Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, May 26, 1910.

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THURSDAY, MAY 26.

sa country where the consumption think the habit causes no injury, aly individual students but the terman nation.

The speech of King George, then Prince of Wales, at the Guildhall, in was, if we remember correctly, reerred to in these columns at the time. has been recalled within the past store of useful knowledge or ideas. w days. He told the English people wake up, and to realize the prices possessions of the empire beyond he seas. We hope he will renew and ontinue his efforts to awaken the aterest of the British people in the ossibilities and value of the colonies.

The fight against tuberculosis re. ived a great impulse in 1909. It is a ght for life - for lives, - and deerves the support of all good citizens. he women can be of the greatest asstance in this good work; for, to a great extent, it depends on sanitary he people, and the care of consumpves in the early stages of the disease, There is a great demand for literature a the subject, which can be had from cofficers of the Canadian Association r the prevention of tuberculosis, or any of the branch association. hose names can be easily obtained rom newspapers or public officials. the tenth annual meeting of the Canlian Association will take place at iontreal on June 7th.

A leading Canadian paper speaks of lamentable prevalence of petty hieving in this country, and relates a unber of instances that have come to writer's notice, such as women ad children stealing from newstands; ung men stealing from libraries and om restaurants; women stealing nall articles from the houses of their dends. Careful observers almost wrywhere can relate similar inlances. In our Nova Scotia towns, aring a few years past, there has en an astonishing prevalance of tty thefts. Boys are the chief lenders, and in many cases they are children of respectable parents. he remedy lies in home teaching. Parents should be on their guard and bould recognize that all boys are in ore or less danger of falling into such

Much interest will be taken in the ublic institution, provided for in an of the New York State Legislature or the treatment of inebriates. The rts will have power to send habital drunkards and victims of narcotics inte for terms from one year to three in duration, to be treated ed cured. Some attempt is also to made to keep track of occasional unkards and to assist at their reformn. The matter presents many fliculties; and so much depends on wise administration of the law at it would be rash to predict the olts. It is, however, a bona fide ort, apparently, to benefit an unstunate class of people; and if it acceeds in New York the system will dend itself elsewhere. The repeated position of fines and imprisonment plainly insufficient to restrain men whom the lamentable habit of aking has reached an advanced The physical deterioration of drunkard is one of the great obes in the way of his reformation. men may be done by wise physical regiment to overcome this obstacle.

he Monitor quotes from a letter of Inte editor of the New World, Dr. les J. O'Malley, in which he said: I I see it, you have a splendid the to build up and develop Catholiterary talent and Catholic talent

gather them about you, as I always try to do wherever I go. Leave others to scold, if they will. Do you build, build, build, build! My one hope," this earnest apostle of our Faith concluded, "is that, when I am dead, some friend will say of me: This man never dwelt in the morning himself, but he builded hope in the souls of others.

We think the days of bickering between Catholic journalists are passing, and the unfortunate and injurious practice dying out. The common end, purpose and desire of all Catholic papers, to instruct the Catholic people, to defend the Church, her doctrines and practices, to advance and advocate all that will promote the best interests of our people and our country, should give us enough to do withermany has often been referred to out whacking each other's heads, however impatient we may at times feel beer is enormous, without injury to with each other. Being all human, the people. Emperor William does and holding diverse views on many subjects, it is easy for us to clash, at letter written recently, he gave times; and there is often something the warning that the beer-drinking very enticing about a fight. The maket was seriously damaging not Catholic press, however, is none too strong, and we need each other's help. We all need to keep in mind the words of the dead journalist: "Do you build, build!" Tearing down and pulling to pieces, are comparaondon, a few years ago, after his tively easy. It is not so very difficult eturn from one of his colonist tours, to criticize effectively. There are ten good critics in the world to every one who can add something to the world's

The Methodists in Rome who talk of "Popes without God, and priests without culture," had better look after an erring member of their own flock, Bishop Mallalieu of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who intimated the other day in Springfield, that the Americans were the worst - mannered folk on earth, and that there was a higher standard of manners in Porto Rico, where Rome had been dominant for 300 years, than in the city of Springfield. The first essential of good aditions in and about the homes of manners is respect for elders and superiors. But boys in North America are allowed to ignore their elders, and they are encouraged to believe that it is a disgraceful thing to acknowledge that they have any superiors. A contemporary gives us some words of Professor Faunce of Brown University, who said:

We have in America millions of children growing up without any religious training whatever — a situation which would have seemed inconceivable to ancient Athens or medieval Florence, a situation such as no pagan nation ever tolerated, a situation to-day incomprehensible to Berlin, or London, or even to Cairo or Constantinople, a situation more perilous than any other with which he Republic is now confronted.

Canada cannot boast of any great superiority in this matter. The bad manners, of which the Methodist Bishop complains, is one of the effects. of the throwing off of parental authority - acquiesced in by the parents. And, as the authority of the father and mother is, when properly asserted and enforced, the natural preparation for the recognition of other authority, it follows, naturally enough, that the boy who was never made to feel respect for his parents, will incline to reject the idea of recognizing position, age or superiority outside the home.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, writing in the Dublin Review upon the international anti-Christian force which manifested itself in the excitement over the Ferrer case, says: Let us recognize the anti-Christian machinery and fight it; but let us remember that it would be powerless were it not working upon the hunger and thirst after social justice. It will not succeed unless the populace in Europe remain suitable material. And the populace to-day is less suitable material for anti-Christ than it was. The generation in which we are living, while it has seen the corruption of some peasant areas, has seen much more strikingly the re-conquest of the towns; but against that re-conquest the efforts of | their money's worth when they buy a the enemy are more strict and discip- bulky paper, have done much to make lined than ever."

M. Belloc observes in reference to ordered by quantity-Send us so many the excitement about Ferrer, that in columns on such a subject. If enough this and similar cases, "the outbreak events have not happened to fill the to be earlier than the date of the takes place in large cities only, prin- space mentioned, is money to be illumination of the Book of Durrow cipally in capitals, and with a priority thrown away? The temptation is and the book of Kells, the theory that accorded to those capitals - Rome, great. The facts must be made, or the Irish goldsmiths derived their Vienna, to a less extent in Madrid, but they must be extended, multiplied, designs from the penmen might have especially in Paris - where Catholi- amplified. In plain language, lies to be abandoned. Most of the cism governs the popular mind. The must be told. If nothing of import- remains of early Irish art have some outer waves rise high in the United ance has transpired, there must ecclesiastical purpose, and were made States, the British Colonies, and in be reported a whole series of in the monastic schools; for the the Protestant countries nearer the events that are going to trans- monasteries were the towns of Ireland centre of disturbance; but they are pire, or that might, could, (except a few towns on the sea-coast). perfectly well how poorly Catholics

for the Daily News, the present writer formed with all his armies. (M. Belloe) who in the past has had some connection with that journal, offered to it the shortest possible summary of the evidence against Ferrer;

but it was refused. In the case of this journal one is dealing with a real enthusiasm against the faith; it will not reason, and it will not argue. The plundering of the monasteries of England was made possible by wholesale bribery of the influential class who might have prevented it. them accomplices and participators. The Reformation in England was accomplished by inspiring fear and envy in the hearts of the poor, and greed in the hearts of the landed gentry and those who wished to become landed gentry. Similar methods have been employed in France, to accomplish the destruction of the religious orders. The common people of France were told that the property of the orders to the value of \$200,000,000.00 was to be taken over by the State, and that this would enable it to give ample old age pensions to the people. The property has now nearly all been sold, and the results

so far are the receipt of five million dollars, and one of the greatest financial scandals of our time. Of 108 sales, an exchange informs as, 43 returned not one cent-all being consumed in 'expenses." The robberies have been so extensive and so brazen, that it is not sought to deny them. The people get nothing; they will have to pay for generations to come for work which the religious orders did for nothing for less work and inferior work; the mind of the patient, and such occureducation of their children is neglected rences would have nothing of the or worse than neglected; a horde of hungry political thieves and hangers special form of treatment for the puron are momentarily appeased; the worst political machine in the world nerves, or through what physicians has done the worst piece of work done in France since the Reign of Terror. These are the results up to date. And nor is there any reason why it should be the scoundrels are again in office. Perhaps that is not strange, since they had this vast plunder to use for their the sick may, because of its charitable own purposes. France, however, is a country in which political explosions

occur. The robbers had better be

out of the way when the next ex-

strike our minds with full force, until

we compare present conditions with

plosion comes.

those existing long ago. Napoleon left Elba on February 26th. On March 11th he began his march on Paris. The news of these events was published in Quebec on June 9th, only a few days before Waterloo ended his military career forever. News came slowly in those days, but, when it did come, it was, probably, more reliable as to details than the news our fast cable services give us to-day. The brevity of news despatches in those days, and the fact that the large journals had special correspondents on whom they depended wholly for news, increased the chances of getting the truth. Nowadays, it is impossible for the majority of people to trace news reports to their source. Some people, doubtless, are in a position to do so; but the average newspaper and its readers know little or nothing as to who writes the despatches they read so eagerly, only knowing that an association or press bureau supplies so many inches, or columns, or pages of desparches to certain large daily papers, and that these are distributed over the country, in abbreviated form, amongst the smaller papers. The prevalent idea amongst newspaper men, that numbers of columns make a paper great, and the simplicity of readers who fancy they are getting ribbons which divide the interlacethe news service inaccurate. News is very often, perhaps nearly always,

in music, painting and sculpture, in California and the West. Find out the Catholic writers in California and the West. Find out notable for a singular restraint and in France to-day, and march on Paris have survived the frequent cruptions persistent efforts, for some years to impress the Catholic world. temperance in its judgment; but the to-morrow, we shudder to think of and conflagrations of the barbarous past, to impress the Catholic world facts were not conveyed to it; and this what we should have to endure next Vikings, who repeatedly harried most with the gravity of the subject, that is a proof that someone somewhere was week. The news agencies would put of the great monasteries for the sake he knows the facts quite well. regarding the press as the natural him through more evolutions in a day of their treasures and then left them instrument for agitation. . . . As than the great conqueror ever per- in flames. Many beautiful objects Catholic journal, passed the sixtieth

> An article on "Worry: the Disease of the Age," by C. W. Saleeby, M. D. F. R. S., Edinburgh, in the Standard, contains much interesting information and much reasoning that commends itself to reason. He explains the difference between organic and functional disorders, and makes some keen observations upon the effect of the mental attitude, fear or worry, on the nervous system. His article is, on the whole, a very instructive one, and one Their mouths were shut by making comes with regret, in his final passages, upon the limitations and boundaries of his reasoning. One wishes that where he has reasoned so far and so well, he were able to go a little farther, and that he were not so wedded to natural causes and effects as to be unwilling to admit the direct interposition of Divine Providence. Perhaps he is not really so unwilling at heart, and it may be only a particular prejudice that causes him to write as follows :

"The piles of crutches at Lourdes indicate real cures of real diseases. The cures wrought by Christian Science are real cures. Faith-healing Science are real cures. Faith-healing is a fact. Neither faith, nor Mrs. Eddy, can remove mountains or kill a bacillus - but mind can act on mind.

Physicians who have written about

the so called Christian Science cures, have admitted, sometimes, that diseases which are functional, or due to a deranged nervons system, have been relieved, or cured, by Christian Science methods. If that be true, it is no more than to say that nervous disorders may be favorably affected by strong influence exerted upon the miraculous, but would mean merely a pose of reaching the body through the call the nervous system. This is not a discovery of the Christian scientists, called "Christian Science" any more than any science of healing or curing nature, be called Christian. But how does the learned doctor conclude that this explanation covers the case of Lourdes? There are no Christian Science Associations at Lourdes. If the influence of "mind on mind" is The immense convenience and ad- the explanation, whose are the vantages enjoyed by newspapers and dominating minds at Lourdes? There readers, in the present day, do not is no institution, no body of persons there, who undertake to affect people' minds, as is done in the Christian Science institutions of the United States. What minds have acted on the minds of the pilgrims who have piled up their crutches at Lourdes, and at Saint Anne de Beaupre, nearer home? Again, physicians have frequently rejected the theory that organic diseases, such as tumors and other growths, could be affected by Christian Science methods. Doctor Saleeby, we presume, agrees with his confreres in that. How, then, does he account for the cure of such maladies at Lourdes? Is he prepared to classify all the diseases cured at

> The study of Celtic antiquities is one of the features by which the present age is honorably distinguished. One of the latest and best works of this kind is a Guide to the Celtic Antiqui. ties of the Christian Period in the National Museum, Dublin (Royal Irish Academy) by Mr. George Coffey, who has for many years been the Curator of the museum. The book is no mere Guide but an examination of the character and development of the special kinds of design and ornament which form the distinctive "notes" of early Irish art. The minute and justify his expressions. Casual exdelicate beading on the thin gold ment on the Tara brooch is so fine that it requires a strong glass to perceive it, and consequently it has been overlooked in previous descriptions of this superb jewel. If the date of this brooch were certain, if it were proved

Lourdes as functional or nervous?

traditional reverence for sacred families were honored with the office of herenach, or hereditary keeper, of and the keepership was the glory of the latest developments are to be seen in the Book of Kells and the Lindisof the British Islands in pre-Roman times. The archaeological discoveries in the West and South of Britain show that there was an entire mastery of all the elements of this form of art among the South Britons about the time of the Roman conquest. When that conquest was complete, the native artistic genius seems to have been supplanted by the more commonplace Roman type; but in the remoter parts of Britain and in Ireland, where Rome's long arm did not reach, the native art developed undisturbed until the Christian scribes produced their marvels of ornamentation in the eighth and ninth centuries. The Late Celtic (or as it is termed on the Continent La Tene) ornament of the divergent spiral, or "trumpet pattern," is not entirely of indegenous growth; it appeared first in the culture centres of the Continent; but it would be quite inaccurate to say that the Irish artists merely adapted the art elements of La Tene or Hallstadt: it was immensely superior to its European prototypes, and possessed a virility and beauty of line that none of its European forerunners approached. This trumpet pattern was to a great extent gradually superseded in the eighth century by another style of ornament—the well-known interlaced patterns seen in peerless perfection on the famous Tara brooch and in beautiful initial letters and other illuminations in the Book of Kells. The new style with all its intricacy was brought to a marvellous perfecion in the Irish monastic schools. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Irish MSS. (with which are in-

cluded the Hiberno - Saxon MSS., in the production of which Irish scribes took so large a part) admittedly stand in the first place. . Christian art, spreading throughout the Byzantine empire and Europe generally - its spread being not a little aided by the dispersion of Greek artists under the iconoclastic persecution - developed into more distinct schools of design in Ireland than elsewhere. In Italy its development does not at all equal the Irish wealth of invention.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE CATHOLIC PAPER.

II. We closed our first article on this subject with a quotation from the Holy Father, which was impressive as all his utterances are. We begin this one with his words, addressed to the Catholics of Mexico:

"With regard to newspapers and periodicals, would that all the good were persuaded of the necessity of doing everything possible with Catholic reading of this nature for we are certainly of opinion that in our time there is nothing more important than

This is strong language. Used by any ordinary Catholic writer or speaker, it might seem too strong. The Pope, however, will be acquitted of exaggeration. Utterances from the Holy See are made with calmness, and words are well weighed before spoken, be the matter what it may. We must conclude that the subject which has drawn such a very strong statement from the Pope, is regarded by him as of sufficient gravity to Catholic author, who appeals to aggerations have no place in his "The ambition of every author is to writings. Note well what he says: be read, not to be praised. He ought, aggerations have no place in his "In our time there is nothing more important than this."

of their work. We believe that the great majority of them are making an honest effort to perform that work efficiently. We wish we could think that the desire to aid in the work reason why our people expect intelimportant, was widespread and general amongst Catholic readers. about the importance of Catholic outer waves. . . . The press is would or should transpire, in certain "The remarkable thing," observes a help and support the papers that are

Only the other day, a great Italian have been handed down by the anniversary of its establishment. He wrote to its editors, blessed them, things, which is one of the finest called them his "beloved sons." qualities of the Irish people. Certain | When Catholic editors and managers see their papers go on, year after year. in a struggle for mere existence; a relic, a cross, a holy bell, or a shrine; when they are worried and bothered as to ways and means; when they are the family." The Celtic art, of which unable to enlarge or improve their papers, to get a new press, or to engage expert help; when they see farne gospels, was spread over both Protestant papers, of little or no merit, well supported just because they are Protestant; when they see tons of lies and trash and temptations to sin in the form of printed newspapers sold daily and eagerly bought up, they have at least the satisfaction and comfort of knowing that the Pope, with his wide outlook upon the world, his knowledge, his wisdom, his true instinct for the safety and progress of the Faith, has given his mighty testimony to the value of the Catholic press and the importance of its work.

> It is something to know that he grieves when a Catholic paper dies. Let us quote him again :

"In vain will you build churches : give missions, found schools-all your works, all your efforts will be destroyed if you are not able to wield the defensive and offensive weapon of a loyal and sincere Catholic press

We stated in our last article that if Catholic France had had even one hundred good and spirited Catholic papers, well supported by the people, no gang of political freebooters could ever have laid hands on the property of the religious orders; passed scandalous and irreligious measures concerning education; prosecuted and persecuted the clergy; and driven the best teachers in France to foreign lands. In view of the above quoted words of the Pope, was our statement too strong?

That the Holy Father should speak repeatedly on this subject, and should employ such very vigorous terms, is surely enough to satisfy Catholics that they are not doing their duty to the Church and to religion when they neglect to read a Catholic paper. But what are the actual conditions? Here is the last editorial of a paper which went out of existence recentlystarved out by the indifference of Catholic readers:

"We believe we gave the Catholics an exceptional opportunity to show if they were interested in a paper devoted to the welfare and people alike could have given evidence of at least some slight zeal in the cause of Catholic journalism. ordently advocated by the Holy Father for these days. But the response to our modest appeals has been wholly out of proportion to even the merely material cost of keeping ourselves before the public." The editor has not been required to suspend the work, but in view of the scanty support accorded, in view of something akin to covert opposition, in view of the little promise for the future of Catholicity here under present conditions, he deems it would be an imposition upon the goodness and benevolence of those kind, generous friends who so far have made the paper possible, to continue it, possibly for carpers to carp at and daws to peck at, whilst the very atmosphere seems dark with portents of a loss to the Church here of innumerable souls.

This is too bad : and we could name very many promising Catholic papers that have come to the same sad end. The editor's reference to "opposition" and "carpers" shows that he has had an experience which is only too common to all, or most, Catholic

Perhaps no man in North America knows Catholic literature better than Doctor Maurice F. Egan. He says the Catholic public is slow. He remarks that presses cost money; the typesetters must have their wages oills must be settled; and, he says, no Catholic public, can live—even frugally—by his work. He says:

too, to be able to live by his work. regret to say that the Catholic public, with the exception of that small fraction of it called the 'reading public,' which has been created by the lergy, the publishers, and the educational institutions, sees the necessity of paying cash for everything except for ideas. The priest gives his ideas for almost nothing. This may be the

ing from everybody else. There is much truth in what he says The experience and testimony of writings finding readers. Circulation The experience and testimony of Catholic journalists in general, are to the contrary. Nor can we refrain readers than one thousand so far as from concluding that Pope Pius knows the mere writing is concerned. Every Catholic paper is circulating Catholic truth. And its value and used as the agent. . . . The Eng- contingencies or under certain con- Times reviewer, "is that so many of watching and fighting for the interests people who read it,

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JOINT PASTORAL OF CANADIAN BISH-OPS POINTS OUT THE DUTIES OF JOURNALISTS—THE POWEE OF THE PRESS FOR GOOD OR

The pastoral letter of the Fathers of the First Plenary Council of Quebec deals with the "Duties of Catholic Journalists" as follows:

Among the most effective aids to the Church in the proclaiming and defending the rights of Jesus Christ over society, it is eminently proper to accord a place to writers and particularly Catholic journalists,

Nobody fails to perceive the important position held at the present day by the book, the review, the pamphlet and the newspaper. They have become the leading disseminators of thought, and in many cases the undisputed masters of public opinion. Under every form, but especially that of the newspaper, the press is the chief and largely the sole educator of the multitude. It penetrates everywhere, caters to every class and age, treats of all kinds of subjects, awakens and keeps alive the curiosity of all, and little by little obtains control over minds which it makes or unmakes at will. Its influence is very often final, and its judgments without appeal. It is, therefore, not surprising that

the enemies of the Church have not been slow to seize upon such a power-ful engine and make it subservient to their perverse designs. Who can deny that an impious and unbridled press has taken a leading part in the war waged to-day against religion and morality in several nations of the Old World? It is indeed by the many-tongued voices of the press that errors been propagated in such numbers, so rapidly, and so widely during the past century. It is the bad newspaper that has waged war against and systematically robbed of esteem all the religious institutions whose disappearance has been brought about. It is by means of newspapers and novels, no less than by theatrical performances, that the way was cleared for divorce, that veritable bane of modern society; it is by the newspaper that has been carried on the campaign against the Christian education of youth, and it is their of-repeated sophisms that have opened the way for schools without religion. None of the measures leveled against the Church and its activities in recent years by persecution and hatred would ever have passed into law if the bad press had not previously prejudiced and misdirected public opinion. At the present time, dearls beloved brethren, throughout the entire world, bad newspapers by far surpass the good ones both in number and in influence. The prodigious power of the press, therefore, is largely devoted to the cause of error against truth, of Satan against Jesus Christ. In view of this fact it is not astonishing that erroneous and subversive doctrines, vulgar prejudices and unwholesome opinions find entrance everywhere, and are propagated with such fearful rapidity. What has taken place elsewhere should be an object lesson for our young country. We should not think of applying to the Canadian press in general the strictures we have just made, but it is our duty to forestall danger. Moreover, we are forced to the conviction that the establishment, diffusion and loyal support of journals, by Catholics in the fullest sense of the word, is a work of supreme utility, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it is in our day even an absolute necessity. And by this opinion we teel we are giving expression to the ideas of Pope Pius X., who, in a brief addressed to of May 27, 1997, made use of the following words:

"The characteristic feature of our age is that for everything connected with manners of life and thought, the ordinary source of inspiration is the widely circulated daily newspaper. To remedy, therefore, the evils of our catay, we must make use of the means best suited to its custom. With this in view, let us meet writings by writings, errors, wherever propagated, by truth, the poison of evil reading by the antidote of wholsome reading, the bad newspaper, whose pernicious influence is daily producing its effects, by the good newspaper. To neglect the employment of such methods aneans to condemn oneself to exert no influence whatever over the people, and to fail utterly to grasp the spirit of the times, while, on the contrary, the alone proves himself a discriminating judge of the needs of his time, who, to implant truth in souls and make it reach the greatest number of people, knows how to make a skillful, zeslous and unremitting use of the

The duties of Catholic journalists are grave and multiple. It would be over long to enumerate them here. In any case the last three Popes, Plus IX., Leo XIII, and Plus X., have given such forceful and explicit directions in this matter, and the documents are so readily accessible to and that we prefer to simply refer to them those who undertake the lofty and difficult task of enlightening and directing public opinion. There they will find all the warnings, advice and

encouragement they are in need of. We will emphasize, however, what appears to us should be the salient characteristic of the Catholic writer, namely, final and respectful submission to ecclesiastical authority. The Pope and the Bishops are entrusted with the teaching and government of the Church of God. Their power is confined strictly to matters of faith; it embraces everything bearing upon the right moral discipline of Christian had adopted the Roman Faith. Probpeoples. Now the obedience of the ably the merits of the historical controversy as to his identity have whatever sphere of action the legitimate authority of their pastors is asserted and employed. Catholic writers, therefore, are sadly remiss in asserted and employed. Catholic writers, therefore, are sadly remiss in their duty who, though not openly oppossing their spiritual leaders, more or less hamper their undertakings by underhand opposition, and resist their authority by seeking through clever subterfuges to lessen it or avoid it.

"Let Catholic journalists," said Leo XIII., "have in mind the fixed conviction that if ever they presume seems as political coup devised by them to draw Russia over to the Roman obedience. It has, however, been clearly shown how doubtful is the assumption that Demetrius was really an impostor. (See Pierling, "Rome et Démétrius," Paris, 1878; and "La Russie et le Saint Siège" of the same author.) Of the devised by them to draw Russia over to the Roman obedience. It has, however, been clearly shown how doubtful is the assumption that Demetrius was really an impostor. (See Pierling, "Rome et Démétrius," Paris, 1878; and "La Russie et le Saint Siège" of the same author.) Of the

to transgress these laws and give free rein to their opinions, whether to the prejudice of questions still undecided by the Holy See, or to the weakening of Episcopal authority by arrogating to themselves privileges which can not be theirs, it is altogether vain for them to imagine they can retain the honor of the genuine Catholic name, or claim to be of service to that most holy and able cause which they have undertaken to defend and exalt."

We will here further add this wise and timely instruction given by Leo XIII. in one of his Encyclicals:

Let them seriously reflect that their writings, if not positively prejudicial to religion, will surely be of slight service to it unless in concord of minds they all seek the same end. They who de-sire to be of real service to the Church, and with their pens heartily to defend the Catholic cause, should carry on the conflict with perfect unanimity and, as it were, with serried ranks, for they rather inflict than repel war, if waste their strength by discord.

In fine, let Catholic journalistsknow how to rise above party interests, whenever the interests of religion are

Directed by sincere Catholics in a spirit of faith and respectful submistion to all the teachings of the Church, newspapers are potent disseminators of truth and virtue. By tolate, they penetrate into every quarter, pursue vice and error in all their crooked ways, even to the depths of the hidden recesses where they seek to conceal themselves. To the enemies assults they give the ready and appropriate retutation, which exposes sophisms, unveils malicious suggestion and places calumniators in their true light; on all questions on which public attention is centered, and which passion and self-interest throw into such uncertain light, they pour the lucid rays that illumin-ate and enable it to see clearly; they awaken energies, unite wills and revive courage, by sounding the alarm and raising aloft the standard which should be followed. The press is a beautiful and glorious mission, well suited to attract the zeal and claim the devotedness of those who have received talents from God and wish to make them bring forth fruit well worthy also of receiving from the mass of the faithful the encouragement and practical support which it

May cruly Catholic newspapers, therefore, increase and multiply. May they in every part of our country and in language understood by the people, carry on their fruitful Apostolate, and bring to all the good tidings of Christ. It is our cherished wish that the faithful subscribe for them and uphold them in every way; encourage them and labor for their greater diffusion. There is probably at the present time no more effective means of defending the stronghold of God than to solidly man the outposts erected by our faith with the fearless sentinels of Catholic journalism, and, with our confidence and timely aid, give them all the assistance possible in keeping faithful watch, in follow-ing attentively the movements of the enemy, and in repelling every attack directed from the stronghold of evil.

Impostors.

In the light of the recent North Pole controversy, the article on Impostors in the Catholic Encyclopedia, by Herbert Thurston, is intensely interesting. Under this heading the author briefly considers the various frauds who have sought at different times to foist themselves on the credulity of their gener-After considering some of the urlier impostors, the author goes on

Two similar pretenders to royalty. however, are of more consequence; and the impersonation, if impersonation it was, is buried in deeper mystery. When King Sebastian of Portugal in 1578 fought his last desperate oattle against the Moors upon African soil, there was some conflict of evidence regarding the manner of his death, and though what purported to be his dead body was brought back and interred in Portugal, rumours persistently circulated that he had escaped and was still alive. Influenced by the fact that Philip II of Spain now laimed and occupied the throne of the sister kingdom, a whole series of pretenders appeared, each averring that he was, in truth, the Sebastian whom men believed to have perished. first three of these claimants were vulgar rogues, but the fourth played his part with extraordinary firmness and consummate ability. He obtained recognition from a number of teople who had known Sebastian well, and though the Spanish Viceroy of Naples seized him and sent him to the galleys, he seems to have been treated by the Spanish authorities with a curious degree of consideration. Even now it cannot be afficmed with absolute certainty that his story was a false one, though

nearly all historians pronounce against Still more doubtful is the case of "the false Demetrius." The true Demetrius, the son of Tsar Ivan, the Terrible, was murdered in 1592. Muscovy, after Ivan's death, fell into terrible anarchy, and not long after-wards there appeared in Poland a young man who declared that he was Demetrius who had escaped the Demetrius who had escaped the massacre, and that he now meant to press his claim to the throne of the Tsars. Sigismund, King of Poland, lent him his support. He made himself master of Moscow and was generally received with enthusiasm, although he made no secret of the fact that daring his residence in Poland he that during his residence in Poland he ably the merits of the historical controversy as to his identity have never been quite fairly judged, because all have agreed in describing him as a tool of the Jesuits, and have conse-

other royal pretenders and notably of the six various adventurers who came forward in the character of the Dauphin Louis, the son of Louis XVI, there is no need to say anything. Neither need we linger over such fantastic personages as Paracelsus (Philip Bombast von Hohenheim, 1493-1541 who, despite his parade of cabalistic formulae and his pretence of Divine inspiration, was really for his age scientific genius, or Nostradamus (1503-1566), the Parisian astrologer and prophet, who also practised as a physician, or Cagliostro (Giuseppe Balsamo, 1743 1795), who died in the dungeons of the Castle of Sant' Angelo after an almost unprecedented career of fraud, in which a sort of freemasonry, called "Egyptian Masonry," invented by him in England, played a notable part. Su English astrologers on the other hand as John Dee (1527-1608), whose life has recently been written by C. F. Smith (1909), William Lily (1602-1681), and John Gadbury (1627-1704), seem to have been sixten believers in their have been sincere believers in their own strange science, and that curious character Valentine Greatrakes (1629-683), was not a mere charlatan but undoubtedly possessed some natural gift of healing. More to our purpose are a number of feigned or deluded exstaticas who often traded upon the popular credulity in countries like Spain that were ready to welcome the miraculous. Amongst the most famous of these was Magdalena de la Oruz (1487-1560), a Franciscan nun of Cordova, who for many years was honoured as a saint. She was believed o have the stigmata and to take no other food than the Holy Eucharist. The Blessed Sacrament was said to fly to her tongue from the hand of the priest who was giving Holy Com-munion and it seemed at such moments that she was raised from the ground. The same miraculous levitation took place during her ecstasies at which time also she was radiant with supernatural light. So universal was the popular veneration, that ladies of the highest rank, when about to be confined, sent to her the cradles or garments prepared for the expected child, that she might bless them. This was done by the Empress Isabel in 1527, before the birth of Philip II On the other hand, St. Ignatius Loyola had always regarded her with suspicion. Falling dangerously ill in 1543, Magdalena confessed to a long areer of hypocrisy, ascribing most of the marvels to the action of demons by which she was possessed, but main-taining their reality. She was sen-tenced by the Inquisition, in an auto dafe at Cordova in 1546, to perpetual imprisonment in a convent of her order, and there she is believed to have ended her days most piously amid marks of the sincerest repent-ance (see Gorres, "Mystik," V. 168-174; Lea, "Chapters from Relig. Hist. of Spain," 330-335). A large number of similar cases have been discussed in considerable detail by Lea both in his "Chapters" just cited, and also in the fourth volume of the "History of the Inquisition of Spain," but Lea, though indefatigable as a compiler, is not to be relied on in the conclusions and inferences he draws.

Good in Catholic Church.

MINISTER WOULD HAVE SOME OF IT ADOPTED BY THE SECTS

Rev. E. P. Marvin, of Luckport, N. Y ... writes in the Episcopal Record Let us note three points in the

Catholic Church:
1. The Protes ant Episcopal church wisely agrees with the Catholic Church, as all other branches ought to do, in never using a building consecrated to the worship of God any secular or worldly purpose. Thus associations, favorable to the worship

It is a burning shame, if not a sin, to use our church houses for houses of merchandise, soup kitchens and halls of secular lecturing and jollity. Ought we not to put away from our churches the amusement heresy and cooking stove apostasy?
2. The Catholic Church is right in

holding that children and youth should have religious instruction in connection with their whole course of learning. Therefore, they provide

many parish school . All the churches ought to do the same. More and more of our statesmen are seeing and asserting that a religious belief is the only solid basis of morality and righteousness, and that mere secular learning has no tendency to make men moral and good. It may make more skilful knaves and dangerous neighbors. But our country, being a secular and not a Christian state, embracing freely all religious bodies, cannot use the Bible in its public schools. Wny, then, should not we all have parish

3. A third important characteristic of the Catholic Church is that they allow no destructive critics in their pulpits. They are a conservative in-fluence in the modern apostasy from the inspiration and authority of the

We must confess that there are scores of preachers now in Protestant pulpits conceitedly dealing out des-tructive criticism and cunningly undermining the faith of the people, who would be promptly silenced by Catholic authority. How strange the times and how humiliating to our reformed

I wrote a pamphlet to refute a Presbyterian "higher critic" who had discarded large parts of the Ol I Testament as false and legendary, with this title : "Christ and the Apostles Stand or Fall with Moses and the Prophets. A Catholic priest read it and reported to me, "I believe every word of it."

Now laying aside all prejudice,

would it not be wise, scriptural and highly beneficial for all the courches to adopt these principles. Would it not bring great blessings from God?

Some Alcohol Questions

Is alcohol a tonic? No! Does it make the blood pure? No! Does it strengthen the nerves? No! Is Ayer's Sarsaparilla a tonic? Yes! Does it make the blood pure? Yes! Does it strengthen the nerves? Yes! Is it the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol? Yes! Ask your doctor about this non-alcoholic medicine. If he approves, your confidence will be complete. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Dull boys! Dull girls! Dull men! Dull women! Heavy-headed! Downhearted! All very often due to constipation! Yet the cure is so easy.—Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor.

Two Jews in Rome.

Papal excommunication produces some curious results in this first decade of the twentieth century, says Rome, which narrates how an excommunication recently brought two Jews to Rome on a very peculiar mis-

A little company of Jews has been making hav ever since the "liquidation" of the religious congregations was begun. They have bought up abbeys, convents, churches, houses, lands for a fraction of their real value and latterly two of them determined

The fact that purchasers of such ecclesiastical property lay themselves under a sentence of excommunication did not greatly disturb them for their own sakes, but they saw difficulties ahead when they were to build up new houses on the site of the park and offer them for sale or tenantcy to persons likely to live in what is at once the most aristocratic and the most Catholic part of Paris. For the excommunication has long arms and would include these future residents. So they determined to make the future secure by writing to the Archbishop of Paris, offering him a large sum of

money for his charities if he would take away the excommunication from their future tenants.

They received no reply whatever to their letter, but they were not dis-couraged, for they ascertained that Cardinal Satolli was the protector of he Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and they thought that he might be induced to favor their plan. So they came to Rome armed with various letters of introduction, and were courteously received by the Cardinal —until he learned the extraordinary purport of their visit, which was n other than that of bribing him with to purchase the mother-house, with an offer of 1,000,000 francs for his the park, of the Ladies of the Sacred charities if he had the excommunication removed. After that their visit was an unusually brief one, for Cardinal Satolli had an extremely vigorous way of expressing himself once he was aroused. When they returned to Paris they announced that they had no intention of making the purchase, and as they were the only likely bidders, it is now believed that the government itself will become the buyer-from itself.-Church Progress.

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Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

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A lot of land containing 50 acres. 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Cld Guif Road. This lot has good hard wood and poles on it. For for ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOMESON, Clovertile

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

GENTLEMEN,—This is to inform you that I have been a sufferer for the last fourteen's years from kidney and stomach trouble, brought on by sever colds. Having been laid up ever 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 GENTLEMEN,-This is to inform you 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 contining 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 it is possible, as it always helps in when I take it. You may make thestruths known for the benefit of sufferers.

Yours very gratefully, JOHN W. MARGESO



may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — audiostricts in each of three years, cut in the state of the later of the later

time able school part

A May Song.

osily sing to Mary my soul, her praises due; feasts, her actions worship, lise heart's devotion true, wond'ring contemplation, or Majosty confess'd; Mother, Call her Virgin y Mother, Virgin bleet.

m'ghty to deliver, her trust her lovingly; the tempest rages round thee, I will caim the troubled sea. I heaven she has given, to Lody, to our race; Queen who decks her subject, the light of God's own grace.

my tongue, the Virgin's trophies he for us bar Maker bore, me curse of old inflicted, are and blessing to restore, in sougs of peace unending, g the world's majestic Queen; y sot nor faint in telling, the girs she gives to men.

mjore to flow from Mary; bus join ner praise to sing, bing slog the Virgin wother ner of our Lord and King, we slog her awful glory, above our fancy a reach, ir hearts be quick to offer a sione the heart can teach.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Eith Tatum, in Ave Maria)

you quite sure you are not reddy dear?"

other's anxious look with a

d of course you know the way?" ntinued, somewhat reasurred brave appearance. "Just keep

the Gregory place; then you lames and the others, and go school together. Good bye, Be mother's dear good boy ol. And remember — don't be

issed the dewy red mouth held

her, put his cap straight on his curls, then watched the sturdy

gure with its air of added inches ng briskly up the road until

and Jink was needed in the

so it had been decided to let

go alone as far as the Gregory

bout three-quarters of a mile

the rest of the way with the

vas quite early in the morning, pringtime. Birds were every-flitting about, much occupied the important business of nest-

g; or perched on some blos-

bough, singing for very joy

dit, ran through the heart of a liful wood, and on either side the a sunlight had wrought wond-

bloom, their great snowy blosgleaming through tender green; were golden wreaths of yellow

and henging from the swaying the henging from the swaying thes of the trees; and here and wasmall crab-apple filled the air the delicate perfume of its exquis-

en the little boy had left his

ter, he began walking very brisk-tith head well up, and his book hel swinging over his shoulder. soon the little creatures of the

d drew his attention. The whole

g to him to stop and enjoy it all.

bbit scuttled across the road in to him; squirrels leaped and

d in the trees over his head

of brilliant color, wriggled

saw where a pair of redbirds building a nest: and, dropping

m and books, he climbed up and

ever mind!" he said to the

ad little owners of the nest.

you know I wouldn't bover

use? Don't you 'member how

lways build here and I always

ou, and I've never hurt your a your babies a single time?"

vas such a perfect morning, and

dy found so many beautiful things be world! The time slipped by on he realized it, and when he

hed the Gregory Place he found

the children had left home some

before. He felt very uncomfort-at this, because from there to the

of the walk. The Gregory pas-

had to be crossed, and on several asions the cattle had strayed out

the road; some of them, he had

d the children say, were vicious

ays been the terror of Teddy's Black mammy had threatened

with them when he was naughty, since his earliest recollection, and

boys could tell awful stories of

in spite of some inward miss, it never occurred to Teddy to

anck home; he only squared his shoulders, puckered up his red and began to whistle as he sped bravely on. He had to keep in "hig road" for a mile beyond

regory's then take a path that d sharply to the left and ran

gh the woods to the school-

most mysterious terrors.

us vines, and there the runa-

Negroes hid; he could never even

of it without "little wriggling

In repeating the fearsome tales

had told of the

things ' running up and down his

op, the children always drew close ther and lowered their voices,

ould hook.

iouse was the longest and worst

igh the grass at his feet.

'big road," as the negroes

The dogwood trees were

vlorious sunshine,

-Father Currier.

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g apprehensive glances behind Gregory Place left behind, dy walked on more rapidly, still stling gaily; he hurried through pasture—there was not a cow to to the tougher native gaucho. he seen, - and at last reached the path

to the school. He turned into it with a sigh of relief and was soon well into the woods. But he was deaf and Germany, Austria, or Syria, in every those blind now to the beauty of his surroundings, for he knew that he was late. At thought of the mark for tardiness that would be put against his name, he quickened his page to a

that almost made his heart stand still. It was the angry bellowing of cattle and it came from just a little way ahead of him. The Gregory cows had escaped from the pasture, and were pawing up the ground and bellowing in a way to frighten even an older

child.
Teddy realized that he was entirely cut off in that that direction, and he dared not go back to the road for fear they would see and follow him. There was nothing for him to do but to turn toward the swamp and cut across the woods, in that way reaching the school house from the rear. Fear lent wings to his feet, and in a very few minutes the path and the cows were out of sight. Then he paused a moment to rest and look about him. The woods had grown darker and understanding the response of the southern hemisphere. Here alone is an object that woods had grown darker and understanding the sound of the progress and agreements. woods had grown darker and un-familiar to him, and his relief at being safe from the cows, began to give place to a little creepy sensation as he thought of the silent mysterious

by yes, muvver; I'm not the flittle bit afraid," replied the man confidently, standing very by way of emphasis, and meet-He supposed he had gone far enough; so he turned to the right again, and kept on steadily for some time, hoping every minute to catch a glimpse through the trees of the whitewashed schoolhouse. But though he walked, as he thought, for a very long time, the woods only grew more dense and wild. dense and wild.

on up the road until you Just in front of him lay a giant oak, uprooted in some fierce storm; with a little sobbing sigh, he sat down on the great trunk to rest, for he was very tired. All around him the vegetation was rank hnd thick; snaky-looking vines, with poisonous trumpet-shaped flowers of brilliant hue, hung from the branches overhead. The ground was soft and black, and slimy in places; and a weird green twilight seemed to be gathering.

be gathering.

At every sound he started with fear and glanced hastily around, half expecting to see some hideous shape gliding through the dusk of the forest. At last he sprang to his feet and began retracing his steps, thinking to get back into the path. The cows were surely gone now. was Teddy's first year at school, his was the first time he had ever alone. The country school house two miles away; and either Jink une, his black "mammys" boys, dways gone with him. But June sprained his ankle the afternoon

cows were surely gone now.

Weary and frightened, he stumbled on for what seemed to him long hours, only to find himself back again at the uprooted tree. He had walked in a circle without realizing it. When he recognized the place, he sank down in a miserable little heap and began to cry. He knew now that he was lost, and he was afraid that he might die out there in the wards alone. out there in the woods alone.

Then, all at once, into the darkness Then, all at once, into the darkness of his distress, a thought, like the flash of an angel's wing, came to him; he would ask God to help him. Reverently he knelt there by the giant tree trunk, and bowed his head on his little hands. He was sobbing so he could scarcely speak; but he repeated his morning prayer, and after a little pause added beseechingly: "Dear God, I'm losted. Please find me, for Jesus' sake. Amen."

Then he felt more quiet and comforted; and, rising from his knees, he

forted; and, rising from his knees, he mounted the fallen tree and walked the full length of it, to where the roots had been torn from the earth. In this elevated position, he stood and looked about him. There, at some distance through the trees, he could see the little hill with the schoolhouse nestling peacefully against its side; and just then he heard the faint tinkle of a bell and the shouts of the children as they swarmed out for dinner recess.

small garter snake, with its prayer and found him.

South America.

PROGRESS, CULTURE AND REFINE-MENT OF THE LATIN REPUBLICS.

The foreign commerce of South America is indeed one of the marvels of the century just opening, writes Albert Hale in the American Review of Reviews for May. Since the construction of the first railway in Chile, and from the time the first steamer touched at a port in Argentina, there has been a steady expansion in the shipment of natural products and the within the last 10 years, however,

this growth has in some instances increased over 100 per cent., and is limited only by the capacity of vessels to carry it. The world could not to day advance a step without the rubber of Brazil, the nitrate of Chile, the tin of Bolivia, the cacao of Ecuador, the copper of Peru, the quebracho of Paraguay, the chilled meats of the River Plate, or the wheat, the corn or the wool of Argentina. Europe is practically dependent upon these staples for the material well-being of her people. Brazil delivers annually \$60,000,000 and more of rubber to the manufacture:s of the world; the \$50,000,000 of nitrates of Chile fertilizes half a continent, and the people of Texas. without knowing it, are wearing some of the export of Argentine wool in their clothing or of her hides in their boots and shoes.

Brazil in one year received about 100,000 immigrants, Uruguay absorbed 40,000 to 60,000. Chile has immense numbers of Germans filling up the southern section of the country, and me distance in the rear of the olhouse lay a dense swamp. This inp, dark and gloomy even at play, held for the imaginative sin. In Brazil there are 1,000,000 sin. In Brazil there are 1,000,000 Italian settlers in the State of Minas ddy's thoughts, it was the abode Geries, where much of the coffee is unster snakes, and was hung with grown, but in addition this state has abundant unoccupied land, which is distributed to the new-comer for home building. Sao Paulo, the richest state in Brazil, has many more Italians and Germans, but the state of Rio Grande do Sul, together with the less thickly populated states of Parana and Santa Catarina, are sometimes called Little Germany, so thickly strewn are the villages of the 500,000 German colonists. In Uruguay much of the farm labor is done by Italians, who take to agriculture, leaving the cattle industry

increasing numbers. Some of them go back to their own land after a year's work in the harvest fields, but very many of them remain permanently to occupy and develop with European thrift the outlying acres towards which the newer railroads are stretch-He had run only a few steps, how-ever, when a sound reached his ears ing. All over their great southwest are hundreds of colonies founded by the self-interest or philanthropy of European men of affairs or theorists. Baron Hirsch has successfully established in community existence several colonies of his otherwise helpless proteges. Of the 7,000,000 of inhatitants, which is about the total Argentina may report in a census at the end of her hundred years of independence, more than one-halt are of South European origin; many of these have

metropolis of the southern hemi-sphere. Here alone is an object lesson of the progress and accomplishment of South America. The business and social life there is equaled only by that of London, Paris, or New York. The luxury and display are exceeded not even by these capitals. But what is seen in the metropolis of Argentina by no means exhausts the astonishment of the individual who for the first time becomes really interested in our sister continent.

There is the city of Manaos, 1,000 miles up the Amazon, is as modern as Kansas City. Rio de Janeiro, which the traveler on the way down must pass, with its magnificent Avenida Central, its beautiful harbor just nearcentral, its beautiful harbor just nearing completion at a cost of \$50,000,000, can put to the blush many a city of the Old or New World for the excellence of its civic progress. If this traveler is wise, he will cross the Andes and learn further lessons from such cities as Santiago and Valparaiso in Chile and Lima in Peru. They all in Chile and Lima in Peru. They all manifest the spirit of the twentieth century with as much vigor as our cities display, and as a rule they are far more beautiful, surprising as the statement may appear to the untraveled North American.

The Eucharistic Congress.

EMINENT MEMBERS OF THE HIER-ARCHY WHO WILL ATTEND.

Word has been received by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi from Mgr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, and president of the permanent committee of the Congress, confirming the nomination of His Eminence Cardinal Vincent Vanutelli as papal legate. Bishop Heylen spoke of the satisfaction expressed by His Holiness on learning of the preparations Canada is making in view of the Congress, and is pleased at the enthusiasm so generally disat the enthusiasm so generally dis-played. With the Cardinal Legate, will also come from Rome many distinguished personages, among others Mgr. Jenssens, secretary of the Congregation of Religious, and a cele-brated orator, also the Very Rev. Father Lopicier, professor emeritus of dogma at the College of the Propaganda.

As is known, His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate has promised to attend. All the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada are also expected. Every day acceptances are being received from the United States. Up to the present the following high dig-nitaries can positively be counted

His Eminence Cardinal James Gibbons, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore, His Grace Mgr. John M. Farley, D. D., Archbishop of New York, His Grace Mgr. W. H. O'Connell, D.

Archbishop of Boston. His Grace Mgr. John Ireland, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul. His Grace Mgr. J. E. Quigley, D. D.,

Archbishop of Chicago.

His Grace Mgr. James H. Blenk, D.
D., Archbishop of New Orleans.

His Grace Mgr. J. J. Glennon, D. D.,
Archbishop of St. Louis,
His Grace Mgr. S. G. Messmer, D.
D., Archbishop of Milwavkee,
His Lordship Mgr. G. A. Guertin,
D. D., Bishop of Manchester,
His Lordship Mgr. J. A. McFaul, D. His Lordship Mgr. J. A. McFaul, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Trenton.
His Lordship Mgr. H. Gabriels, D.

D., Bishop of Odensburg. His Lordship Mgr. J. J. Fox, D. D., Bishop of Green Bay. His Lordship Mgr. F. Eis, D. D.,

Bishop of Marquette.

His Lordship H. J. Richter, D. D.,
Bishop of Grand Rapids. His Lordship E. A. Garvey, D. D., Aishop of Altoona.

His Lorkship G. Beaven, D. D., Bishop of Springfield. His Lordship P. A. Ludden, D. D., Bishop of Syracuse

His Lordship J. H. Koudelka, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland, His Lordship Mgr. L. Haid, O. S. B., Vicar Apostolic of North

Carolina. His Lordship Mgr. P. Maes, D. D., Bishop of Covington.

The main object of the work of Eucharistic congresses which was in-augurated some thirty 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 have surpassed the Founders' most sanguine anticipations.

They have been succesively held in the important cities of Lille (1881), Avignon (1882), Liege (1883), Friburg (1885), Toulouse (1886), Paris (1888), Antwerp (1890), Jerusalem (1893), Brussels (1898), Lourdes (1899), Angers (1900), Namur (1902), Angouleme (1904), Rome (1905), Tournai (1906), Bets (1907), London (1908), Cologne (1909).

OBJECT.

lic profession of Catholic Belief in the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Blessed Eucharist. Religious demon-strations 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 papal 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 classer. 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

The daily reunions at which papers on the blessed Eucharist will be read may be classified thus: general meet ings morning and evening; special meetings for the young, for ladies and the clergy every afternoon. Noted orators, bishops, priests and laymen will address the meetings. The most important reunions will unquestionable bether ably be the priests' meetings and the general meeting every evening in Notre Dame church, — Michigan Cathobic,

The Royal Family.

Several Royal personalities comparatively slightly known to the outside world leap into prominence through the sudden death of King Edward VII. The new King, George V., had wandered far afield and was in various parts of the Empire as well known as the few days' visit of a retiring Prince would permit. His Queen, Victoria Mary, had accompanied him, and is remembered for her more active mind and her in-tensity of temperament. Next comes Edward, the Duke of Cornwall, still a boy of sixteen, and known principally as a naval cadet.
George V. has a naval record of

which his country may be proud. He entered the navy as a cadet in 1877, at the age of twelve, and rose to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1903. The new King differs from his father in many ways. His father was well known to the people and loved to be among them. King George is shy and retiring and is not so much a man of the world as was his father. King Edward was fond of sport. King George seems to care less for it than the average Englishman. He is fond of politics and takes a keen interest in the de-bates in the House of Lords. His dominant characteristic seems to be love of country and love of home, While King Edward was as much at home in Paris or Marienbad or Biarritz as in London, King George likes nothing better than the quiet of a country home and the company of his

The glory of Queen Mary, who was married to King George in 1892, is that she is an English Princess born and bred. Her father was the Duke of Teck, and she and her husband are cousins, both being descendants of George III. The future Queen was described in 1868, when but two years old, as "sweet and engaging a child as you can wish to see, full of life and fun, and as playful as a kitten." She and the then Prince of Wales' children were intimate in childhood, and it has been said that her affections were at one time set on King George's elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. At any rate, her marriage to the younger brother has been a singularly happy one.

As a girl Princess May was devoted

to charitable work, and she and her mother had the commendable habit of always having by them a bit of needlework which they could take up in odd moments. Her mother mentions in her diany of one day that mentions in her diary of one day that "May is going to write twenty-six letters" to individuals whom she ought likely to give to the Home for Little Boys. Queen May's popularity in England is unbounded. She is a keen conversationalist, as those who met her in Canada in 1901 will remember; she has an active and well-in-formed mind, and is fond of out-door sport. In appearance she is above medium height, of good figure, and possesses considerable grace.

Prince Edward, now the heir-ap-parent, is the eldest of King George's six children, having been born June 23, 1894. He and his brothers and sister have been brought up under gentle, but firm, discipline. Prince Edward entered the Royal Naval College at Cowes in 1907, and his younger brother, Albert, became a cadet last year. It is said of both that they are enthusiastic and diligent students, and exceptionally promising mathematicians. They are also fond of field sports, and are keen and bold riders. Although Prince Elward is, by virtue of his inheritance, of more importance than Prince Albert, their fatner has been at great pains to keep them on a footing of impartiality. The King's children have been kept much out of the put lic view, and the result is said to be that they are wholesome and unaffected. - Toronto

Care of the Horse's Shoulders.

Horse owners and drivers are directresponsible for the condition of the shoulders of the horses which they drive. No horse, young or old, can do satisfactory work if he suffers at every step he takes. The horse may be compared to a machine, with the exception that the machine has no feelings and is not willing, whereas the horse has these two valuable qualities. The horse is meant for work and we are always trying to get as much out of him as we can, but unless we give him the proper care he will not give us the amount of work he is capable of giving. In the first place the collar should

fit properly if the shoulders are to be kept healthy and ever ready for work. The majority of collars are too large. It is well to have the collar fitted by a harness maker. He may be able to remove or replace padding to that the collar will fit well on the collar will be collar will properly if the shoulders are to be able to remove or replace padding so that the collar will fit well on the shoulder. Do not use heavy pads. They cause the shoulders to sweat which makes the skin tender and very easily blistgred. After a collar has been secured and fitting properly, it is necessary that it be kept clean. When

EVERY statement, every claim, every guarantee concerning Red Rose guarantee concerning Red Rose Tea from the time it was first put on the market until to-day has been lived up to to the fullest degree. Its remarkable success and enormous sale are the result of this method of doing business, coupled with the all-important fact that Red Rose Tea has always been good tea.

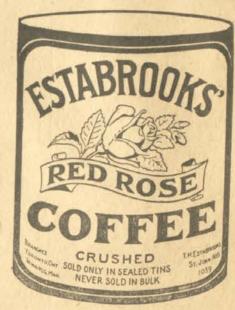


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Estabrooks' Red Rose Coffee and Red Rose Tea will form a very strong partnership, each resting on its own quality, which, in Red Rose Tea, has been so aptly described as "good."



A good combination is Estabrooks' Coffee for breakfast and Red Rose Tea for other meals.

and in the best condition for fitting the shoulder. In most cases the back of the knife is used for the cleaning work but this is not sufficient as the collar gets hard and rough.

Try Smiling.

Your burden is heavy, I haven't a doubt;
But others have loads they must carry about,
And they are not whining.
Some beople are glad if but half of the way
Lies out of the shadow or part of the day
They see the sun shiring—
Suppose you try smiling.

This funny old world is a mirror, you know.
Turn its way with a seeer on the face of a fee
And you will see frouble.
But meet it with laughter, and looks full of
cheer,
And back will come sunshine and love true
and dear.
With blessings to double—
Suppose you try smiling.

All doors open widely to those who are glad; Too many lack couragemtoo many are sad; Those near you need cheering. So laugh with your burden; the way is not And if you look upward, your heart will grow

strong.!
And skies will be clearing—
Suppose you try smiling.
—Exchange.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS

Brought Mrs. Baker to Death's Door. Father Morriscy's No. 10 Saved Her.

Of the many hundreds of cures wrought by Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) few are more remarkable than the saving of the life of Mrs. John S. Baker, of 164 Rockland Road (North End), St. John, N.B. She wrote on Oct. 16, 1909:

'I wish to express my gratitude that I am living to-day, saved from the grave by Father Morriscy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic). This time last year I had pleuro-pneumo nia and bronchitis, and had been given up to die, and had my lungs tapped in the City Hospital, and never expected to walk again; I was continually getting worse every day. I came home from the hospital, and everyone was watching fo me to die. I tried everything but there seemed to be no cure for me

t'I began taking Father Morriscy's No. 10, and the second day I could eat without pain. I used 22 bottles of No. 10, as I was run down right into consump and for six months was just a shadow until I began to use it, and now I am in good health, and surprised most of my

Father Morriscy's No. 10 is very different from the many preparations that simply relieve a cough. No. 10 relieves the relieve a cough. cause of the cough, restores the membranes of throat and lungs to a healthy condition, and tones up the whole system, giving

object.

Object.

The Primary object of Montreal's Argentina has often received over

Argentina has often received over

Argentina has often received over

Object.

The Primary object of Montreal's Eucharistic Congress will be the pub.

BARGAINS

John McGillivray, successor to late Dougald McGillivray, East End, is now selling off at

50 per cent. Discount

a large lot of

Boots and Shoes These goods are all on exhibition on a cheap counter. Excellent quality, good value.

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1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son.



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THE CASKET,

M. DONOVAN Manager.

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There is what is called the worldly spirit thich enters with the greatest subtility into a character of even good people; and there what is called the time spirit, which means

sane conclusions from unquestionable

premises, would reason from such

changes of conditions that the aboli-

tion of the Accession Oath would not

deliver England into the hands of the

Vatican. But the Baptist ceases to

reason, as soon as the Vatican is

mentioned, or the Church, or the

Pope. Fanaticism is a form of in-

sanity. We have given up arguing

with fanatics. Whatever we say on

such subjects as the accession oath, is

intended for those whose minds are not

clogged, who can see facts as they are.

The Baptist says: "The history of the

British Crown cannot be forgotten;

but it ignores the whole history of

the Crown for two centuries, and

looks only at the events that then

occurred, "In Spain Rome is su-

sires to be, and is working towards

that end in the use of methods pecu-

liar to itself." The Baptist has not

the slightest idea what this means.

The only explanation it could give

would be-"The Pope is bad - watch

trying to do in England, and what are

dered? Will the franchise be taken

away from the Non-conformists? Will

Protestant statesmen be dismissed,

and Protestant judges deposed? Will

Acts of Attainder be passed? Will

some one blow up the House of Lords?

What will the Protestants be doing

while all these things are being accom-

plished? The Pope is a busy man.

Has he time to arrange for the ex-

ecution of all these difficult things.

Will the army turn Catholic and will

Cardinal lead it? Cannot the

Methodists in Rome keep a sharp

watch on the Pope, to see that he

does not invade England at the

head of his Swiss guards. Has

dangers fully to the attention of Mr.

Asquith or Lord Roseberry, or Mr.

Lloyd - George, Mr. Balfour, Lord

Landsdowne, or Lord Roberts, or

General Kitchener? Has the Baptist

done its whole duty right at home?

Ought not the harbor of St. John to

be fortified? If those Swiss guards

once entrenched themselves in the

Cathedral there they might be hard to

dislodge. Does the Baptist not think

cillors? They really have more direct

power over us than the King has.

How was it ever allowed to happen

that a Catholic became Chief Justice

of England, and sat in judgment on

with orders and dispensations from

the terrible Pope. Is the Baptist sure

it is safe, even in peaceful old St.

John? May not the Pope he at work

there? We advise the Baptist to

investigate. London is far away.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Catholic Transcript, referring

to the May devotions states the

Catholic idea tersely thus: So readily

does Catholic devotion go out to the

Mother of God that no wordy appeal

realization of their privileges during

this favored Month of May. This is

the devotion of the home, the shop, the

counting room and the altar; the devo-

Lady. That is the best of all homage

the "methods peculiar to itself?"

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

AFRAID OF THE POPE.

We like to read the Maritime Baptist, for the same reason that an acquaintance of ours once gave for liking to walk on the street behind a a group of young school girls. "They interest me," said he, "they talk so foolish." It is not only amongst the wise that human nature is to be studied. When Pope said "that the proper study of mankind is man," he meant all kinds of men; and we like preme," it says, "and in England deto study "man," even though he talk foolishly.

We hasten to assure our friend the Baptist that "P pe," mentioned above, was not one of the Popes whose unfathomable craftiness is to be such a danger, in the future, to this him." What is the Catholic Church Empire. The Baptist, therefore, is safe in taking the sentence quoted as having no hidden depths of meaning. Will the Protestant clergy be mur-We assure the Baptist that we repeat It in the common ordinary meaning of the words as understood by New Brunswick Baptists, and that there is no secret understanding between ourselves and any other Pope on the subject. Without such an assurance he Baptist might possibly suppose that the words quoted meant something sinister, and that though credited to one Pope, who is dead, they really came from another Pope, who is alive and will bear watching.

We have no desire to indulge in levity, upon a serious subject; but we wish to do justice to the mixture of simplicity, prejudice, and folly which inspires the fanatical utterances of the the Baptist brought all these Maritime Baptist and papers of that

"The proper study of mankind is man,"-Pope. The Maritime Baptist, coming upon these words, for the first time, would probably conclude that they were a covet order to some of the Pope's emissaries to seize the Isle of Man, and thus strike a blow at the power of a Protestant nation. Readers may smile at this; but we assure them that whole volumes have been written which had, as their foundatoin, just some such absurd conclusion drawn from imaginary premises.

The fears that inspire "determined opposition" to the abolition or alteration of the accession oath, have no better or more serious foundation. Indeed, many of the things asserted in Protestant papers about the Church and the Popes are not even the distortion of something real, but are wholly and absolutely imaginary.

There is the story of the Princess Ena, now Queen of Spain, having been obliged to take an oath anathematizing Protestant doctrines, in an offensive form, when she was received anto the Church.

This yain was manufactured. wholly; and was given circulation in Nova Scotia by a Halifax daily paper; and the Maritime Baptist has preserved it to this day, and now reissues it. The slightest inquiry would have demonstrated its falsity and absurdity; but the Baptist has never made such inquiry, and never will make it. Such is the earnestness with which certain critics of the Church look through a telescope with a blind Since "the proper study of mankind forth aptly in the Rosary. It finds

is man," all this interests us greatly. We are interested even in men's dreams-the visions which the dozing ever paid her." or drugged brain conjures up. The minds which conceive such ideas as those of the Baptist are druggeds by and out of season by irrepressible prejudice and distrust. There is no wise-acres on the perrenial theme of shadow of possibility of the Baptist | Woman Suffrage, the very limit, we reasoning accurately on the subject of think, has been reached by one Ellen the Accession Oath. If a man wanted Key, whom the reporter describes as to know how to spell a word, and if he an European authority on the subject, was at the same time satisfied that all | This learned female has recently aired dictionaries were compilations of lies, her views in a prose-poem entitled how could be inform himself? The "The Woman of the Future." We Baptist is so placed. The truth about have not read the poem nor do we the Popes and the Church is unacces- expect to; but we suspect the addition sible to it, because it cannot approach to the amount of our exact knowledge the sources of information with an of the subject, in the reading of it, open mind. Therefore, it will go on would be about equal to that gained repeating the fable of Princess Ena's by Alice in Wonderland after a speech oath, though all over the land there of the March Hare. The cabled are thousands of men and women who report may have done the good lady have been received into the Church an injustice in condensing sentiments without any such oath. Therefore, it where the meat of thought was will go on conjuring up visions of the already so highly concentrated. Pope interfering and meddling with, However that be, here is a sample of the authority of the King of Great the Key particular reinforced an interpreter in a first-class carriage an interpreter in a first-class carriage en route for their destination, though Brunswick, possibly of even our feminine service will be refined and it was not till several weeks after-County Councils and Justices of the spontaneous emotion which she will wards that they recognized Peace.

radiste about her in the future." The The Baptist can, no doubt, recog- Gordian Knot is here loosed! But to who had a daily share in their pious nize, to some extent, changes of think how much time and energy prayers.

ESTABLISHED, 185% political conditions. It would pro- have been wasted in the old-fashioned bably admit that the conditions ways. And how harrowing must the surrounding and attending the feelings of those Euglish suffragettes occupancy of the throne have changed be when they consider how much "nicer" it would have been to radiate "a refined and spontaneous emotion" religious beliefs of their subjects, any than to shy brick-bats and absorb more than they can order their prison fare on compulsion. enemies to be racked or beheaded as they once did. A man who has an open mind, and who is able to reach

Premier Asquith's proposal to amend the "Accession Oath" by eliminating the foul and disgraceful epithets in which our holy faith is held up to obloquy, continues to draw angry protests from Protestant societies. According to these, any attempt to change the oath would mean "a flagrant act of treacherous disloyalty. That is to say, they insist that an oath which, as Father Vaughan put it, was drawn up in a moment of mad frenzy, was insulting and intended to be so, must stand as it is and Catholics must not resent being solemnly and publicly declared idolatrous and superstitious by their Sovereign on pain of being held treacherous and disloyal. Even Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, wnose staunch Protestantism there is no reason to doubt, feels constrained to rebuke the intolerance of organized bigotry. In a letter to The Times, which is replete with sound sense, he says, among other things: "I feel sure that, apart from the Catholics the great majority of broadminded thinkers of any or no denomination in this country are in his robes and chain of office, with of broadminded thinkers of any or of the opinion that the outery of fanatics should be disregarded and that all creeds should receive the same courteous, respectful treatment, so picturesque of aspect. The heralds long as their adherents are members in surcoat so richly embroidered with of a common Empire.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, May 12th, 1910. It is scarcely creditable that when the mail went out last week, England, and especially London, was preparing whole heartedly for one of the most brilliant seasons she has ever known, without so much as a hint of the awful calamity which was to fall upon her within twenty-four hours. And nowthe blackness of a national sorrow envelopes the capital as in a garment, the great bell of St. Paul's, slowly tolling the monarch's knell, is as the heavy pulsating pain of an Empire's grief, the solemn faces of the crowds which throng the streets, their sobre raiment, the fluttering Union Jack half mast, and drawn blinds of all public buildings, the black draperies of shops, the crape on drivers' whips, all go to form a scene of melancholy and desolation almost impossi-ble to realise. It is no mere news-paper phrase to say the angel of death has passed over London and left every house desolate. The King who is gone had endeared himself to his people by innumerable little acts of thoughtful kindness and of gracious courtesy. he was a great Sovereign, whose loss there ought to be a test oath for the world will feel for many a long mayors, aldermen and county coun- year to come, and who did more than any other influence to keep the peace of Europe, ne was also a great gentleman, very human, carrying with him to the grave the enthusiasm of youth, one of his greatest charms, loving life for its opportunities of work and services as well as its opportunities of the affairs of Protestants? He might joy, but ready to lay it down with have been a Jesuit in disguise, armed true kingly detachment when the time came for him to deliver up his trust, He was a King who had no enemies, Even the Socialist, who boasted of the red mirth of a Republic, was unwilling to disturb the reign of Edward VII. The dim crowd that stood till after midinvestigate. London is far away. Let it be sure that conditions are safe windy spaces of St. James Park, lit by the circle of pyramidal lights which girdled the palace of the dying monarch, demonstrated the wide sphere of his influence. Men from the clubs over yonder in Piccadilly rubbed shoulders with houseless wanderers from the Embankment, weary stock brokers and professional men passed on the latest rumour to alert costers and small traders who nad closed their humble shops an nour earlier to is necessary to bring the faithful to a get down and hear the latest for themselves. And when at last the final news came, hat and cap went off simultaneously, and the crowd stood silent close together, with beut heads and bleeding hearts, brothers drawn tion of childhood, youth, middle age, together by a common sorrow, whose and declining years. It pours itself trembling whisper "God save the King" was indeed a prayer which sped the parting soul of him for whom vital expression in the virtues of Our it was uttered.

In the first deep moments of our grief it is difficult to gauge all the consequences involved in this sudden calamity. In the words of the old Of all the silly twaddle served in Highland coronach "to us comes no cheering" for our chieftain has indeed gone from us "when our need was the sorest." We Catholics will ever gladly remember that one of the last acts of the King's life was the visit he paid to Lourdes, where with deep reverence he watched bareheaded the great procession of the Blessed Sacrament amongst the sick and dying, and only a few days previously he had been the guest of the good Sisters of Carteret in the Landes. It was King Edward whose thoughtful kindness provided the monks of the mountain pospice of St. Bernard with their magnificent grand plane, and only month or two since two F enc Sisters, stranded on an Englist provincial station, unable to make themselves understood, and without means to reach their destination, after catching the sympathetic eye of a distinguished looking gentleman who had arrived on a visit to a country house in the neighbourhood, suddenly found all their difficulties smoothed away, and themselves placed with the aid of portrait of the King of England, their

But we may not dwell in silent reminiscence by the bier of our Royal Lord, for already the trumpet's blast proclaims the coming of the new King, who, since his proclamation, has been entrusted to our loyal devotion by the Queen Mother, she who finds a place in every heart, and whose womanly ery for the consolation of our prayers in her heavy sorrow, has brought the nation to its knees with her name upon its lips. In the early hours of Monday morning, with all the stately ceremonial which survives the changes of the years, King George V. was proclaimed in his good City of Loudon. There is an incident in connection with that proclamation, unchronicled by the papers, which leads us to our own share in these historic doings, and to the contemplation of the Church's future in the new reign. It was a Catholic voice, that of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of

England, which was the first to take up the loud shout 'God save the King" which Garter King-at-Arms raised on the balcony of St. James Palace, and it was another Catholic, London's Lord Mayor, who opened the barrier of the historic City to receive the King's messenger who rode with the great tidings to Temple Bar. The final scene of the proclamation ceremony took place before the Royal Exchange, variously called "the hub of the universe," the "heart of the Empire," etc., and here an immense throng had gathered. All the men were in dark suits and wearing black ties, while the ladies were garbed from head to foot in the sombre hue. Amidst the quadrangle of gray stone buildings the people were solidly packed, when from the portico of the his civic suite behind him, made a rich crimson splash in the prevailing gloom, but those who accompanied him were less familiar and still more gold as to hide the velvet foundation, blue mantle; pursuivants in tabards and black barret caps, looking like living royal stindards, the Garter King-at-Arms, and lastly the Earl Mar-shall of England with the blue ribbon of the great Order across his breast. Sir Scott Gatty read the stately proclamation couched in the language of an elder day. As his last words died away an unrehearsed effect suddenly followed. A man in the crowd struck up in high quavering voice the National Afithem, and the whole people joined in, while the Guards band was silent. The prayer for the King was sung with traces of deep emotion, and when it ceased, there came the startling and disgraceful incident which marred the whole proceedings. As the momentary pause hung heavily over the group on the steps and the people beneath, a man's voice from the depths of the crowd suddenly howled "Three cheers for our Protestant Queen Mary"! There was a dead silence, and then, pre sumably for the Queen's sake another man called "Three cheers for Queen Mary." These of course were given, but hardly had they subsided, when the first voice yelled once more "We'll have no Romish plotters here," a remark which the whole people very properly ignored. In fact as the two most prominent men in the whole day's proceedings, both Catholics,-the Earl Marshall and the Lord Mayor, withdrew with their attendants, I heard expressions of disgust freely flung about amongst the crowd, and militant Protestantism has done itself no good in the public eye by this un-seemly intrusion on the grief of a Nation and its first greeting to its

an implied insult to both King Edward and King George. When we turn for a moment to the more pressing side of our loss-what it will mean in the future, for the Empire, for the Nation and for the Church. We are faced at once with the immensity of the calamity. Brave sailor as he is, King George has now to negotiate political channels which will tax the skill of the most experienced naviga-tor of the ship of State, and many a storm of fanaticism and bigotry is likely to sweep about us. Al-ready the sky is darkening and the first squall has come. Rightly or wrongly — time will show—the ultra
Protestants imagine they have in
Queen Mary a strong bulwark for
their cause, and they mean to make
the most of their own imaginings concerning the new Queen Consort. The Protestant Alliance did not feel called upon, from respect or affection, to postpone its annual meeting, and it made that meeting the vehicle for wild statements by its Chairman concerning a "Romish King who once sat upon the throne of England, and no one knew it till his death." Charles II would not have been the first Romish King to hold the English throne, by a long line, had he been, as was imputed, a secret Catholic at his accession, but let that pass. The outome of the diatrice was that "seeing Rome gloried in the fact that she was semper eadem," Protestantism must be guarded by the blasphemous and offensive words placed by her Ministers in the mouth of the new Sovereign when he ascends the throne. But we think otherwise, and a good many sensible people think with us. It is our duty to God, rather than to ourselves, to do our utmost to prevent another insult from the Monarch of so many Catholic subjects against the most sacred beliefs of the Church. Knowing well the temper of a section of the people, Mr. Redmond tost no time in addressing a letter to the Prime Minister, asking him to take immediate steps to get the Royal Declaration, so soon to be made, amended in such a manner that it would cease to libel us as blasphe-mous and idolatrous, while we offer no objection to its being as Protestant as it likes. Instantly the Protestant Alliance followed with a threat, daring the Prime Minister to alter the law of the land, certainly extraordinary language considering the ordinary powers of Parliament. The press is sympathetic towards our demand, al though the Times doubts the possi-

(Continued on page 5)

But it is a sign we cannot afford to

disregard, though the very terms are

ew King.

DRUMMOND GOAL

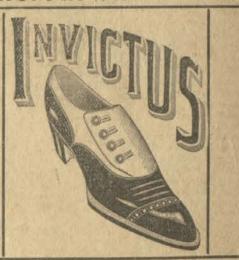
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BULAR

claim of having skimmed the closest at the Scotsburn contest, the De Laval agents actually admit defeat.

They, however, try to console themselves in so much as they produced a 41 per cent cream. The conditions of the contest were as follows: Each machine was to sepa are 13) lbs of milk at a temperature of 8) degrees tahrenneit. The bowls were to be disshed out with the skim milk and the skimming device to be washed with same. The cream to test as near 3 per cent as possible. It doesn't require a highly totelligent nerson to seal in this another defeat, in so much as the Laval was away off the required quality of oream. No doubt the contestants agreed upon a 30 per cent oream, as this is the quality of cream usually supplied to remeries. Had they agreed upon a 35 or a) per cent cream, the FURLLAR man would simply a flust the cream screw to produce cream of the proper contests in which the Tubular proves its superiority over its opponents. Fortun stelly for the bucket bowl fresternity (The Laval being one) those contests are not of frequent occurence. Knowing what the result will be, our opponents very whely avoid them.

Any person who would prefer to separate, wash and replaced by pieces of time are losted of only 8 simple pieces, ne or a sine must be really food of wasting time. Buy the closest skimmer; the simplest constructed, the self-oiling machine, FUBCLAR.

All farm produce taken in payment of machine notes at highest market prices.

Antigonish

Chape

Dan H.

General News.

James McDonald, M. P. P. ss Co., is recovering from a

onier Marray is rapidly recover-

steamer Frank H. Goodyear m Monday morning off Port aux m, L ke Huron, after celliding other steamer. Eighteen of

darsville, Oklahoma, was wiped map by a tornado on Friday everal persons were killed. The of McCarthy, near Marysville, early all swept away; three s were killed. One of the worst forms in the history of the region over a stretch of country, in whiterating vegetation.

James Hanlan, a Canso fisherest his life by drowning on He was one of the crew of ng schooner Annie B. N. sterning from the fishing Hanlan, who was making repairs to the lacing of the and thrown into the water and

ing George has begun his reign as act of clemency, granting the on of short sentences and the of others throughout the o, these including the army He has also issued a letter expressing grateful devotion the nation has shown " a sorrow so sudden looked for that it might well een overwhelming."

eat of England and of other but a stately procession of the at the rate of many thousands in passed the royal bier. It is ed that more than a million king in this way. The funeral riday was, doubtless, the most ent and impressive exhibition nation's sorrow in the world's d heads and the representatives ny nations were there, Ex Presi-Roosevelt was the special cutative of the United States. uids upon thousands filled the sleng which the funeral prowended its way. The e's Chapel. Later the body and its permanent resting place tomb in the Albert Memorial

Automobiles.

of Editor The Casket :

A word or two about autoes would not at the present time, prehended, be inopportune. We dready two automobiles in the and, if reports be true, are to have some half dozen within next few weeks. There is no that autos are a great conveni-to those who can afford them and are now in general use in almost city and town in Canada. It be a decidely backward move have them banned — unless of se, such a course becomes absolu-

great objection to autos is that are an object of terror to some ace to the owners of such horses. dence of the horse being restive ple of the Town and County lingly tolerate them.

cas or improdence on the of the chauffeur.

quite true that autos have been none. in Pictou County and in P. E. a horse was, in the words of A. B.

With Class Standing of St. F. X. Students for the Year 1909-1910.

JUNIOR YEAR. ish-Ist Rank, Leo. J. Keats,

m, Lauchlin MacDonald.

and Rank, Peter MacMullin, priest from St. Boniface, across the

Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4.) bility of getting a Bill through before the Declaration is required. But late yesterday it was announced that Mr. Asquith proposes to bring in a Bill altering the offensive words anent the Mass, and the worship of Our Blessed steamer Skerryvore collided Lady and the Saints, to the wholly adequate, but entirely inocuous ones, and the Saints, to the wholly adequate, but entirely inocuous ones, "contrary to my belief." It is also suggested that allusion to the Pope, in the subsequent denial of a dispen-sation to utter the Oath,—should be dropped, but this is not yet decided, Of course there will be tremen-dous opposition, but if we are sensible and firm we should win. Dauphine of Lanenburg, in going to the well Friday to pall of water discovered his body in the well. She had been the bonse about four hours, and the point of the matter on passant, and when explained, the bonse about four hours, and the point of the matter on passant, and when explained, the bonse about four hours, and the point of the matter on passant, and when explained, the bonse about four hours, and the point of the matter on passant. is supposed she was visiting a at the unsual outrage of the former boot. She had been subject to words, and have heartily endorsed their amendment. Such men as these, professional, business men, not claiming to be unco guid, but doing their duty to the best of their ability, are the men who make up the large majority of the voters, and once they understand the matter they are with It was a Catholic service which was

almost the first to be held after the King passed away. The Archbishop of Westminter called together his clergy and people at all the Cathedral Masses in the morning of Saturday, for a service of intercession for the new King and the Royal family at noon that day. Although we are not permitted to publicly offer Mass for a deceased person not of the faith, it is safe to say that King Edward had a share in innumerable priests' masses during the last few days, and many Catholics approached the Sacraments for his eternal welfare last Sunday. In the Cathedral the Miserere was sung and the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus said in presence of the Blessed Sacrament, after which Benediction was given. On Sunday in every Catholic Church or the land the Archbishop's letter, earnestly exhorting his people and his priests to come and pray before the Blessed Sacrament publicly exposed, for the Friday, with stately ceremony, needs of the sorrowing Empire and dy of King Edward was confor the good estate of the new King. d to its resting place. From was read to hushed congregations, way till the funeral day the body state in Westminster Hall, the spacious cathedral-like structure the kingdom. There it was placed by the converse heads and the form the text "For the Kingdom is from the text "For the Kingdom is not only by crowned heads and the Lord's and He shall have dominion over the nations," spoke of the late King and his courteous consideration for all his subjects, recalling also his visit to the Holy Father, very shortly followed by the memorable visit to Ireland, and again, his reverent attendance at Mas in a London church on the occasion of the death of the King of Portugal. Those who were best able to judge bore testimony It was a sorrow, too, in to the far reaching effect of his the world joined. Nine tactful diplomacy, exercised with a prudence which never overstepped the limits of the Constitution but effected what no other influence could have worked with equal skill, the maintenance of the peace of the nation. He tenance of the peace of the nation. He had left his Empire secure in peaceful possession of its heritage with undiminished glory and made stronger by his rule. The Archbishop then exhorted his hearers to pray for the Royal family in the intimate sorrow which comes with loss of the head of the house, and for our King, upon whom the burden was now placed, that his high state might be for the nation's good, for his own happiness and his eternal welfare,

God save the King. CATHOLICUS.

The Book of a Bigot.

Review Written for THE CASKET Seldom do we find such perfect speci-

mens of bad taste and bigotry within the covers of a high priced and pretentious book, and one written for the general public, as greets the reader of "The Foreigner" (by Ralph Connor, author of "The Man from Glengarry") In the course of the past few years we have had several times to admit, and and therefore are likely to be a | we have always done so rather apole dented the owners of such horses. Setically, that we never read "The untidly horses can be trained to dantos with composure. And if for the purposes only of this review, the reading of Mr. Controlling a team where there is the purpose of this review, the reading of Mr. Controlling a team where there is the purpose of this review, the reading of Mr. Controlling a team where there is and slanderous attacks on the teachings and cherished doctrines of our holy religion, its open charges of drunkenness, dishonesty and greed on te have been very few accidents | the part of priests, and its low and been due rather to the negligence diver of the horse than any feel that an abject apology was due our readers of all religious beliefs, and even to the decent among them of

The scene of this miserable story is with very good reason. In the "Foreign Colony" near Winnipeg places the auto owners acted on where a large band of Ruthenian parent belief that they alone labourers have pitched their tents; right to the road and that the and Mr. Connor delights to lead us through the shack where more of myacquaintance, "a superci-aterioper." But the outraged and female, are huddled together, arose in their anger and the one man living with another man's as condemned to perpetual con- wife, and the garlic laden and sweaty at in the garage. The ewners atmosphere of which he so revels in, and protested but—served while he bursts into the privacy of ght. All this may seem super- the only one semi-private corner in ut is simply intended as a the shack on an occasion when the rough Irish woman who has come in to officiate, drives the other occupants out with a broom stick. One of his characters, Dr. Wright, whose broad shoulders and athletic frame are in Sish—Ist Rank, Leo. J. Keats, in Sears, J. B. Kyte; 2nd Rank, Macdonnell. Peter MacMullin, are Bissett; 3rd Rank, V. R. Political Economy.

Rank, none; 2nd Rank, Joseph Sed Rank, Leo J. Keats, J. B. Also passed, Peter McMullin, are Bissett, Vincent R. Smith, Loyle, J. E. Macdonnell. Albert Lynch, Colin Jamphell, Albert Lynch, Colin Ja churches is so close that, had a Sweet & Co. ADVANCED HISTORY.

Ank, none; 2nd Rank, J. E. marriage bacchanalia "they could have secured the offices of a Roman

even the paster is too completely devoted. Is an eath of a child to be mrde binding, to assassinate, when he grows up, an enemy, the ever ready cruciffx is produced to set the seal. The priest drums up his flock to the con-lessional and collects two dollars apiece off them for absolution when they won't stand for five; curses one quality seed oats, wheat, barley, man when his child is dead, because the timothy, clover, etc., to go to C. B. parent can't give him the ten dollars Whidden & Son. which he has demanded; while he drives from his house, when he is asked for help, another whose children are down with fever, and is finally driven out of the place by his par-ishioners (who, of course, spontane-ously become Methodists), after he has pocketed several hunared dollars collected from his people for the purpose of building a church. Nor is this clerical monster an exception among his clergy. "We are not here to proselytise (On, no!)... We tried to get Greek Catholic priests from Europe to look after the religion and morals of these people. We absolutely failed to get a decent man to offer. . . We had offers, plenty of them, but we could not lay our hands on a single, clean, honest-minded man with the fear of God in his heart and a desire to help these people." Even the tot, when he has been to the Methodist preacher's school thinks "he is not priest, for he will take no money for what he does,

These miserable stings can barm in the slightest degree neither the Catholic Church nor her clergy; the piety, morality, honesty and self-sacrificing spirit of our priests; the ennobling inluence on the masses of our great Mother the Church, and the necessity of her in the world to-day, if the worst passions of men are to be held in check, are too well known for that. When, a few score years ago, on the very scene where these base revilings have teen penned, Raiph Connor's ancestors were dealing out bad liquor to the Indians, that they might the more easily rob them of their furs; yes, before even they, prompted by the fast for gain. had dated to tread these unbroken wildernesses, the zealous Catholic priest - the "Foreigner" crucifix in hand, birch bark canoe on his shoulder, plodded his weary way among the savage frequeis, and braved death at their hands, to Christianize and civilize these savages, and extend the Kingdom of God. And to go back to more distant scenes and a more distant age, had not equally zealous Catholic missionaries, prompted by similar motives, toiled and sacrificed their lives in the woods of Britain and the marshes of the low European countries, among Ralph Connor's more remote ancestors, Mr. Connor o-day would be exhibiting with no ess pride, though with perhaps less noticeable ill-taste-for we should all be like him-the prize-winning stock in his own head, instead of in that of

Lasults these revilings are, and usults of the gravest kind, and broughout the length and breadth of Canada, from all loyal Catholics, and indeed from all decent people, a storm of protest should go up against them to the publishers of this book (George H. Doran Co., New York), and without doubt such protests will be effective. These publishers are in business for what money is in it; no loyal Catholic will buy this, nor, until he has apologized for the spleen he has invented, any of Mr. Connor's future books; once let that delicate nervecentre of both author and publisher .the pocket-be injuriously affected, and both will sit up and take notice. The golden age of the bigut and the slanderer has gone forever, the earth has been brushed two or three times by the tail end of the comet since then: Mr. Connor belongs to an age too late; had be appeared in his proper time he would have been among "the choice and master spirits of the age.

Personals.

Mr D. F. McLean, Mayor of Port Hood, was in town last week. Dr. Macdonald and son of Baddeck,

C. B., were in Town this week. Rev. M. A. MacAdam, Rector of St. Ninian's Cathedral, and his assistant, Rev. Michael Gillis, went to Sydney on Tuesday, Fr. MacAdam will re-main until Saturday. His parishioners and many friends in Eastern Nova

Scotia will be pleased to learn that he

now enjoys a trip away, his health having greatly improved. Winnipeg Free Press: His Grace Archbishop McNeil, formerly of New-foundland, was a visitor in the city yesterday on his way to his new see at Vancouver. He was met here by the Rev. Father Savage, of Moncton, N. B., and was accompanied by Rev. Father Campbell. The visitors were

guests of the Rev. Father Gerritsma. Dr. Pethick, Veterinary Surgeon, and Mrs. Pethick, arrived here from Montreal on Saturday, where they spent the winter. They leave for Charolettown to day and will take up their residence there, the Doctor having been given control for the Island of the several branches coming under the Department of the Veterinary Director General. He has been a very successful official, and his promotion is well merited; his work as Superintendent shoulders and athletic frame are in such marked contrastion in such marked contrastion in such marked mind, gives us the secret of inspector for the Province was these people's degradation — "an performed with ability and with good

Among the Advertisers.

Waldren's Photo Studio will be open on June 2nd, 3rd and 4th,

For sale, 2 good milch cows Apply to A. C. Sutherland, Miduleton, Ant. Co. il.

A few wall duck tents, sizes 8 x 10 and 10 x 15, for sale by Chisholm, The Clydesdale horse Burleigh is at the stables of A. Kirk & Co., Town.

Call and see him. Doyle, Colin Chisholm. Also river."

A. D. Campbell, V. R. Smith, From the benediction bee-line is made to the beer barrel, to which ertilizer at Whidden's.

Another lot of pice carriages just received and for sale at right prices by C. B. Whidden & Son.

200 bags of potato phosphate, bone meal and superphosphate at cost to clear, J. J. Bowie, Antigonish.

Obituary

On Friday, April 15th, at St. Ann's Convent. Victoria, B. C., Sister Mary Edwin, at the age of 19 years. Known in the world as Mary Mangarel Molonald, she was the eldest daughter of Mrs. J. J. Molonald of New West. Margatel Mollomad, and was daughter of Mrs. J. J. Melbonald of New West minster. Both her parents belonged to this County, A young lady of musual talent and rare virtue. While a pupil at the Convent school she was always successful, and last summer obtained a leacher's first class life certificate for the Province of British Columbia. After the summer vacation the entered the religious life, and on the feast of the Purification, received the habit of the Sisters of St. Ant. But our ways are not the ways of God. "His gaze r. sted long on the last in that row." He saw that her work in this world was done On her deathbod Sister ware Edwin pronounced her final vows, and received the veil and ring of the order at the hands of Bianop McDonald. May her soul rest in peace!

DIED

At Antigonish, May 21st, Margaret Grant, daughter of the late Peter Grant, of Antigonish Harbor, in the Sist year of her age. Consoled and fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church, she died a happy death. May her son! exet her catholic Church, she died a happy death.

Acknowledgments.

Archie WcKenzie, Christmas Island,
Rsv Br Loughrau, Scranton.
Wm McRae, Port Hawkesbury,
Louis Frechette, Superior Junction,
D C McKav, Kingsville,
Donald McCherson, McCormicks,
Arch McLeilan, Judique,
Alphonsus Chisholm, Harbor Bouche,
Donald McGillivray, St Andrews,
D D McDogald, Landis,
Lee Frunty, Brandon,
D R Graham, Anticonish,
trs Wm Conley, Valde x,
Frassr, James River,
r R Fraser, Sew York,
M Leydon, Cambridge,
m A Barry, Exeter,
mes Lamey, Gienora,
R Bord, West Mingham,
v Martin P Reid, Montreal,
ues A McLean, Port Ronfrew,
angus R McDonald, James River Sta, 2
n Thomson, Shubenacadic,
Wilkins, antigonish,
Chisholm, S Francisco, Pherson, Brown's Mountain, Mrs Ellen McPherson, Brown's Mounta W L McDorald, Vancouver, Postmaster, Big Marsh, Donald Chisholm, Harbor, North Side, Haroid Hellyer, Acuto, Dongald McPhee, River Inlet, B C, Rev John B Power, Rush City, Bessie McDonald, Malignant Jove, Georgenia Pettipas, Tracadie, Colin A Chisholm, Hamibal, Mrs R M Embree, Amherst, Chas Dundee, Rossland, Bossland, James Cullinan, Herman Nicholson, William Richards, Thomas D Robertia,

The New Milk Company

Notice

We will pay \$1 per hundred pounds for milk. Our payments will re made monthly. The Bank will guarantee payments. We will be ready to receive Milk about the

10 or 15th of June.

We will take all the farmers can supply. Any farmers who wish to supply milk will kindly send in their names and the number of cows each may have. For further information, call at our

MARITIME FRESH MILK COMPANY, LIMITED,

Antigonish, May 21st, 1910

METAL

EPITAPHS

Our epitaphs are solid metal, heavily rust-proof-ed and richly finished,— will retain their appearance and last practically forever, We supply them with the in-scription and all ready to set up.

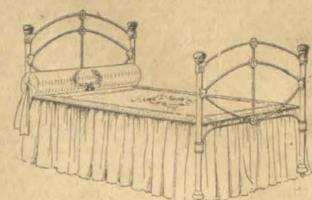
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Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Furniture and House Furnishings

We carry the largest and most select stock of furniture and house furnishings in Eastern Nova Scotia, having two floors 36 x 170 feet devoted to this department. We excel in iron beds, a carload of which was received this season.



Iron bed with woven wire enring, same as cut here represe n ted. for the low figure of

\$4.50

Other makes at \$5, \$6.75, 7.50 and 875, all with good wire springs.

Dining room furniture in sideboards, buffets, extension tables leather seat and other dining chairs. Bedroom sets in bureau, comodes and combination sets, Parlor sets in 3 or 5 piece suits, centre tables, lounges, couches and odd chairs, and rattan rocking chairs. Brussels tapestry, wool and velvet rugs and squares, linoleum and floor oil cloths. Brussels wool tapestry, Munn floo and stair earpets. Curtains, curtain goods and curtain poles, window shades.

Crockery Ware Department.

Last but not least. We have the best filled crockery ware department in Town. Tea sets, in printed ware, 42 pieces, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.75. Dinner sets, 97 pieces, in printed Bedford ware, for \$5.95, \$6.75, \$7.50 and up to \$17.50. Toilet sets in printed ware, 8 and 10 pieces, \$1.95, \$2.25; with gilt for \$3.50 and \$3.75.

Write or call in and get our easy terms on furnishing your

WEST END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 B. E. WALKER, President ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

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Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10 6 cents

" \$10 " " \$30 10 cents

" \$30 " \$50 15 cents

These Orders are payable at par at every office of a Chartered Bank in Canada (except in the Yukon) and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.90 to the $\mathcal L$ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON.

Repairing

To keep up with our growing watch repair trade, we have added to our staff

Mr. Hector McMillan of Charlottetown,

We can now guarantee prompt service. If outside of Town, mail your watch to us.

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician

One carload just received. Best workmanship, material and design.

Our prices are the lowest and we give good terms.

Do not buy till you call on us.

BONNER'S FOR SALE

The valuable and well-known farm situated as Beech Hill read, about 21 miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 28% acres, 8° of which is in wood state of cultivation and 120 in sature 6° is intervale land, and 6° well wooded. Still is a rertile oam Farm cuts annually fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x 5°; barn 18 8 x 30° Pasture is well, watered; well, at home and well as have will be sold on an annually well as have will be sold on an annually self-state of the sold of the so house and well at barn, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Will. Box 325, Antigonish.

Laborers Wanted

To work on construction of rai way between Georges hives and Syrney blues, tape Breton. Apply to William Cooke, on the work, or through D G. KIEK.

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Exclusive American Designs

Not only are you offered here the advantage of choosing from a range of designs, representlar 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 right thus and colors and properly harmonized with whatever the room contains, will give an artistic effect, no mater how little the paper costs. There's variety here at any price from d.e. to \$2; a single roll of 8 yards with bordening to match at same prices. Persons intending to paper their houses this spring, are respectively 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 Maritime Dental College

Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Halifax Medical College.

Halifax, N. S.

Session opens August 30th, 1910.

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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 \$25 order you can do as well at Graham's, for strictly each.

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

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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.

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uble or Single Rigs can be supplied

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

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Buyer and direct shipper o Raw Furs and

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Highest cash prices paid-

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SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!

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

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

MUSKRAT SKINS



5000 Nuskrat Skins Wanted Your purse will grow fat if you sell your skins to me. I may the very Lighest cash prices. Send a trial shipment; satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES G. WHIDDEN

ANTIGONISH, N. S

Modern Literature.

The day has gone by when the dis-cussion was between Christian and Christian: it is now a stand-up fight, a fierce struggle, every day becoming more fierce, between faith and infidelity. A spurious philosophy has prevailed under one name or another in every age, from the days of Democritus down to our own; but it has received recently an impetus from the backware of Metosiliets. Embeldteachings of Materialists. Embold-ened by their success in research, the professors of the Materialistic school have attempted to lift the mysterious veil of nature, and have challenged the truths of Revelation on the most fundamental principles of the Christian

In fact the Materialistic theories which to-day defy reason and make matter eternal, and which recognize in matter the principle and perfection of every form of life, are the substratum underlying almost every species of modern literature. It is species of modern literature. It is this Materialistic philosophy in the trappings of popular literature which is filling the earth with crime and making the lives of men a veritable inferno. Its pernicious influence has been stealing over the minds of men till it has succeeded in shaking to its centre the whole fabric of social life in almost every civilized

The irreligious works of the European continent have been translated into English, and circulated in every variety of form from the most ornate to the cheapest and most accessible. They are on the counters in the department stores, in the most flashing advertisements where their most prurient qualities are held out as inducements to the buyer. Nor are works of a similar spirit and tendency wanting in our own literature. And these works, adapted to every class of readers, and to every grade of intellect revive the old errors while fertile in the production of new ones, flatter the pride of the understanding, stimulate the passions of the heart, and diffuse their poison in every department of human learning and through every form of publication by which the

popular mind can be reached.

An evil Press, largely circulated and read by many who suspect no evil, is rapidly sapping the faith of the multitudes.

Unfortunately there exists in our nature a propensity to evil. Whatever flatters our passions or vicious inclinations we, as a rule, are readier to follow than what is good and vir-tuous. Hence we find that bad books are more generally read than good ones, and that newspapers wherein religion and morality are outraged, have a very wide circulation. If anything more than bad example tends to propagate vice, it is bad reading. Vice in itself is odious, but when decked out in the false coloring of a cleverly written book it becomes en-Young inquisitive people and young people are generally inquisitive-are tempted.

After perusing such a book their horror of vice is much lessened; they take up another; and so, by degrees, their ideas become perverted. Nearly all men agree that it is the familiarity with vice which develops all the immoral and vicious propensities of human nature, and it is this familiarity with the face of vice which is so on. with the face of vice which is so contagious, and draws so many into the vortex of crime in the large cities while its absence keeps country life so pure and untarnished.

It is indeed hard to say which is the more dangerous among books — those which are written professedly against Christ, His Church and His laws, or the furtive and stealthy literature which is penetrated through and through with unbelief and passion, principles immoral whi inflaming imaginations. To read such books is a moral contagion - it is to imbibe poison-it is certain spiritual

It is certainly a melancholy reflection, that any such books should be extant amongst us. It is sad to think that any of the human species should have so far lost all sense of shame, all feelings of conscience, as to sit down deliberately and compile a work entirely in the cause of vice and immorality, which, for anything they know. may serve to pollute the minds of millions, and to propagate contagion and iniquity through generations yet unborn - living, and spreading its baneful influence long after the unhappy hand that wrote it is mouldering in the dust.

It is a striking observation made by one of the Fathers of the Church that "as the authors of good books may hope to find their future crown lightened by the degree of wisdom and virtue which their writings impart through successive generations, so the writers of evil books may well dread an increase of punishment in the future world proportionate to the pollution which they spread, and the evil effects which their writings shall produce as long as they continue to be read." To what frightful deserts must the

writers of modern literature look forward in accordance with such a prediction! The literature of to-day, light and popular, stately and philosophical alike, teems with immorality and infidelity. It displays itself in every form of poetry and prose, in lectures, essays, histories, and in biblical criticism. There it stands palpable and terrible, like Milton's Death, black and horrible, obstructing the light of heaven, and overshadowing God's fair creation. The Press is a Catholic institution; a Catholic invented it; a Catholic first printed books, and the Catholic Church first fostered it. But the enemies of Catholicity have seized it and turned it into an engine of destruction to faith and morals,

The newspapers in most cases teem with scandals which absorb the thoughts or arouse the passions. Such reading familiarizes the young with the details of vice, and their better nature is overshadowed by the vicious existences pictured, while the moral strength to resist temptation is

slowly but surely weakened. Then there is that inward strife and struggle—that warring of the passions from which no one is free—that tendency to evil which seeks to cast it. Light, coloriess meat, or dark off the salutary restraints of religion, and which has carried down with the acceptable, and dark blue or black cational Review.

current of innate corruption the part these things are born in upon the soul, day by day, and year by year, as though life were to last forever, until the unhappy reader begins to abandon the absolute realities of life and law and to dwell in the house of a diseased imagination like a leper waiting for the moment of final dissolution.

What we want thus to-day is an arousing of the Catholic conscience in this regard, the cultivation of Catholic banners of atheism and anarchy are waving throughout Europe, the forces of infidelity and indifference are do-ing their deadly work at home. The spirit of revolt, born of corruption and bred of disease, has swept across the ocean and finds a resting place nearer home. The enemy has laid hold of a great part of the press and is using it for the destruction of morality and the peversion of truth. The wells of knowledge and the fountains of truth are being daily and hourly poisoned by means of the current literature. A spiritual pestilence is passing over the earth, and the souls of millions are perishing through its foul agencies.

If God, therefore, has given to Cath-

olies wealth of ability and strength of mind, and richness of opportunity to engage in the intellectual combat which is being fought everywhere around us, they ought to use these means to oppose the tide of infidelity and indifference which is sweeping over the nations by putting against it the barrier of good books and Catholic reading. In many quarters the mists are beginning to lift; many intelligent people are beginning to look to the Catholic Church because of her openly proclaimed doctrines, her magnificent works in building up the mighty fabric of the social world, and her lofty ideals of humanity. Secularism in education is confessing its failure at home and abroad.

are falling to pieces for want of unity, cohesive principle and authority. Thousands are flocking back to the old Church in sheer weariness of spirit. The thousands would swell into millions if we were up and active in the dissemination of good books, and did our part in helping on the cause of Catholic literature. The Catholic book, the Catholic magazine, the Catholic newspaper is the flery cross spread from hand to hand, to light up the darkness and to kindle the faith of the multitudes .- The Tablet.

Some Pointers on the Beef Carcass.

(J. W. Sangster, in Canadian Farm.)

In looking at the side of a beef car-cass, the first glance should tell the experienced eye a good deal about the quality of meat to be expected from the various cuts. The outside is generally pretty well covered with a coating of fat. Sometimes this is thick, sometimes thin, sometimes it covers

quality of the beef. From the character of the fatty covering, the condition of the animal at time of killing, the quality of the meat, and of the suitability of the animal for the production of good, palatable beef, in the

of the flesh, it means that there will be a fair amount of fat distributed throughout the meat, and it affords just the right medium for a guarantee that the meat will roast tender and juicy. When the fat covering is too swept floor. thin, it does not mean, as too many suppose, that a nice palatable roast cannot be placed on the table. It requires more careful handling. When the housekeeper meets a roast on it has been the good fortune of the which the covering of fat is too thin, she must take extra precautions in cooking it. It must be put into an oven that is very hot, and well "seared" all over at once. Then when turned and well seared all over, the heat of the oven should be reduced and the meat "baked" or roasted, slowly. Meanwhile, the meat should be carefully basted. If this is done, the roast will probably come out of the oven, in a fine condition. When flat, tough, tasteless beef is put upon the table, the meat itself, or the butcher who supplied it, is not always to blame. Careful cooking will often meet the shortcomings of a roast that does not come to the hands of the cook in the very finest condition. When the fatty covering is too thick, it means waste in cooking, and corresponding loss. Luxurious livers who do not regard cost, prefer this kind of roast, but it is a loser from an economical point of view.

Clear white is the right color for the covering of fat. A yellow tinge in the fat generally indicates a darker color in the flesh, with an inferiority accordingly. This, however, is not always the case. The carcass of a Jersey always shows a control of the carcas of a Jersey always shows a control of the carcas of a Jersey always shows a control of the carcas of a Jersey and Jersey far. very yellow tinge, and Jersey fan-ciers claim that this color, exemplified in the rich yellow color of the Jersey milk, is indicative of richness in the flesh as well. This same yellow tinge often shows up in the flesh of an animal with some Jersey blood in you keep your rooms in a animal with some Jersey blood in you keep your rooms in such a contist veins, combined with some good dition at cleaning time?" he said to the janitor. And the answer was, "a of a very desirable character at the simple matter, sir, we use these dust-

The flesh should be of a nice clear red color. When darker, it generally indicates an absence of fat throughout only for a thorough ventilation." the flesh, and is often indicative of dryness and toughness. It is usually a meat that will shrink in the roasting pan, and will be dry and tough. When of a nice red color, it is oftener to be found tender, and a good portion of fat will be distributed through school houses weak or dark signary out as an object lesson with

streaks through it are also indications

There are several ways of assuring oneself of the age of the animal which supplied the carcass. The first idea of the experienced cattleman is to look at the teeth in the head. The head, however, is not always available. One can assure oneself whether the animal was of an acceptable age or not by a glance at the vertebrae where it was divided by the butcher's cleaver. In a young animal instincts, and the acquiring of Catho-lic habits of thought. While the bones will be found to be full of blood, showing a reddish tinge, while in an old animal these will be clear white, with no blood in evidence in the centre of the bony substance. In the case of an old cow, the bones of the vertebrae will be found to be hard, white and flintlike. When the knife is put into the meat, it should be bright red, well marbled with streaks of fat, and should be as tender to the knife as to the teeth afterward.

The choicest cuts of all, the highest in price is the steak. The porterhouse

steak is the tit-bit of the epicure, and on account of this, as well as the little trouble which it calls for in cooking, commands the highest price. There is a wide range of quality noticeable in the steak. When of the kind to command the highest price, it means an animal in high condition, means an animal in high condition, carrying so much fat as to be a somewhat wasteful killer in other respects. This places a premium on the choicest steaks which is noticeable in quotations. The steak has to bear the extra cost, not only of the fatness of itself, but that of the whole enjury. whole animal. When the steak is cut off in a slice, the inner side of the slice is the more tender, but the outside is the more tasty, a fact which makes some prefer the inside or tenderloin, while others prefer the more tasty steak outside.

Sirloin comes next, and the inside of The toiling masses are turning to the Church for the solution of the vexed problems of labor. The creeds are falling to pieces tor want of the control of the character, especially when cut from a prime bullock. Steak can be cut the sirloin is choice tenderloin. Round a prime bullock. Steak can be cut from well along the back, and some butchers can get steaks, if not all the way up to the neck, at least from the

way up to the neck, at least from the portion of the shoulder.

A good beef bullock of say 1,000 lbs. will dress out about 540 lbs. carcass and the hind quarter of such an animal should weigh about 135 pounds. Of this close to 50 lbs. may be cut as steak, and it is possible to cut about 10 lbs. to 15 lbs. of shoulder steak from the front quarter as well. It is not generally of as good quality as that from the hind quarter.

The steak which cooks to the best advantage will be found with a nice outside layer of fat, not too thick, but with a little bit of fat interspersed throughout. Such a steak will, if

throughout. Such a steak will, if properly cooked, thicken slightly in the process, while that which is lean and dark, will shrink up.

The best roast is the sirloin, and is cut from the same portion as the sirloin steaks. Next is the rump roast, and its quality depends upon the kind of animal from which it is taken. The rump is a solid block of meat, and a clear white color, at other times of a yellow tinge. Looking at the spots where lean meat is to be seen, it will be often found to be of a bright red color, while other carcasses will show able tinge in places. a blue tinge in places.

All these variations indicate the in value to the shoulder,

Clean School Rooms.

There are few sights more pleasant than clean and attractive schools rooms where, as one opens the door, first place. rooms where, as one opens the door, there is presented to his gaze—and to his postrils be it added of the housekeeper. When there is of a wholesome and happy little com-just a right amount of this covering munity. The teacher is neatly and When there is of a wholesome and happy little comsimply dressed, the scholars are doing their work contentedly amid pure surroundings, the walls free from dust, decorated with a few good maps

There are many schools of this sort in our cities, towns and villages and throughout the country, and their writer to meet more of these than the other sort. But it has been brought to his notice that there are schoolrooms vile with the accumulated dust of weeks and months, altogether untidy in appearance and where it is dangerous for children to spend five or six hours a day. Who can do good work in such a place and keep the brain clear and the body healthy, where the windows are not open from morning till night, where dust adds to the nuisance of a vile atmosphere, where the water pail stands open to catch its share of germ-laden dust Is it any wonder that teachers and scholars are affected with languor and headaches in a place like that

The writer had long noticed that the scholars of a certain city school had the appearance of rosy health, walked or ran with that buoyant step that betokened an excellent physical con-dition, and were evidently enjoying their school life. He visited the rooms to find them nearly correct in their cleanliness, and with an entire absence of that sickening "school-room smell" which has sapped the heal h and ambition of many a teacher and scholar. Curious to know more he visited the rooms when the janitor alone had possession. He found him quietly at work, not amid clouds of dust that the average janitor thinks he must raise to earn his pay, but in as clear an atmosphere as if the school were in session. "How can less brushes and the little oil that only for a thorough ventilation," And he worked the brush in and out

True Household **Economy** MOTHERS, we owe it as a duty to our husbands and families to take good care of them. We all want, of course, to have our loved ones cheerful and comfortable. Our dominant part is to give them the very best that we can make or bake. But sometimes we are tempted to save a few pennies in food and think that in so doing we are economising. But is it so? Is this the kind of economy that is wise and profitable? Is it doing our full

Royal Household Flour

the lowest priced eggs in the market just for the sake of economy. We would feel that because they were cheap they would be good eggs to avoid. The low price would give us a suspicion of their freshness and quality.

duty to our loved ones?

But when it comes to flour, for example, we may be tempted to buy the second best instead of the best because of the few pennies difference in price. We may think that economy in flour is different from economy in eggs. But it isn't. The principle is the same. The difference in cost between the best flour in the

We wouldn't think of buying world and ordinary flour is so little that in justice to our responsibility as wives and mothers we can not afford to take chances.

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rse" or write us r. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

TENDERS addressed to the under-ard endo sed "Tender for Exten-bluster at Joggins, N. S." will be this office until 5.00 p m, Friday, in forthe construction of an Exten-bresky ter at Joggins, Cumberland

cat on and form of cortract can orms of tender obtained at this di at the office of C. E. W. Dod trict Engineer, Hallfax, N. S., Erq. Idstrict Engineer, Anti-

NAPOLEON TESSIER, ent of Public Works. Ottawa, May 2, 1910

Wedding of Capt. Stirling and Hon. Margaret Fraser.

CEREMONY AT ESKADALE CHURCH. Great interest was taken in the Great interest was taken in the marriage of Captain Archibald Stirling of Keir and the Honorable Margaret Fraskr of Lovat, which was celebrated yesterday in the picture-esquely situated Roman Catholic Church at Eskadale, Strathglass, The bride is the fourth daughter of the late Lord, Lovat and sister of the

the late Lord Lovat and sister of the present chief; and the bridegroom is the second son of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., Kt., and the late Lady Anna Maria Maxwell-Stirling, daughter of the late Earl of Leven. The occasion was one of hearty rejoicings in all parts of the Lovat estates, and in the wide district of the Aird, in which Miss Fraser, in common with other members of the Lovat family, are known and esteemed. No tenantry in the North are more attached to their laird than are those of the Lovat estate, and when occasion offers they demonstrate their loyalty with an enthusiasm which shows that the bonds of friendship between proprietor and tenant are as enduring and as firm as of old. The happy event was therefore celebrated in time-honored fashion, bonfires being set ablaze on many eminences in the extensive estates, and dancing taken part in by young and old round the blazing piles.

The change which happily took place in the untoward weather was welcomed by all, for the sun shone with a summer kindliness on the pro-ceedings, and the snow-capped hills looked as if they had decked themselves with ermine to do honour to the

The bride motored to the church, and on her way she had to pass through many beautiful floral arches. The first was in close vicinity to Beau-fort Castle, and the next was near the Hughton Post-office, where a beautiful floral arch spanned the roadway. floral arch spanned the roadway. The arch was erected by the crofters, and in bold letters in Gaelic they wished the bride "Turas math." which, being freely translated, means a "Good journey." On the other side of the arch were the words "Wishing The you long life and happiness." The next arch, at Eskadale, was sur-mounted with a Union Jack, and stags heads were suspended amongst the foliage. On one side were the words, "Better loo'ed ye canna' be, and on the other side the wish, "God bless this happy union."

The entrance to the church grounds

was one mass of bunting, and a floral arch spanned the gateway. Besides, on many farm-houses and cottages bunting was displayed, and on every hand there were manifestations of the good will and the good wishes of the people towards the bride and bride-groom. For the occasion the church was beautifully decorated with lilles and palms, and there was quite a pro-fusion of lovely orchids sent from the gardens at Keir.

As the guests arrived at the church, Pipe-Major Simon Fraser, of the Lovat Scouts, played "the gathering of the clans," and as the bride arrived he struck up a "Highland wedding." A large contingent of Lovat Scouts, drawn from Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Troops of No. IV Scoutsman libral the side of of No. IV. Squadron, lined the aisle of the church, the bridegroom being Colonel of one of the regiments of Lovat Scouts. As the bride entered the church, on the arm of her brother,

The bride was attired in a handsome satin Princess dress, covered with lovely old Brussels lace. Her veil was of Brussels lace, lent by the Dowagerand diamond collar, the gitt of Lord Lovat, and a diamond pendant given

lilies of the valley. The officiating prelate was the Right Rev. Eneas Chisholm, Bishop of Aberdeen, who had come specially North for the occasion. He was assisted by Father Donald Chisholm. Eskadale, and Father MacQueen, Inverness. The canons who assisted the Bishop were Canon Cameron, Beauly; Canon Bisset, Nairn; and Canon Dowling, Doune. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dom Adrian Weld Blundell, brother of Lady Lovat. The deacon of the Mass was Father The deacon of the Mass was Father Chisholm, and the sub-deacon was Father Macqueen. The ceremonies were under the direction of Rev. Dom Columba, Fort Augustus Abbey. Besides the officiating clergy those present in the sanctuary were the Rev. Prior Willson, Fort-Augustus, and Father Fraser, Dingwall. The Benedictine monks from Fort - Augustus formed the choir, and the music of the Mass was entirely Gregorian, according to the method which has been authorised by the present Pope.

On the arrival of the Bishop he was received at the west door of the church by the Canons, after which he pro-ceeded to the High Altar to vest for the marriage ceremony. The offices of acolyte and thurifer were discharged by the sons of the Hon. Bernard Maxwell. Prior to the ceremony, Bishop Chisholm delivered a short address, in which he said that he could not allow that occasion to pass by when they had so many friends and relatives around them to at the office of C. E. W. Dod thet Engheer, Hallfax, N. S. S. S. Etg. listict Engheer, and sincere congratulations and best sincerein to the Postmaster at wishes to the bride and bridegroom. They were taking upon themselves new duties and new obligations and new responsibilities. The Holy Father in Rome had sent his special blessing, and he (the Bishop) also gave them his blessing.

The bride and bridegroom then on a chartered bank made payler of the Honourable the WilaWorks, for one thousand dollars
let will be forfetted it the party
me to enter into a contract when
do so, or fall to complete the work
if the tender be not accepted
be returned.

The bride and ordegroom then
entered the sanctuary, the bride being
led by her brother, Lord Lovat, who
subsequently gave her away. Kneeling before the altar, the interrogations, according to the Roman ritual,
were made in English, and were it does not bind itself to accept answered in a clear voice by the bride and bridegroom. The marriage ring was then blessed and placed on the finger of the bride by the bridegroom. Spent in the country was like heaven and then followed the concluding to him.

prayer of the marriage rite. The Mass then commenced, and proceeded with all the stately dignity of the Catholic Church. The Mass was one prescribed in the Church Missal — Missa pro sponso et sponsa. The bride and bridegroom afterwards received the solemn Nuptial Benediction. At the conclusion of the Mass, before the blessing of the Bishop was imparted, the celebrant again turned towards the newly-married couple and imparted the blessing which is pre-scribed after the close of the marriage. At the close two verses of the National Anthem were sung. The music of the Mass was excellently rendered by the monks, with Dom Gregory Ould presiding at the organ. Dignity and picturesqueness were lent to the entire ceremony by the magnificent robes worn by the clergy and the beautiful

decorations of the church. The bridal party afterwards retired to the vestry, and later, as Captain Stirling and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling left the edifice, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played on the organ. Outside the church Pipe-Major Fraser played "Lord Lovai's March." happy pair then entered a carriage, and they were escorted by a contin-gent of Lovat Scouts, under the ommand of Captain Hugh Dewar, to Beaufort Castle.

After the marriage a large and distinguished party of guests, numbering over 200, sat down to the wedding breakfast, which was served in the dining-room of Beaufort Castle. After the repast there was general expressions of congratulations to Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling. Shortly afterwards the young couple drove away in a motor car for Glendoe Lodge amidst a shower of rice and cheers from the large crowd which had gathered in the vicinity of the

The Hon. Mrs. Stirling's travelling dress was of blue satin Charmeuse, trimmed with old Jace, and a blue satin coat of the same colour. Stirring music was played in front of the Castle by Cameron Highlander pipers, As had been said, there was much

rejoicings in the district. The schools in Beauly and district were closed, and places of business in Beauly were also closed during the day, many of the inhabitants taking part in the wedding rejoicings. Bunting was displayed on many buildings, and a large steamer in the harbour (discharging a cargo for Paterson, Son, & Co.) was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Part of the Hon. Mrs. Stirling's trousseau was supplied by Messrs. Hepburn, the Highland Tweed Warehouse, Beauly.

Mr. Clark, head gardener, and Mr. Dallas, head carpenter, were responsible for the erection of arches and floral decorations at Beaufort. Photographs were taken of the bridal party by Mr. D. Whyte, Inverness.

Masonry and the Church.

In a letter to the London Tablet, Rev. Herman Gruber, S. J., calls attention to a matter of the nighest importance for international Catholic interests. He says:

Since 1889, in consequence of a resolution taken at the International Masonic Congress on occasion of the centenary of the French Revolution, 1789, increased efforts have been made by the Grand Orient of France and its partisans in all countries to bring about a closer union of all the Masonic the church, on the arm of her orother.

Lord Lovat, followed by the bridesmaids, the organist (Dom Gregory Ould) from Fort Augustus played the Could of the Bridal March."

bodies and allied institutions and associations of the world in order to realize more efficaciously and more rapidly the purposes of Freemasonary to the principles of the the Masonic lodges

Several international congresses followed in Paris, 1900, Geneva, 1902, Brussels, 1904. The next congress by the tenants on the Cawdor estate, belonging to Captain Stirling. She also wore a beautiful pearl braceler presented by the crofters in the Kilmorack, Kirkhill, and the congress should be a really uni-versal one. It is now proposed for

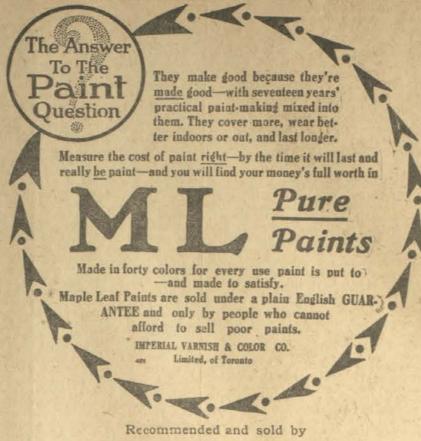
The unitive efforts were then redoubled, and indeed the Grand Orient party succeeded to bring about the closer union of the eight German Grand lodges with the Grand Lodge of France in 1906, which is but a disguised agent of the Grand Orient of Paris. And May 27, 1909, by five against three votes, the representatives of the eight Grand lodges, in their annual as-sembly, even decreed the re-establish-ment of official friendly relations with the Grand Orient itself. The Grand Orient party exulted and cried victory. All seemed to be accomplished according to its desires.

In the meantime the Germania, June 9, November 12, 1909, February 5 and 19, March I, 10 and 12, published incisive articles alarming the Prussian government, etc. The consequence was a strong reaction against the decree of May 27, 1909. Four of the most important German Grand lodges declared themselves with the utmost energy against the establishment of the official relations with the Grand Orient, and three, comprising for themselves two-thirds of all the German Masons, even most severely condemned h decree itself. A session of German Masonry followed. The event is of the greatest im-

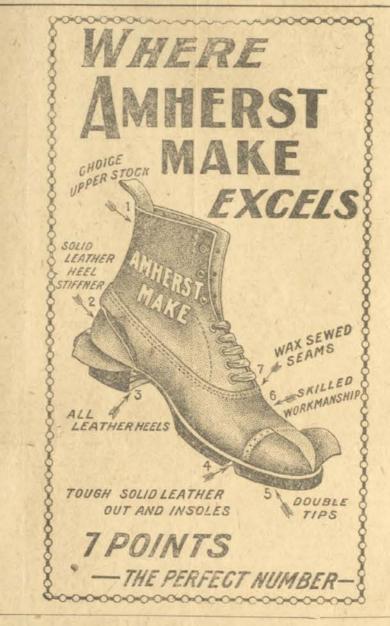
portance also for English - speaking Catholics. For it the closer union of the Grand Ocient should be accomplished with the German Grand lodges, also the union of Grand Orient with the English and American would follow, or at least partial y and prac-tically be realized. And this would be very dangerous for the generalization of the French Kulturkampf of the Ferrer agitation. I wonder that the foreign press has so little seized this aspect of the matter,

Little Fred-Mother, ain't father got a queer idea of what heaven is

Mother-I don't know, dear. I never heard him say anything about



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LOCAL ITEMS

THE SISTERS OF C. N. D., Mt St. Bernard, thank sincerely, the kind "Friend" who contributed tendollars to the "Building Fund" this week.

THE HOLIDAY .- A base-ball match at New Glasgew on the 24th between New Glasgow and Antigonish players was won by the latter, score 9-6. The horse races at New Glasgow were largely attended. Diamond, the only Antigonish horse entered, did not make a good showing.

THE FARM lately owned by the late William Chisholm (Corrmonie), Marydale, has been purchased by Angus McDonald, McBride, of St. Andrews. This farm is conceeded to be one of the best in the County, and the purchase price, \$2200, is regarded as very

St. Martha's Hospital.-A meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. Martha's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon and a resolution was passed that subscriptions be asked of the general public to the building fund. An appeal signed by the trustees giving information where payments may be made, etc., will appear in the next

A BRANCH of the League of the Cross was organized in the parish of Waterford, C. B., on Sunday last, by Grand President Jones and Grand Secretary Macdougall. Rev. Father Nicholson, the pastor, of course, was the active agent in the work of organization, being an earnest temperance worker. After a pithy address on the evils of intemperance by Fr. Nicholson, before a gathering of the parishioners in the Church, over forty men went forward and joined the League. The new branch will be known as St.

Antigonish, in common with all parts of the British Empire, was in mourning last week as a tribute of respect to the memory of King Edward; flags were at half-mast on all the flag-poles of the Town, the postoffice was tastefully draped in sombre colors, and other manifiestations of public sorrow were not wanting, while on Friday last, during the hours of the funeral ceremonies, all business was suspended and church bells were tolled. In the evening a salute of 68 minute guns was fired by the local battery of artillery, under command of Major Gregory, after which flags were taken down.

MARRIAGE.—The residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dorherty, Oak Lake, Man., was the scene of a happy event on March 29th, when their daughter, Ethel M., was united in marriage to Mr. A. A. Smith, of Binscarth, Man., formerly of Marshy Hope, N. S. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Blagdon, P. P., Brandon. The bride was attended by her sister, Minnie, while Mr. A. K. Helliwell did the honors for the groom. The presents were numerous and valuable. presents were numerous and valuable, including a piano, a gift from the bride's father. We wish them bon voyage through life.

THE ONLY satisfactory view of Halley's comet in this neighborhood was had on Sunday night, from 8.45 to 10 o'clock. At the latter hour it had travelled far from the earth, and was then quite indistinct. At no time was it a brilliant sight, yet gazers were readily struck by the fact that a stranger was travelling the western sky, and there was no difficulty in locating the visitor. The disappointing spectacle it presented was due, in a great measure, to the brightness of holders, was disposed of as follows: the night, there being a long and late twilight and a full moon in a perfectly cloudless sky.

ORDINATION .- Rev. Miles N. Tompkins was ordained to the priesthood on Saturday, 21st inst., at the Basilica, Quebec, by Bishop Roy. Father Tompkins arrived in Antigonish on Tuesday, and this week will go to his home at N. E. Margaree, C. B., where, on Sunday next, he will celebrate his first High Mass. Frequently the young ecclesiastic just returned from the seminary, shows in his appearence the ill effects of the severe course of studies he has underwent. Not so with Father Tompkins, he has grown stronger and is in the very best of health. We wish this young cleric a long and fruitful life in the service of the Master.

THE BUILDING boom is still enlarging, and on every side one sees preparation made for new structures. It looks as if the summer of 1910 would see New Glasgow grow as never before in its history. Then, too, the new buildings contemplated are all of the better class, ornamental as well as useful.—New Glasgow Eastern Chron-

We regret that we cannot report a building boom in Antigonish this season. Only one building is in course of erection here — the new science building for St. F. X. College. The proposed additions to Mt. St. Bernard Convent and to the Hospital will not be made this year. No new dwellings or store buildings are even contem-

REV. MR. DENOON, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Antigonish, has been appointed a delegate to the World's Missionary Congress, which takes place at Edinburgh the latter part of June. He will sail from Mon-treal on the S. S. Dominion on the 4th His parishioners took advantage of the event to present him with an adress expressive of their respect and esteem and of their wishes that he may be favoured with a pleasant and safe journey. The address was accompanied by a purse containing about \$300. Mr. Denoon, though taken completely by surprise, feelingly replied to the sentiments contained in the address and also sincerely thanked his parishioners for their handsome gift. The presentation took place on Wednesday evening of last week. He will visit many of the principle European cities before he returns.

THE ELECTRIC WIRE continues its SILVER'S MILLS, ME.

deadly work, exacting special tribute, it would seem, from the ranks of Anti-gonish young men residing abroad. The latest to give up his life while pursuing the dangerous avocation of electric lineman, was Hugh McIsaac, formerly of Caledonia Mills, Antigo-He was electrocated on a pole at Woonsocket, R. I., on April 26, receiving the full force of 2300 volts. After he was removed from the pole he continued to breathe for some time, and a passing priest was at his side until life had gone. The flesh on the left hip was burned to the bone and the right leg was in a similar condi-tion near the knee. Deceased resided at Woonsocket with his mother. was in his 38th year, and had followed linework for eighteen years. A brother, Alexander McIsaac, painter, resides at Caledonia Mills. always as a man of quiet yet cheerful and friendly disposition, deceased was well esteemed and generally beloved. His aged mother and brothers and sisters have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement. R. I. P.

THE SHRINE of our Lady of Lourdes, in connection with the Church of that name at Lourdes in Pictou County, of which our rerders have heard, has just been beautifully decorated by Mr. Charles McKenzie of Lyon's Brook in that County. Mr. McKenzie is a Nova Scotian artist who has spent a large part of his life in the cities of the United States. Upward of twenty years ago he did the finest of the decorative work on the interior of St. Paul's Church at Havre a Bouche, and his paintings of the four Evangelists were greatly admired. Returning from the United States a few years ago, he has done more or less work in the diocese, notably in the Star of the Sea Church, Pictou. The paintings in the Shrine at Lourdes are exquisite reproductions of Hofmann's well-known painting "Christ and the Doctors," Feuernstein's Nativity (with variations), Grellet's "Sacred Heart" and Lilber's St. Bernard. The whole work is most tastefully executed, and adds greatly to the beauty of the shrine. Father MacDonald and his congregation are to be congratulated on the exquisite beauty of this wonderful reproduction of the world-famous shrine of the Pyrenees, which has been the result of years of loving labour on the part of the zealous pastor of Lourdes.

THE QUESTION of the growing cost of all household necessities is already quite serious with the majority of householders. Canada is fast becoming a most expensive country which to live, second alone to the United States in this respect. Even there many of the necessaries of life are much cheaper than in Canada. For instance, the item of fuel, a costly one to the workingmen in proportion to his earnings, costs less in many parts of the United States than in Nova Scotia, where nature has been lavish in storing a supply. It follows that to meet the admittedly high prices of all living necessities, intelli-gence and good judgment must be employed in purchasing supplies and economy and good management must prevail in our homes. Meat is probably the most expensive article of food. It is yearly increasing in price, and has attained so high a figure that many are at times compelled to deny themselves. It is well, then, that purchasers of meat should know the good and the bad article, should be able to select the most serviceable and nutriuous cuts. A paper on page six of this issue, entitled "Pointers on the Beef Carcass," gives valuable informa-tion along these lines, and will repay careful reading.

THE BUILDING, plant and other property of the Canada Milk Condensing Company of Antigonish, which was sold at public auction on last Thursday at the instance of the bond-The brick building in which the fac tory is located, the boiler - house adjoining, and the plant were bid in by Mr. R. R. Griffin, barrister, representing K. Sweet, the principal bondholder, for \$6,900; a large copper pan (a part of the plant) was sold separate, and was purchased by Mr. Griffin for \$700, making a total of \$7,600 for factory and plant. Later, on the same day, Mr. A. Lapierre of Sydney, presi-dent of the Maritime Fresh Milk Company, bought the factory and plant pany, bought the factory and plant at the above-mentioned figures. The wooden building on Main Street, immediately east of the Condensing Factory and the lot were knocked down to Mr. W. J. Landry for \$910, and later sold to Mr. D. G. Kirk for \$1000. The cold storage building on Victoria Street, Antigonish, was purchased by R. D. Fraser, Antigonish, who pays \$220 for it. Mr. D. G. Kirk bought the cheese factory at Fraser's Mills, and Mr. R. R. Griffin the Beauley factory, the prices being respectively \$140.00 and \$75.00. There was also a lot of small machinery and other appliances sold. An announcement in our advertising columns respecting the new Milk Company's intentions will be of interest to our milk producers.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of Arch McPhee, Upper South River, Thursday, June 2nd, at a o clock p. m.

All the honsehold effects, Stoves, Fables Chairs, Bedsteans, and other things too numerons to mention. Also Truck Wagon, Riding Wagon, Sleigh, Sieds, Harness, Set of Fanners. TERMS: Sums under \$5, cash; above that amount, six months' credit on approved security.

Upper South River, Attigonish Co., N. S. May 12th, 1910.

The farmers of Antigonish and Guysboro Counties, also of Cape Breton, are advised to eastarate their lambs, and to hold them for the late market, as all good heavy stock, well fattened, will be wanted for the American market. No buck lambs will be taken, as I shall take stock late this season only and will give good prices. I respectfully submit foregoing, knowing that it is for the best interests of all who may have lambs to sell. I remain yours truly,

E. G. BAILEY

the last year or more, and who, with her little grandson, was the enly per-son in the house at the time, the other members of the family being engaged planting in a field near the house. The grandson first noticed the fire, and gave the alarm to those in the field who arrived just in time to rescue the sick woman, but more they could not do, for the flames had control. The grandmother died on Saturday, the shock she suffered from her narrow escape from the flames, no doubt hastened her end. The barn was saved through the efforts of neighbours who arrived upon the scene in time to render assistance. The loss is estimated at \$1500. There was no insurance. This is a hard blow to Mr. Chisholm. For the last year he has had more than his share of troubles. All those effects which years of labor had accumulated, save his land and the clothes on his back, went up in smoke within twenty minutes. This well illustrates the "transitory nature of earthly things," It is a visitation against which no man is secure, he who helps a man in distress to-day may himself require help to-morrow. This consideration should warrant the sympathy of all right thinking men and wherever there is real sympathy there is always an open hand .- Com. Two Canso Men Meet Tragic

DEATHS. Once again exacting Old Ocean levies toll of the Canso Fishermen, and snatches away a useful, needed life. On Friday, 20th inst. James Hanlon, aged 52, son of the late John Hanlon, fell overboard from the fishing boat in charge of Capt. Thomas Fanning, and sank so quickly that all efforts to rescue him were unavailing. The unfortunate accident occurred about fourteen miles off Canso Light. With the boat closehauled in a smart breeze, and with both dories on deck, it was noticed that the lace line of the mainsail had parted toward the after end of the boom, and Hanlon undertook to secure it. Knowing that his life depended upon it, he secured the main sheet to his satisfaction. Then, while the boat raced along, he stood on the taffrail, leaned his weight out against the main boom, and reached aft to secure the defective part. In spite, however, of the precaution he had taken, the sheet in the jump of a heavier sea, slipped; the main boom swung away a toot or two, but it was enough to deprive him of his foothold, and drop him in the seething wake of the speeding boat. Patrick Fogarty, standing by, grabbed for the talling man but missed. In the effort his cap fell off and, floating on the surface, served to mark the spot where the unfortunate man had gone down. It was but a matter of seconds from the time he had fallen till the boat was again on the spot, and already he had disappeared. Once only his companions caught sight of him-one cry for help and mercy they heard, that was all. Deceased was unmarried, and the only support of an aged and bed-rieden mother. He was a member of the local branch of the C. M. B. A. His genial disposition, bubbling over with the rich motherwit of the Old Sod, made him a general favorite. As we write, comes the futher shocking news that Alex-ander McDonald, eldest son of Angus McDonald, carpenter, of Canso, was this afternoon (Monday) killed while attending to his duties as winch man on the costal steamer "Scotia." The

WANTED AT ONCE

A good housekeeper for priest State reference and wages. Apply at CASKET OFFICE

FEED, FLOUR, ETC

I am daily expecting a carload of feed and flour. These woods will be sold for cash at Tracadle Station, at following fine prices:

Beaver Flour, per barrel, \$5 90 Sensation Flour, " Meteor Flour, Famous Flour.

Corn and Meal, per bag, 1.75 Middlings, per bag, 1.40 ABRAHAM MYETTE

House and Lots for Sale

1 ENDERS for the purchase of the whole or any portion of the following property, lately owned by the late John McDonald, Builder, Hawthorne Street, will be received by the undersigned up to and including

Saturday, the 18th June Next:

1. The house, barn and lot on Hawthorne Street, occupied by Alexander McDonald, son of the deceased. This house was built in 1891; has ten rooms, bardwood floor in hall and living room; main house 26 x 32 feet, with ell 17 x 21 feet.

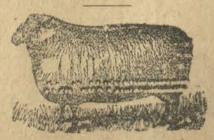
2. Lot of eighteen acres of land adjoining above, ab ut five acres of which are at present used as pasture, temainder in good cultivation. Persons desiring information respecting the property, may apply to Alexander McDonald, Builder, on the premises.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ANDREW C. McDONALD,

ANDREW C. McDONALD, Box 152, Sydney, C. B.

WOOL! WOOL!



Bring your wool to CHISHOLM, SWEEL & Co. and get the highest price paid for good Tub-Washed White Wool

We are paying 25c, trade. Chis., Sweet

ON FRIDAY afternoon last, the ship left Canso Monday morning, and dwelling of Dan M. Chisholm, of Lower S. River, was burned to the ground with all its contents. The origin of the fire is uncertain, but it is believed to have originated from a defective stove-pipe in the room of his mother, who has been an invalid for 30 years of age, and of steady and industrions habits. His body arrived at Canso Tuesday evening, having been forwarded overland to Guysboro, where connection was made with the Cann Line. Upon the arrival of the boat at Canso, the coffin containing the remains was placed on a carriage covered with the Union Jack, and escorted to the Star of the Sea Church and cemetery by a large concourse of deeply sympathetic people of the sorely afflicted families goes out the profound sympathy of the whole community. May od comfort them, and give rest eternal to the souls thus suddenly snatched away.

THE CASKET

200 bags of potato phosphate, bonemeal and superphosphate at cost to clear. J. J. Bowie, Antigonish.

Remember!

Remember that THE CROWN TAILORING CO. is ahead in making good clothes, and behind in prices. Such is the verdict of all those who got clothes from them. Give them a trial.

P. S. Clothes cleansed and pressed on the premises.

J. C. Chisholm, Agent Main St., : : Antigonish.

Men Wanted at Once

To work in our lumber camps. Good wages and permanent employment, if mutually satisfactory. Apply to J. W. Cross, Woods Superintendent, Crossburn, Annapo is County, N. S. DAVISON LUMBER, CO LTD. Bridgewater, N. S

Shingles For Sale.

100 M. good Fir and Spruce Shingles for Sale. T. J. SEARS, Lochaber

Albert - Thomas Phosphate.

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

Sale of Standing Hay

The undersigned will receive bids for the purchase of the hay (standing) on the intervale of owned by the late thristopher McDonald situate on College St. extension, Town of Anti-

TENDERS will be received by either of the undersigned up to and including

May 31st inst.

for the purchase of the lot of land at North Grant, antigonish County, owned by the late Roderick McDonald, deceased, and bounded on the North by Mathew Rogers; East by land formerly owned by John Carroll; south by land now owned by Mrs. Donald McDonald; and west by John Grant, containing 14 acres, more or less, the most of which is wood land. No tender necessarily accepted.

Executors of deceased's estate

NOTICE!

The undermentioned have been appointed agests for the Sylvan Valley Carding Mill: John A. McDonald, Iona; John B. Chisholm, Port Hastings; J. M. Crispo, Harbor au Bouche; M. F. Galiant, Big Tracadie; B. McIver, Earney's River, and B. D. McDonald & Co., Bailey's Blook. All work entrusted to them will receive prompt and careful attention. W. VINTEN. Sylvan Valley.

Fast Driving, Cattle Going at Large Etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the law forth be strictly enforced.

Several complaints have already been made to the Council: any person, therefore, against whom information is laid for fast or reckless driving after this date, will be

prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

and this notice is intended as a Final Warning to those who indulge in this sport. NOTICE is also hereby given that the law respecting the impounding of

Animals Going at Large

is likewise to be enforced to the letter. Those emp oying young boys to drive their cows to pasture, should warn them to keep up with the animals when driving them through the streets of the Town, and must see to it that the animals are not permitted to roam along the streets and sidewalks and adjoining lots. Fersons who are in the habit of

turning out their cows and horses in the early hours of morning to pasture on the sidewalks and their neighbors are particularly warned that

henceforth such practice is not to be tolerated. Citizene will also TAKE NOTICE that it is against the law to permit

Hens, Ducks, etc.,

to be going at large to the damage and annoy ance of their neignbors.

Notice is further given that all yards, privy are required to be thoroughly

cleaned and disinfected. in accordance with the provisions of the Health Act, within ten (10) days from this date; and all persons neglecting to attend to this duty will be prosecuted as in said Act directed.

By order of the MAYOR and COUNCIL. JOHN MCDONALD, Policeman, Sanitary Inspector, etc. Dated May 19.h, 1910.

WOOL WOOL

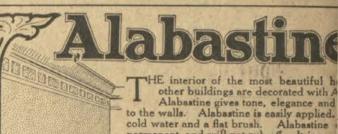
Wanted, a large quantity of good white WOOL. Bighest cash price allowed in exchange for the best makes of Men's, Boys' and Children's

> Suits, Top Coats, Rain Coats, Pants Overalls Shirts Soft, Hard Crash and Straw Hats. Caps, Underwear, Ties, Collars, Trunks, Suit Cases, and Valises of all kinds.

Also large assortment of Men's, Women's Children's

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc.

Don't fail to call before disposing of your wool. can do better here on the above lines than elsewhere. Price and quality right.



cold water and a flat brush. Alabastine permanent, and will not rub off. It is a ce gradually becomes harder and harder with Alabastine wall can be re-coated without removing the old coat. Alabastine walls make a room lighter and more cheerful. And no wall is so sanitary as an Alabastine wall. No disease germ or insect can live or breed in Alabastine walls, Come in and we will show you many beautiful specimens of Alabastine beauty. bastine beauty.

FREE STENCILS

These free stencils are worth from 50c to \$1.00. They enable you to more beautifully decorate your home. Call in and learn particulars,

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED

Also in stock a large assortment of

SHERWIN WILLIAM'S MIXED PAI Also BRANDRAM BROS GENUINE W LEAD. PURE BOILED and RAW LIN

OIL and TURPENTINE.

The Columbia 4-minute Indestructions Cylinder Records---What they are A Cleric

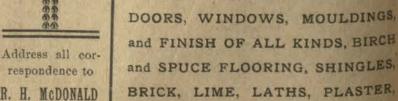
At last a cylinder record which will play from four to five minutes and which is at the same time practical and really unbreakable, is an accom-

They will not breek, no matter how roughly they are used; they will not wear out, no matter how long they are played. They can be mailed ! readily as a letter.

The faultless tonal qualities of the Four - Minute Columbia Indestruction Record has aroused the interest and enthusiasm of the cylinder record-buyin prohibiting Fast Driving on the Streets of the Town, will hence-Every selection on the Four-Minute Record is given entire - from four

five solid minutes of entertainment. This is just twice the time of the ordinary cylinder records. The price is 65c. each. Send for catalogue giving list of records and full particulars. J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co

46 Barrington St., Halifax. N. S. ALSO AMHERST. NEW GLASGOW. The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.



Manager

ANTIGONISH

NOVA SCOTIA

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

FARM FOR SALE.

The valuable and well known farm, situated at Sylvan Valley, lately occupied by John Mc-Dougall, better known as the "Murphy Farm" one mile from Town, containing 160 acres of and with first class buildings. For further information apply to

ANGUS McDOUGALL,
Box 244, Antigonish.

SEWING MACHINES

Sold on easy terms. S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigoni