liverpool may well be content with the report of the Commissioner recently appointed to enquire into the religious riots in that city, since their honour is entirely vindicated and their cause has won. Mr. Ashton commences by exonerating the police from all the imputations cast upon them by the Wise mob, and praises their conduct as tactful and humane. He then goes on to say he scarcely thinks Mr. Wise realizes the force of the language he uses, or its effects upon his followers, and certainly it must be attributed to the serious outbreaks of religious warfare in the district. The Catholics are perfectly entitled, says the Commissioner, to hold Wise responsible for the statements he makes in public places, which have aroused in them a deep hostility towards him. Mr. Ashton thinks the Liverpool police should be given executive powers in dealing with processions, and concludes by declaring "that the so-called altars erected in the towns occupied

by Catholics, and the processions themselves from Catholic churches, were neither of them illegal, though the Wise following attempted to prove that it was these breaches of the law which caused them to make still larger breaches. It remains to be seen what the result of this report will be. A Government commissioner has publicly declared that Catholic processions are not illegal, so it is not apparent how any authority can attempt to stop those which form a portion of the Consecration rite of our Cathedral, or any other Catholic procession, for that matter. The only recommendation the report contains is one which appears to apply only to Liverpool, since Mr. Ashton does not suggest that the police force as a whole, should be given discretionary powers in regard to public processions, although it would be difficult to grant such powers merely in local instances. The outcome will probably be a Government Bill dealing with the whole question of outdoor processions, and then Catholics must be on their guard to defend their liberties. There is one consolation, however, the hands of the present Government are already as full as they will hold, therefore the consideration of such a question is likely to be delayed for some time, within which period anything may happen, not excepting a General Election.

At a recent meeting of the Catholic Federation in the North of London, held for the purpose of increasing its membership, and breaking down some of the false notions which still obscure some people's minds with regard to it, Mr. Lister Drummond, the well known Catholic barrister whose name is identified with very good work of the faith, and who is a fine specimen of that Northern race who bring unswerving fidelity and singleness of purpose to all their undertakings, gave some amusing instances of the difficulties with which the Federation has to contend in its work of banding Catholics together. The very day it was first started, said Mr. Lister Drummond, he received a letter from a friend, who might be described as a "rabid Tory," and who entreated him not to join the Federation, which was described as nothing but a Nationalist Propaganda. The same post brought him another letter from an Irish Nationalist begging him not to identify himself with that "mere branch of the Primrose League" - the Federation!

Following closely on the news of the reception of an Anglican Curate into the Church at Hackney, the report of a notable conversion comes from Scotland, where the Rev. J. R. Cormack, Rector of St. Clements Church (Episcopal), Aberdeen, has made his profession of faith to the Rev. F. R. Pirrie of Blair's College. Naturally the departure of this well known clergyman has caused quite a stir in the Granite City, where he was well known and presided over a large congregation.

Arrangements are almost completed for the Annual Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society, which meets this year at Leith. The Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh will preside, and on the opening day of the week-end Session, May 14th, the Lord Provost will hold a reception of the Bishops, Clergy and Delegates. Several very interesting papers figure on the programme, amongst them being such subjects as "The Culture of Catholicism" treated by Dr. Cullen; Higher Education; Science; Work and Wages; Temperance; and The Catholic Home, all in able hands. A very fine gathering is expected this year, and preparations for accommodation are already being made by Catholic Societies.

Father McOlynagh, the gallant Rector of the storm-tossed Parish of the Island of Egg, who spends his holiday in pleading through the Southland and Lowlands for the needs of his little flock, who face death daily in the hard toil of the deep, has determined to start his Church without more ado. He only needs a modest £300 for his little Church, and having at last secured £200 of that sum, he has ordered bricks for the building, and these are to be landed load by load upon the shore, as weather permits, for there is no pier or roadstead in this lonely isle of the far Hebrides.

A new Church and school combined has just been opened at Bothwell, where it had become an absolute necessity owing to the immense spread of the Catholic population. An interesting migration will shortly take place from the East-end portion of London, to Greenock, and is likely to result in a large influx of Catholics. A big manufactory is removing its works to the Clyde, and large numbers of its employees are Scottish Catholics who settled in Woolwich some years ago and now return, with their employers, to their native land, though not without some regrets for the fine Catholic parish, with its church, schools, and hall, which they did so much to raise and support during their years of exile.

A new and very useful campaign has been enthusiastically started by several leading Colonials in London. The Hon. Dan O'Connell, Mr. Mulloy, and Mr. P. J. Hannan, all hailing from different parts of the Empire, are its pioneers, and its object is to educate the people of this country in their responsibilities, and the ties which bind the British Empire together. It is in fact a school in which to "learn to think Imperially" irrespective of all or any political creeds. For this purpose halls have been hired in various parts of London, and lectures to crowded audiences are being given nightly. Sir Gilbert Parker struck the same theme the other night in his fine discourse at the Whitehall Rooms on the "New Empire," when he touched upon the attitude of various Colonies towards the Motherland and dilated on the all importance of a British Press service in bringing the various peoples of the Empire in closer union. The campaign just opened has already roused great interest on all hands, and crowds line up outside the halls where aid is to be given. The principal points emphasized at the various meetings are: Preference and Imperial Naval defence. CATHOLICS

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

The Footwear that Gives comfort in warm weather
INVICTUS
No shoes are as comfortable as those made of tan leather. But a tan shoe should be well made. An ungraceful or ugly line will spoil the looks of a colored shoe. Every care should be taken in selecting the right kind of tan leather. It should be uniform in color and thickness and the color should never vary.
Invictus Colored Shoes
are well made. Every line is handsome and artistic. Every piece of leather that goes into them is carefully selected and uniform in color and thickness. For hot weather the most comfortable shoes are Invictus tan oxfords. They keep your feet dry, cool and comfortable on the warmest summer days, and prevent them from perspiring. They never bind your ankles. And Invictus tan oxfords never sag at the sides.
A. KIRK & COMPANY

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.
DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES, BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER, etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. PLANS AND SKETCHES PREPARED AT MODERATE PRICES
Address all correspondence to R. H. McDONALD Manager ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

The Royal Bank of Canada
Capital Authorized \$10,000,000
Paid-Up \$5,000,000
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Savings' Accounts
may be opened and operated through the mails for individual, or, if desired, joint account of husband and wife, or with others. Interest paid or added to the accounts half yearly.
Bank Money Orders issued, payable in Canada or the United States.
Antigonish Branch J. P. BLAGDON, Manager

Farm for Sale 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 hay. Buildings in good repair. About three miles from Tova and five minutes' walk from Railway Station. For terms or further information, apply to W. L. McADAM, 470 St. J. St., N.
The valuable and well known farm situated at Beach Hill road, about 1/2 mile from the town of Antigonish. It consists of 200 acres, 80 of which is in good state of cultivation, and 120 in pasture. It is fertile land, and is well wooded. Soil is a fertile loam. Farm cut annually fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x 36, 6 x 8 x 3. Pasture is well watered; well house and well at barn, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. L. McADAM, Beach Hill, Antigonish.

General News.

Montreal bars are to be closed on Sunday nights at 7 p. m. and on ordinary nights at 10 p. m.

The lives of eighteen miners were sacrificed in a tremendous explosion in the Toughighney and Ohio Coal Companies mine at Amsterdam, Ohio, Thursday night.

At Havana, Cuba, on Tuesday, demonstrations were returned against General Escobar Estenoz, the negro leader, and 23 other prisoners, charging them with inciting rebellion and instigating anti-white violence.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, Canadian Minister of France, was presented with a strong testimonial of the high regard in which he is held on Tuesday night.

The Nova Scotia legislature prorogued Friday. Two of the most notable acts were passed through their final stage on the last day.

The Rev. M. F. Fallon, a Canadian recently fulfilling the duties of pastor at Buffalo, and formerly an active ecclesiastic at Ottawa, was consecrated Bishop of London, Ontario, on Monday.

The Committee appointed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament to inquire into the conditions of the lobster industry in the Maritime Provinces on Monday presented its report.

Samuel Langhorne Clements, the noted American humorist who wrote under the pen name of Mark Twain, died at his home at Redding, Conn., last Thursday evening.

Hon. Mr. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, is rather seriously sick. On Tuesday he was removed to the Victoria General Hospital.

The members and officials of the United Mine Workers Association in this Province are not admitting that they have lost in the strikes which have prevailed at the Dominion Coal Company's collieries, at Inverness and Springhill.

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Eucharistic Congress Stamps.

MONTREAL, 25th April 1910. Owing to the fact that many have asked for information about the Congress Stamps and the dailies have taken the matter up, we deem it our duty to declare officially that the issue of these stamps is a purely private undertaking and that the General Committee has absolutely nothing to do with it.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The Marquise d'Oyley.

The Marquise d'Oyley, Annie Alexis Macdonald of the Keppoch branch of the Macdonalds, died at her home in Paris on the 16th of last month. She was born in Baltimore 68 years ago and married John Marquis d'Oyley.

Born in Baltimore of a well-known and highly respected family, in the brilliant days of the Empire, she linked her fate with John, Marquis d'Oyley, the famous Dr. Evans, and became at once a personality in the French Capital.

Those, and they can only be numbered by thousands, who have at one time or another met the Marquis d'Oyley will join us in heartfelt sympathy in this hour of his bereavement.

Among the Advertisers.

Carload of wagons just received by T. J. Bonner. Fertilizer, all kinds, 6 months' credit, at Bonner's. Finest quality of molasses at C. B. Whidden & Son's.

Wanted, a girl to do general household work. Apply to E. Haley. Wanted to rent, Remington typewriter. Apply at this office.

Pictures.—We mail to any part of Canada or United States pictures of the late Bishop Cameron, the funeral cortege, or lying-in-state in St. Ninian's Cathedral. Pictures are the artist's best work. Price 50c; mailing free. T. J. Bonner.

Acknowledgments.

- Alan A McDonald, I S River \$ 1 00
Win Parrott, Antigonish 2 00
Alan R McDonald, Gills Lake 1 00
John D Chisholm, Londonbury 1 00
John D Fraser, South Westmouth 1 00
Duncan McMeater, Glendale 1 00
W H Forbes, Dawson 2 00
Lizzie Cumming, U S River 1 00
Angus McDonald, Truro 1 00
Mrs Jas McCormack, Bello Bay Cross 1 00
Thomas Gorman, St Timothee 1 00
Miss Wand Murray, Woods Islands 3 00
J A McLean, Nova Scotia 1 00
J E Campbell, St Peters 1 00
Colin McKenzie, Sydney 1 00
Louis Belcourt, Lennox 3 00
Donald McDonald, Antigonish 3 00
Thos Brophy, Brophy 1 00
Christopher McDonald, Harbor N Side 1 00
D Chisholm, Pomquet River 1 00
Hector McDonald, London 1 00
John Chisholm, Briley Brook 51

Obituary.

Of the old men whose recent demise has plunged our town in general grief, few were better or more favorably known in Eastern Nova Scotia than Alexander McDonald (The Big Painter), whose death on the 12th inst. has already been briefly noticed in our columns.

DIED

At West Montreal Station, on April 23rd, conjoined by all the rites of Holy Church, ANGUS MCKENZIE, aged 81 years, leaving a mother, two sisters and one brother to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace!

At Truro, on Monday, 23rd inst., MICHAEL H. POTTIPAS, Esq., aged seventy-two years, Mr. Pottipas, or "Michael Link" as he was generally called, was a good, worthy, a good husband and father, and a good citizen. May his soul rest in peace!

At James River, on April 23rd, 1910 ARCHIBALD McDONALD, blacksmith, in the 73rd year of his age, leaving a widow, three sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a good, loving and patient father, his remains were followed by a large concourse of friends, and laid to rest in St. Joseph's cemetery after Requiem High Mass. May he rest in peace!

At Broad Cove Banks, Inverness County, on Sunday, the 24th day of April, 1910, relict of the late LAURENCE McDONALD, B.A., in the 36th year of her age. She was ill and suffering for three years, during which she never uttered a complaint, except the terrible she thought she was to others. She lived and died peacefully. May her soul rest in peace!

At North Cambridge, Mass., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Carleton, on April 22nd, after an attack of pneumonia, from which she suffered but five days, Mrs. EVANGELINE MONAGHAN, formerly of Antigonish, in her 63rd year. The remains reached here on Tuesday, and interment was at St. Ninian's cemetery on the same day. May she rest in peace!

At Wakefield, Mass., on April 22nd DANIEL MACHANE, of pneumonia, after a short illness. Deceased was a son of the late Allan Mac Adam of Briley Brook, Ant., and was aged 87 years. Forty years ago he left Antigonish, since when he has been well and favorably known among the stone and granite workers of New Brunswick and New England, having superintended many large public buildings. His funeral, on the 15th inst., was from St. Joseph's Church, and was largely attended. R. I. P.

SPECIALS AT THE Big Grocery

English Harness Oil, bottle 20c
Cheese Rennet, bottle 15c
Condition Powders—Horses and Cattle 25c
Condition Powders—Hens 25c
Axle Oil, patent oil 25c
Gasoline Cylinder Oil—highest grade in gallon cans and bulk
Dust Base for sweeping floors
Best floor and furniture polish
Walrus Broom Oil—makes any old broom completely waterproof or money refunded
Rock Salt, Oil Cake and Linseed Meal
Nothing you could possibly want in Groceries but we have—Quality the best and prices the lowest

Bonner's Emporium Garden Seeds

A full line of Garden Seeds, best quality and all new stock, in packages and in bulk. Always in stock a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. Every article guaranteed or money refunded. You need not send to Toronto for Groceries if you make a \$2.50 order you can do as well at Graham's, for strictly cash.

On Friday, April 22nd, JOHN SOMERS, of Grosvenor in the parish of Mulgrave, died at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax. Mr. Somers was a man of splendid physique, but when his last illness came, he drooped in a few months. He was buried in the cemetery of Grosvenor by Rev. Laffin and Placide. Mr. Somers was fifty-eight years and six months old. He was the real type of a Catholic gentleman. His bereaved children, as well as his relatives and connections, have the sympathy of all who know and admired him. May his soul rest in peace!

At her home, at Antigonish, on the 16th inst., SARAH, relict of the late MICHAEL DWYER, at the advanced age of 70 years. In life she was a devout Christian, an affectionate mother, and was kind and charitable to all. Only three of a large family survive her—Miss Catherine, of Boston, Mrs. Jones, of Ipswich, Mass., who was present at her death, and John, of this town. After Requiem High Mass by Rev. M. A. McAdam, Rector of the Cathedral, her remains, attended by a large concourse of people to the church, were laid beside those of her husband. May she rest in peace!

At McElnnora's Brook, Inv. Co. on Wednesday, April 13th, 1910, Miss JESSIE BEATON, relict of the late Ronald Beaton, Esq. in the 14th year of her age. Throughout her life she had been a most devout and loyal member of the Catholic Church. She was strengthened and consoled by the last rites of the Holy Mother Church. She was of a kind and charitable disposition. Of a family of nine, six survive her, four sons and two daughters. The funeral took place on Friday, the 16th inst., at St. Mary's cemetery, Mabou. The large concourse of people that attended the funeral testified to the esteem in which she was held. May her soul rest in peace!

LOT FOR SALE

Offers in writing will be received up to and including April 30th, 1910, by the undersigned for the purchase of the lot of land 60 x 112 feet, facing College St., Town of Antigonish, situated in rear of lot occupied by subscriber. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HORSES FOR SALE

The standard bred stallion Simon W, race record 2:23 1/2. 1 Mare, 7 years old 1 Mare, 5 years old. 1 Mare, 4 years old. SOMERS & CO., Antigonish

AGENTS WANTED.

We want agents to handle the Acme Steel Ladder in every town, city or village in the Dominion of Canada. A perfect ladder for the best seller on the market today. You can, with horse and rider, make \$5.00 to \$10.00 per day by calling on the property owners and selling the Acme Steel Ladder. The Acme Steel Ladder affords protection from fire to a greater degree than any other ladder. It is made and sold in one foot lengths, which can be fastened in such a way as to make a perfectly rigid ladder of any length you require. It can be moved anywhere on the roof or over the top or side of a building. It is made of steel like a der, it is impossible to do this. A very simple lock on the Acme, which is fully protected by patents, makes it a perfectly rigid ladder when put to other.

The Acme Steel Ladder Co., Sussex, New Brunswick.

THOMAS SOMERS Local Agent, Antigonish, N. S.

WANTED CASH

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

Mace Illivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

Albert - Thomas Phosphate.

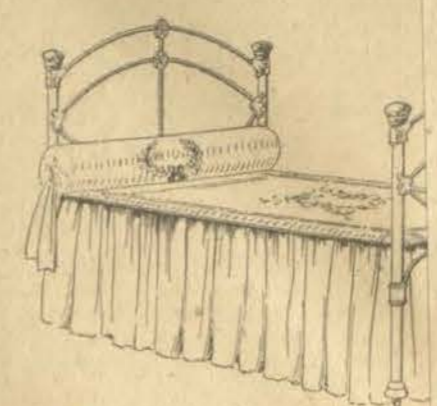
Just received, one carload of the genuine Albert - Thomas Phosphate For sale low. T. J. SEARS, Antigonish

Views of Funeral Ceremonies

Excellent views of the late Bishop Cameron's Funeral Altar, showing remains lying in state in Cathedral. Were taken by PHOTOGRAPHER C. W. KELLY, SYDNEY, N. S.

Chisholm, S Furniture and H

We carry the largest and most complete house furnishings in Eastern Nova Scotia. 170 feet devoted to this department load of which was received this week.



Dining room furniture in side leather seat and other dining chairs, commodes and combination sets, centre tables, lounges, couches and chairs. Brussels tapestry, wool linoleum and floor oil cloths. Brass and stair carpets. Curtains, curtain window shades.

Crockery Ware

Last but not least. We have department in Town. Tea sets, \$2.25, \$2.75. Dinner sets, 97 pieces \$5.95, \$6.75, \$7.50 and up to \$17.50 and 10 pieces, \$1.95, \$2.25; with house.

WEST END W

THE CANADIAN OF COM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO B. E. WALKER, President Pa ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Re

BANK MONEY

These Orders are payable at par at every (except in the Yukon) and at the principal bank negotiable at \$4.93 to the £ sterling in Great Britain. They form an excellent method of remittance and at most cost, and may be obtained without any charge.

OUR FOURTH CAR LOAN

HERE WE ARE AGAIN with another CREAM SEPARATORS, the machine wear a life time, backed up by the There are other makes of separators but the good as the TUBULAR, but here is a product that has the best of both worlds. De Laval, in Pictou County, in an official competition under Dominion Government expert.

THOMAS SOMERS, An



Tenders for Dredging

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Maritime Provinces" will be received until Wednesday, May 4, 1910, at 5 p. m. for dredging required at the following places in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick: Annapolis, Big Lorneville, Cribbins Point, Digby, L'Annapolis, Lunenburg, -shannon, Point de la Croix, Yarmouth, West Unbilla, Buxtonville, Caraquet, Campbellton, Dalhousie, Oromocto, Pointe-a-la-Paix, St Andrews. Tenders will not be considered unless made in the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. Completed specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the honourable the Minister of Public Works, for six thousand dollars (\$6000), must accompany the tender as per terms of specification. This cheque will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, NAPOLEON ESTHER, Secretary.

Shii 10

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Do you know the difference between working and having the work done for you? Sunlight Soap actually makes the dirt drop out—saves you time and money—but injures neither hands nor clothes. That is just the difference between Sunlight Soap and ordinary soaps.



Follow Directions

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

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

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

When You Want Society Supplies

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

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

T. P. TANSEY
14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



St. Paul Livery Stable

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

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

E. B. WHIDDEN & SON,
Head of Main Street : : Antigonish Telephone 20.



H. RANDALL

Buyer and direct shipper of Raw Furs and skins of all kinds

Highest cash prices paid. Antigonish N.S. 3rd, 1909.

Mass Railway & Coal Co

MINVERNESS, CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Wernness Imperial Coal
SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

Best for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL!
Best of the most modern Hastings, C. B., for tall classes and sizes of vessels. Apply to

RAY & COAL CO
388, C. B. Antigonish, Inverness, N.S. 425 KENNA, Local Agent

AT SKINS



Muskrat Skins Wanted
We will grow fat if you sell your skins. I pay the very highest prices. Send a trial shipment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. G. WHIDDEN
ANTIGONISH, N.S.

The Archbishop of Vancouver.

Announcement has already been made of the appointment of Bishop McNeil to the Archbishopric of Vancouver. It was the Director's privilege to visit Bishop MacNeil in his own house at St. George's, Newfoundland, last summer, and as trains in that section of the world run only once in two days, the visit, necessarily prolonged, was a most profitable one, since it gave a splendid opportunity to gain an insight into the work and character of an apostolic Bishop.

For several years we had heard the name of this prelate uttered with great respect by all who had met him either in Antigonish, N. S., where for many years he had been president of St. Francis Xavier's College, or along the shores of Newfoundland.

We were not surprised, therefore, to meet a man who needed no external sign, and wore none at the time, to make known the high office which he occupied. He was every inch the Bishop, although, when we first met him, he was busily engaged superintending the innumerable details of a picnic, the first, we believe, in the history of the Cathedral parish of St. George.

It is not our intention to embarrass Bishop McNeil, under whose eyes these lines may sometime fall, with our impressions as we watched him during those two days. Suffice it to say that the writer has ever since marked those days with red ink on his calendar, thankful to have witnessed, in action, an apostolic missionary who possessed more than the title.

The statement of a few facts will furnish enough material to indicate the character of this prelate who has been sent by Rome across the continent to preside over the Archdiocese of Vancouver.

Bishop MacNeil found his Cathedral (I) on an island. His people had settled there before railroads invaded Newfoundland; and when the iron horse finally arrived, making one of its halting places on the mainland opposite, it met the foresight of a watchful shepherd.

Bishop McNeil, looking into the future, had determined to transplant his church property to the mainland. For a comparatively small amount of money, he purchased a property running from the railway line, which is quite near the bay, to a ridge of land, so that in view of any possible development the Church would be provided.

There was opposition, of course. Old trees do not like to be transplanted and many homesteads still remain on the island, but a great change has already been effected.

Under the Bishop's personal supervision, streets were laid out, lots sold, the old rectory moved across the bay, and soon a new Cathedral was in process of erection.

Bishop MacNeil was the architect, as he had been the surveyor of the land. He was the master-carpenter and taught his helpers how to use the lathe; he was the 'boss' ironworker and gave lessons at the forge.

When the church was finished, an attractive wooden structure with Romanesque lines and not unlike some of our Colonial meeting-houses in New England, the pioneer Bishop turned his attention to other needs.

With funds supplied by a Rhode Island benefactress, who also secured the services of a few sisters of mercy, a school was erected. Then came the convent, the episcopal residence, and finally a parish-hall. The consecrated hands of Bishop MacNeil contrived hours of toil to all these buildings.

It is needless to say that in the meantime the spiritual wants of the flock in St. George's diocese did not suffer.

The missionary character of the Bishop's duties was impressed on the writer by an elderly parishioner, a local justice, who told how, on one occasion, during Holy Week of 1909, Bishop MacNeil had been called by his episcopal duties to a distant point and found himself still far away from home on Wednesday.

There was no train and walking was out of the question. So, with the aid of some sturdy fellows, the Bishop managed to get a hand-car on the rails; and alone, pushing his way that afternoon and through the long dreary night, he arrived at St. George's barely in time to begin the long ceremonies of Holy Thursday.

Our earnest congratulations to the Archdiocese of Vancouver!—*The Field Star.*

The Catholic Marriage Law.

By Father Charnock, S. J.
The recent General Mission in Glasgow furnished the occasion of many sermons on the recent revision of the Catholic Marriage Law as applicable to Catholics residing in Scotland. As it is of some importance that Catholics should have in permanent and accessible form the regulations promulgated in the churches, we have been requested to reprint an excerpt from Father Charnock's pamphlet on "Marriage" published by the Catholic Truth Society. The appended extract sets forth the principal features of the present marriage law in Scotland.

MARRIAGE LAWS (PIUS X.)

- 1.—Every bishop can validly marry, in his own diocese, any parties irrespective of the country or place whence they come. The bishop can delegate any priest to do the same.
- 2.—There is no marriage at all if the priest be compelled to witness it. There is no marriage if the priest does not ask and receive the consent of the parties.
- 3.—Any parish priest can validly marry all parties from any part of the world, who come to him, in his parish church or within the limits of his parish or jurisdiction.
- 4.—The bishop outside his diocese and the pastor outside the limits of his parish cannot validly marry their own or any other subjects, without due authorisation.
- 5.—Marriage of all Catholics (both parties Catholics) before a minister or civil magistrate, is no marriage at all.
- 6.—Marriage of all fallen-away Catholics (who have become Protestants or infidels) before a minister or civil magistrate, is no marriage at all.

7. Marriage of a Catholic to a non-baptised person is never a real marriage unless the Church grants a dispensation. Therefore, such a marriage before a minister or the civil magistrate, is no marriage at all.

8. Marriage of a Catholic to a Protestant (one never baptised in the Catholic Church) before a minister or civil magistrate, is no marriage at all.

MARRIAGE OF PROTESTANT TO PROTESTANT, VALID.

9. Marriage of a Protestant to a Protestant (provided neither was baptised in the Catholic Church) is valid.

10. Marriage of a non-baptised man to a non-baptised woman, is valid as a lifelong contract. These parties do not receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.

11. There will be no marriage at all, unless there be two witnesses, besides the priest—one witness with the priest will not suffice.

12. Bishops and priests should not witness marriages unless they are certain that the parties are free to marry. Hence, as far as possible, dispensation from bans should not be sought.

13. For the lawful celebration of marriage, one or other of the parties should have a domicile or live for a month in the parish where they are to be married. If, however, this condition be not observed, the marriage, though unlawful, would still be valid.

14. Marriages of persons without fixed abode, should be referred to the bishop, before the ceremony takes place.

15. When contracting parties are to be married in a church in which they were not baptised, they should, before their marriage, secure their baptismal certificates. The reason is, that their marriage has to be entered in the Baptismal register.

THE LAW CONCERNING ENGAGEMENTS, (BETROTHALS.)

1. Every matrimonial engagement to be valid, must be in writing. There is, however, no obligation whatsoever or necessity to enter into any formal engagement before marriage, but these engagements are to be encouraged.

2. Before God and in the eyes of the Church, private betrothals between Catholic parties or between fallen-away Catholics begot no obligation to marry whatever, because the Church now decrees that every pre-nuptial contract is void unless it is written and duly attested.

3. If this formal engagement be entered into, the parties wishing to be engaged, must sign the engagement contract and have their pastor to witness it. In the absence of the priest, two witnesses must sign the engagement. If one or both of those to be engaged cannot write, this should be noted and three lay witnesses must sign the engagement in the absence of the parish priest.

4. All fallen-away Catholics, whether they become Protestants or infidels, are bound by this law. The Church, like the State, can bind her refractory subjects.

5. Protestants and all who have never been baptised in the Catholic Church are not bound by this law. Hence their private contracts bind.

Labor Power in Australia.

A decisive victory by the Labor party in Australia shows that the class spirit which has dominated the politics of the island colony is no mere transient ebullition of sentiment. The leader of the Labor Party has been accorded a support of forty-five members, against twenty-seven supporters of the Fusionist Government and three unattached. When the House dissolved the Fusionists had a representation of forty-four, against thirty-one Laborites and independent Liberals. The leading issue of the campaign was the subsidy system, as we somewhat unfortunately have it in Canada. The Labor leaders opposed the collection of taxes for the several States by the Federal Government. The proposal of the Government was to collect and hand over to each State twenty-five shillings per head of its population. This was a plan for the continuation of former State subsidies, which had been fixed for ten years at three-fourths of the Federal revenue. If not continued they would cease automatically with the close of the present year. The Government went down to defeat on a proposal to revive the subsidies on a per capita basis and assume the State debts. This result shows that the Australians prefer to have those who spend the money do their own collecting.

The Labor leaders favored protection, but had evidently some inkling of its effects on wages, for they incorporated as a plank in their platform the Governmental regulation of wages. Protection lessens the demand for labor by increasing prices, and at the same time it lessens the purchasing power of wages. To adopt a policy that will lower wages and then try to keep them up by Governmental regulation suggests Toronto's policy of letting the water get polluted and then filtering out the dangerous elements. Experience has not shown the possibility of regulating either wages or prices, but the people of the Southern island colonies are courageous experimenters. The Labor leaders have taken a further precaution in the form of nationalization of monopolies and insurance against unemployment. Although protectionists, they have evidently passed the stage in which protection is regarded as a means toward steady employment at high wages. Both parties favored the system, but the Fusionists seemed moved in that direction mainly by a desire to prevent the Laborites from making it an issue. Both support compulsory military training, but while the Fusionists favor presenting a Dreadnought to the British navy, the Laborites declared for the building of an Australian navy and for meeting the cost from current revenues. It is evident that the Canadian policy regarding Imperial support has found favor with a large majority of the Australian people.

A feature of the campaign was the active participation of the women,

who have had the franchise there since 1903. Women in political campaigns no longer occasion surprise, and Australia copies the advanced ways of the mother country rather than the established reserve of the West. The political experiment of enfranchisement does not seem to have had any marked influence. The Fusionists received the larger share of the votes polled by women, but the result was not thereby materially affected. Australia in her free experiments with scarcely perceptible results must relieve the anxiety of the timid of other countries when contemplating social, political, and fiscal changes.—*Toronto Globe.*

New York and Darkest Africa.

Among the incidents of ex-President Roosevelt's hunting trip in Darkest Africa was his visit of December 21st upon Mother Mary Paul, who is the Superioress of a Franciscan mission and hospital at Usambya, Uganda, British East Africa. She was formerly Miss Mary Murphy of New York City and as such Colonel Roosevelt knew her.

To Father Dunn, Editor of *Good Work*, Mother Mary Paul writes as follows:

"He (Roosevelt) arrived at Eutebbe at 10 o'clock and at 11 o'clock we were waiting him at the approach to the mission. His Lordship, Right Rev. Bishop Hanlon, attended by his priests and Prince Joseph, and the sisters with me and all our children and women turned out in goodly numbers to greet Colonel Roosevelt. There were also present two bands, one from the boys school at Namilyango, and one from Kamulo. The latter walked sixty-five miles to get here. The day was perfect and the whole hill was decorated with flags and glorious palms.

"Up the hill came four runners who had been sent to watch when the rickshaws turned toward Usambya. Breathlessly they arrived to say 'They are coming!' A few more minutes' waiting and the first rickshaw came in sight with Colonel Roosevelt and the provincial commissioner, Mr. Knowles. Introductions and handshakes followed, and Colonel Roosevelt replied when I said to him that it was so kind to come, 'Kind! Why, pitchforks wouldn't have kept me away. In fact, I would have been afraid to go back to the States if I hadn't come to see you.'

"He delighted us by being in no hurry whatever. His first visit was to our mission, and that in itself was a great honor. He is delighted with the country and with the wonderful intelligence shown by our beloved Baganda, of whom I have so often written to you and all at home. The queen-sister, who ranks next to the king, was here to meet him with several other princesses. He was gracious enough to raise his hat and shake hands with these our great ladies, as he did when bidding Prince Joseph goodbye. The Baganda who witnessed this are simply mad with joy and the *Musta wa Kissa* (Man of Kindness) has won all hearts.

"We had the whole process of bark clothes making, which interested him immensely. Then we went to the St. Elizabeth's infirmary and on to the school we had wished to show him. The children were all in their classes at work, as I knew he would best like to see them. There are mat weaving, making, cutting, cord making, some boys sewing on machines, basket making in other rooms. And then when he had looked at them and examined copy books, he particularly noted the modest look of our women and girls and their perfect manners. I know he was sincere in his praise, and several times he wished Mrs. Roosevelt could be with him to see our schools.

"Then the children all assembled and sang for him 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Perhaps, Father Dunn, it was the tears in my own eyes which made me think there were tears in his."—*The Lamp.*

Milan's Great Cathedral.

The first cathedral of Milan was destroyed by a titia, the next one was injured by fire, and the first stone of the present building was laid by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, on March 15, 1386.

The interior is divided into a nave and four aisles by four ranges of clustered pillars. Fifty-two pillars, each formed of eight shafts, support the arches of the roof. These pillars are 80 feet high.

The pavement is laid in Mosaic in red, blue and white marble. The cathedral is built of white marble, and covers a space of 107,182 square feet. It has on its roof 10,000 marble statues. In addition it has 1,500 bas-reliefs; 136 spires, each spire surmounted by a statue 6½ feet high.

Everything about the church is marble, and all from the same quarry, which was a gift of the archbishopric for this purpose centuries ago. The cost thus far of the building is \$100,000,000. Marco Comptoni was the architect who designed this wonderful structure, and it took him over forty years to work out the plans. It is second only to St. Peter's, Rome.

A traveler thus describes his first view of it: "At last a forest of graceful needles, shimmering in the amber sunlight, rose slowly above the pygmy housetops, as one sometimes sees in the far horizon a gilded and pinnacled mass of cloud lift itself above the waste of waves at sea—the cathedral! We knew it in a moment. What a wonder it is! So grand, so solemn, so vast. And yet so delicate, so airy, so graceful—a very world of solid weight—and yet in the soft moonlight only a fairy delusion of frost-work that might vanish with a breath. It was a vision—a miracle—an anthem sung in stone, a poem wrought in marble. Howsoever you look at the great Cathedral, it is noble, it is beautiful. Whenever you stand in Milan, or within seven miles of Milan, it is visible; and, when it is visible, no other object can claim your whole attention."

She—But why is it that you get engaged so often, Mr. Jones?
He—Because I haven't the courage to marry.

UNIFORMITY

WHAT do we mean by uniformity in flour? We mean stability and dependability, every barrel like every other barrel, every baking like every other.

Now, uniformity in flour comes only from eternal vigilance. It is the result of everlasting care and watchfulness at the mill. It can only be produced by the most advanced methods of milling and the most expensive up-to-date equipment. One of the many great virtues of

Royal Household Flour

is its absolute uniformity. It never varies. It is the same yesterday, today, to-morrow. Year in and year out it is always uniform, always the best, always invariable in results whether for Bread or Pastry.

Royal Household Flour has to be uniform. It cannot be anything else. It is surrounded at every stage of production with the utmost care and watchfulness.

The Ogilvie Mills are models of up-to-date equipment—the machinery is the most advanced and most expensive—the inspection laboratory and test baking departments are the most complete and scientific in the world.

It has taken enormous Capital and the experience of a life time to achieve the absolute uniformity of Royal Household Flour. The watch, watch, watch and test, test, test which have made ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR the world's finest flour are your permanent safeguard as to quality.

Royal Household Flour is best for bread, best for cakes, best for pies, best for all household baking.

To be sure of uniform results in baking whether for bread or pastry—use Royal Household Flour and stick to it.

Write for "Ogilvie's Book for a Cook". This book contains 125 pages of excellent recipes many of which have never before been published and will be sent free if you mention the name of your dealer.



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Being all pure tea leaves, you don't have to submit to the annoyance of dust and dirt floating in your tea cup and injurious to your health. Costs no more than common-place teas.

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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 Orange and 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 to us. Please name this paper. It is important to us.
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London, Ont.

The Forbearers of Luther.

Pulpit, Press and Platform.

An interesting historical footnote is the following extract from a paper—'Was Luther's Father a Homicide?'—contributed by the Rev. H. G. Ganss to the current Catholic Quarterly Review:

Johann Martin Michaelis [we are quoting Ortmann] tells the tale in his 'Description of the Mining and Smelting Works in Kupfersuhl in the year 1702.' Here are the words of Michaelis: 'I can not pass over in silence the fact that the reverend and renowned Dr. Luther's father originally dwelt in the neighborhood of Mohra, and worked in the pit as a miner. But he was afterward very unfortunate: for with his own horse he accidentally struck down dead a herdsman upon the grass; whereupon he was forced to retire from the neighborhood. So, in order to get the same work as he had previously been doing, he betook himself with his wife (though she was on the eve of being confined with Dr. Luther at the time) to Eisenben, in which neighborhood the couple remained ever afterward.'

Toward the end of his paper, Father Ganss affirms that the wild passion of anger was an unextinguished and unmodified heritage transmitted congenitally to the whole Luther family, and this to such an extent that the Luther-sorn (Luther-rage) has attained the currency of a German colloquialism. He justifies his declaration by this quotation from the Saxon archivist Bruckner:

Mohra has attained the reputation for its rough and grotesque character, because in the leading groups of its relationships, especially in the Luther branch, it possessed a tough and unyielding metal, and accordingly allowed itself to be drawn to a condition of refractoriness and querulous self-defence. To the police treasury of Salzungen, Mohra, with its rough-and-ready methods, was a welcome and rich source of revenue; for, as the police docket shows, the village was mulcted again and again for acts of violence which its inhabitants committed, now in political or church parties, now as individuals, and foremost among them the Luthers. The parish manifested so determined an opposition and obstinacy against the legal authorities, as well as parochial, as to culminate in the brutal act of shooting at the household of the pastor. As to the condition of the neighbors adjoining the town,—their ready recourse to arms, knives, scythes, their nightly brawls and public blasphemies, are often alluded to and fined. In these the Luther clan is mostly involved; for it carried on its 'feuds' with others—strikes, wounds, resist,—and was ever ready at self-vengeance and self-defence. Out of the gnarly wood of this relationship, consisting mostly of powerful, pugnacious farmers, assertive of their rights, Luther's father grew.

'One of our author's main objects on the trip was to trace the story, in which his interest had been intensely aroused, as near as possible to its source, to probe it in all its bearings, and satisfy his mind with some settled conclusion. He disclaims all sectarian bias, and claims (and no doubt with manifest sincerity) to search for truth alone. He was not many hours in Mohra, where he spent a fortnight, before he found Ortmann's account strictly correct. He did not hesitate to make inquiries in every direction of all present; but invariably every peasant knew the same story and could point out the identical spot. The oldest inhabitants particularly were cross-examined closely, but only to add to the cumulative evidence. 'All the Mohra folk had had the tale told them by their grandfathers, and they had it from their grandfathers before them. He finds the story so commonly and so unquestioningly accepted, believes the local tradition (which is without a dissenting voice) so implicitly, that he no longer doubts its credibility. 'Sum up all these matters,' is his conclusion, 'and a mass of evidence is culminated upon which surely no twelve common jurymen in their common senses would hesitate to bring in a verdict of, Guilty.'

'It will hardly be denied,' says Father Ganss, 'that this characterization on the whole applies to Hans Luther, and that, moreover, on evidence well known and abstracting from the homicide charge. It was the severity of his son Martin's home life—cold, stern, unless the uncontrolled rage which beat him until he actually became a fugitive from home, the inflexible rigor of even his mother, who punished him until the blood flowed, that not only forced him, according to his own confession, into the monastery, but shattered his nervous system for life.'

All of which throws considerable light on the character of the Father of the Reformation, and accounts in some degree for the unspeakable violence and vulgarity of portions of his 'Table-Talk.'—Ave Maria.

The Support of the Home.

It does make us tired—slang is excusable here—to read the census reports giving the number of women engaged in self-supporting occupations, said list including clerks, typewriters, school teachers, etc., but not one wife and mother. As if the woman who darts her husband's stockings, keeps the children's faces clean, cooks for a family of a dozen, more or less, keeps the house in order, washes, irons, bakes, mends, sews, nurses the sick, sparks the erring, and keeps an eye on the thousand and one things from early morning till late at night, and then sleeps with one eye open lest Tommy kick the bed clothes off, or baby shows signs of croup, were not self-supporting. But come to think of it, she isn't. She supports all the rest of the family, and, in nine cases out of ten, has neither time nor strength left to look out for herself. —Newfoundland Star.

Mrs. Yangkie—And what has Lord Ochester done that you think him so interesting? Lord de Fenius—He won a Derby, y' know. Mrs. Yangkie—How lovely! On an election bet?

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE FIRST CANADIAN PLENARY COUNCIL.

'The Pastoral letter of the Fathers of the First Plenary Council of Quebec—September 10th to November 1st, 1909, was published on the 8th of the present month. This lucid and exhaustive pronouncement 'on the Christian Spirit in the individual, in the family, and in society,' is addressed to all Catholics, clergy and laity, throughout Canada, and is signed by the entire Canadian hierarchy: the Archbishop of Ephesus, the Most Reverend Donatus Saretti, Apostolic Delegate, and six other Archbishops; twenty-seven Bishops, of whom four are Vicars-Apostolic, two Auxiliaries, and one coadjutor; one Prefect Apostolic, and three Administrators of vacant sees. We here give a digest of its forty-one pages.

The introduction states that the chief pastors of Canada, 'after having confided their deliberations to the guidance of the Holy Ghost, and called to their consultations men most noteworthy for erudition, wisdom and piety, have enacted such decrees as they judged to be the most conducive to the spiritual welfare of the faithful committed to their care. These decrees, after having been submitted to the supreme authority of Rome will be made public, to be thenceforward a guide for your faith and a rule for your conduct.' Thanking the faithful for their prayers which have been heard in the harmony and successful issue of the Council, the entire Canadian hierarchy exhorts them to receive this letter, as the common voice of the Episcopate, with respect, and to ponder carefully its teachings.

'Taking our inspiration,' says the Fathers of the Council, 'from the admirable program which Pius X. traced for himself at the outset of his Pontificate, and convinced with him that there is no salvation for either individual or society, that does not rest on that foundation which is laid, which is Christ Jesus, we join our voice to his in exhorting you to re-establish all things in Christ, and to engrave the indelible impress of His spirit upon your private, your domestic, and your social life.'

The great duty of a Christian is constantly to reproduce in his own life the essential features of the Saviour. Hence follows the duty of studying this Divine Model. How few are those who endeavor to study His actions, to drink in His words and to commune with Him in intimate and holy familiarity. A craving for profane sciences is freely indulged; it is considered a source of legitimate pride to know all about the people that attract public attention. But of Jesus Christ, His divine personality, His precepts and counsels, what definite knowledge is possessed by the generality of men? Under the plea of presenting Christ to us in a new light, more in conformity with human science, the so-called Modernists portray for us but an unseemly caricature of the Saviour. Far other is the Christ whom the Church adores and whom the Gospels and traditions represent to us. His spirit is unalterably opposed to the spirit of the world, which he relentlessly condemned. His example and teaching breathe humility and obedience, whereas the world lauds false independence and insubordination. It is because His Church is a nursery of discipline and obedience that she has strewn the ages with works that perish not. The spirit of Christ is, moreover, one of self-denial and of sacrifice, opposed to the ever-growing worldly love of comfort, the eager quest of pleasure, the alarming increase of luxury which swallows up the fruits of labor, breeds dissatisfaction and inflames the most wicked passions. Christians should remember that the Gospel is inseparable from the Cross, and they should therefore accept with cheerful hearts the law of penance, which for sinful man is a law of resurrection and of life.

But in order to the strengthening of the will which these supernatural virtues presuppose prayer is absolutely necessary. In the supernatural order our soul's life looks to grace alone for support and grace is granted to him that asks for it. It is good for the Christian to lay aside from time to time his occupations, lift his thoughts to God, and refresh his soul with heavenly discourse. The food of our souls is Holy Communion. 'Except you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you.' The decree on daily communion, issued four years ago by our much beloved Pontiff, Pius X., has produced an irresistible movement of faith and love that is leading back the faithful to the Eucharistic Jesus.

The family, like the heart of the individual Christian, is a sanctuary that should be consecrated and sanctified by religion. It is an error altogether too common nowadays and extremely ruinous to souls, to think that one can serve two masters, by accommodating his conscience to opposite codes of morality. The stability and happiness of the Christian home depend entirely on the indissolubility of the marriage tie. The respect due to the inviolable and sacred matrimonial union places Catholic husbands and wives under special obligations. Husbands should devote to their homes all the time that business and social duties leave at their disposal. Wives should not allow social work, although now more necessary than ever, to interfere with those home duties for which nature and Providence have especially fitted them.

The training of children is truly the supreme duty, even as it is the great glory of parents. The domestic hearth is the child's first school, in which Christian parents knowing that their children have come from God and must return to Him, take pains to develop in them deep faith and habits of prayer. Then they send them to Catholic schools, avoiding at all costs, as most dangerous, those schools in which all beliefs are treated as equal.

Besides being part of a family, man is a member of society, whether civic, provincial or national. Whatever be your office in civil society, fulfill it with integrity, holding the common good above your personal advantage, taking always as a guide your conscience as Catholics. Vote with

wisdom and honesty. To sell one's vote is to sell one's conscience and to dishonor the fair name of citizen. Catholic legislators should bear in mind that the Church, while admitting the supremacy of the civil power within the limits of its own sphere, is herself supreme within her own domain, and demands that all her rights be respected.

As the press is the chief and largely the sole educator of the multitude, and as bad newspapers far surpass good ones in number and in influence the responsibility of the Catholic journalist is as great as his apostolate is fruitful. He must confront error with truth and counteract the poison of evil reading by the antidote of wholesome and interesting articles. He must rise above party interests when those of religion are at stake.

Among the social plagues which the Fathers of the Council expose and combat at considerable length and with convincing arguments are: (1) intemperance, which paves 'the way to every abasement, physical intellectual and moral'; (2) mixed marriages, which are the cause of great losses to the Church, and which may be prevented by proper care on the part of parents to forestall the danger by avoiding occasions for meetings that may lead to such unions; (3) 'secret societies more or less directly allied to freemasonry, which, under a variety of names, strive with the same untiring persistency to wipe out Catholicism from the face of the earth'; (4) neutral associations, professing religious neutrality, which, although not yet under the formal ban of the Church, may some day deserve condemnation and thus expose such Catholics as have imprudently joined

Tonic or Stimulant

There is an immense difference between stimulant. Up one day, way back the stimulant. Steady progress day by day health; that's a tonic. Ayer's Sarsaparilla a strong tonic. The only Sarsaparilla without alcohol. Do not stimulate unless you know. He knows. Ask him. Do as he says. J.C.A.

Constipation is the one great cause of sick-headache, biliousness, debility, nervousness. Has your doctor ever recommended

them to the painful alternative either of relinquishing the savings they have entrusted to these neutral societies, or of abandoning the practice of their religion.

The letter concludes with the hope that the principles it embodies may guide all Canadian Catholics in their private and public life, and thus bring about the reestablishment of all things in Christ.—America.

Views of Funeral Ceremonies

Excellent views of the late Bishop Cameron's Funeral Also view of Altar, showing remains lying in state in Cathedral.

Were taken by C. W. KELLY, PHOTOGRAPHER

Size of Photo, 8 x 10. Price, 75c. Four different views taken for a set.



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40c. Union Blend one pound packets—the pound packets only—contain coupons that are worth 10c. to you. But this is merely an advertisement—the tea is worth the price, fully.

Advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Text: 'It Works While They Work'. 'If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness. "Completely Cured Him"'. Includes an illustration of a horse's leg.

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of unexpected accidents, without a flinch. It holds under the most trying conditions. Maritime Wire Fence makes good because Maritime material is first quality, and Maritime workmen excel in their calling. All Maritime Fence is made from extra heavy smooth No. 9 wire, so thoroughly galvanized that it won't peel. The Maritime lock holds the joints so rigidly that they can't give or pull out of shape. Maritime Fence is rust-proof, accident-proof, and as near wear-proof as man can make it. Maritime Fence is your kind of fence—



Advertisement for Steele-Briggs Seeds. Text: 'STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS'. Includes an illustration of a cow.

Advertisement for Steele-Briggs Seeds. Text: 'A GOOD FARM Should Grow Good Stock, Never be Abused with Poor Stock. A GOOD FARM Sows the BEST SEEDS, he Farm, Largest Crops, and Profits. STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS HAMILTON TORONTO W'

Advertisement for Floorglaze. Text: 'Use it to finish floors with a beautiful and most durable surface that you can keep clean most easily. ML Floorglaze'.

Advertisement for Floorglaze. Text: 'Use it instead of paint or varnish for vehicles of every sort. It withstands the weather. ML Floorglaze'.

Advertisement for Floorglaze. Text: 'Use it to renew the looks of old furniture and every sort of woodwork. ML Floorglaze'.

Advertisement for Floorglaze. Text: 'Get it in tins—choose from 17 handsome colors in solid Enamels, 7 shades of Lac to imitate hardwoods, or Transparent Lac for natural finish. Ask about the hundred uses M L Floorglaze has in your home, shown in our Free Book. Gallon costs 500 so. feet. Imperial Varnish & Color Company, Ltd., Toronto'.

Advertisement for Bull-Dog. Text: 'Bull-Dog TWIST Chewing Tobacco'.

Advertisement for Bull-Dog. Text: 'The only one which does not give thirst for water after using. Always the same and always good. TRY IT'.

Advertisement for Sheriff's Sale. Text: 'SHERIFF'S SALE. 1905, C. No. 456. County Court, for District No. 6'.

Advertisement for Land. Text: 'LAND'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders wanted—J. M. Broadfoot, page 8
Furniture, etc.—Chisholm, Sweet & Co., pg 5
Tenders Wanted—J. F. Blagdon, page 8
Special Offer on Bees—W. E. Reed, page 8
Maritime Dental College, page 8
Teacher Wanted—John Kelly, page 8
Seed for Sale—W. J. Walsh, page 8
Seed for Sale—T. J. Bonner, page 5
Grocery Bargains—D. R. Graham, page 5
House and Lot for Sale—John Falt, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

MEETING OF K. OF C. TO-NIGHT.

WALDREN'S STUDIO will be open two days only,—noon of May 5th till noon 7th.

DR. COX will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, May 3rd and 4th.

THE SISTERS of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Mt. St. Bernard, acknowledge, very gratefully, a donation of ten dollars towards their building fund, from a friend.

MR. JOSEPH A. CHISHOLM, barrister, of Halifax, formerly of this Town, was yesterday elected Mayor of Halifax. This is Mr. Chisholm's second term in the Mayoralty; he was elected by acclamation.

ON THE 27TH inst, a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Nicolet, Quebec, in his Seminary Chapel. This service was in grateful recognition of the part taken by our late Bishop in the settlement of difficulties in which the Diocese of Nicolet was involved some years ago.

THE "MONTH'S MIND" for the late Bishop Cameron will take place in Antigonish on Friday, May 13th. It is expected that Most Reverend Dr. McCarthy, Archbishop of Halifax, will officiate at the solemn Requiem Mass, which will be celebrated at 9 a. m. in St. Ninian's Cathedral, and that all the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province will attend.

MR. JOHN J. MACDONALD, B. A., of Pine Tree, Pictou County, recently graduated Doctor of Medicine from the Halifax Medical College. Dr. MacDonald is a graduate in arts of St. Francis Xavier's College, and had there an excellent record as a student. THE CASKET wishes him every success in his chosen profession.

THE DRILL at the Big Marsh coal areas has now reached a depth of 375 feet. It is bringing up a blue slaty material, which is not regarded as an indication of a near approach to coal. The prospectors will continue boring as at present until they reach a depth of 500 feet, when, if no encouraging signs are met with, they will move the drill to another spot on the areas.

THE SOCIAL at the Celtic Hall on Tuesday evening, in aid of the Church of England, was quite successful. The attendance was large, the refreshment tables were well patronized, and the literary and musical program presented was most enjoyable, our local talent furnishing an hour of choice readings and music. The receipts amounted to \$75.00.

THE SCHOONER CARL E. RICHARD, with cattle from here, arrived in St. John's on Wednesday of last week, and her cargo was sold following day (Thursday). The good cattle are reported to have sold well. The schooner is now returning for another cargo, so that parties having cattle and horses to ship should book their proposed shipments at once. If our farmers wish to hold on to the Newfoundland trade, it is necessary that they make shipments, as a vessel cannot be seen from now till August with but small cargoes.

MR. NEL MCARTHUR, a member of this year's graduating class at the Halifax Law School, signed the roll and was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia before Judge Meagher at Halifax on Friday last. Mr. McArthur will practise at Glace Bay, at the office of W. F. Carroll, barrister, where he has resided at times for the past few years. He was one of the brightest students at St. F. X. College in his day, a member of the debating team that met Mount Allison in Antigonish a few years ago, and stood high in his classes at Halifax. He has many qualities of the successful lawyer, and we feel he will make a good record at his profession.

HIMENEAL.—At the Cathedral, Seaside, on April 4th, the Rev. Hugh Hays united in marriage Miss Margaret McDonald of Seaside and Mr. Hugh McDonald of the firm of McDonald Bros., Transfer and Messenger Company. J. C. McDonald, of the Municipal Construction Co., of Vancouver, was best man, and Miss Bella, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Many valuable presents were received, which show the high esteem in which the happy couple are held. The groom is a son of Mr. Donald McDonald, Custos, S. S. Cape George. The bride is a daughter of Dougald McDonald, Esq., Lakevale.

THE HORSE FAIR at Antigonish on 2nd ought to be of great interest to horsemen generally and to horse-raisers particularly. The latter are raising horse-raising a fairly new branch of farming, and are calculated to improve the industry of horse-raising, therefore to receive every encouragement from farmers. It is a means of getting stock to possible buyers, whom will be present; it is a demonstration of the capacity of the County in horse-raising, and the very best animals in it will be on exhibition; it will illustrate the value of good, careful feeding and grooming. Lastly, the judge, Dr. J. H. Macphie, an authority on the types that are marketable, will deliver a talk and will give reasons for his decisions, all of which must tend to the horse raiser's knowledge and business.

G. KIRK, of Antigonish, one of the contractors for the George's River-Island Mines branch of the Inter-Atlantic Railway, arrived at North Sydney last Thursday with twenty sets to be used upon the construction of the railway. A lot of lumber which reached here a

day or two ago is being unloaded and the material hauled to different points along the line of survey. This material will be used in the building of shacks for the housing of the men employed. The work of erecting these temporary quarters has already begun, and actual construction of the railway will proceed next week. There are long stretches of the surveyed route where there are no farm houses whereat the laborers could be quartered and provided for, hence the necessity for the use of shack tenements. The men will also be fed by the contractors. Messrs. Falconer and McDonald have a sub-contract on the section of the new branch.—Sydney Post.

C. M. B. A.—It was a full house that greeted Grand Organizer Brown, and the officers of Branch 248, New Glasgow, N. S., on Saturday evening, 23rd inst., at the initiation of thirty new members—the result of work during the past month. The hall was decorated for the occasion and great enthusiasm prevailed. A smoker was enjoyed after the business of the meeting was over and a splendid musical programme was put on to the delight of all present. Grand Organizer Brown, in a short address, congratulated the new members and thanked the officers and members, who had given him assistance in the work while in the parish. He also stated that Pictou County had initiated more new members during the past year than any other County in the Dominion of Canada. This shows what can be done for the C. M. B. A. when the members get earnestly to work, and the end in Pictou County is not yet. The organizer, who has been working for Westville Branch, No. 315, the past week, reports thirty-four new applications with more to follow. Many good speeches were made during the evening and the best of feeling prevailed.—Com.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES were placed before Parliament on Thursday of last week by Finance Minister Fielding. They totalled \$5,143,081, which, with the main estimates of \$127,070,993, will make the total expenditure provided for the current fiscal year \$132,214,074. Following are the votes for points in Eastern Nova Scotia: Arisaig, Ant., repairs to pier, \$5,900; Bayfield, Ant., to reconstruct slope of breakwater, \$2,600; Livingstone's Cove, Ant., extension of breakwater, \$4,300; Cow Bay (Port Morien), additional amount for repairs, protection, work, etc., and dredging, \$11,000; Creignish, landing pier, \$2,500; Groves Point, wharf, Boularderie, \$3,000; Little Bras d'Or, breakwater wharf, \$10,000; Mabou, breakwater, \$8,000; Margaree Harbor, extension of protection pier and dredging in harbor, \$6,000; Margaree River, repairs to the completion of shear dams, \$2,000; Merigonish, wharf, \$5,500; Mulgrave, wharf, \$5,000; North Sydney, deep water wharf, \$8,000; Orangedale, block span wharf, \$3,000; Glace Bay, public building fittings, etc., \$4,000; Point Aconi, Boularderie Island, breakwater at mouth of Great Bras d'Or channel, \$6,000; Port Hood, renewals and repairs to wharf, \$1,300; South Ingonish, repairs to beach, protection work, \$1,750.

Seed for Sale

100 bushels Tartar King Oats
100 bus. American Banner Oats
10 bushels Red Fife Wheat.
Those seeds have been re-cleaned and graded, and are guaranteed free from weed seeds and true to variety. Also 50 bushels Seed Potatoes. Will sell at reasonable prices for cash. W. J. WALSH, Fairmont.

Teacher Wanted

In West Louisburg School, Sec. 74, a grade C. Applicants state salary required. JOHN KELLY, Sec. to Trustees. We Louisburg, C. B., April 13, 1910.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received up to and including 26th MAY NEXT, for the well known Huch Cameron (Oxg) farm at Vernal, Antigonish County, consisting of 230 acres and buildings. Undoubted title. Favourable terms to an approved purchaser. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. J. F. BLAGDON, Manager the Royal Bank Canada, Antigonish.

Maritime Dental College

Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Halifax Medical College. Session opens August 30th, 1910.

For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 192 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

\$5.00 White Enamel Iron Bed FREE!

This excellent design is one of the best we have, and cannot be bought elsewhere at so low a price as we name. Four strong corner posts, capped with large brass knobs. With practical hiers and iron stay rods. Top rod flat Head 50 in. and foot 41 in high, 4 ft wide by 6 ft long. Single or three-quarter beds same price, with casters that do not squeak.

W. E. REED Lock Box, D. G. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

THE MARITIME FRESH MILK CO.—We are assured that this Company will be ready to take in milk about the first of June, at least. Mr. Lapierre, the President of the Company is having his plant and machinery shipped at once, and as soon as the required building is erected, the plant will be installed. The Company hold an option on that very desirable lot on Main Street, owned by Angus McGillivray, merchant, and it is possible that they will erect their factory thereon. This location is an excellent one, being easily reached from all directions. The financial status of the Company is good, they have ample capital at their command to enable them to do a large business. The agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. McNeil, will be glad to furnish any information as to the financial standing of the Company to persons who care to enquire. The process employed by this Company is not new, and is therefore no experiment. The Company hold, however, the patent for the Maritime Provinces, so that there is no fear of competition. The highest market prices will be paid for milk, large quantities of which will be required to meet the demand. Farmers will do well to keep their cows up to the highest standard. Mr. Lapierre has leased the McDermott dwelling, on St. Mary's Street, for two years, and will reside, with his family, in Antigonish.

Personals.

Miss Eulalia Smyth is in Town, en route from Cambridge to her home at Port Hood.

Mrs. D. A. Campbell and her daughter Cassie, of Antigonish, left on Tuesday for Bassano, Alberta, where they intend to reside in the future.

Mr. Hector McMillan, formerly in charge of Hutchison's watch repair department, Charlottetown, is added this week to the staff of Wallace, the Optician and Jeweler.

Rev. D. L. McDonald, P. E., of Arisaig, who has been in the local hospital several weeks as a result of a driving accident, is now nearly recovered, and he expects to soon return home, he may possibly do so this week.

A. M. Macgillivray, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western District, T. C. R., who with his wife and child was the guest of his father, Judge Macgillivray, of this Town, after visiting friends in this and the adjoining County of Inverness, left last week to resume his work.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, MAY 14TH, for the erection of a hotel building on College Street, Antigonish. Plans and specifications can be seen at Queen Hotel, Antigonish. Such of the required lumber and material for concrete is on the premises. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN E. FALT, Antigonish, April 20th, 1910.

House and Lot for Sale

I will receive offers in writing until May 14th, 1910, for the purchase of THE OLD HOME, situated on the South River Road, about one mile from centre of Town. This lot consists of one acre of ground, containing good houses and barn, a never failing well which is connected with kitchen sink by pump, and thirty young fruit trees. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN E. FALT, Antigonish, April 20th, 1910.

Farm for Sale by Tender

I will receive tenders until SATURDAY, MAY 21ST, for the purchase of that well known, valuable farm at North Grant, owned by the subscriber. It consists of fifty acres of good land in an excellent state of cultivation, has good buildings, a nice orchard, and plenty of fencing material. JOHN S. DELANEY, John's son, North Grant.

Cooper Dipped WOOL

Brings the highest price. Protect your flock from Scabs, Ticks and Lice By using only COOPER'S POWDER OR FLUID DIPS More sheep and cattle are dipped in COOPER DIPS than in any other brands. Cheap, Reliable and Safe Ask M. S. COX TRURO, N. S.

WINDOWS FOR SALE.

Table with 3 columns: Windows, panes, and dimensions. Includes items like 51 Windows, 9 panes, 2 ft. 9 x 2 ft. 3, etc.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the well known and valuable farm at Fraser's Mills, Antigonish County, formerly owned by the late Christina Fraser, widow of the late John Fraser. It consists of about 200 acres of fertile land, with good house and barn; is well wooded and watered; has a large quantity of valuable standing timber; and is conveniently situated as regards school and other public conveniences. It adjoins the Fraser's Mills Cheese Factory. Good title given. Apply to (MISS) ANNIE CAMERON, McPherson's P. O., Ant. Co., 19th April, 1910.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

We require to secure the services of a reliable, energetic agent to represent us locally. Our Northern Growth stock is perfectly hardy and will succeed well everywhere. Nurseries located in the Rouville Valley "The Garden of Quebec." We furnish the most complete and up-to-date outfit free. Our terms are liberal. Write for them, also for catalogue.

LUKE BROS., LIMITED. INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES, MONTREAL.

WALL PAPER

Exclusive American Designs

Not only are you offered here the advantage of choosing from a range of designs, representing a million dollar stock of American papers, but you can be guided in your own selection by the judgment of an experienced decorator—one who studies effects. Wall paper of rich tints and colors and properly harmonized with whatever the room contains, will give an artistic effect, no matter how little the paper costs. There's a variety here at any price from 6c to \$2; a single roll of 8 yards with bordering to match at same price. Persons intending to paper their houses this spring, are respectfully requested to leave their orders as soon as possible, as I am enabled to give special discounts on early orders.

R. A. McDONALD Decorator Old Halifax Bank Building Main St. - - Antigonish

HORSE FAIR

FAIR GROUNDS ANTIGONISH

The date of this year's Horse Fair is Monday, May 2d

Judging will commence at 2 p. m.

All persons having animals for sale, should not fail to show them on the grounds.

PRIZES. C. Edgar Whidden offers following prizes for Colts from his horses. Taupin (Percheron.) Yearlings—1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2. Scottish Chief Yearlings—1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2. Dearborn Yearlings—1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2. The North Grant Agricultural Society offers prizes as follows for Borthleigh Colts: Two year olds Yearlings 1st, \$3; 2nd, 2; 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2

ALEX McDONALD, Secretary.

Carriages, Harnesses, Etc., at Auction.

Monday, May 2nd, commencing at 11 a. m., at the Head of Main Street, near C. B. Whidden & Son's store:

10 NEW CARRIAGES, consisting of two-seated and single carriages and top Buggies. Also, a few SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES. 3 SETS NEW CARRIAGE HARNESS, ETC., ETC. Terms:—Five months' credit on notes with good security. F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.

Farm for Sale

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

Farm For Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied by the late Donald McDonald, Allan's son, consisting about 200 acres of good land, well-wooded and watered and conveniently located near school, post office, etc. J. A. WALL, Antigonish, 15th March, 1910.

Clothing With Character

Don't Go It Blind You read about Spring—you hear about Spring—see Spring and feel Spring. Spring is apparent everywhere, and Spring wearables blossom forth on every side.

Swell Spring Suits, \$6.00 to \$20.00
Choice Spring Trousers, \$1 up to \$6
Handsome Top Coats, \$5 to \$20.00
Correct Spring Hats, 50c. to \$6.00

Come Here For the Best Spring Goods Handsome Spring Haberdashery of all sorts, right from the best 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 manufactories, taken 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.

SEEDS!

Just received, large, fresh stock of choice field and garden seeds, comprising

- White Russian, White Fife and Red Fife Wheat.
American Banner, Sensation and 20th Century Oats
Two and Six-Rowed Barley, Peas, Corn and Buckwheat.
Lower Canadian Timothy, Mammoth Late Red, Alsiki and White Clover.
Also a large assortment of Garden Seeds in bulk and in packages.
Just received, one car Swift's High-Grade Animal Fertilizer.
One car White's Portland Cement.
One car Wire Nails.
Mail orders and inquiries receive our special attention.

D. G. KIRK Antigonish - - - N. S.

Now it is a Player Piano: Music - Roll Library

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

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Organ Co. 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

SEWING MACHINES For more than fifty years Singer Sewing Machines have been recognized as making the highest standard of excellence. Easy running. It has no equal for light or heavy work. Sold on easy terms. Also orders taken for foot splitters. S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigonish.

Hackney Stallions For Sale.

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

Farm For Sale

Offers will be received by the undersigned until MAY 1ST, for the purchase of his farm, at St. 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 HUGH R. McDONALD, Stellarton, Box 250.

FARM FOR SALE BY TENDER.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on the 30th Day of April next for the purchase of that excellent farm of 100 acres, more or less, situated at Maryvale, Antigonish County, being the farm of the late William Chisholm (Carriemont). The farm, without doubt, one of the best farms in the County. It is well wooded and watered, and slides abundance of heavy hard wood, etc. There is also a great deal of valuable hemlock and spruce on it. It cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay a year. There is a very fine marsh on it that cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay a year. The subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. REV. D. R. CHISHOLM, Antigonish, P. O., March 5th, 1910.