afty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, June 2, 1910.

THE CASKET:

PERSON EVERY THURSDAY MOUNING. TAVEY SUBSCRIPTIONS, BI.DO. emplose discontinued out R all arrear averages increase are discontinued are paid approximated approximate proposition of period paid for.

ADVENTISING RATES. TWENTY CENTS Raise for periods of two months or imager, amouts in Legal Column inserted at an of 190, per line each insertion ages in Contract advertising must be it b Omrousey Postry not inserted.

and Tasty Work done in this Departs Facilities for all Descriptions of John JOB PRINTING.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

modian visitors in England say Canada occupies much more in English minds now than she a few years ago. Tariff discrimion in favor of the Colonies was pled in England, half a dozen are ago as a mere dream; but it has meed to the position of a distinct leal issue, and one that damaged Liberal party considerably in the muy elections.

he police of Montreal have a list of ons to be prosecuted at once for ing cocaine illegally. The habit of ng this rainous drug has been Fine some headway; and the police omily broke up a rendezvous where ws met to indulge in it. We hope no consideration whatsoever will efere to prevent the punishment the persons guilty of selling this or other dangerous drug, except in of bonn fide prescriptions being on by reputable physicians.

beanxiety of our American neighput pulpwood on their free port list is fully explained by facts ought out before a special comitte of the House of Representaer at Washington during its last on The chairman of the comlike says that it was estimated that I Emiter east of the Rock; manney contained only enough to the for thirteen years the position in cospect to the sual supply, is a dominating We hope full advantage of this whomall be assured for the people

our at soon after the elections news the news of the elections in gom is choosing. The Clericals be nein control there for the last entrox years. They once had a poly of seventy; out just before swint elections it was reduced to and mereased their majority officen over the combined Liberals and Socialists. The Liberals and ocialists had as part of their prorangue, neutral education, as oposed to the present system, which is orgely religious. They only succeeded carrying one seat formerly held by

he Supreme Court of the United ten has abolished as "cruel and sual" a form of punishment which been used in Philippine prisons third degree," however, since shes in the United States. vd Heart Review.

We have had occasion to refer to before. The methods of the New nk police with prisoners under rest are incomprehensible, when we member the great concessions made individual liberty in the legal stems of nearly all the States, and their constitutions. In Canada, no Herence is allowed with prisoners der arrest. Confessions or admisas obtained by such methods, ald be, and often have been, cted by our judges.

surnalists who are accustomed to * comparisons between England other European countries, with usions always favorable to the uer, might favor us with their tion of the statement of President Mortimer of the National ociation of Head Teachers, made his presidential address to that Yeat Leeds, England, a few days Notwithstanding a "vast im-"cment," which he claims has on place in a period of thirty years, Mortimer said:

In no other country can one find uny unkempt, miserable, drunken depraved women as in some of ge cities of England."

We do not quote this for any other spose than to remind those who distently rank Catholic countries ow Great Britain in respect to cial and moral conditions, that the

in London in 1791, as follows:

withdraw.

"almost necessary" for a man to guzzle a quantity of liquor, nor any liquor, after a meal. We have that period.

The Catholics of Canada will hear Supreme Court of Canada, spoken in London a few days ago, respecting the seeks to compel the King to insult his Roman Catholic subjects at the outset of his reign, and which a number of sovereigns have complied with. Sir Charles said:

"I will content myself with saying just this: No man who has the cause of Imperial Federation really at heart, no man who dreams of drawing closes the ties binding the scattered units of the Empire, can possibly wish to hear King George, at the beginning of his reign, repeat the words of the Royal

Upon which the London Tablet com-

ments as follows: " No comment of ours is needed to give emphasis to the grave warning which underlines those deliberately spoken words of the Chief Justice Let our readers consider a moment what would be the position of a Governor-General sent to represent the King at Ottawa and asked there to repeat the words of the Royal declaration which assert the vital tenets of the Catholic faith to be super stitious and idolatrous. The thing is unthinkable. And are we to be told that what would admittedly be intolerable from the lips of a representative of a Sovereign becomes tolerable when spoken by the Sovereign himself? There are some questions which need not be answered.

The Sacred Heart Review states that the United States Department of Agriculture attaches so much importance to pure milk that it has issued a pamphlet on "The Dissemina tion of Disease by Dairy Products, and Methods for Prevention. Details are given of serious epidemics of disease that have been traced to contaminated milk supply, and strong emphasis is laid on the importance of investigating the water supplies of dairy farms, John R. Mobler says: 'It can no longer be doubted that dairy products - and this term includes milk, cream, ice-cream, butter and cheese, are excellent culture media for bacteria. Outbreaks of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat and intestinal disorders of children, have been definitely traced to contaminated milk. The proofs of the danger from tubercular infection of these products are accumulating daily. The opportunities for such infection are manifold." One of the chief dangers lies in the careless cleaning of milk cans. A doctor in one of our largest towns found so much illness amongst the children, in his practice, that he was led to investigate the milk supply. He found milk cans that were so poorly attended to that they smelled of rottenness. Our people cannot be too careful about this; and farmers and milk dealers are bound to exercise care, both as regards the health of the cattle and the care of the milk.

As Latin is the language of the Liturgy and the Theological schools died in March, will rank in history and Canon Law, it is interesting to read what is said of the qualities of life and work deserve to be kept Duff, in his Literary History of Rome: "The main natural qualities and about them for work that is worth features of Latin are evident in the doing. Austria is a country of which the language of record and regulation, vet, few countries present a more of epitaph and ritual. Heavy and attractive field to the student of social awkward at first, it possessed virtues and political conditions. In a general equipping it to develop into an ideal way, many of us know that the language for history and law, for growth and development of representrhetoric and religion. Intrinsically, it ative government have been widely

inscendy, it is customary, after the undoubted positive merits. Its very his work by saying: nd leave the men to themselves, and instrument ever devised in the world for this tis the part of the mistress of for clear, emphatic, dignified exposiretiring, by privately consulting the ladies present whether they please to runs all the less danger of becoming prolix. It goes straight to the point. Thank God, present day habit The language is the exact counterpart does not make it necessary, nor even of the practical character of thepeople. Therefore, it was fitted for Varro's didactic treatises, and Lucretius's didactic poetry; for condensing improved a little on the customs of moral precept of the sort ascribed to Publius Syrus; for the utterances of a grave culogium of the dead in the laudationes funebres ; for formulating with pleasure, the words of Sir Charles | a decree by Senate or Emperor or a case before a jury or of a measure Empire."

> The Nineteenth Century and After has an article by Eugene Tavernier upon French Freemasonry. He observes that Britons and Americans the facts are indisputable. He quotes the Temps, which is Republican, Radical, and Freethinking, as affirming that Freemasonry in France is a political association: "It not only its annual Conventions, but it also organizes political demonstrations, support candidatures, assists the government, intervenes in matters of administration, makes itself a substitute for the President of the Republic, recommends for all the civil and military posts, by a provision of its Constitution, communicates officially with the President of the Council and the Ministers, sends addresses and receives replies. Such is the true part played by French Masonry at the present day." When the Masonic espionage upon officers in the army was censured by the French Chamber of Deputies, the Grand Orient, in a circular to the Lodges, which was a regular manifesto, brazened the matter out, maintained they but did their duty to the State. censured those Freemasons who had censured the spy-system, and wound up with a threat: "We desire to from weakness and cowardice by a certain number of Republicans, who joined their voices to those of our most bitter enemies. The Republic, in spite of all, has once more conquered. Many, we hope, thus have Ateliers will meanwhile keep an eye upon them." Our readers will wonder how an organization numbering only 25,000 can govern the country. Because it is an organization. All government is by m norities. Under party government, for instance, the governing party is governed by a majority of itself (which is a minority of the country usually) and often by a minority of itself, if this minority be earnest. A few plu ocrats may govern a country through the instrumentality of a party, e. g., the States, or the Radical party in Britain. If Carholics have not more influence over the course of civilization, that is not because they are a minority, but because they lack earnestness, unity and activity.

Carl Lueger, mayor of Vienna, who with Winthorst and O'Connell. His that language by Professor J. Wright | before the eyes of young Catholics of education and ability who are looking remains of the earliest period. It is we hear but little, in this country with Greek forces itself upon the been affected by British principles of upon the church.

Personales sometimes think that mind. Latin is not so rich in purely government. Many people let it go We gave our readers, recently, an as their aim to systematize the work Bithe or no progress has been made poetic words. It has not the subtle of blut, and conclude that there is idea of the nature of the Methodist's of colouizing Catholies, in the Western in the practice of kabits of solutiety; and supple turns characteristic of the little that is worth studying in the proceedings in Rome. We stated States, that is, of placing Catholic out the glimpses we get in the litera- quick-witted and versatile Hellene. It justitutions and systems of other that they had joined hands with the emigrants in colonies, with a view of are of bygone days of the drinking has not the same variety or lightness lands. To any of us who have held unti-clerical party, which comprises course, to making it easier to adminhabits of those days, give us a more of endings. . . . In point of express such views, the life and work of Christianity, and with lister to their needs, and giving them physical capacity of Greek philosophy did, could be given in the space here bration of last February in honor of that so frequently follows on the "Habit having made a pint of wine until it was transformed by the Schol- at our disposal; but, though much Glordano Bruno, and had published scattering of Catholic families over a after dinner almost necessary to a astica, expounding Greek philosophy has been published about him already. h's picture as a frontispiece in their wide area, and their gradual fusion man who eats freely; which is not the in a new Latin under the guidance of we purpose writing more at an early organ. We add now some particulars with large communities of Protestants. case with women, and as their sitting and drinking with the men would be the Church). But the language has date. The editor of Rome summarized of that celebration. Our readers will

cloth and dessert are removed and two or three glasses of wine have gone round, for the ladies to retire gone round, for the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. So far, there are many succountered to the ladies to retire to do it. veneration for the clergy, provided by for this us the part of the mistress of for clear, emphatic, dignified exposi-the house to make the motion for tion. Free of a load of particles, it of all kinds for the wants of the masses, swept away the monopolies that were eating up the revenues of the treasury and the pennies of the poor, prevented the high prices of food and of the necessities of life, vastly increased the number of schools and pleasure grounds, and made Vienna what it is to-day: the most beautiful modern city of Europe.'

This is very high praise; but, what

we have read of his struggles and of the successes to which his ability, energy, intrepid spirit and high ideals, carried him in his forty years of Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the magistrate beyond the possibility of public life, we cannot say that the cavil: for Ciceros' serious advocacy of praise is too great. In order to form any conception of what he was, and disgraceful law, passed two hundred among politicians; for Virgil's im- what he did, people in this country years ago, and still in force, which pressive declaration of the mission of a would need to put away almost great people and the glories of a great | wholly their ideas of responsible, representative government, as we know it : of union and fusion of races ; of common ideals ; of responsive public sentiment; of rulers easily reached and easily affected by public opinion; of all these things, as we know them can scarcely believe the facts, but that in Canada; and to imagine a country and a people-or, rather, a number of peoples or races, -differing as greatly from those we know and understand, as they could possibly differ. When Carl Lueger was a young man, comoccupies itself en' irely with politics in mencing the practice of law in Vienna, that great city was the capital of a kingdom ill-organized, illgoverned, lacking cohesion, lacking the bonds of common patriotism amongst its people, lacking a free and honest press. Vienna was in a most backward condition. Professedly Catholic, its management, its wealth, its business, and its press, were in the hands of Jews. They were the bankers, the journalists, the politicians, the corruptionists, the political machine. They ruled more really than the King. The people, to use a common expression, were nowhere. The outrageous attacks on the Church and the elergy, which to-day disgrace the politics of France and Italy, were made freely under the protection and at the instance of the Jews and power, and the press. The people were sound at the core, as they are to-day in France and Italy; but they had no leaders, no ideas, no one to point out to our Lodges and to all advise them how to use the repre-Masons, that votes have been given sentative institutions which were nominally at their disposal. The infernal conditions had become a system, smoothly working, well-oiled, harmonious with the harmony of jointly interested rascality. Precedents and custom strengthened and time to pull themselves up. Our favored it. The dissensions and animosities always to be found in a country inhabited by different races, made an almost insurmountable obstacle to any union formed for the purpose of overthrowing it. Such was the scene on which Carl Lueger's fearless young eyes looked forth when he looked about him on leaving his college. Such were the conditions. Most young men would have given it up, on the spot. Many young men would have endeavored to get in touch with the powers and the political machine. Carl Lueger Republican party in the United had no money; he had no influence; but he had patriotism, courage, high ideals and high character, and tenacity. The results of his labors are well stated in the quotation above printed. At some future time, we shall try to give a

THE INSULTS TO THE POPE, AND THE PART OF THE METHOD-ISTS THEREIN.

better and fuller account of his

There has been so much said about the refusal of the Pope to receive visitors who countenance the Methodist campaign in Rome, that we think it well to inform our readers fully on the subject. The charge of bigoted, narrow - minded, action on been made against him, will, doubtless, be brought forward from time was unpoetic, just as the people were different in some of the countries of to time, in the future; since the reinherently unromantic and compara- Europe, from what they have been in petition of stale charges has always idence does not support their con tively unimaginative. The contrast England and the countries which have been a favorite method of attack municated by Rev. A. P. Doyle to the

see how completely His Holiness is facts stated were written for the Saturday Review by its own correspondent, and were not fully reported by the press of this country.

On February 20th, a procession took place, of upwards of ten thousands persons, the rakings and scrapings of the great city, encouraged by the presence of a number of Italian functionaries, politicians, and journalists, and almost every noted Freemason in Rome. It was a mob of rowdies, led, as many a mob has been led, by unscrupulous agitators. The following were some of their cries as they marched along: "Down with the Pope;" "Death to religion;" "Down with Austria;" "Neither God nor master;" "Death to the King:" "Death to the Queen." One other of their war cries is quoted, which is so shockingly blasphemous that we will not ask our compositors to set it in type.

This disreputable gathering listened to revolutionary speeches around the statue of Bruno; and then they wished to insult the ambassador of Austria, who represents a Catholic sovereign. The authorities, however, would not permit that. Shut off from executing that amiable intention, they turned their attention to the Vatican. They were allowed to go within earshot of the Pope's win dows. They used horns and megaphones, the better to ensure that His Holiness should actually hear them and be annoyed in the privacy of his own rooms. During the evening, they further annoyed him by throwing the rays of a searchlight into his windows.

The Italian soldiers and police would not have allowed them to insult and annoy the vilest prisoner in the gaols of Rome in such a manner; but anything that annoys or disturbs the Pope is acceptable to the lineal descendants of the brigands who robbed him of his territory forty years ago.

These scoundrels are not Metho-They are wretched castaways, the rotten fruit of the rotten political system that has been kept up in Rome for the purpose of perpetrating the great political crime of 1870; and the rotten fruit will one day poison those who have so carefully cultivated

The Methodists in Rome could have kept their skirts clear of all this filth, but they did not do so. They cannot regard the mob who howled under the Pope's windows, and who decorated the front of their headquarters with blasphemous inscriptions, as promising or hopeful material for the making of converts. But they are ready to join forces with any body of persons who are attacking the Pope or the Church. Therefore, they have joined with L'Asino and the anticlericals, anarchists, revolutionaries and disreputable politicians of Rome. Therefore, their organ, L'Evangelista published in their building, in its issue of the 17th of February, printed a leading article in eulogy of Giordano Bruno, and thereby helped to incite and encourage the outrages that took place three days later.

Now, in the name of decency, let us hear no more about the Roosevelt and Fairbanks incidents.

THE COLONIZING OF CATHOLIC IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

In an article recently printed in these columns "The Harvest Call of God," reference was made to the great influx of settlers into our new western provinces, and to the problems arising therefrom for the earnest consideration of those charged with the great work of the care and Salvation of Souls.

The need of priests for the work of watching with deep interest the outcome of a plan recently placed before ton by Rev. Julian De Vos, as com-Monitor. The proposals made have tions do similar work.

hepeful view of present day customs, ling pure speculation Latin, though A London magazine quotes from a distinctly adapted to ethical discussions, and of what he was, and of what he was, and of what he that they had taken part in the cele-The desirability of doing this being

beyond question, it becomes entirely a done towards giving the work a systematic form and wide proportions. "Catholic immigrants," says Father De Vos, "now coming to our shores in such large numbers are for the most part without any direction at present, and are scattered and lost among the other immigrants. The plan which has just been presented to the Archbishops is to unite these immigrants into self-sustaining parishes."

If this plan is feasible in the west of the United States, it must be just as much so in the Canadian west. It is greatly to be hoped that all possible efforts will be made in Canada to work out a scheme which promises so much for the great mission of our holy

Father De Vos explains that the complete system embraces a National Society and racial and diocesan bureaus. It will co-operate with existing societies of colonization and bring them more prominently before the public, and it will endeavour to establish diocesan societies where they do not now exist. Besides giving impulse and volume to the existing societies, the National Society will place the best lands and openings before the entire Catholic population of America and of Europe as well. The racial bureaus will reach and control the different nationalities who stand in need of direction.

"At present," says Father De Vos, "too many have their destination lecided in Europe by their friends without any regard for religious facilities. The proposed bureau can advise the hierarchy and clergy of the old country where safe places have been prepared for their countrymen. The diocesan societies know the land and will preclude the danger of selectng p'aces with hidden drawbacks. This plan is now in actual operation

and is spreading throughout the United States. The National bureau has received the approbation of the Archbishops. A Racial Bureau of Belgians and Hollanders, although of recent origin, has adopted two colonies, one in Minnesota and one in lands on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Rocky Mountains, so that their countrymen can have a choice of different places. Diocesan societies have lately been organized in Grand Rapids and Denver bishop Glennon and Bishop McGoldrick are leaders in colonization and are continually drawing people to their sections. During Holy Week, a train sections. During Holy Week, a train load of Hollanders went to Minnesota, under the direction of Father Van den Two priests were with them. The railroads agree," says Father De Vos, "that a good man in their territory is worth to them \$1000. They understand the power of the Church to bring people to the lands of her selection and some offer to help finance the work of colonization. There will be no lack of funds to carry on the work. With proper organiza-tion, the Church should locate 50,000 new Cathol cs every year, as this represents only one - tenth of the actual annual Catholic immigration to the United States To our Catholic contemporaries of

the Canadian west, we commend this mportant information, which Father Doyle, with his usual zeal, has helped to spread, and which all of them may not have seen. On all our readers particularly in the west, we urge the desirability of discussion and dissemi nation of the facts in this matter, in order that no one who may be in a position to aid in such a grand scheme may remain unacquainted with what our brethren in the United States are doing. What can be done in Minneor Missouri, can be done in Alberta or Saskatchewan, except in so far as Minuesota and Missouri missions have stronger financial backing. But surely 'The Harvest Call of God' will not go unheeded by those from whom the only response expected will be a dollar or two to help the great work. If the plan is practicable (and surely what has been done elsewhere may be done in Canada) we do not doubt that the Ca holics of Canada will provide for the necessary ex-pense. The Protestant denominations are alive to the importance of looking after immigrants the moment they The need of priests for the work of land in Canada. The Presbyterians the great West is urgent and will con- keep ministers at Quebec, Halifax, the part of His Holiness, which has tinue to grow in urgency. We are and other places, during the immigration season at those ports, who are paid to do no other work but getting in personal contact with Presbyterian a meeting of Archbishops at Washing- immigrants, even before they are ashore from the steamers. Church of England does the same and we presume that other denomina-

are

iled as buying four to

BCCOB

CO 0.

GS, CH CS,

TS S S

(From Volume VII- of the Catholic Encyclopedia)

WHAT AN INDULGENCE IS NOT .- It is not a permission to commit sin, nor a pardon of future sin. It is not the forgiveness of the guilt of sin; it sup-poses that the sin has already been forgiven. It is not an exemption from any law or duty, and much less from the obligation consequent on certain kinds of sin, e. g., restitution. It does not confer immunity from temptation or remove the possibility of quent lapses into sin. Least of all is an indulgence the purchase of a pardon which secures the buyer's salvation or releases the soul of

another from Purgatory. WHAT AN INDULGENCE IS. - An indulgence is the extra - sacramental remission of the temporal punishment due, in God's justice, to sin that has been forgiven, which remission is granted by the Church in the exercise of the power of the keys, through the application of the superabundant merits of Christ and of the saints, and for some just and reasonable motive. Regarding this definition, the following points are to be noted: (I) In the Sacrament of Baptism not only is the guilt of sin remitted, but also all the penalties attached to sin. In the Sacrament of Penance the guilt of sin is removed, and with it the eternal punishment due to mortal sin; but there still remains the temporal punishment required by Divine justice, and this requirement must be fulfilled either in the present life or in the world to come, i. e. in Purgatory (q. v.) An indulgence offers the penitent sinner the means of distribution this debt during his life on charging this debt during his life on earth. (2) Some writs of indulgence -none of them, however, issued by VII, 196 §464) — contain the expression, "indulgentia a culpa et a pœna," i. e. release from guilt and from punishment; and this has obcasioned considerable misunderstanding (cf. Lea, "History" etc. III, 54 sqq.) The real meaning of the formula is that,

indulgences presupposing the Sacrament of Penance the penitent, after receiving sacramental absolution from the guilt of sin, is afterwards freed from the temporal penalty by the indulgence (Bellarmine, "De Indulg,," 1, 7). In other words, sin is fully pardoned, i. e., its effects entirely obliterated, only when complete retribunal of God. This means that it not only releases the penitent from his indebtedness to the Church or It would be a great mistake to teach a little loss either for from the obligation of performing little girl, or a little boy either, for temporal punishment which he has incurred in the sight of tod and which, without the indulgence, he take the body either, for that matter, not to think about dress. For after all, personal appearance does not cut a great figure in life. It which, without the indulgence, he tends to set aside he claim of God's justice or that she allows the sinner to repudiate his debt. As St. Thomas says (Suppl., xxv. a. 1 ad 2um), "He who gains indulgences is not thereby released outright from what he owes as penalty, but is provided with the means of paying it." The Church therefore neither leaves the pënitent helplessly in debt nor acquits him of all further accounting; she enables him to meet his obligations. (5) In granting an indulgance the grantor granting an indulgence, the grantor (pope or bishop) does not offer his personal merits in lieu of what God demands from the sinner. He acts in his official capacity as having jurisdiction in the Church, from whose tratrix, of the superabundant merits which that treasury contains. In applying them, she keeps in view both the design of God's justice. She therefore determines he amount of each concession, as well as the conditions which the penitent must fulfill if he would gain the indulgence.

VARIOUS KINDS OF INDULGENCES. An indulgence that may be gained in any part of the world is universal, while one that may be gained only in a specified place (Rome, Jerusalem, etc.) is local. A further distinction is that between perpetual indulgences, which may be gained at any time, and temporary, which are available periods, Real indulgences attached to the use of certain objec [crucifix, rosary (q. v.), medal]; personal are those which do not equire the use of any such material thing, or which are granted only to a certain class of individuals, e. g the entire temporal punishment due
to sin so that no further expiation is
is required in Purgatory. A partial
indulgence commutes only a certain
portion of the penalty; and this
portion is determined in accordance
portion is determined in accordance
matters of habit. It doesn't take with the penitental discipline of the many minutes longer to slip into the

early Church. To say that an indulgence of so many days or years is granted means that it cancels an amount of purgatorial punishment equivalent to that which would have been remitted, in the sight of God, by the performance of so many days or years of the ancient canonical penance. Here, evidently, the reckoning makes no claim to absolute exactness; it is only a re-lative value. God alone knows what penalty remains to be paid and what its precise amount is in severity and duration. Finally, some indulgences are granted in behalf of the living only, while others may be applied in behalf of the souls departed. It should be noted, however, that the application has not the same significance in both cases. The Church in granting an indulgence to the living exercises her jurisdiction : over the dead she has no jurisdiction and therefore makes the indulgence available for them by way of suffrage (per modum suffragil). i. e. she petitions God to accept these works of satisfaction and in consideration thereof to mitigate or shorten the sufferings of the souls in Purgatory.

Just Among Ourselves,

Why, no, dear Mrs. B., Aunt Bride can't altogether agree with you that can't altogether agree with you that women give too much attention to dress and outward appearances. In fact it's her candid opinion that they don't give enough. Perhaps that sounds frivolous, Well, this is what she means. Women don't give enough real thought to dress. They last the real thought and the real thought to dress. let the fashion books and the peopl who have materials to sell do their thinking for them. They are like a flock of sheep about fashions, for the most part. To be sure, every year there are a few more women who buy only what is suited to their needs and what is most becoming, regardless of what other women are wearing. But as a rule, let one woman in the lime-light get something new, and nine out of ten women who see the new fashion are crazy to get something as near like it as possible. The style may be unbecoming. That doesn't matter so long as it's the fashion. It may be that's all there's to it. A woman's old clothes may be almost as good as new and they may be vastly more suitable and becoming than those she has set obliterated, only when complete reparation, and consequently release that she doesn't need anything new from penalty as well as from at all. Her old clothes are perfectly guilt, has been made. Hence Clement good and would look well for two V. (1305-1314) condemned the practice of those purveyors of indulgences who pretended to absolve "a pena et a culpa" (Clement, I, v, tit. 0, c. II); the Council of Constance (1418) revoked (Sess. XLII, n. 14) all indulgences containing the said formula; Benedict XIV (170,175) XIV. (1740-1758) treats them as spurious, ascribing them to the illicit practices of the "quaestores" or purveyors (De Syn. diœces., VIII, viii, 7). (3) The satisfaction, usually called the "warmerse" into the world should a woman get a new suit if the one she is wearing is becoming and in good condition? She knows perfectly well that cleaning and pressing will make it look like new. Suggest this to her and viii, 7), (3) The satisfaction, usually called the "penance," imposed by the confessor when he absolves is an indugence when the sacrament; an indugence is extra-sacramental; it presupposes the effects obtained by confession, contrition, and sacramental satisfaction. It differs also from the penitential works undertaken of his own accord by the repentant sinner — prayer, fasting, alms-giving—in that these are personal and get their value from the merit of him who performs them. merit of him who performs them whereas an indulgence places at the penitent's disposal the merits of Christ and of the saints, which form the "Treasury" of the Church. (4) An indulgence is valid both in the tribunal of the Church and in the tribunal of God. This means that it would make the would improve and it would be better every way. But Aunt Bride reached the conclusion some time ago that the millennium won't come in her day.

What women need is not less think.

would have to undergo in order to satisfy Divine justice. This, however, does not imply that the Church pre-the minds or hearts, you know. Only see them by externals. We can't see the minds or hearts, you know. Only by little habits and manners, and by their dress, can we get any idea of their character. And to the keen observer dress tells a great deal about a woman. So, you see, we can't afford to ignore it. And you certainly ought not to give attention solely to your costume when you are out on the street or in company, and ignore your appearance when only the nome folks are about. Retribution is sure to overtake you if you attempt it. ear of every June bride and persuade her, no matter what she leaves out of the wedding outfit, to be sure to have enough simple and pret y house dresses. These ought to be as trig dresses. spiritual treasury he draws the means wherewith payment is to be made. The Church herself is not the absonate owner, but simply the administratrix, of the superabundant merits which that treasury contains. In applying them, she keeps in view both the design of God's justice. She therepatterns may be had for ten cents and pretty prints or ginghams cost only six or eight cents a yard. Spotlessly clean and with a bit of white at the throat, such a costume lends an attractive air to the housewife and promotes appeti e for the dinner she lays on the table. Besides, if you've ever noticed, the women who keep themselves looking neat and tidy and clean when they're working about the house are apt to prepare good meals Loose wrappers and dressing sacks are and temporary, which are available suitable only for lounging in one's own on certain days only, or certain room. They are out of place while you are working. They not only look shiftless and unattractive, but they get in the way and hinder your work. No doubt a good many domestic infelicities have been fostered by the kimona habit. Men instinctively like trimpess and neatness in a woman's members of an order or confraternity.

The most important distinction, however, is that between plenary indulgences and partial. By a plenary indulgence is meant the remission of

clean and tidy one-piece house dress you've laid over a chair the night before, than it does to get into the untidy kimona. Besides, the extra effort always will pay in the end. Nothing grows on one like untidiness. It's also a mistake to get into the habit of going around without a corset or corset waist. Of course the sort of corset that squeezes in the ribs and makes an hour-glass figure is an abomination and can't be too roundly condemned, but hardly anybody wears that variety nowadays. A well-fitted corset, properly worn, not only gives one a tidy appearance but it is really a help rather than a hindrance to good health. - Aunt Bride, in Sacred Heart

Dust and Cleanliness,

(From "Good Health" by Frances Guilck Jewett)

When the wind blows, clouds of dust whirl down the street, and it seems as you could hardly draw your

"You turn your head away, press your lips together and try not to breathe much, even through your nose; yet, in spite of all that, so much dust is in your mouth that you almost taste it, and so much in your eyes that they ache and grow red. Tears run down your cheeks even though you are not crying. You cough and use your handkerchief, and after you reach home you may feel as if you had caught a hard cold.

There is reason for this, for many kinds of dust have edges and corners and rough sides. A speck of coal dust from the engine really scratches the delicate inside skin of the eye with its corners, though the hands and face can not feel them. As for the lungs, they are so much more delicate that even ordinary dust in an ordinary home is bad for them.

If you want to know whether or not there is dust in the air you are breathing, look at a band of sunshine as it streams in through the window. In almost every room, in this sunshine, you will see hundreds and thousands of dust specks that look like tiny air ships floating up and down on the sunbeam,—fairy ships of shining gold.

Now pick up a corner of the rug and it, or draw a heavy curtain back and forth on its pole, and look at the band of sunshine agair. Suddenly the litte fleet is ten thousand times as big. Thousands and thousands of those an ships are crowding each other and racing on the stream of sunlight. is a beautiful sight, although, course, it is not good for any pair of lungs to inhale such air as that. must remember that dust is just as thick everywhere else it the room as it is in the sunshine.

After all, however, the worst thing about dust is the microbes that are in it; and it is easy to see that they are always thickest where the dust is thickest, for instance, in the streets of a city. People who know this are the ones who take the greatest pains to keep dust and microoes out of their lungs and out of their homes. They know that any wind strong enough to whirl the least dust along is quite strong enough to carry whole armies of microbes from one place to another. These microbes get into the air from the skins of people who have skin diseases, they are blown by millions from every heap of dry rubbish that you see, from garbage cans and sewers, from dead animals and soiled clothes. In fact, they multiply fastest in unclean places.

Microbes that give consumption are

thick in the saliva of men and women who have that disease. These people are often careless. They spit on the street, where the saliva dries after a while; passers-by step on it and crush skirts; it gets into the air; the wind blows it through our streets into our homes and our schoolhouses; it settles in our carpets and our curtains; we breath it into our lungs, and if we are not very healthy the microbes stay there and end by giving us the disease

This is such a deadful prospect that some cities have made laws against spitting in public places. Some people still do it, however, and that is why we should not breathe the dust of the street, and why we should banish it from our schoolrooms and our homes.

Nevertheless in spite of all we can do, it will get in sometimes; then comes the important question of dust-Some people have a queer way of doing it. I have seen them go round switching things with a feather duster. The dust flies up at once and floats in the sunbeam, the woman herself breathes it until it settles down again. If the windows are open some of it gets out of doors; otherwise it stays here and there in the room. It is scattered, that is all.

A soft damp, dusting cloth is better than a feather duster; but if it is likely to injure anything, use a dry cloth and shake it out of the window very often.

Intelligent Care of Books,

Never hold a book near a fire. Never drop a book upon the floor. Never turn the leaves with the

Never lean or rest upon an open

Never turn down the corners of leaves.

Never touch a book with damp or

soiled hands. Always keep your place with a thin bookmark. Always place a large book upon a

table before opening it.
Always turn leaves from the top with the middle or forefinger.

Never pull a book from a shelf by

the binding at the top, but by the

Never touch a book with a damp cloth or with a sponge in any form.

Never place another book or anything else upon the leaves of an open

brush it off with a soft, dry cloth or Never close a book with a pencil, a pad of paper or anything else between

Never rub dust from books, but

Never open a book further than to bring both sides of the cover into the

One Dose for Coughs

Children cough at night? Give them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Often a single dose at bedtime will completely control the cough. Good for any one with a cold or cough. Good for easy cases, hard cases; good for acute cases, chronic cases. Ask your doctor to tell you, honestly and frankly, fust what he thinks of this old standard remedy. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A lazy liver makes a lazy boy. An active brain demands an active liver. No better laxative for boys and girls than Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor about them. He knows.

Better Paint For Your Money

To avoid injuring the leaves of Majesty got out of the motor car and books, never put a pencil mark in a went to the entrance of the Basilica.

Never write upon paper laid upon the leaves of an open book, as the a locality both quiet and solitary, but

Never lend a borrowed book, but return it as soon as you are through with it, that the owner may not be deprived of its use,

King Edward at Lourdes.

Le Journal de la Grotte de Lourdes refers to the visit of King Edward to that favored shrine of Our Lady as follows: "On last Thursday, April 21, the King of England visited Lourdes. He arrived in a motor car just at the moment that one of the first processions of the Blessed Sacrament of this year was passing. His

He then went down the northern Always keep your books out of flight of steps, and when the Blessed reach of small children and in a clean Sacrament was borne by the palace Always keep any neatly bound borrowed book covered with paper while in your possession.

Never attempt to 2 Never attempt to dry a book, acci- King Edward arrived at the grotto he dently wet, by a fire, but mop off the again stood barcheaded, contemplat-moisture with a soft, dry cloth. again stood barcheaded, contemplat-ing with much interest the rock, pencil or pen point will either scratch or cut the book leaves. which has become so famous, and to which so many visitors of all nations which so many visitors of all nations come. His Majesty then left in his motor car. The respectful attitude of King Edward throughout this visit to Lourdes made a very favorable impression upon the pilgrims who were assembled there at the time.

Shingles For Sale.

100 M. good Fir and Spruce Shingles for Sale.

Paint that will cover better - look

bright longer-and last nearly twice

It's in every can of M-L Pure

Paints. Made in 40 colors for all

paint users by Imperial Varnish

& Color Co., Limited, of Totonto

SOLD BY

You don't need to be an expert in baking to attain the

best results with BEAVER

But if you are an expert,

Your grocer has BEAVER

FLOUR, and will recom-

DEALERS-Write for prices on all Feed, Coarse Grains and Gereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. Limited,

CHATHAM, Ont.

you will readily recognize its-

incomparable qualities.

FLOUR.

mend it.

as long as ordinary paints. Paint that will not

chalk, check, nor cra 1-if common sense guides

the use of it. Paint it tack 17 years to perfect by

Money's worth paint that's the idea!

adding just enough of one special ingredient.

THOS.

A Young Lady's

will take a decided liking to Moir's chocolates.

The Chocolate coating is marvellously smooth,

and so fine that no grain is discernible. It

is richer, more delicious, more acceptable to the

refined palate than ordinary chocolate coating.

So many exquisite flavors in each box that it will

keep one guessing to think of what the center of the

Surprise your lady friend this evening with

MOIRS, Limited

Halifax, N.S.

next chocolate will contain.

combines the rich gluten of

Manitoba Spring wheat and

the lighter, but equally im-

portant, properties of Ontario

Fall wheat. The two com-

bined form a perfectly blended

flour that makes bread light,

white, nutritious and extreme-

ly palatable, while pastry

made with Beaver Flour has

a crisp, flaky texture that

the cook.

brings many a compliment to

a box of Moir's.

Sweet Tooth

Tocolates Tocolates

T. J. SEARS, Lochaber

SOMERS

BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES.

OFFICE:- The Royal Bank Building, SYDNEY, C. P.

D. C. CHISHOLM,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Insurance Company.

Office. Town Office Building.

Joseph A. Wall

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Fire, Life and Accident

REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

()ffice over Uanadian Bank of Commerce

Farm For Sale

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

Land for Sale

A lot of land containing 50 acres. 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Cld Gulf Road. Tals lot has has good hard wood and poles on it: For fur-ther particulars as to prices, otc., apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Cloverville

MESSES. U. GATES, SON & CO.,

that I have been a sufferer for the last fourteen years from kidney and stomach trouble, brought on by severe colds. Having been laid up every winter during that time. Last year I was laid up for seven months, so that I could not go out of the house. Dropsy set in, and my stomach swelled so that I was six inches larger than my usual size, had two doctors in attendance, but I grew worse and they were going to tap me — my friends despaired of my life. At this time I was recommended to use

Gates' Life of Man Bitters and Invigoral-

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

LAND REGULATIONS

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

Dutine — Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years A homesteader may live within into miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eight acres solely owned and occupied by himse to his father, mother; son, daughter, brother or sister.

his father, mether; son, daughter, mount sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre empt a quarter section and side his home-tead. Price 83 w per acre. Duties — Must reside upon the homestead pre emption six months in each of six year from date of homestead entry lincular, the time required to earn homestead parent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price 83 per acre. Duties—Hustreite six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth surface with the second of the years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth surface with the second of the second of the years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth surface with the second of the second of the years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth surface with the second of the years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth surface with the second of t

Professional Cards

O'MULLIN & GRAY

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

JNO. C. O'MULLIN, LL. B. WM. S. GRAY, B. A., LL. B. 157 Houis Street, Hallfax, N. s.

D.A.McISAAC VETERINARIAN

ST. ANDREWS, N. S. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

DR. J. L. MCISAAC Office next door to Somers & Co.

Main Street, ANTIGONISH Residence: Queen Hotel.

Telephone No. 66.

DR. C. S. AGNEW DENTIST

Office, over Cope and's Drug Store

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.20 AVIN GIRROIR, LL. B

> BARRISTER AND SOLIGITOR

Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Qualso-Agent for Life and Accident Insurance. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & MOINTYRE.

CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. B. A. A. MCINTIBE, LL. B

Agent for North American Life Also for Fire and Accident Compan es.

MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. .

MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTOR

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

A SPEEDY CURE!

GENTLEMEN,-This is to inform you

ing Syrup No. 1.

sufferers.

Yours very gratefully, JOHN W. MARGESO.

Worthiness.

eks purpose is evil; a pool without

-Charles J. O' Malley.

CARLOTTA'S NINTH PARCEL.

By Alice Dease, in Ave Marla.)

messenger girl in Madame creator of beautiful dresses such as she had dreamed of since Madame belief the such another establishment. Very slowly she made her way toward home. She had been so elated to be such as the such a

n herself she longed for riches. It was evident that there and there through the ests, as she was obliged to do on mistress' errands, she met cases want and suffering that wrung here mittle heart and made her wish ches, so that she might divide she had with others. As it was she hardly ever had so much as dipenny to give away,-and, to tta, giving was a far greater joy receiving. But there always ined kind actions for her to do; as she trotted up and down the is, laden with parcels and cardrd boxes, she was always looking to see if there was any one who ded help that she could give. etimes it was an old woman more wily burdened than herself; somemes a child who was afraid of cross-g the street alone,—little things that any people would have passed by even noticing that they

was on a winter's day that Cartta's impulsive charity got her into When sending back a dress to one of heir best customers, Madame Del-ille's packer had forgotten a very piece of lace that was left rer from the trimming. As soon as a mistake was discovered, the lace s carefully folded up, and Carlotta, ready laden with several parcels, as bidden to take it to the house at nch on the previous day she had left

Madame Delville was very particuabout the appearance of her workwas worn and her coat was old, was, as a rule, the neatest of little On this day, however, the md was so piereingly cold that at houlders a cloak that Madame had ordenned as being too shabby for er to wear when she was going on er errands. She intended to take it mtil Carlotta came along, no one eemed to have taken the trouble to fell on unheeding ears. sk the reason of those tears.

o her, Carlotta felt that, chilled as was spoken, the messenger girl knew hat seized the bread so eagerly were that she was about to be addressed. "Where is Carlotta?" said Madame, that seized the bread so eagerly were almost frozen. She looked compassionately at the miserable shawl that he child had dragged so closely round t was old but there was warmth in it ill. She knew that, since Madame's archibition, it had been of little use to er in the way of a wrap; but at night, n her cold attic room, she found it a lace ot unwelcome addition to her almost

readbare blankets. In less than a moment her mind she asked. "She say she put it round the shoulders of the girl." igure that crouched beside her.

efuse the gift when she saw that it girl me from some one so little better off than herself, Carlotta took to her heels and disappeared almost before the recipient had realized what had

she had nine commissions on her parcels ist; and, hurrying along to do them, she had no time to think of being cold. Only when eight parcels had been disposed of she suddenly came to be honest to leave Madaine in ignorance of the real truth. Halt-What had happened to it? Certainly the had not delivered it. In a flash was Madame's turn to be amazed.

To be sure, Carlotta did not escape without some sharp words over what impressed its value on Carlotta pocket of her cloak, — of the cloak prevente that she had given to the unknown beggar child on the embankment. — When

she knew that it was a forlorn hope. Had not she herself advised the child to seek a place that was less cold? And, alas! on reaching the river, she saw at a glance that her advice had

but a barvest of weeds.

In the property state of vapor is blown by the property with a but a barvest of weeds.

There was nothing for her to do but to go home and confess what had happened. She wondered miserably to herself what would be the result. Madame was a kind-hearted woman; but awaying, "kndure."

There was nothing for her to do but to go home and confess what had happened. She wondered miserably to herself what would be the result. Madame was a kind-hearted woman; but, even if she believed her story, would she forgive such carelessness? would she forgive such carelessness? Carlotta was boarded in, so that her wages were merely nominal; and even if Madame agreed to deduct the price of the lace from them, it would take months and months to repay what arlotta was sixteen, slight and was old lace that could not be reeful even in her shabby outgrown placed. If this was the case, then there was nothing before a with dark hair, and eyes that a wear than a with the e was nothing before her but dismissal. And, to Carlotta, dismissal meant not only going back to an aunt whom poverty and want had made hard hearted almost to cruelty. ins for gowing and the same of the same of

and be her own.

I toward home. She had been so elated a little while ago at being able to help herself (for she had enough to her sumny temperament continuous for the sake of others poorer doubly awful. It was evident that

> It was only as she drew near to the church of Notre Dame des Victoires thrt a faint hope sprang up in her heart. She knew what wonderful favors Our Lady often obtains for those who pray to her at this shrine, and she determined to add her petition to the many that are daily laid at the feet of the Queen of Heaven. There were as usual a number of people praying before the statue, and the little messenger girl passed quietly up to where the altar candles blazed. It was warm there,-warm and pleasant after the cutting wind in the streets. Why had not the beggar child come in to Our Lady's church to get warm? Carlotta looked about, half expecting the answer to her prayer to come to her in this way. But there was no familiar figure amongst those around her, and she turned her eyes back again to the statue and told the Blessed Virgin all her trouble.

Her intention had been to confess at once to Madame what had happened, but now she thought she would give Our Lady time to find the lace before she owned that it was lost. Next morning, in this case, would be soon enough for her confession. But when next morning came she found herself putting off from moment to moment her interview with Madame. At dinner time she would do it. She had quite made up her mind to this when suddenly a voice on the stairs reminded her that she had put the matter off too long. owner of the lace who was speaking to Madame. Now, when it was too late, Carlotta realized that, besides wishing to give Our Lady time to answer her prayer, she had been glad of an excuse to put off her confession.

The other girls went on with their the before delivering her parcels; but sewing, talking together unconcern-the had not yet come to the first edly, in half whispers; for Madame bouse on her list when, seated on a allowed no loud voices in the work-bench on the embankment of the room when she was in erviewing customers. But Carlotta could only sit and wait. She was trembling so much that she could not thread the time at the child, so miserably needles that were passed to her, and ad and evidently in distress; but, the workers threats that they would complain to Madame of her idleness

At last there came sounds denoting 'I am so hungry!" sobbed the girl, that the interview in the "fitting Carlotta had sat down beside her on There were voices again on the stairs, the bench and questioned her gently. and then Madame entered the workshe slipped her hand down into her room, carrying on her arm the gown that had been trimmed with the other this occasion to have a single coin to buy some bread! But the pocket was ampty, except for a half-eaten roll hat Carlotta had forgotten to finish before she came out.

Even that even to be bread to breather that even the term of the lace. Carlotta dared not look up; she scarcely dared to breather. But, to her amazement, Madame's words were not directed to her. The dress needed alterations Even that scrap of bread the poor which she explained to the fore-child ate greedily. But, in handing it woman; then, even before her name

> looking round; then catching sight of the little figure, she added: "Come here, child, and let me look at you." Carlotta went forward like one in a dream. What did it mean? In

> Madame's voice there was no anger, no questioning even; yet surely the lady must have spoken of the lost

> "What had you on yesterday when you took Madame du Val her lace?" "She says you looked like a beggar

For a moment Carlotta was silent. "You mustn't stay here, you poor ittle thing!" she said pityingly. The wind along the river is colder han anywhere else. See, this cloak will be the said pityingly. Ill help to keep you warm."

Then, fearing that the child might had been left at her house by a beggar

"It seems impossible to please people nowadays," went on Madame Delville. "The only thing is that I must make some kind of coat for you to wear when you are delivering

standstill. Where was the ninth? ignorance of the real truth. Haltingly she told her story, and now it was Madame's turn to be amazed.

that had already once been forgotten. It was only a small parcel, but Madame Madame Delville was touched by her Madame Delville was touched by her little kindness. And she took care to when she was starting; so the girl, for impress upon her that it was the greater safety, had put it in the honesty of the beggar child that had prevented her getting into serious

When complaining of the shabbi-Even as she retraced her steps at ness of her messenger, the lady had such a pace that several persons whom she passed looked at her in wonder, bidden the girl to come back to her in

inway of time.

Saw at a glance that her advice had been taken. The girl had gone, and gone whither? How could a beggar girl returned she should be told to call also at Madame Delville's.

All this happened years ago:

Madame Delville's name no longer figures in the list of Parisian dress-how the chaff from the grain?

His gifts must be tolde for, he must be tolde for her makes of Paris streets?

Carlotta did not buoy herself up with false hopes. From the first she recognized that her case was a failure.

There was nothing for her to do but to go home and confess what had hap
There was nothing for her to do but to go home and confess what had hapdiscovered, she was helped on; while go out in the suburbs, if you're a city Aline, the little beggar girl, was given her post as messenger. But Aline also had ambitions; and when list of trees. at last Madame Delville retired, the business became known as "Mesdames Carlotta and Aline." And the two girls, now grown to be women, and

Visiting The Trees.

timate terms with elms and oaks, were the outstanding pines and the many other members of Irish landscape. the tree family. They are such defind them interesting.

course, it's better late than never to Ireland a far too liberal scale of old-age make desirable acquaintances. One becomes intimate with them just as vanished, and in its place there was a one does with people by calling on new Ireland, full of hope and energy

It is important to know one's acassociate their names with them at once. Nothing is so awkward as to meet a person and not to instantly rethan from Euston to the North Wall call his name. A good way to begin to know trees is by their leaves. True, the leaves of different sorts of trees mation. sometimes look very much alike, but if you will make a point of observing the shape of the tree and its bank, you will rarely give your acquaintances the wrong names.

No doubt most young folks, even are popular as shade trees along the And behind and beneath an are popular as shade trees along the has been the great agrarian revolution has been the great agrarian revolution bought out the landlords pillars, as are the elms and oaks; they | tricts. leaves are usually three lobed, and each one has three large vines starting from the stem and intersected by smaller veins. The bark is smooth and light gray when the tree is young, but becomes darker and more ridged as it grows older. If you will look up among the branches, however, you will see that the younger wood is smooth and light colored. The red maples are about the most interesting members of the family. They are the first to bud in the spring. Almost as soon as the first blue-bird has hopped over its branches, and before he has his voice in tune at all, the maple begins to send out little red tips, which presently burst into the prettiest red fringes and tassels. You must often have noticed the sidewalks do look a li tle like long pendant ornaments that were the fashion thirty years ago. All summer you may observe the leaves-bright green above and a little shade lighter underneath. They are the first to turn in the fall, and are very gorgeous in their orange dress. The red maples are sometimes called swamp or soft maples, to distinguish them from the hard maples,

which yield the syrup and sugar. The sweet gums are peculiarly graceful in shape. They grow much larger than the maples, and their leaves grow evenly and are usually inches long. They have five very distinct lobes, and the edges are sharply serrated or saw-toothed. Boys and girls find the fruit very interesting. It is a rough, rather prickly brown ball about an inch in diameter. It is any support—but the fact that so

Sweet gums and sour gums come not as tall as those tremendous California redwoods, but as large as our not without significance largest elms. The bark is dark and deeply ridged. In the South a spicy are worth a great deal of money as lumber when they have been dried.

Every one ought to know the elm by all means. If we are to have a national tree as well as a national flower, it should be the elm. There are more elms mixed with historical events than you can count in a day. Perhaps you know about the Penn elm and Washington's elm at Cambridge

and the treaty elm. The leaf resembles the sour gum, but it is much more delicate and graceful. They are serrated and irregular. If you pick up a hundred leaves and inspect them closely, you will see that every one is more or less one-sided. The elm has many great protector is on the feet." It is not branches, growing upward and bend-

The oak, you will observe, is altogether different in shape from the ness it is better to wear cork soles elm. Its branches, instead of growing when walking. These are more

in a few days, when she would have grace. One suggests the warring some clothes to give her. The dress-maker, therefore, made Carlotta go to courtier who can fight if he must, but the lady and repeat her story, asking who prefers peace. The cakes have

The Ireland of To-Day.

of friendship, are prospering so well that soon Carlotta's desire to be a woman of wealth is likely to be fulfilled.—The Ave Maria, W. T. Stead, the noted English those twenty-five years ago when he first set foot on Irish soil. At that time Ireland was in the throes of fierce class war and politics dominated It's really worth while to get on in- everything. The castle and the prison were the outstanding features of the

To-day everything has been transformed. In my brief stay in Dublin I did not hear anyone speak of the lightful acquaintances, writes the distinguished naturalist. John Burroughs. You may visit then as often Castle and there was no patriot to be as you choose, and you will always visited in gaol. Peace has replaced find them interesting.

Early in the spring is the best time to be introduced to trees, but, of predominant partner had forced upon them frequently and observing their and self-reliance. Never, I was ways and sympathizing with them. been so prosperous, her soil so well quaintance by sight, and to be able to tilled, her prisons so empty, her associate their names with them at people so well contented. It was

To the Agricultural Department, Mr. Stead attributes much of the improvement. The department is the concrete institutional recognition of the fact that Ireland is a great farm. To Lady Aberdeen he gives great city youngsters, have a bowing acquaintance with some members of the with which she has undertaken the maple family. They are handsome task of reviving and extending the and clean, not being troubled by caterancient industries of the rural dis-

roads in both city and country. You will observe a striking resemblance about the leaves of the different varieties of the family. The red maples are the most common. The only royal road to the settlement of the land question. We have reached it by a devious road, nor have we even yet attained the goal. But we are well on the way, and already we have gone far enough to see that we are on the right road.

When I first came to Dublin Archbishop Walsh was one of the first politicans in Ireland. To-day he is practically out of politics. Why? Because he is so busy organizing the new Irish University, of which he is Chancellor, that he has hardly five minutes

to spare for political agitation. throw off There is new life throbbing everywhere in Ireland. The old social order, semi-feudal and ecclesiastical, still lingers, as the old skin of the serpent lingers while the new skin is strewn with them in the early spring. forming below. It is nearly ready for Presently the delicate green leaves the sloughing. The new order is follow the fringes, and later in the economic, co-operative and social. The season under each branchlet of leaves | priest is still honored and held in high you will notice a thick cluster of curious little pods. The fringes were the blossoms; these are the seeds. Country children sometimes on those about which, poor man, he make believe they are earrings. They process which has dethroned his reverence as ultimate arbiter of cream separators and artifical manures, and replaces him by the practical expert, is natural and wholesome.

Everywhere in local administration, on the county councils, on the agricultural committees, on the Congested Board, the career is open to practical men, and the mere blatherskite is at a The Gaelic League is helping to revive ancient customs, rural sports, the national language. It is a sympton of the spirit of the age. Sinn Fein, which no Saxon can pronounce, appears to have had its day. larger. Some of them are five or six Mr. O'Brien's ostentatious alliance with Lord Dunraven and the landstiff and not easily crushed, which alvenement a patriot as the former ways seems odd, because it is full of editor of United Ireland, and the man holes wrought together like a bit of who could not tolera e Mr. Healy in lacework. Inside you will find the the Nationalist Party, should now, arm-in-arm with Mr. Healy, be proclaiming the end of the agrarian from the South, where in the bottom war and invoking the union of North lands they grow to immense heights, and South to carry a temporary measure of Irish self-government, is

Whether the Irish Parliamentary Party will be able to broaden its basis gum oozes from it. Up North the so as to convince all the new trees are not good for much except elements of national life that it is shade and the beauty they lend the the best instrument for giving effect landscape. That's worth something, to the best thought of the best men of course, but the Southern gum trees and women in the country is the question by which it will stand or tall. Mere barren protest against the Union will have to give place to a broad constructive policy which will secure the support both of the North and the South, of industrial as well as of agrarian Ireland.—Busy Man's Maga-

To Avoid Illness.

There are a few simple rules for health that, carefully observed, are money in the pocket and peace in the

hard to keep the feet dry, but should ing over from the top in great, they get damp change the shoes majestic curves. Usually the great quickly. More colds are taken by armlike boughs are fringed with leafy letting shoes or stockings dry on the feet than in any other way.

If your feeet are sensitive to damp-

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

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

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

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

REDROSE "Is Good Tea"

WILL YOU TRY A PACKAGE?

wearing them steadily until warm

There are several waterproof mixtures that can be rubbed on shoes without injury to the leather. They should be used by all women who have the overshoe natred.

Avoid living in too warm rooms, or, if you do, be careful when first going into the cold outer air to keep the mouth closed and to inhale slowly through the nose. Wear sensible clothing. Do not go

petticoatless because simness is in order, and if you take cold easily do not adopt the prevailing net sleeves and transparent yoke, It is not specially attractive to sen-

sible people to see girls and women on the streets in cold weather with low shoes and unlined yokes. The former are even more injurious than the latter, as the ankles are extremely sensitive to changes of temperature,

Do not exhaust yourself either men-tally or physically. The strain of over-exertion leaves one less able to throw off any microbe that may come

As Necessary as a Church.

The following is by Archbishop O'Connell of Boston:

"A Catholic paper is as much a necessity as a church. It is as much the duty of every priest in the diocese to stand I r it, aid it, and work for its widest diffusion among the people as it is to build and support a school. It is all for the selfsame purpose, object and aim—the propagation and defense of Christian Catholic principles. Our Holy Father, acknowledged as a Pontiff of superior human wisdom and practical good sense, has voiced all this in words which leave no doubt in the mind of the true priest. vain will you build and teach and preach unless you support and diffuse a Catholic paper.' These in brief, are his very words. The priest who, after hearing this, still remains inactive, ready only to offer criticism, is unworthy or his office. It is as if the soldier in the face of attack stopped to quarrel over the varnish on his rifle.

NATURE WILL CURE YOU

Of Kidney Disease, Aided by Father Morriscy's No. 7.

Kidney trouble is one of the most distressing ailments of mankind, and leads to backache and rheumatism. This is because of the importance of the work done by the kidneys,-work which must proceed normally to insure good health. A very large proportion of civilized people have some form of kidney trouble, sometimes without knowing that their malady is of that nature. Many obscure pains can often be traced to diseased

These organs are the filters of the body. Their function is to strain out of the blood and eliminate through the bladder the worn out tissue and other impurities gathered by the blood in its course.

When the kidneys become congested and sluggish, these impurities, including the irritating and poisonous uric acid, are not entirely removed from the blood. The result is that the uric acid is deposited in the joints and tissues, causing the agonies of rheumatism and frequently

affecting the liver and other organs.

Father Morriscy, the famous priest-physician of Bartibogue, N.B., after much research compounded a remedy which worked hand in hand with Nature. His doctrine, justified by thousands of cures, was that the need is not a patchwork relief, but a treatment that will enable the forces of Nature, working through the kidneys, to accomplish their intend-

His famous prescription, No. 7, assists the kidneys to work vigorously and eliminate the harmful uric acid from the whole system. In the form of tablets, No. 7 is easy to take, and will effect cures where other remedies have failed. Do not trifle with kidney disease, but take No. 7 Tablets, the treatment that has proved so successful with other sufferers. 50c. a box, at your druggist's or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd.,

Chatham, N.B.

MISSIONS

Altar Plate. Yestments, Statues, Stations of the Cross, Brass Goods, Candles, Altar Supplies. Write for full particulars,

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

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. Also has on hand a varied stock of lately mported footwear which will be sold for cash a very reasonable advance on cost. Antigonish, May 16th, 1910,

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

LUKE, BROS., LIMITED INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES, MONTREAL

Acceeeeeeeeeeeee

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. Receeseseseseseseses



Manager.

DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States. SAILINGS

In effect May, 7th, 1910. HALIFAX to BOSTON, Wednesdays Midnight. Hawkesbury to Boston, Tuesdays 9 p. m. From Boston Saturdays at noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agents. For all Information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax. H. L. CHIPMAN,

. B.

AY

rO

C

Co.

66.

tore.

4.30

1. 5

e

e

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY I MITED).

M. DONOVAN Manager. Subscriptions Payable in Advance RATES—Canada, \$1,00 per year United States, \$1,50 "

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE CATHOLIC PAPER.

The Protestant denominations have always understood the value and power of the printing press. This great power has been used to its fullest extent in advancing Protestant views and in attacking, misrepresenting and reviling the Catholic Church. Even at the present day, our Catholic people recognize only in a vague manner the importance of the

Within the memory of men now living, there were in the whole of North America only half a dozen papers devoted to defence of the Church and its doctrines, and to the assertion of Catholic principles and Catholic morality. Protestants have never lacked papers, and the papers have never lacked subscribers or readers.

the church and her teachings and practices, are being given up; and no small share of the credit for this is due to the Catholic press. The Catholic editors, poorly as their work is appreciated by those who should appreciate it most, have disarmed many a critic of our holy religion, and furnished many a Catholic with information and an answer wherewith to meet such critics. The old slanders, the old misunderstandings, the old criticisms. still make their appearance sometimes. There is in existnce a small class of narrow and bigotted Protestant papers, which cannot be moved or changed by anything or anybody; but Protestant papers in general, we think, have come to reckon with the Catholic paper and the Catholic public. They do not always do the fair thing; but they do some times refrain from doing and saying that which their Catholic contemporaries when they had things very much their own way.

papers which, whilst prowards the anti - Catholic side, when occasion arises. We prefer the wholeof certain professedly Protestant journals to the hypocritical and dishonest conduct of the paper which is olic fake which comes to it labelled mind at this moment, - recent insomething more to say about them

subscribers of our Canadian dailies get that, and nothing more. What Chicago or New York sends to Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Quebec, or Halifax, our people get and pay for. Up to a few years ago, on y one Canadian paper had a direct cable only had one once a week. The direct news service to Canada has increased the present day.

comes from that they have as to where the comet came from. If you published, you can never get to its the Pope and of those about him, are the subject of a continuous stream of fraudulent cable despatches. The political and religious events of Spain church against the smooth, well-oiled machine of Grand Orient Masonry. false and garbled communications.

It is part of the work of the Catholic paper to notice the signs of such field by the dependence of the Liberal fraud, and to investigate and expose Party on the Irish Catholic vote and it, whenever possible. The news by the British people's love of liberty.] agencies are of no assistance, when it (3) "Who is it that has sought by all comes to sifting truth from falsehood, ways and means to restrict the influ-

comes from, as the proprietor of a

The Dreyfus trial, some years ago, demonstrated to the world the power of Jew money in the European press. It was not news to Carl Lueger. He had met that in Vienna. The press of Madrid, which is bitterly anticlerical, almost ignored the recent tremendous agitation in Spain against the opening of irreligious schools; and it was left to the Catholic papers of this country to give the people here the news of it, which the cable agencies, in striking and strange sympathy with the anti-clerical press, failed to relate. Similiarly, all the countries which have a bitterly hostile anticlerical press, are reported from by the news agencies to English, Canadian and American readers, in accordance with the views of that press, always unfavourably to the Catholic Church. Were Catholic readers dependent for information as to the events of the Catholic world, solely on the ordinary sources of news, they would be obliged to confess themselves ignorant or to accept views and ideas repugnant to Catholic sentiments and beliefs and discreditable to the Church. All these things, the Catholic papers endeavour to watch, and that is not by any means all they have to do.

THE ROOT OF SOCIALISM.

The only banner under which we

ally held by Protestants concerning that of God and the People, or, Religion and Liberty. And it is clear that the more scientifically and impartially we study the subject, the more intelligently we examine the conditions in which socialism has originated, the better we understand the facts which furnish the socialist with pretexts for declamation, by so much the more shall we be able to eradicate the sources of the disease. In Father Catherin's "Socialism, its theoretic basis, and practical application," now translated, and adapted especially to the conditions of the United States, the distinguished Jesuit undertakes to reveal the origin of this movement. "From our whole exposition of socialism," he says, "it is evident that only a very superficial observer could possibly signing trickster, or an artificial product of political adventurers. It will be worth our while to review the have proved to be wrong and unfair, actual causes of the socialist move- with liberalism is shown still more We can, however, remember the time ment. Though the Liberals disclaim clearly by the adopted theory of with indignation all responsibility for value. Whoever accepts the theory But, the papers which are pro- Liberalism is accused of having given all productions is only the result of fessedly Protestant are by no means birth to Socialism, and so say the labor, or accumulated labor, cannot must watch carefully, for attacks on consider Socialism as the lineal desomodern production, in which the hurried lunch; many had watted for our religion and our doctrines. There cendant of liberalism. The question is laborer is always at a disadvantage. fessing absolute neutrality in religious fended by liberals logically lead to of value? Was it invented by social- through the night of a great storm matters, yet take a strong cant to- socialism, or not; and this question ists? It is the traditional doctrine of which marked the passing of the comet, we believe must be answered in the liberalism. Adam Smith, Ricardo, affirmative. Not only theoretically says, and all the so-called classical hearted unabashed, bigotted stupidity but also practically did liberalism pave economists belong to the Liberal draggled garments. Some had even the way for Socialism." Father School, and they almost all laid down Cathrein, writing on the continent of that value is to be credited to labor Europe, took the theoretical causes alone. However, the Liberals disostensibly non-sectarian, but which first; we shall depart from covered what a dangerous weapon always has space for any anti Cath- this order; and take first what he has to say of the practical operation news. We have some instances in of liberalism:-(1) "The way was abandoned or modified this theory. smoothed chiefly by the introduction of stances, -and shall probably have unlimited industrial competition with all the liberties and privileges it brings | Liberalism forged the most dangerous in its train. All the protecting organi-The daily papers of Canada make zations which in the course of time subversion of the existing social some contracts with some New York had arisen to counteract unlimited order. or Chicago paper or news agency to competition, whether in theory or get some of its news despatches. The practice, were suppressed in the name is too closely related to socialism to of freedom. Thus society was disintegrated; the weaker industries were tegrated; the weaker industries were isolated; and owing to unlimited against it—police. When it tries other remedies its inconsistency and superior power of capital. Besides, since modern inventions were made to since modern inventions were made to serve rather the in erests of a few despatch of its own; and that paper capitalists, society was divided into two hostile classes-the wealthier bourgeoisie with their inveterate very little, we believe, if at all, up to hatred of the Church and the nobility, their insatiable avarice, and their Our Canadian papers generally have oppression of the laborers as an no more idea as to where the news inferior race, -and, on the other side, the huge masses of the poor particularly laborers in factories filled with try to trace any statement so hatred and revenge against their capitalist oppressors. The solid intermesource. The doings and sayings of diate class, which formed the strongest support of the existing secial order, have been drawn by a common more and more disappeared. (2) Liberalism aimed at centralization in all departments, not only by utilizing cause a similar torrent of misrepresen- modern discoveries in the field of him for whom we weep. Therefore tation. The long struggle of the industry, but still more by its control of politics, education, and religion. Hence Schaffle, in his "Quintessence machine of Grand Orient Masonry, Hence Schaffle, in his "Quintessence too soon, and go to watch a moment infidelity and rascality, in France, of Socialism" logically concludes that by the body of Edward VII. gives rise to another similar stream of all centralization by the liberal State advances the cause of socialism." [In Britain, this tendency has been modi-

ESTABLISHED, 185% Cable despatches are supplied by the ence of Christianity in the school and noble Hall, which is fittingly left bare yard-by the ton, for aught we know, in public life? Who is it that probut by contract, and in some way by claimed extreme Darwinism as a measurement and bulk. The re- dogma and popularized it for the ceivers know as little where the news ignorant masses? Who is it that in the universities decry faith in Christ grain elevator knows where the grain | the Saviour and in God as superstition grew which flows into his elevator. and stupidity? It is the representatives of Liberalism, beginning with the French Encyclopedists down to our university professors. More especially Hegel and Feuerbach are the intellectual progenitors of the socialist heroes Marx and Engels. Hence Marx himself utters the sarcasm against the liberals that atheism seems to them a venial fault compared with the crime of criticising the traditional conditions of property. It is especially by its baneful influence on the schools that liberalism has disseminated unbelief in the mass of the people. By far the greater number of our university professors are either hostile, or indifferent to Christianity or profess some milk-and-water kind of Christianty "anti-dogmatic." | Engels terms the German labor movement the inheritor of classic German philosophy. (4) "The great principle of socialism

is equality. Now, who invented the

watchwards of liberty and equality:

It was the representatives of liberalism,

The American Revolution laid down, without qualification or limit, that all men are by nature equal. In Europe, in virtue of equality, "the ancient order was subverted, the rights of the of air, at the great wreaths of orchids, Church and the privileges of the nobility abolished; the people declared sovereign, and 'citizen Capet' brought to the scaffold, of course, when the Liberal bourgeoisie had seized the reins of government, they tried to Gradually, some beliefs once gener- can successfully resist Socialism is stop the development of these principles. After the Church had been overthrown, the heroes of the revolution introduced a worship of the Supreme Being in order to be a check upon the masses. After the property of the Church and the nobility had been seized and individuals had enriched themselves from the wealth of the nation, private property was by the constitution, declared inviolable. After the hierarchy of the church and the nobility had been removed, they determined to establish an aristocracy of genius and wealth. But were the people to be satisfied with such a semblance of equality as conferred on it a show of freedom, and left it bereft of protection against the power of the capitalists? Were not the people entitled to call upon them to fulfil their promises and establish consider it the invention of some de- perfect equality? According to the principles of liberalism such a de-

mand is not unjust.' (5) The connection of socialism socialism, yet by Catholics generally of value-that the exchange-value in without exception were in black, all they had put into the hands of socialists, and now they have either But it was too late. The barm was done. It cannot be concealed that weapon that Socialism is using for the

> make an effective stand against it. Liberalism has but one weapon

Our London Letter

LONDON, May 19th, 1910.

"His signal deeds and prowess high Demand no pompous eulogy Ye saw his deeds! Why should their praise in verse be sung? The name that dwe'le on every tongue No minstrel needs."

London stands wrapped in mourning by her storied river, taking her last farewell of one who has received that mightiest homage humanity can bestow upon him, the worship of love. It is the eve of the last farewell to our dead King, and we are drawn together After the scenes witnessed in the Empire's Capital this week, it would be unworthy of the grandest grief of our age to speak of aught but we leave behind for the moment all the pressing questions which will envelope our thoughts once more only

Never shall we look upon such a sight again as that which greets us as we stand at the head of the stately flight of steps which lead down into London's oldest public building, West-minster Hall, built by the Red King. Words cannot convey the majesty of

of any trappings of woe. and dignity and majesty combine in the tall figures of the Yeomen of the Guard, clothed in their Elizabethan dress of crimson and gold with their great black velvet caps, wide ruffs and pointed beards, who stand at the extreme corners of she catafalque resting on their halberds reversed. Within this guard is a second one, four officers of the Grenadier Guards, in scarlet with high black bearskin shako, lean on their drawn swords; at the head of the casket stands an officer of the Ghourkas, like a bronze statue, while at the foot are four of the King's gentlemen-at-arms, older men these, who have served their King and country for many a year, and now stand with all the magnificent discipline of their training, not a quiver in the great white plumes which surmount their shining helmets And there above, rests all that is left to us of Edward the Peacemaker. It is difficult to believe that beneath that weight of ivory satin, silken ensign and royal standard on which the jewelled Crown of England's regalia rests so lightly, he the well known figure and features which are dear to all his subjects far and near, and which we cannot disassociate with the words "the King," though now he has bowed to a mightier monarch, and his cold brows are encircled by the diadem of death. Yet somehow, toc, one does realise it. That is where the difficulty of description comes in. is the whole, not the details, which make the gracious, moving picture that will live forever, which cause the slow moving crowds, who are not hurried in this last tribute, to pause and gaze with dull, pained eyes at the tall candles flickering in the current sent by Emporers, and the tiny offering of white wild hyacinths which some humble passer by has gently laid upon the border of the purple carpet, and then up to the flashing jewels which symbolise the power and the greatness that are here brought low The majesty of Death is great, but here the majesty of Empire and of Death mingle in a magnitude which nigh overwhelms the benolder.

And yet through the great river one may still trace the tiny trickling

ream which goes to swell its volume

It is the human feeling which calls through all this pomp and stateliness and makes it not an empty pageant but a deep true hearted tribute from the Empire to its head. What scenes preceded the peace and calm which reigned within the Hall as we at ngth reached the solemn prescincts was necessary to stand amongst the waiting throngs, at night, in the dull gray dawn swept by wind and storm, in the brilliant sunshine of middle noon, to know what that vast concourse of people really signified. There they stood, old and young, rich and poor, sous of the three Kingdoms and of many lands beyond the seas, shoulder to shoulder quietly marching forward, almost in absolute silence, most remarkable thing in a crowd. The "queue" looked like a long black serpent as is it lay across Parliament Square, along by the gray river going out to the sea, on past Bridge, and Gallery, and Station, till landmark atter landmark was passed, and it began to double back upon itself with a length of seven to eight miles of people standing ten deep! All the women the men wore mourning bands, black ties and gloves. There was no thought of passing the time by pipe, five and six hours; some-when I joined the queue this morning in the ouring rain-had stood patiently and were still standing, just after the strokes of the morning Angelus, with a strong wind rustling through their endured the terrible crush which occurred last night, when some twenty thousand men and women, fearful or not gaining admittance before the hall was closed for the night, made a desperate rush into the Palace Yard, and despite the cordon of police hastily flung across the space, swept down the queue, and all but stormed the doors of the Peace chamber. struggle which ensued was terrific, and almost degenerated into a riot, women shrieked, men shouted, and hand to hand melees took place, before fresh reinforcements of police conquered the mad and desperate crowd, and the "Thus it is evident that liberalism s too closely related to socialism to the patience of the multitude by keeping, the doors open till midnight, and national mourning which had lasted three whole days; rather should we say a pageant of international mourning, since every hour has brought some tresh proof of the world's sympathy as the rulers of the earth have flocked o pay their last tribute to their Peer. It will culminate to-morrow, this outward expression of a woe which only time will staunch, for as King Edward is laid to rest in the Royal vault of Windsor, simultaneously throughout the country will come a great pause. Trains will come to a nait upon the metals, trams and vehicles will cease to move, the black smith will pause with his hammer uplifted, the message will quiver on the wire, the worker will cease his labour, the child will pause in his play, the family will rise from their seats and stand silent, as all thoughts turn to Royal Windsor, and all hearts breath in their own varied language the prayer, which one who signed herself the great bunch of crimson roses she offered to the dead King, and which has been termed by many of the papers the most touching tribute offered-" Eternal rest give unto him O Lord, and let perpetual light shine

As the mind travels back over the events of the past few days, so crowded with ceremonial and sorrowful interests, one picture stands out

(Continued on page 5)

DRUMMOND

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA

HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

A. KIRK & COMPANY

- HEADQUARTERS FOR Ladies' Dress Goods, Dress Linen, Muslin, Lawn Laces and Embroideries, English and Canadian Cotton and Prints

> In our Ladies' Ready-to-wear Department we have a full line of Ladies' ready-to-wear

Suits in Linen, Crash Cotton, Venetian and Serges, Linen and Lawn Tailored Blouses. Wash Skirts in Crash Cotton and Pique

> Don't forget we carry the largest and cheapest line of Ladies' Oxfords in Antigonish. Call and see them.

WE WILL GIVE ____ 25 Per Cent. Discount of all Silk Blouses, all

Shades and Prices.

Agent for McCall Patterns and Magazines

A. Kirk & Company

Royal Bank of Canada

Esta blich co thirty years in Antigonish.

Branches in Canada trom the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Capital and Surplus \$10,700,000. Total Assets \$71,000,000.

Savings' Department

A joint account may be opened in the name of two members of the family. In case of death of either, the survivor can continue the account, without the usual legal formalities.

************** ****** Antigonish Branch J. F. BLAGDON, Manager Constitution of the contract o

ADMITS DEFEAT!

In taking no exception to the

ciaim of having ekimmed the closest at the Scotsburn contest, the De Laval agents actually admit deteat.

They, however, try to console themselves in so much as they produced a 44 per cent cream. The conditions of the contest were as follows: Each machine was to reparate 131 lbs. of milk ara temperature of \$1 degrees fahrenheit. The bowls were to be flushed out with the skim milk and the skimming device to be washed with same. The cream to test 48 near 3 per cent as possible. It doesn't require a nightly intelligent person to sea in this another defeat, in so much as the Laval was away of the required quality of cream. No doubt the contestants agreed upon a 35 per cent cream, as this is the quality of cream usually supplied to reamerles. Had they agreed upon a 35 or 10 per cent cream of the proper consistancy and skim equally as close. Nothing easier—we could applied other than the contest of the contest of

THOMAS Antigonish

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

deneral News.

believed that Lord Kitchener ext Viceroy of India.

machine shop and forge of R. ve & Sons at North Sydney lestroyed by fire on Tuesday & Partially insured.

ke Superior and the surrounding were in the grip of a fierce with high northerly winds neavy snow on Monday night.

milker Car Company of Halisecured a contract from the Trunk Railway for the conn of 500 freight cars.

Benjamin Rogers, of Alberton. dward Island, has been ap-Lieutenant-Governor of that e, in succession to Hon. D. A.

ace Bay will have a very high of taxation this year, the Council fixed the rate at three per The high rate is caused by the

C. P. R. has made a contract e extension of its irrigation in Alberta. The contract price rigate 51,000 acres. ckenzie & Mann have secured in

e for use in the development of interests of the company the use sum of \$40,700,000. Of this 85,000,000 is for debentures of N. R. week the British Columbia

ities authorized the burning of nfected with insects.

de collided with the cross-chan-teamer Pas de Calais in the the Channel on last Thursday, was sent to the bottom. Her of twenty-seven perished.

n of the city was burned. The general unrest and antign sentiment is said to be spread-

lenn H. Curtiss flew from Albany w York city in an aeroplane on lay, winning the \$10,000 prize ed by the New York World. He ed the distance, 137 miles, in two and thirty-two minutes, and to the earth as easily and as illy as a pigeon.

ring April there were sixteen disputes in existence in Canada. rethan in April of last year. 122 firms and 3,704 employees suffected. The loss to employees ough trade disputes during the in was approximately 49,110 worklays, compared with 50,570 days

The birthday of King George V., me3, will be a statutory holiday in mada, although, in view of His ty's proclamation that he would the precedent of King Edward keep May 21 as the empire's geneday in honor of the sovereign, III be no general observance of at Friday as a holiday.

es of sewers, over 50 miles of iter mains, and 41 miles of paved

Details of a disastrous fire at Aomori, burned to death and 00 of the 11,500 buildings were razed. a loss of \$2,000,000, were brought toria, B. C., last week by the cause and cure, er Inaba, Soldiers searching debris found several scores of chardies. A store of powder exed and shook the whole area soon er the fire was ex inguished.

Edward Hupman, probably the day at his home in Allendale, Nova He was thirty-eight years of and he weighed thirty pounds. had been ill for five months with mach treuble, but the immediate of death was paralysis, with hich he was stricken on Sunday.

At Madrid, Mo., on Tuesday a mob nged the insuit of a negro striking bite man by storming the jail, takinpi River and lynching him. n unknown " was the label pinned found. The negro was charged striking Town Marshal L. A. ards after he and other negroes been ordered off a street corner. arrests have been made, the ers jury returning a verdict of eath by unknown hands.

reply has been sent to Washingby the Canadian government in Jonse to President Taft's invitafor the opening up of tariff negobetween Canada and the d States, looking to a mutual ring of the trade barriers beo the two countries. While exng a willingness to enter into ciations, the Canadian governpoints out that there will be pportunity for the government ke up the question in any active detailed way until September

e first cabinet of United South lies of premier and minister of Mentzog, minister of justice; E.S.

In this country six days in the week, I thought a few words in your paper would not be amiss before the Country is put to the expense of calling a special meeting of the Country to William Cooke, on the work, or the seat of the legislature, and should get out. Mr. Roosevelt eulocit.

Pretoria the seat of the executive gized British rule in the Soudan. He

An edict has been giving national c. P. Railway has secured the sale of the Midland Railway of Sectia, purchasing at 85.

machine shop and forge of R. machine shop and forge of R. machine shop and Tuesday

E. D. Railway has secured the and orders the cessation of all comage by provincial mints. The new currency is to consist of coins of the following denomination: Dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, and ten cents in silver; five cents in nickel, and copper cash in copper. The and copper cash in copper. The establishment of national decimal coinage in China is in compliance with the treaty signed following the Boxer troubles and according to the terms of which the Chinese Government pledged itself to adopt universal decimal currency.

It has been announced that His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who will participate in the Eucharistic Congress, to be held in Montreal in September, will preach the sermon in Notre Dame Cathedral at the midnight Mass, which will inaugurate the religious services. This Mass will be for men only, and it is expected that the whole congregation will approach Holy Communion at this mid-night Mass. The church of Notre Dame will seat 15,000 people. It is the largest and one of the oldest on the continent.

The pay of the engineering branch on. The new canals are to of the Canadian naval service will be approximately as follows:—Engineer of the Canadian naval service will be approximately as follows:—Engineer sub-lieuteant, \$3 per day; engineer lieutenant, \$4 to \$5.50 per day; engineer commander, \$7.50 to \$9 per day. The executive and engineering students will attend the Naval College to be established at Halifax, the age for entry being from 14 to 16 years. This branch of the payal service. This branch of the naval service appears to be very unpopular with young Canadians, as not a single application for admission into it has ny and Holland. All the trees imported from Ont-rance, Belgium, United States, ny and Holland. All the trees imission into the executive branch. been received, and only a few for ad-

The revisors for the County of Cape Breton County, for the City of Sydney and for the several incorporated Towns of the County have completed their revision of the voters' lists. The returns show a total increase of 595 voters over last year. Every community shows an increase, Louisburg alone excepted, there being a decrease of ten votes in that Town. Here are the nity was humand. The

the returns:		
1909.	1910.	In-
The state of the s		crease
Municipality 7.085	7,288	113
City of Sydney 3.812	4.044	232
Glace Bay 4,823	4,938	115
Sydney Mines1,737	1,764	57
Dominion 713	710	6
Louishung 900		0
Louisburg 369	359	
mare 1 00.010	The state of the s	1000
Total 20,012	20,607	595
North 5,414	5.573	129
South 14,568	15,034	466
Douch 1±,000	10,001	300
maral on oto	00 00*	-
Total20,012	20,607	595
In addition, there a	re abou	t 360

female voters.

Dr. Koch, the famous German physician, died last week. To his researches the world is indebted for a great deal of the knowledge of the origin and progress of tubercolosis. At the beginning of the year 1890 he became famous for his discovery of the phthisis bacillus, and for a specific agent which arrests the ravages of the same. Invalids crowded to Berlin to be inoculated with Dr. Koch's lymph, of which the secret was closely kept. The German Government even sought to obtain a monopoly of its sale. The lymph was sent to various hospitals in The growth in western towns Germany and abroad. A committee of French doctors visited Berlin in 1910 was little more than a furng post. To-day it has a popula- Koch method, and announced, aa a led at 29,000, an assessment | result of their investigations, that in 5,000,000, fifteen public schools, several cases the lymph had aggravated the disease it was meant to cure. The celebrated Virchow also maintained that the injected lymph tended to produce centres of irritation. Dr. Koch was awarded the Ordre Pour la orth Japan, in which one hundred Merite. Several years ago Dr. Koch went to Africa, and make an exhaustive study of the dread sleeping sickness in an endeavor to find its

The Arbitration Tribunal before which will be tried the issue between Great Britian and the United States by children's hands from some suburbgrowing out of conflicting interpreta-tions of the Newfoundland treaty of 1818, held its opening session at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bone of contention now carried to The Hague is the intended provisions growing out of conflicting interpreta-His height was two feet nine of Article I of the British - Americand he weighed thirty pounds. rights of Canadians and Americans off the west coast of Newfoundland. Newfoundland holds that the right to fish in these waters was granted to the inhabitants of the United States only. The United States contends that its citizens may exercise this right by going there, in their own vessels, with crews of Swedes, Canadians, or Newfoundlanders. The treaty further confines the right of fishing "to s the breast of the dangling form | the coast." The United States interprets these words as including the bays, harbors and creeks. Newfound-

Mr. Roosevelt was presented with the freedom of the city of London on Tuesday. The parchment conveying to Mr. Roosevelt the freedom of the city was contained in a beautiful gold casket. The presentation was made by Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, the City Chamberlain, who, extending his hand to the city's guest, spoke briefly. Sir Joseph dwelt particularly upon Great Britain's friendship towards the United States. Following the exer-cises, Sir John Knill, the Lord Mayor of which shall lead up to those Evernal a private luncheon, at which many prominent persons were present. His speech at the Giuld Hall created a has been formed by General most forcible expression on foreign who, himself, has taken the topics that he made during his Eurolios of premier and minister of people. He dealt paincipally with petition dainet so far as selected are:

Britain's policy in Egypt, and gave the British people some bold advice as to their duty in regard to the Govern-

also said that Great Britian had given Egypt the best government that the country had had in 2,000 years. But in certain vital points it had erred, he Timidity and sentimentality, he said, might cause more harm than violence and injustice. "Sentimentality," he added, "is the broken reed upon which righteousness can lean."

Premier Rutherford of the Province of Alberta and his Cabinet has resigned, and Chief Justice Sifton has accepted the premiership. The new Premier is a brother of Hon. Clifford Sifton. The resignation of the Ruth-erford Cabinet is the direct result of the scandal which has arisen in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway deal. W. R. Clarke, an American promoter, made an agreement by which a syndicate headed by Mr. Clarke was to build a railway from Edmonton northward, distance of about 300 miles. The interest on the bonds of this road were to be guaranteed by the Government to the extent of \$20,000 a mile, the rate of interest being 5 per cent. In accordance with this agreement the bonds were actually issued and sold to the par value of \$7,400,000 to the Morgans of New York. The bonds were promptly re-sold by the Morgans on the London market at a profit of 10 per cent. At this stage of the proceedings Hon. H. W. Cushing resigned his portfolio of Public Works. His reason was that the bargain was an utterly improvident one, that the road for which the Government was paying \$20,000 per mile could be built for \$16, 000 per mile or less, and that the Clarke syndicate would not only pocket the difference, but was moreover under no obligation to run the road after it was completed. Mr Cushing, on his resignation, carried with him fourteen members of the Alberta Legislature. These gentlemen have been known since as the "insur-

Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4.) amongst the many impressions of Memory, and though it will be repested on a far grander scale of magnificence and pomp to-morrow, there are certain features in it which are peculiar. It was on Tuesday that the heart of every Scotsman in the crowd was wrung by the unutterable pathos fo the "Flowers of the Forest," as the pipers marched before the bier when King Edward was borne from his immediate family circle, to his people without the Palace. The wailing of pipes thrilled over the soft spring landscape of the Park, past the grey old Horseguards, on to the very palace of Westminister itself, and humbly behing the dead Monarch walked his son, on foot, followed by his own two sons, and by all the royal guests who had then arrived. Queen Alexandra was there too, brave and thoughtful as ever, her loveliness undimmed by the bitterness of her anguish, but a look in her face which went to every heart, as, with veil thrown back, she bent forward in the great coach wherein she had often ridden with the husband who brought the "Seaking's daughter from over the sea" to an adoring London some fifty years ago, and bowed again and again to the people. There was a wistfulness that drew her subjects closer to the royal lady, as it she repeated that most pathetic appeal once more to each and every individual of that bareheaded

thought in your prayers!" London will be early to bed tonight, for to-morrow she will be astir before the dawn. There is much yet to be done in the decoration of her streets, Scouts have been busy fixing great laurel wreaths on the line of route. Here again the barriers of class have been broken down by the common loss. It is the people who send this last tribute of evergreens, a symbol of the eternal freshness of King Edward's memory in their own hearts. The wreaths come from all parts of the country, and take all shapes and sizes, from the beautiful crown of leaves reminding one of the Victor's crown in the old Olympian games, to the rough circle of shaggy foliage culled an garden. They hang from tall designs being very ornate and impressive, while every window will be crowded to its fullest capacity, and immense stands are being erected in the principle thoroughfares. The hotels are full to overflowing and huge prices are being paid for seats to view the procession, which will be one of the mighty events of history, the like of which has never been witnessed before. I hope to describe it in detail next mail.

respectful throng, "Give me a

To-night the air is heavy and thunder is abroad. It has been so for the past three days, brilliant sunny mornings and afternoons, wild stormy fish only outside the coast line pro-per. There are further subsidiary proceed to their hundred guinea seats proceed to their hundred guinea seats nights and dull grey dawns. All before 7.30 a.m. Many people pro pose to spend the night on the places they desire to take upon the line of route, and the least enterprising of us will be abroad between four and five.

The King's last journey is the most regal he has ever made; only the muffled drum heralds his coming, and the silence is more eloquent than the loudest buzzas which once resounded on his way, his escort is of Kings and Emperors, and for him, the Peace-Gates which are forever lifted before the coming of the good and just. CATHOLICUS.

Automobiles.

MR. EDITOR, - Having heard that a petition has been presented to the Municipal Clerk asking the County Council to prohibit the running of automobiles in this County six days

In the first place I have it from authority that all the automobile owners in Antigonish have agreed not to run on the country roads on Tuesdays and Saturdays between the hours of eight a. m. and six p. m., thus following the course of procedure adopted in some other counties of Nova Scotia. This gives every timid person a chance twice a week to visit the Town and to do their necessary work without hindrance, and for those whose horses are trained or broken to motors the roads

are, as ever, open.
Again, it may be said that in any event the roads are only open to automobiles for some four months or so in the year and only on certain days, therefore on muddy roads or wet days no one automobilist or driver of horses cares to be out unless of necessity. Again, we think the fact that the automobile has come to stay is a fact that should not be overlooked. It has for many years, as in the case of the bicycle, been only used for pleasure trips, but of late years its utility as a vehicle of business and an improved method of transportation is recognized, and just as all would not nowadays banish the train for the former stage coach, so in a few years one would not think of downing the automobile for a reversion to slower methods of trans-

Lastly, the fact that all automobiles are licensed by government and that any one has recourse against them at law if the government regulations are overstepped, will in all cases act as a deterrent to any chauffeur who has not sense enough or manliness to help any one out and be a help to those who fear any overt on the part of the owner of any automobile. Auto.

b Obituary.

The following is part of a lengthy obituary in a Butte, Montana, paper: "Allan Cameron was boon in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, in 1862. For the past 22 years he was a well-known man in the mining and milling industries of the State Butte, however, was his home most of that time for nearly is years. Those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance unite in deserved praise of his liberality and his generous impulses. As a man of robust build and triking personality, combined with a becoming modesty and gentleness, his friends will ever cherish his memory. The slient mark of respect by the delegation from Corbin union, No, 18, Western Federation of Miners, which journeyed to Butte to exemplify the high regard in which he was held by his fellow workingmen, speaks for itself and was highly appreciated by all of the mourners.

"Mr. Cameron leaves, besides his wife, a daughter 6 years of age, For the past three years Allan Cameron was employed at Corbin, Mont, his last employment being that of acting engineer at that place. He came, to Butte last saturday and on monday was operated on at one of the local hospitals for appendicitis. He died Wedne day morning

"High Mass of Requiem was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, and Father Foliette officiated at the grave."

The deceased was a son of the late Duncan Cameron, Middle South River, and Co. He leaves one brother and four sisters at or near the old home, and two brothers and two slaters in the United States. R. I. P.

DIED

At Dorchester, May the 12th, after a short liness, Ronald J. McKinnon, son of the late John Charlie McKinnon. He leaves one son, four daughters, also a mother, three brothers and three sisters to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace!

At St. Martha's Hospital, of pneumonia, on May 18th, Andrew McDonaln, formerly of Caledonia ills, in the 5sth year of his age He was comforted and consoled by all the rites of Holy Church. He leaves one brother to mourn his loss.

At Cross Roads Ohio, on May 19th, Katie Ann, daughter of Isabell and Angus McLean, in the 24th year of her age. Of a kind and amiable disposition, she endeared herself to all her acquaintances. Fortified by the last rites of the Holy Church, she peacefully passed away. She leaves to mourn her, a father, mother, two sisters and three brothers. R.I.P.

at the Lower South River, Ant., on the evening of the 27th ult, strengthened and consoled by the last rices of Holy hurch. MARGARET, beloved wife of William Chisholm, aged 77 years. Deceas d was a daughter of the the late John Chisholm of Margaree Forks, and an aunt of Dr. Chisholm, M. P. for Inverness County. A sorrowing husoand, three sons, one daughter, six brothers, and three sisters survive to mourn the loss of a dutiful wife, loving mother and affectionate sister. Interment was at St Andrew's Cemetery on the 231 ult., after High Mass of Requiem, the luneral being largely attended. E. I. P.

attended. R. I. F.

At Glace Bay, on Sunday, the 22nd day of May, after a painful illness of a week's duration borne without a murmur, Marry, the beloved wife of D. R. McLean, E.q., in the 71st year of her age. Consoled and strengthened by the Sacraments of the Church, of which she had always been a true member, the end peacefully came. The deceased was the daughter of the late Alexander McDonald of St. Columba, Victoria County. Interment look place at long cemetery after Requiem High Mass by Fr. McKenzie. Mrs. McLean was a person of many good qualities—charitable, exceptionally devoted to her family, kind and heipful to the sick and ndedy, loved and respected by her many friends. Her husband, son, three daughters and one brother are left behind to cherish the memory of a good wife, mother and sister. God grant her eternal left behind to cherish the memory of a good w fe, mother and sister. God grant her eternal

Acknowledgments.

Jessie McGillivray, Wellesley Farms, Dr J S Thompson, East Cambridge, Angus McDonald, Superior Junction, Michael McKeough, Canso, Rev J S Doucet, Scottdale, Mrs James Wells, White Head, Rev J C McMillan, Cardigan Bridge, J Fred MoGillivray, Finlayson, A D Boyd, Hoevale, W B cNeil, Malignant Cove, Otto Sweet, Bradford, Alex A McIssae, Georgeville, John J. Delaney, North Grant, John Chisholm, Columbus, Mary McDonald, West Merigorsish, Donald McLean, Baltimore, Rev J A D'Auteuil, Larry's River, John Shanahan, St Peters, W C Rafuse, Antigonish, John W Melanson, Afton, R J McDonald, Leunox John D Cameron, Pitchers Farm Colin F McDonald, Kowley Mrs R L McDonald, Kowley Mrs R L McDonald, Peveistoke Angus McEchren, Newtoundland Thomas Phalen, Little Bras D'Or Alex McDougall, Shubenacadie dames A McDonald, Canrose Allan VcNeil, Sydney Mines Wm Mcherson, Georgeville Peter McLaren, Goose River

FOR

The valuable and well-known farm situated as Beech Hill road, about 21 miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 250 acres, 80 of which is in wood state of cultivation, and 120 in pasture 60 is intervale land, and 60 well wooded. Soll is a fertile oam Farm cuts annually fifty tons hav. Dwelling 34 x 76 barn is 80 x 30. Pasture is well watered; well at house and well at barn, will be sold on cass terms. Apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hill Box 325, Antigonish,

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.

Nobby Footwear.

In the selection of your shoes, three important features should be studied; first, comfort; second, durability; third, style; this is a strong feature of our Boot and Shoe department-you get all three combined, in different shapes and different leathers.

Women's Tan and Patent Pumps.

made of best quality Tan Calf and Patent Colt, with self bow, 1 strap, plain toe, 2-bow heel \$3.50

Women's Oxfords

In Tan and patent leather, cool and comfortable, Blucher cut, Culean heel, at \$3.50

Men's Oxfords

In tan, patent calf, box calf, gun metal, colt, wing-tipped wide eyelets, military heel, \$4.50, \$5.00

Ask to be shown our

Leader for Men and Women.

Buff bal, whole foxed, half soled, double row of nails, \$2.25

Amherst Boots for Workingmen.

We earry ten different lines of this well-known boot, for men, women and children, in Kip and Grain.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS sold, and money transferred by telegraph or letter.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Canada and in foreign countries.

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON. Manager

EXPERT WATCH 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

CARRIAGES

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

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 bouse, barn and lot on Hawthorne Street, occupied by Alexander McDonald, son of the deceased. This house was built in 1891; has ten rooms, hardwood 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, about five acres of which are at present used as pasture, remainder in good cultivation. Persons desiring information respecting the property, may apply to Alexander McDonald.

WALL PAPER

Exclusive American Designs

Not only are you offered here the advantage of choosing from a range of designs, representing a million dollar stock of Ameri an papers, but you can be guided in your own selection by the judgment of an experienced decoratorone who studies effects. Wall paper of right tints and colors and properly harmoulzed 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 6 c. to \$2; a single roll of 8 yards with bordering 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

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. Also has on hand a varied stock of lately mported foot year which will be sold for cash a very reasonable advance on cost. Antigonish, May 16th, 1910.

Farm For Sale

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied by the late Donald McDonald, alian's son, containing about 29 acres of good land, well-wooded and watered and conveniently located near school, post-office, etc.

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

Landfor Sale

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,
Box 152, Sydney, C. B.

A lot of land containing 50 acres. 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Cid Gulf Boad. This lot has has good hard wood and poles on tr. For further particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Cloverville



The weather has no effect on these metal epitaphs --- the special paint with which they are covered makes them rustproof. They are practically as permanent as stone. We supply them with special moulded inscription and all ready to set up.

Write for Catalog No. 000 of different patterns and prices.

> A BELANGER Established since 1067

> > C C C C C

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

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 you leave them with

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

When You Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons,

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

Souvenir Spoons

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

T. P TANSEY 14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



West End Livery Stable

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

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



Buyer and direct shipper of Raw Furs and

Skins of all kinds

Highest cash prices paid Antigonish, Nav. 3rd 1909

verness Hailway & Coal Co INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON

Miners and shippers of the celebrated Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL! Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and salling vessels. Apply

MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

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

House and Lots for Sale

Saturday, the 18th June Next:

1. The house, barn and lot on Hawthorne Street, occupied by Alexander McDonaid, son of the deceased. This house was built to 1891; has ten rooms hardwood floor in hall and diving room; main house 25 x 32 feet, with ell 17 x 21 feet.

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

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ANDREW C. McDONALD, Box 152, Sydne7, C. B.

The Catholic Camerons of Antigonish

See War June

More than a century ago, whenthis County was yet an almost un-unbroken wilderness, there lived at or near Fort William, Invernessshire, Scotland, Dougald Cameron and his wife, with an interesting family of sons, young and vigorous, with rugged constitutions and indomitable spirits. Their names were Even, John, Lachlan and Allan.

They lived in humble circumstances, possessing no more of the world's goods than was absolutely necessary. They were Presbyterians by faith and the conditions of the time and place granted them few, if any, educational advantages. Like many other ambitious young people, they adapted themselves to conditions, and earned their living by accepting such positions as offered. Thus it was, that Ewen grasped the Shepherd's Crook, it and his faithful dog constituting all his earthly possessions.

Not far from this place lived a

Catholic family named Gillies, who were in rather better circumstances, and from the location of their home, at the head of lake (Loch), were designated the Gillieses of Ccann-Loch. (Kin Loch). In this family was a young, stately maiden, comely in appearance, named Margaret. Be-tween her and the sprightly, attractive young Ewen Cameron, an attachment sprang up which ripened into that passion which brooks no interference, and though her parents opposed it, and arranged a matrimonial alliance between Margaret and one with better prospects in life, and of her own persuasion, yet "Love would laugh at locksmiths," with the result that the poor young shepherd and Margaret were married by the priest on February 21st, 1794, under the conditions imposed by the Church in mixed marriages.

This event in her life, though it cost her parental sympathy, did not lessen, but rather increased her devotion to her faith, and her strict observance of its obligations. Now indeed, she realised that she assumed a double duty, requiring redoubled efforts on her part. To win him over to the true faith, as she so firmly believed it, now became the sole object of her life. All other earthly aims were as naught to her. She would sacrifice all wordly attractions, sever family connections, and give the whole world, were it hers, to accomp-lish this one end. She saw the onerous duty that confronted her; she would not shirk it. Urged, inspired, and sustained by her strong innate and glowing faith, she would persevere; she would pray day and

What means did she adopt? Did she attempt to convince him at short range? No. Did she show him any impatience or display conduct to annoy him? No. She invariably showed him from day to day, during a period of about six years, the beautiful example of a good, patient Christian wife and mother, for now they were blessed with a young family of four children, all of whom were baptised in the Catholic Church.

Ewen's mind was not unimpressionable. The influence of her ways was doing its work gradually and surely. Her devotion to her Church, he could not fail to observe, she held above all else, while her love and natural devotion to her husband, only became more manifest as the years went by. We may assume the had her serious anxieties, but he never noticed it. He also had his thoughtful moments, which as yet, he kept to nimself. His conscience now frequently whispered, "that church must be true which teaches its members to lead such edifying lives, as does my beloved Margaret, and if why should not I belong to it with

But, alas! there were obstacles in the way. His employer would dismiss him, did he openly join the Catholic Church, nor did he see any other opening in sight that would not be attended with a similar objection. However, he was not perfectly happy, and he felt something that must be done to make them both happy, even if that something should be more or less desperate.

On the Sabbath Ewen and Margaret usually walked together on the same way to church, separating at a certain corner, whence each proceeded on his or her own way to the different places of worship. Ewen had noticed, on several late occasions that Margaret, often having proceeded a short distance on her way sat down and seemed to be ill at ease. On a following Sabbath, observing that this was repeated by her, he resolved to investigate, and retracing his steps, he walked briskly to the spot, and found his beloved spouse weeping bitterly. His loving, kind heart was pierced as with a lance. Now, for the first time, he discovered that she was in grief, a grief borne for years, but suppressed in his presence.

No more was needed to consummate his premeditated resolution. It was no sudden impulse of an excitable moment, but the final act in bringing into happy fruition, a conversion carefully considered for a period of six years. Thu he addressed her, the emotions of his heart lending em-phasis to his words: - Margaret, why do you weep? She replied, with saddened tones and dejected spirit, for she could scarcely yet hope, "Ewen dear, I weep because we cannot go to the one church." Thou shall weep no more," returned he, "for this very day, I go with you to your church, for the church that is so much loved by one of the best women on earth, must

surely be the charch for me.' Thus came about the perfect conversion of the first of these Camerons. The agency under God, was this good, unpretentious, Christian woman. She possessed no education, nor any extraordinary talents, but she pos sessed what was infinitely superior, a strong, living faith, radiating from every act, word and work of her life. She had worked, prayed and hoped throughout these years, until she her-self, with all her confidence in Divine Providence, began to fear her prayers would not be answered and fell to was no maiden's play. Let me cite weeping. It was not to be so, how-ever, for God, in his own good time, rewarded her virtue of perseverance, carriages of any kind, no horses, no

that place but ill-paid service under others. There was certainly no pros-pect of a home of their own. But they were young, vigorous and hope-ful. They would face the New World Dhughaill, another estimable woman, and carve out a home for themselves. Just as soon as they could get sufficient means, they would bid adieu to than milk to help down the good the old land, brave the terrors of a potatoes, proceeded to the Harber, a trans-Atlantic voyage, and enter the wild, untracked forest of America. In a few weeks, they embarked with their young family and few effects, on an old sailing vessel. Ewen was wont to relate while he lived, the enect made upon him in parting with his taithful shepherd dog. He was loath to leave him behind, but as he must leave him behind, but as he must of it, all you who have been brought up upon the level plains, transformed up upon the level plains, transformed up upon the level plains, transformed up upon the level plains. sum which he could ill spare, he transferred him to a new master, on the wharf. As the ship weighed anchor, and slowly moved out of part, he could hear the piteous howling of that sagacious animal after them. until with distance it vanished, as if he knew instinctively that he should never again round up the sheep for his kind master, on the rugged and picturesque Highlands.

and forsake the land of y and the cradle of your taith.

Oh, it was hard, it was cru

The voyage was exceptionally long. A passage easily made now, under modern conditions, in five or six days, at that time took nearly as many months. Several times the old tub sprang aleak, threatening to consign them to an Atlantic grave, but still they hoped. The faith that actuated and encouraged them in the Highlands, sustained them now in mid-At length they sighted land and

hugged the shore for some days, seeking a suitable place to land. They finally came to anchor off Picton Harbor, N. S., where the ship was placed under quarantine, on the supposition or rumour that small-pox was on board. Shortly before landing, their youngest child died and the first matter to be attended to was its burial in a suitable place. If there was anything more than others that Scottish immigrants dreaded in comscottish immigrants dreaded in coming to this country, it was the Indians or red-skins of America. From exaggerated reports of them received at home, the very name suggested scalping, blood - thirstiness and all conceivable forms of cruelties and atrocities, They regarded them as scarcely human, much less Christians. A good priest from Prince Edward

A good priest from Prince Edward Island, who had come to visit the immigrant ship, was joyfully ap-proached by Margaret, concerning the burial of her child. He at once in-formed her that a suitable place was quite convenient, in the shape of an ndian burying ground, near by. iercing, agonizing cry from the fond mother, at the thought of her dear child being left to rest among the terrible red-skins, at once convinced the kind Father that something else must be done to console the now nearly distracted woman. He accordingly satisfied her by stating he would bless a little grave on a pretty knoll close by, where the child was tenderly laid, at a safe distance from Dead Indian Reservation. Thus it is, that the writer has an aunt buried at some lonely spot, never to be viewed by relative or friend, at or near the entrance of Pictou Harbor.

I will now briefly trace the career of these brave and hardy pioneers from the fall of 1801, when from the heather of the Highlands of old Scotland, they landed among the forest clad hills and dales of the new. They had practically to begin life anew, under radically new conditions. To Ewen, strong and willing though he be, the shepherd's crook was now of no avail; he must familiarize him-self with the axe, and learn how to wield it. The prospect was anything he pressed forward and persevered. From the shores of Pictou, they moved eastward along the Gulf shore, where they remained till the following Spring. Here they found a few scattered earlier settlers, whose hospitality they shared. Thence they proceeded to the South side of Antigonish Harbor, where they remained a year or two, near the outlet of the South River. From this place they moved inland, following the South River stream, until they came to an expanse of level land at Middle South River, where he pitched his camp and lived the remainder of his life. Let us not forget that their only sustenance during this time and for some years afterwards, was potatoes and fish, the latter being very plentiful in lake and stream. Later, the advent of the cow improved conditions in the household, by supplying them with milk.

With unrelaxing effort, and the noble assistance and cheering encouragement of Margaret, he prospered, and in a few years, was in comfortable circumstances, such as that meant at that period, namely, a snug log cabin, always having plenty of the living necessaries mentioned above. Luxuries were, of course, unknown and unnecessary. After a time, the little log cabin gave place to a larger and more pretentious habitation, the family was increasing in number and in strength, the virgin soil yielded generously to every stroke of the hoe, and now his material comfort was assured. For many years, his home was the station for the itinerant priest, when on his mission administering to his yet small and scattered flocks. The late Bishop Fraser, Bishop Fraser, flocks. Father William McLeod and others, Ewen's home as their own, fo now, churches were few and very far between.

I repeat, he prospered with the assistance of his good wife, for then the lot of woman was not what it is now. They were obliged to perform work, from which our sturdiest men to-day would shrink. They attended to the immediate wants of the home, and the lighter outside work, such as hoeing, hacking and reaping, while the men were engaged week in, week out, in felling the "forest primeval," stumping, rolling and burning, thus adding year by year to the area of their cleared land.

No, the work of woman those days just when she needed and valued it most. | roads or paths, nothing better than | slander by your actions.

There was nothing for them now in blazes on trees to guide the traveller through the dense forest. On a certain occasion, Margaret and a neighbor of hers, Mrs. Angus McPherson, also of a converted family, finding their houses needed something more potatoes, proceeded to the Harber, a distance of at least ten miles, guided by the indispensable blaze through the woods, and by the winding course of the River. Early in the evening they returned home, each with a half-barrel of good, fat herring in a sack on her shoulders. Think of this, dissatisfied, notwithstanding all your travelling facilities and other modern conveniences; all you who through a spirit of unrest, born of a desire for greater things, for wealth or gaiety or some similar craving, that the mind never sees satisfied, seek other lands and forsake the land of your birth

Oh, it was hard, it was cruel, it was really a shame, you will exclaim. But they did not mind it. They found a place where they could exercise the duties of their religion, unmolested. Here they feared no persecuting limitations or disabilities, to which they were liable in the old land. They had reason to appreciate such liberties, liberties, thanks to them, that we have always enjoyed, and therefore, perhaps, do not fully realize nor feel sufficiently thankful for. Under such circumstances then, labour, hard labour, was to them a blessing, inasmuch as it secured homes for them, however humble, in which they were always free to conform to the duties of their dear faith.

Shortly after Ewen, his brother John became a convert and came to the South River. A little later, their brother Lochlan came, who also embraced the faith. A number of years after these, the last of them, Allan, came, who in due time was received into the church. He had been in the army, and was with his regiment stationed somewhere in Ireland, when his brothers came. Three of these settled within a few miles of each other, and another at Antigonish Harbor. Their descendants live at South River, Springfield, and other parts of the County. My readers will naturally conclude, and rightly, that all these conversions were directly due to that of Ewen, and therefore to the glorious influence exercised so unobtrusively at the outset, by Margaret

She was only twenty when she was married, and when her good work began. She, with her practical faith and the help of God, was the sole power that caused the conversion of that Cameron family. For aught we know, they and their descendants would still be Presbyterians, were it not for her. It is true that a half brother of theirs, a son of old Dougald by a second marriage lived and died a Presbyterian in Ontario, not many years ago. The writer a, direct descendant of Ewen and Margaret, must perforce look back with gratitude to her for the blessing of the faith, and being a Catholic, however unworthy.

Let us glance at the result. Through John's conversion, the church in this diocese had for many fruitful years the administration of a Bishop; for grandsons, priests, namely Dr. Angus Cameron, Father Donald Cameron and Father Dougald Cameron (brothers) all now deceased, and Father C. F. McKinnon, now of Sydney Mines; also two great-grand-sons, Father McMaster of Mabou and Father D. C. Gillis of the College. Besides these, there were and still are a respectable number of John's descendants, devout sisters of religious communities. Nonsof the direct des-cendants of Ewen ministered in the Church, but the late Judge McDonald of Antigonish, our first Catholic Judge, was his grandson; so is Dr. Hugh Cameron, ex-M. P. of Mabou,

I do not know whether Margaret's progenitors had always been Catholics but it is very evident the faith was firmly implanted in that family. Some years after her brother named Angus immigrated and settled at Upper South River. A daughter of his married Lachlan McDonald of Frasers Mills, and was the honored and thrice blessed mother of three sons, who are now doing active services at the altar, in this diocese, namely, Father Alex.
L. of Inverness, C. B., Father Ronald
L. of St. Peters, C. B., and Father
Donald L. of Arisaig, Antigonish.
These Reverend Gettlemen rejoice to call Margaret Kin-Loch, their grand-aunt. From this it is clear that, the faith in the Kin-Loch family was, not only firm, but progressive and irre-pressible. From this retrospect, I claim that Margaret is entitled to much credit and honor, for the part she played in these fruitful conversions, and the manner in which she sustained it to the end. This does not derogate in the least from the merit and worth of all the other good and noble women who later did their good work, with no less devotion, each in her own time. My purpose is to bring to the observation of her present day descendants and others at an age, when we can too readily forget the past, its noble people and their worth, the record of this truly Catholic The small, but fertile seed, sown by

Margaret in the Highlands of old Scotland, was destined to flourish, bloom and expand in the New. She did not know it would propagate to such an extent: She only resolved to do her best, and her best was a thousand fold what she could ever dream. This slight meed of praise, I regard, as justly due them, and is therefore, duitfully offered, as a tond tribute, to the memory of Ewen and Margaret by a GRANDSON. Middle South River, May 24th, 1910.

Plato, hearing that certain persons asserted he was a very bad man, re-plied: "I shall take care so to live-that nobody will believe them." Whenever any one speaks ill of you, do not be angry, but contradict the

For Health and Economy Eat more Bread EN cents will feed an ordinary family a day on first class bread. This does not mean ordinary bread. For there is an important difference between ordinary bread and first class

bread. It isn't a difference of looks or methods of making or baking. It is a difference of nutrition. food value, healthfulness. And this food value depends on the flour used. For there is a wide difference between flours.

If all flour were the best flour, then all bread, properly made, would be good bread. But all flour is not first class because all wheat is not first class. Wheat, you know, varies in quality almost as much as apples or potatoes; there are as many different grades of wheat as there are grades of butter-or wool.

And every difference in grade represents an actual difference in nourishing value, food elements, wholesomeness. Flour made from a low grade of wheat is by no means so healthful as flour made from high grade wheat, Now the wheat that goes into

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour

is of the very highest grade. It con- furnishes the maximum of energy and tains the highest possible percentage of nutritive value. The makers of "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" maintain expensive laboratories and baking departments where skilled men scientifically analyse each day's milling. None but the very best Red Fyfe wheat-rich in nutrition and

wheat—rich in nutrition and healthfulness—can pass. For this reason bread made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR contains the maximum of food value and

strength. And for the same reason "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" makes the finest pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, rolls, and pastry of all kinds. It is the one flour that a housewife should use in order to have her household baking strictly first class. "Ogilvie's Book for a Cook" with

125 pages of Recipes that have been tried and tested will be sent free to your address if you mention the name of your dealer, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited.



MONTREAL - HALIFAX - ST. JOHN - WINNIPEG.

Sold at leading hardware and paint stores.

A RICH, FRAGRANT TEA

"SALADA" is fresh from the gardens of Ceylon-the finest tea-producing country in the world. Sold only in sealed lead packets, which preserve its native purity and goodness.

Ask your grocer for a package to-day. You'll like it.



2, 1910

y and

cason

hold

D.

EG.

OR THE COUNTY S OF PICTOU, INTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO, Anti-Tuberculosis League for unties of Picton, Antigonish aysboro was organized at New on Nov. 18th, 1909. That overment has taken definite due to the public spirited coof the Medical Fraternity of unties and the University of Xavier College. The and Town Councils, as will below, have been prompt and with their moral and financial Much praise is also due to hants and other business men

Vital Statistics Report of last the Province of Nova Scotia hat during the year there were ths from pulmonary tuberculand 152 from other forms of osis, making a total of 1074 There were 21 deaths of pernder one year; 62 under 10 20 between the ages of 10 and between 20 and 39:324 between in 40 and 60; and 53 between 70 The death rate from tuberper 1000 living persons in this once was 1.8 as compared with Ontario and 1.1 in England and . In the County of Pictou were 51 deaths from consumpa total of 457 deaths from all causes, or 11.1 per cent.; in oro 28 in 204, or 13.7 per cent.; Antigonish 32 in 197, or 11.2 ent. The Report concluded by ign recently instituted in this ce to combat the ravages of culosis is amply justified with ets herewith presented. No one has at heart the well being, of rovince can view the present ion with equanimity. The fact pwards of 300, from the ages of were cut off by this disease, in cases leaving helpless families, a loss to the Province and disto individuals that call loudly for etic remedial measures. following expert opinions may

hat consumption is curable in its stages must be regarded as an sputed fact."—Dr. Koch. If a man is the victim of tubercul-

e cited in support of the move-

everything possible should be o cure him, for he can be _Dr. Bernardel.

Given an ordinary case and that value : too far advanced a condition, we now feel confident that we can the upper hand of the malady. render the patient once more a member of society."-Dr. Adami. o combat consumption as a se of the masses, requires the ned action of a wise governwell-trained physicians, and an gent people."—Dr. Knoff.

very person is exposed to the of taking up germs of tubernto his own system, and many them a long time without Everyone must therefore

dedical science cannot cope alone unaided with this prodigious problem. Many forces—econoegislation, sociological, humaniin-must be enlisted."-Huber.

Inberculosis will be eradicated if treat properly all those who suffer the disease, and so interest them they will not carry infection to ers who are healthy." - J. H.

the early stages of the disease are ceived, as many as seventy to centy-five per cent, have been red."-Dr. Knoff.

An exaggerated tear of infection pulmonary tuberculosis is unnecesis necessary to emphasize e desirability of inculcating more act knowledge as to the disease."— Government Board of gland and Wales.

ars, provided proper means are Scholastic year, apted, a case of consumption will be INTERMEDI. -Dr. Roudick. already announced in the press

Executive has under preparation, ature for gratuitous distribution Consumption, its Cause and Pretion." An edition of 16,000 copies of book will be required, one of which be placed in the hands of every lly in the district, and will be used ollectual reading in the schools. department of the campaign in the following sources :

GRANTS FROM COUNTY AND TOWN COUNCILS IN DISTRICT,

All the Municipal and Town Counin the three Counties have

Municipal igonish Town Glasgow

Serlie ROM SALE OF ADVERTISING SPACE TO LOCAL BUSINESS.

Counties have been Donald, ed. Those of Guysboro will be seed later. For the possibility Geometry — 1st. S. Modherson, Glydesdale; 2nd, A Gillis, C. I cLean; publication of this literature the Giant's Lake. is indebted to the following ising contributors, who in many have taken the space not because Arithmetic - 1st, C. McLean: 2nd, S. McPherson: M. Wilmot.

Algebra—1st, C. McLean, D. Weet; have taken the space not because lave considered it good business, pecause they felt it to be their to do so as public - spirited

ADVERTISING CONTRIBUTORS, tigonish.—The University of St. cis Xavier's College; The Bank of a Scotia (E. F. McNeil, Mgr.); A. & Cd.; J. H. Stewart; Wilkie & ningham; J. D. Copeland; Foster er; C. B. Whidden & Son.

Canso. - A. N. Whitman & Son, Ltd. 1 page--\$12.00

New Glasgow, - Union Bank of Halifax, (C. E. McLaggan, Mgr.); Bailey, Underwood & Co.; The 2 Barkers Limited; A. C. Bell & Co.; Bent and Cohoon; Biglow & Hood; Fanjoy & Co.; Francis Drake; Grant Bross, Donald Grant Bross, Donald Grant Donald Grant & Sons; L. Higgins & Co.; Johnson's Ltd.; Layton & Beck; Munro Wire Works, Ltd.; A. F. McCulloch & Co.; Geo. E. McDonald; D. A. McLellan; H. L. P. McNeil; Nova Scotia Knitting Mills, Ltd.; W. W. Osburne; Pictou County Electric Co. : Thompson & Sutherland, W. H. Torry; Vineberg, Goodman & Co.; J. F. Bennett; James Cavanagh; but anxious to do everything power to make the campaign so let that a few facts bearing on tk of the League will be of public interest.

Ital Statistics Report of Jast James W. Fraser; John J. Grant; Co.; D. Chisholm; Gammon & Weir. 31 pages ==\$673.00

Pictou. - James McLean & Sons; A. C. Baillie & Co.; Andrew Hislop; D. Logan & Co.; K. J. McKenzie; J. A. Stalker & Co.; R. Tanner, Ltd.; Atlantic Milling Co.; J. F. Carson; W. T. Ferguson; J. Smith Grant; A. Henderson & Son; J. W. Priest.

Stellarton.—T. D. McDonaid & Son:
A. E. Hayman; B. D. Rogers; T. J.
Reid; W. H. Cunningham; J. B. McIntosh. Westville.-Intercolonial Coal Mining Co.; R. H. McKay & Co.; Geo. E. Munro; R. Fraser; Robert McDonald; McKean & Co.; J. T. McQuarrie; John McQuarrie; Morris Bros.; James McQuarrie; Morris Bros.; Sutherland & Co.

4 pages — \$100.00 Total 52 pages = \$1181.00 The dentists and other professional men have kindly offered to assist ty taking space for protessional cards. As this list is not as yet complete, it

will be published at a later date.

The Committee on publication is now in position to bring out the full edition of 16000 copies in book paper
No. 1, fully illustrated, and bound in Antigonish. cloth. A space of 1; inches at the top and bottom of each advertising page will be reserved for short apt quotatinns by eminent authorities such as those cited above. The advertising pages will thus be instructive to the reader, and their value as an advertising medium will be much enhanced.

Twelve publishing houses (representative of the best in Canada and England) have submitted dummy sample copies and prices. The following have consented to act as a committee to look into quality of samples and prices to advise what is best

F. J. McPherson, Esq., of the Free J. F. Connolly, E.q., of the Eastern Finlay Fraser, Esq., printer, New

Glasgow The University of St. Francis Xavier's College will co-operate with Equally merited by D. Gillis, Bridge-the Cape Breton Medical Society in port and G. McDonald. the organization of a similar campaign in the four counties of Cape Breton. 24,000 copies will be required for general distribution in the Island. The Municipal Council of Cape Breton has voted \$200 to assist the work. In the month of June, Dr. G. D. Porter, Lecturer of Organizer and Dominion Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will spend about two weeks in Cape Breton

addressing meetings in support of the movement. Sec'y, Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Mount St. Bernard Prize List.

The Mount St. Bernard Gold Cross was conferred on the following graduates in the English Course.

Miss Sarah Josephine Cameron, Miss Catherine McDonald, Catherine Donovan, Miss Elizabeth McIsaac, Miss Joanna Donovan, and the Arts Course Miss Joanna Gallagher, B. A., Bath, N. B., Miss Mary Grace Blagdon, B. A., Antigo-nish, N. S., Miss Annie Josephine Mc-Lennan, B. A., Inverness, N. S.

STUDENTS' CLASS STANDING. The following is the class standing It is my firm belief that in 25 of the Students during the present

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT. Christian Doctrine-1st, N. Fraser: 2nd, M. M. McGillivray.

English Language—1st, H. Purcell; 2od, M. Devine, St. John's, Nfld. Latin—1st, M. Carter; 2od, A. L. McDonald, H. Purcell. French-1st, A. L. McDonald; 2nd, M. McPherson.

Geography-1st, H. Purcell, 2nd, A. L. McDonald. be financed by revenue obtained the following sources:

RANTS FROM COUNTY AND TOWN

Arithmetic—1st, M. McPherson, 2nd, H. Purcell, A. L. McDonald.

Algebra—1st, M. McPherson, 2nd,

Elocution—1st, C. McDonald, Baddeck, 2nd, E. Harris.

Physical Culture-1st, A. McDonald, dorsed the movement by voting Port Hawkesbury; 2nd, Eta Mcsuts as follows;

Council 8150

Donald; W. McDonald, F. Somers Assiduity-E. McDonald, E. Somers,

100 J. McGillivray. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Christian Doctrine-Ist, J. Fiynn, A. Donovan, 2nd, N. A. McGillivray,
English—1st, A. Gillis, M. McDonald; 2nd, L. McNeil, Washabuck,
French—1st, A. Donovan; 2nd, J. 50 Flynn, Thorburn.

Latin-1st, A. Donovan; 2nd, J. Flynn. PACE TO LOCAL BUSINESS.

Business men of Pictou and Gillis; 2nd, C. McLean; M. Mc-

2nd, S. McPherson, M. Wilmot. Clocution-M. Curry, Glace Bay. Physical Culture—1st, F. McDonald, McKinnon; 2nd, M. Wilmot, A.

ingnith; J. D. Copeland; Poster; G. A. Fraser; Edward Haley; van, E. McIsaac, C. Donovan, N. Hellyer; C. M. Henry; J. S. McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J. McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J. A. McDonald, M. Chisholm, A. McIsaac, C. Donoghue, D. Gillis, L. McIsaac, C. Donoghue, D. Gillis, C. McIsaac, C. Donoghue, D. G M. Henry: J. S.
Somers: F. R.
Somers: F. R.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Somers: F. R.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, G. McDonald, N. McNair, F.

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, E. Hynes, M. A. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, G. McDonald, N. McNeil, G. McDonald, N. McNeir, F.

Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, G. McDonald, N. McNeir, F.

Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, G. McDonald, N. McNeir, F.

Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, S. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, G. McDonald, N. McNeir, F.

Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, S. McNeil, J.
Six pages-S150.00

McNeil, S. M

Music.

Grade 1 .- Misses I. McDonald, E Myers, G. Whitford, M. Chisholm, N. Kirk, C. Foster, C. McLellan, T. McDonald, B. McDonald, E. Irish, A. Wilkins, and A. Bonner.

Grade 2.—Misses, E. McKinnon, M. Cameron, C. and E. Cunningham, G. Chisholm, M. A. McDonald, E. McDougall, M. B. Lelfan, A Cunning-

Grade 4.—Misses, A. L. McDonald, M. McDonald, M. Seeman, A. McGillivray, G. McDonald, J. Flynn, L. Whidden, J. Gallagher, F. Haley, S. McGillivray, A. McDonald, M. McPherson

Grade 5.-Misses M. Currie, L. Cunningham, D. Sweet.
Grade 6-Misses N. Chisholm, E.
Millidge, M. A. McNeil, F. A. Mc-Donald. Grade 7-Miss V. Cunningham. Grade 8-Misses A. McKinnon, F.

M. McDonald. Grade 10-Misses K. McGillivary, 4 pages = \$86.00 A. J. McLennan.

Mandolin-Miss M. McKinnon.

Pipe Organ-Miss F. M. McDonald.

Vocal - Misses M. Devine, J. Sacred Music - Misses J. and B. Broussard, C. Chisholm,

Theory—Misses F. A. McDonald A. McDonald, A. Donavan, M. Chis-olm, C. McDonald, J. Gallagher, M. B. McLellan, A. McDonald, M. Curry. Harmony-Misses E. M. Sears, E. Milliage, V. Cunningham, A. J. Mc-Lennan, F. M. McDonald, M. A. Mc-

COMMERCIAL COURSE. Book - keeping - M. McGillivary, Stenography—1st, N. Chisholm, M. Curry; E. Harris.

COLLEGIATE COURSE. (First Year Freshmen.) Church History—1st, G. McDonald; 2nd, Equally merited by E. M. McNair

River Louisan, N. B., and E. Hynes, D'Escouse, N. S. English Literature - 1st, E. M. McNair; 2nd, G. McDonald. French -- 1st, E. Hynes; 2nd,

O'Donoghue, Latin—1st, E. Hynes; 2nd, Equally merited by M. Chisholm and G. Mc-Donald. Universal History-1st, E. Hynes; 2nd, T. Chisholm, James River. Physics - 1st, E. Hynes; 2nd, M. A.

McNeil, Merigonish.
Algebra -1st, G. McDonald; 2nd, M.
C. Chisholm, North Grant. Geometry - 1st, T. Chisholm: 2nd

Trigonometry - 1st, T. Uhisholm

2nd, D. Gillis,

Assiduity — A. McIsaac, Sydney
Mines; F. Chisholm, Glassburn,
Elocution—1st, E. M. McNair; 2nd,
M. Chisholm, J. Chisholm, F. A. McDonald, Baddeck Donald, Baddeck.

Physical Culture—1st, C. Donoghue, M. McNair; 2nd, F. Chisholm.

(Second Year Sophomore.)

ney Pier, J. Chisholm.

Ancient History—1st, S. Cameron, West, River; 2nd, T. Chisholm. English Literature—1st, Equally merited by C McKinnon and C. Dono-van; 2nd, Equally merited by S. Cam-

eron and V . Uunniugham. French Language and Literature-1st, C. Donovan, Whitney Pier; 2nd, T. Chisholm.

Latin-1st, C. Donovan; 2nd C. Murray, Mabou; C. McKinnon, J. Donovan. German-1st, S. Cameron; 2nd, C.

Donovan. Physics-1st, S. Cameron; 2nd, C. McDonald.

Botany-1st, Equally merited by D. McDonald, Merigomish, and S, Cam-Geometry-Ist, T. Chisholm; 2nd, Equally merited by C. McDonald and

Plain and Spherical Trigonometry-1st, S. Cameron: 2nd, C. McConald. Philosophy-1st, C. McKinnon, 2nd,

Third and Fourth Years-Junior and Senior. English Language and Literature— 1st, J. Gallagher, B. A; 2nd, G. Blag-

don, B. A. French Language and Literature— 1st, G. Blagdon, B. A.; 2nd, A. J. McLennan, B. A., Inverness.

Latin Language and Literature-1st, A. J. McLennan, B. A; 2nd, G. Biagdon. B. A. Italian-1st, J. Gallagher, B. 2.,

Bath, N. B., 2ng, G. Blagdon, History-1st, J. Gallagher, B. A; 2nd, G. Blagdon, B. A. Philosophy—1st, J. Gallagher, B. A; 2nd, A. J. McLennan, B. A. WINNERS OF MEDALS.

Bronze medal donated by His Excel-lency the Governor General, awarded to Miss M. G. Blagdon for general

Mount St Bernard Gold Cross-Miss Sarah Josephine Cameron, Miss Catherine McDonald, Miss Catherine Donovan, Miss Elizabeth McIsaac, Miss Catherine Miss Joanna Donovan, Miss Joanna Gallagher, B. A.: Miss Mary Grace Blagdon, B. A.: Miss Annie Josephine McLennan, B. A.

The Hurons.

(Arthur Edward Jones In the Catholic Encyclopedia.)

Their legislative bodies consisted of their village councils and what might be called their states-general. The former were of almost daily occurreuce. The elders had control, and the outcome of the deliberations depended upon their judgment, yet erations; so also, that of Cain and seven dollars and fifty cents, every one who wished might be present. Abel, in the murder of Taouiscaron by and every one had a right to express his brother louskeha, who, in one bis opinion. When a matter had been variant, figures as the son of Aataent-

T. Chisholm, M. A. Mc- are the masters." Their general coun-Isaac, F. McDonald, C. Chisholm, F. McDonald, C. Chisholm, F. McDonald, C. McLean, N. B. McLellan, C. Boyle, J. Flynn, A. Donovan, L. McNeil, A. Gillis, C. McDonald, M. A. McKinnon, E. McDonald, A. McDonald. sity required. They were held usually in the village of the principal captain of all the country, and the council-chamber was his cabin. This custom, however, did not preclude the holding of their assemblies in the open within the village, or at times also in the deep recesses of the forest when their deliberations demanded secrecy.

Their administration of public affairs was, as de Brébeuf explains at some length, and as one would naturally suppose, twofold. First, there was the administration of the internal affairs of the country. Under this head came all that concerned either citizens or strangers, the public or the individual interests in each village, festivals, dances, athletic games — lacrosse in particular — and funeral ceremonies; and generally there were as many captains as there were kinds of affairs. The second branch of their administration was composed of war chiefs. They carried out the decisions of the general assembly. "As for their wars," says Champlain, "two or three of the elders or the bravest chiefs raised the levies. They repaired to the neighbouring villages and carried presents to force a following." Of course other incentives were also employed to excite the enthusiasm of

In the larger villages there were captains for times both of peace and war, each with a well-defined jurisdicthat is, a certain number of families came under their control. Occasionally all departments of government were entrusted to one leader. But by mere right of election none held a higher grade than others. eminence was reached only by intellectual superiority, clear-sightedness, eloquence, munificence, and bravery. In this latter case only one leader bore for all the burdens of the state. In his name the treaties of peace were made with other nations. His relatives were like so many lieutenants and councillors. At his demise it was not one of his own children who succeeded him, but a nephew or a grandson, provided there was one to be found possessing the qualifications required, who was willing to accept the office, and who, in turn, was acceptable to the nation.

THEIR RELIGION .- The first Europeans who had occasion to sojourn any considerable time among the Hurons seem to have held but one opinion concerning their belief in a Supreme Being. Champlain says that they acknowledged no deity, that they adored and believed in no god. They lived like brute beasts, holding in awe, to some extent, the devil, or beings bearing the somewhat equivalent name of Oqui (Oki). Still, they gave this same name to any extraordinary personage - one endowed, as they believed, with preternatural powers like their medicine men. Sagard is at one with Champlain in his deductions, though he adds that they recognized a good and a bad Oki, and that they looked upon one louskeha as the first principle and the creator of the universe, together with Estaentsic, but they made no sacrifice to him as one would to god. To their minds the rocks, and rivers, and trees, and lakes, and, in fine, all things in nature, were associated with a good or had Oki, and Church History and Apologetics—
1st, Equally merited by C. McDonald.
St. Andrews, and C. Donovan; 2nd,
Equally merited by E. McIsaac, Whithave no notion of a Deity who created mant incidentally states: "They have no notion of a Deity who created the world or gives heed to its governing." Father Jean de Brebeuf, who, during his long stay among the Horons, had leisure and every oppor-tunity to study their beliefs, customs consequently may be quoted as by far the best authority on all such matters, has this to say, which seems to put the question in its true light: "It is so clear and manifest that there is a Deity who created heaven and earth that our Hurons are not able wholly to disregard it; and though their mental vision is densely obscured by the shadows of a longenduring ignorance, by their vices and sins, yet have they a faint glimmering of the Divine. But they misapprehend it grossly and, having a knowledge of God, they yield Him no honour, nor love, nor dutiful service; for they have no temples, nor priests, nor festivals, nor any ceremonies. This passage is to be found in the Relation of 1635 (Queb. ed., 34, 1; Clev. ed., VIII, 117). He proceeds immediately to explain briefly their belief in the supernatural character of one Eataentsic, or Autaentsic, and that of her grandson louskeha. But this myth with its several variants is developed at much greater length in the Relation of 1636 (Queb. ed., 101; Clev. ed., X, 127), where many more particulars are added illustrative of their

belief in some Deity. From a perusal of these two accounts, it may be gathered that the myth of Aataentsic and Iouskeha was accepted by the Hurons as accounting satisfactorily for their origin; that the former, who had the care of souls. and whose prerogative it was to cut short the earthly career of man, was reputed malevolent, while louskeha, presiding over the living and all that concerned life, was regarded as beneficent. They believed in the survival of the soul and its prolonged existence in the world to come-that is to say in a vague manner, in its immortality -but their concept of it was that of something corporeal. Most of what might be called their religious observances hinged on this tenet of an after life. Strictly speaking, they counted on neither reward nor punishment in the place where the souls went after death, and between the good and the bad, the virtuous and the vicious, they made no distinction, granting like honours in burial to both.

De Brèbeuf detected in their myths, especially in that of Aataentsic and Iouskeha, some faint traces of the

the latter as the sun. In fact all the heavenly bodies were revered as something Divine; but in the sun, above all, was recognized a powerful and benign influence over all animate creation. As for for the great Oki in heaven-and it is not clear if he were regarded or not as a personality distinct from Iouskeha—the Hurons acknowledged a power that regulated the seasons of the year, held the winds in leash, stilled the boisterous waves, made navigation favourable-in fine helped them in their every need. They dreaded his wrath, and it was on him they called to witness their plighted word. In so doing, as De Brebeuf infers, they honoured God unwittingly.

Tercentenary of Indians.

The contemplated tercentenary celebration among the Indians of the Micmac tribe to occur on June 24.n, will recall the most memorable event in the history of the tribe as three hundred years ago the first members received baptism at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, N. S. At their head was Grand Chief Membernton, who was baptized by the Rev. Jesse Fleche, a French priest of the diocese

of Langres. Twenty-one Indians were baptized on the 24th of June, but during the same year the number of converts reached one hundred and forty. To use the words of the Dean of the Canadian Hierarchy, Bishop Cameron, "their loyalty to the Cat-holic Church has ever continued to be

simply heroic

It is known that the Micmacs be longed to the large family of the Algonquins, which occupied half of North America, east of the Mississippi and which numbered about ninety thousand Indians. This interesting tribe of Micmacs was small, about four thousand souls, which is their population at the present day. All other tribes are decaying and gradually dying away; the Micmac tribe only is as flourishing as ever. They are scattered in more than fifty reser ves all over Eastern Canada—in the Gaspe Peninsula, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia Cape Breton and even Newfound-

The chief settlement is in Restigouche, in the Province of Quebec, and comprises one hundred and twenty families-about five hundred and ten souls. As the Indians own no land now in Annapolis, where the momentous event of their first baptism occurred, it was thought that Restigouche would be the most fitting place to commemorate it by the erection of a suitable monument. Moreover at Restigouche are stationed now the Capuchin Fathers, who were sent to Port Royal by Richelieu in 1632 to evangelize the Indians, to minister to the white sett'ers and chiefly to open at the King's expense, the first College r Seminary (as it was called) of New France. They were to receive free of charge thirty white children and as many Indians as would present themselves. It was so prosperous that in 1643 we find twelve Fathers stationed at Port Royal for the work of the college and missions among the Indians, Unfortunately war brought that great undertaking to an end in 1654.

Another attractive feature of Resti-gouche is the Sanctuary of St. Ann, where she had been honoured and visited for nearly two hundred years: those Indians who call her poetically the Queen of all the Micmacs," will be glad to see in the monument to be erected there a new glorification of the mother of Christ and a new pledge of her powerful protection.

The detailed program of the solemn celebration to be held June 24th will be announced in due time.

Leaks in Household Economy.

In the most careful household there are some leaks fatal to economy. The Delineator gives the following list of things which increase the housewife's

1. Pieces of bread and cake left un-

covered to dry, then thrown away.

2. Coal not sifted. 3. Dried fruits left unprotected to become wormy. A plateful of flour used to roll fish or potato cakes in, when a tablespoonful would suffice. 5. Good sheets used for the ironing board instead of cloth or paper. 7. The chimney draft left open for the heat to go up chimney. 8. Napkins used for dish towels, and dish towls for holders. 9. The face of flat irons used to crack nuts on. 10.
Soap left to waste in dish water. 11.
Fresh vegetables left in a hot kitchen.
12. Milk left standing around instead of being put at once on ice. 13. Hot things put in the ice box. 14. Sour milk thrown away. 15. Soup set away covered while hot to sour. 16. Carpe brooms used to scrub with. 17. Drippings wasted. 18. Orange peet thrown away instead of being dried and saved for kindling or marmalade. 10. Preserves opened and forgotten. 20. The water in which rice or macaron is cooked thrown away. 21. Corks left out of vinegar and molasses jugs. Canned goods left in the tin, instead of being immediately turned into an earthen dish. 23. Tea and coffee canisters left open. 24. Mops and brooms not hung up. 25. Good string and wrapping paper thrown away. 26. Tin dishes set away wet to rust. 27. Silver spoons and forks used in the kitchen. 28. Wooden pails and washtubs left dry to fall apart. 29. Rice and sugar left in paper bags that burst and scatter their contents. 30. Left over vegetables, fish and cooked eggs thrown into the garbage. 31. Bread pan left with dough sticking to it. 32. Fat left to grow rancid. shells thrown away, instead of being washed and used to settle the coffee. 34. Cheese allowed to mould. 35. Can of kerosene left open to evaporate. 36. Boiler put away to rust.

It is said that if all the money in the story of Adam and Eve much distorted world were to be equally divided and all but faded from memory in the among its inhabitants, old and young. handing down through countless gen- each person would be the possessor of

The Women Send Him Flying

Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are from the disks and other contraptions u must wash the separator will not approve the purchase of any common machine ever though the agent may misleadingly claim it is simple or easy to clean. Such agents it is simple or easy to clean. Such agence care nothing about causing women needless work. Women have good reason to send such agents flying. Why not? Washing 40 to 60 disks is no pleasure and women are wise to avoid it. re wise to avoid it.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have no disks, yet produce twice

year longer eparators

exceed most, if not all, others com

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.



KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE Sure Cure for Spavin

Fours truly, A. T. Lynch. Equally good for Curb. Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints and all Lameness, a Bundreds of thousands of borse owners have used it in the past 40 years. Today, it is the world's DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Cooper Dipped

Brings the highest price.

Protect your flock from Scabs, Ticks and Lice

By using only COOPER'S POWDER OR FLUID DIPS

More sheep and cattle are COOPER DIPS

than in any other brands. Cheap, Reliable and Safe

Ask M. S. COX TRURO,

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

Also on hand a full line of

Groceries, Boots and Shoes Crockeryware, Shirts, Overalls, Etc.,

innouncem

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

Cha

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nobby Footwear—Chishelm, Sweet & Co, & Dry Goods—A Kirk & Co, page 4
Antigonish Co Farmers' Fire Iosuvance—8
Notice—Duncan McMillan, page 8
Library for Sale—E Phalen, page 8
Bull for Sale—John C Chishelm, page 8
Notice—Taylor Bros, page 8
Sloop Yacht for Sale—W J Brown, page 8
Notice—James Grant, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

SCHR. "Carl E. Richard" sold cargo in St. John's, last Friday. Market

WALDREN'S studio will be open from noon to-day (Thursday) until Saturday noon, 4th inst.

THE WHALEN FARM at Cloverville, Ant., was sold last week to Dan R. McDonald of Sydney for \$700.

Dr. Cox will be at the Merrimac Hotel on Tuesday atternoon and Wednesday morning, June 7th and

ANOTHER THOUGHTFUL friend has kindly contributed ten dollars to the Building Fund, Mt. St. Bernard. For this amount the Religious are most

THE ANTIGONISH A. A. A. will hold a meeting in Celtic Hall on Friday evening, at 8 p. m. A full attendance is requested, as matters of particular interest to athletics will be discussed.

THE COMET was particularly noticeable on last Friday night. The absence of any moonlight and the clear sky rendered it more plain and distinct to the beholder than on any previous evening. The tail was also make visible.

THE FAST express trains between Sydney and Halifax will commence running next Monday, and the time schedule will be about the same as that of last year. The regular sum-mer change of time table will be made

FARMERS' PICNIC. - Arrangements are under way for a farmers' picnic to be held on the Government Farm at Truro on Saturday, June 25th. Farmers and others interested in agriculture from the Counties of Pictou and Antigonish are expected to attend, and to study the methods of farming obtaining at the Government The excursion train will start from Heatherton.

A. LAPIERRE, president off the Maritime Fresh Milk Company, and his family arrived at Antigonish from Sydney yesterday. The new company will be ready to receive milk between the 15th and 20th inst. The exact date will be given later. To correct a wrong impression prevalent in some places, and in justice to all con-cerned, we beg to state that this Company has no connection either directly or indirectly with any parties who were previously engaged in the milk business in Antigonish. The entire stock of the Company is owned and controlled by Mr. Lapierre.

THE ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S SUM-MER SCHOOL. — THE CASKET is requested to announce that at the coming session of the Summer School, there will be at least two classes in Chemistry as well as in Physics. One of the classes in each of these sciences will be such as beginners can follow; the other will do advanced work. In English there will be four classes, as follows:

So much of the Grade "A" English (Nova Scotia High School Course) as can be profitably dealt with in five weeks.

II. Grade "B" English (N. S. High School Course).

III. English Composition and Review

of English Grammar.

IV. Study and discussion of Nineteenth Century literature.

doubtful if there were ever better crop prospects at the first of June than we have this year. The grass is particularly and retained unimpaired her taculties larly healthy-looking and exceedingly laxuriant. Indeed all kinds of vegetables show several weeks more advanced growth than at this time last year, and present conditions, too, are most promising, the ground being well moistened by late continued rains after a long dry and warm period, which gave abundant opportunity for extensive seeding. Naturally we are buoyantly hopeful of a bumper yield this season, though, of course, there is still ample time for a complete reversion to take place in the present happy conditions. June frosts and a few weeks drouth may yet change the bright prospects into a gloomy outlook, and a small harvest.

THE HALIFAX DAILY PAPERS are frequently assuring us that Nova Scotia is receiving large bodies of immigrants from the old country. A. S. Barnstead, secretary of industries for immigration, is quoted as saying that eight hundred have arrived at Halifax since the first of the present year-320 farmers and their families. We are not aware that a single im-migrant has settled with his family in this county. Naturally this question of settling immigrants is becoming interesting to people here, and some authoritative information on the following points would remove some thoughts that our County is neglected by those who have the expending of government moneys for immigration purposes, Where have the immi-grants located? What information is given them in regard to farm lands by the immigration authorities? Why have none settled in this

THE JUNE term of the Supreme Court begins on Tuesday next. Hon. Mr. Justice Meagher is expected to preside. Following is the docket, all the cases being civil and non-jury: Augustus Benoit vs. Hubert Delorey,

action for damages for assault; action disposed of; counter-claim for trial. C. E. Gregory for plaintiff, Joseph A. Wall for defendant.

John F. Doret vs. Edmund M.

Warren et al, action for the specific performance of an agreement. C. E. Gregory for plaintiff, R. H. Graham for defendants.

John A. Stewart vs. Duncan A. Angus L. McInnis vs. Duncan A. St. Joseph's, May 3 th, 1910.

Joseph A . Wall for plaintiff, R. R.

Griffin for defendant. Nicholas Boudroit vs. Toussant Benoit, action for trespass to lands. R. Griffin for plaintiff. J. A. Wall for defendant.

Margaret Gallant vs. D. D. Chisholm, wrongful dispossession of goods and lands. Gregory for plaintiff, D. C. Chisholm for defendant.

MR. JOHN L. McEachern, of Lakeale, Ant., was the recipient a few and chain presented to him by Mr. William Chisholm, M. P., on behalf of he Department of Marine and the Department of Marine and Fisheries for his service in saving the lives of two fishermen off the Lakevile shore in the early part of last summer. The men were out overhauling their nets. The boat was heavily loaded and in some way they became entangled in the nets and were nowetless to help themselves. were powerless to help themselves. Hearing their cries for assistance, Mr. McEachern hurried to the shore and almost superhuman efforts succeed ed in launching a boat which was high up on the beach. A fresh south-easterly breez, which was blowing at the time, raised a choppy sea, and when the rescuer reached the scene the boat was rapidly filling. He, however, soon succeeded in getting them out of their perilous position. A handsome case or cabinet in which the watch was forwarded bears the followng inscription : "Presented by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to John L. McEachern for meritorious service in rescuing two fishermen at Lakevale, N. S., May 11, 1909."

WEDDING BELLS. - At St. Peter's Church, Port Hood, was solemnized yesterday, the marriage of Dr. Hugh A. Chisholm, formerly of Hartor au Bouche, now of Halifax, and Miss Mary Eulalia Smyth, daughter of Christopher Symth and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Peter Smyth of Port Hood. The ceremony was performed and the Nuptial Mass celebrated by Rev. Colin Chisholm, P. P. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her father and was a cousin, Miss Margaret McGillivray of North Cambride as bridesmaid, and by her sister, Miss Ita Smith, as maid of honor, while Dr. R. St. John McDonald, of Port Hood, supported the groom. After Mass, a wedding breakfast was served at the home of breakfast was served at the home of the bride, at which about thirty guests sat down. After breakfast the happy couple left for a trip through the Aunapolis Valley, thence to Halifax, where Dr. Chisholm has a lucrative practice. The presents were numerous and costly, testifying to the esteem in which the young people are held. Both the principals in this happy event are well known in Antihappy event are well known in Anti-gonish, both having graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College. The CASKET joins their many friends in this Province and the United States in wishing them a long and happy

On the evening of May 24th, Mr. Alexander J. MacLeod of Inverness and Miss Katherine A. Macdonald of Antigonish were married by the Reverend Father Whalen at St. John's

Rectory, Roxbury, Massachusetts. At St. Ninian's Cathedral, Anti-gonish, on June 1st, 1910, Duncan L. gonish, on June 1st, 1910, Duncan L. MacDonald of Bailey's Brook and Miss Mildred Doy of the same place were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson. The bride was attended by Miss Rose McDonald and the bridegroom by Mr. Harold McDonald of Antigonish, After luncheon at the residence of D. C. MacDonald. Hawthorne St., the happy couple departed by the noon train for couple departed by the noon train for Bailey's Brook.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—One of the oldest residents of this County passed peacefully away at her home at Black Avon, on the 28th ult., in the person of Mrs. Janet Macdonald (Widow Hugh Macdonald, Sailor). and retained unimpaired her taculties to the last. Mrs. Macdonald was born in Scotland and came out to this county when but still a young girl. The passage occupied seven weeks, and the deceased could talk very interestingly of the long voyage and of the hardship of ocean travel in immigrant ships of the early part of the last century. 'Of pioneer life, open and free, yet with its perils and vicissitudes, she spoke with the intimacy and freedom of one who had gone through it all. Although she left her pairs land at a Lender were gone through it all. Although she left her native land at a tender age, she could readily recall the social conditions existing in the Highlands at the time and the greed and heartlessness of landlordism, then perhaps exhibited at its worst. Mrs. Macdonald had a fund of speedule too transpared of anecdote, too, treasured from early memories of this period, which made her an extremely in-teresting talker. A few years ago, when the Rev. Father Campbell, S. J. was preaching a series of Gaelic Missions in this diocese, the good old lady, on being told that he was to preach a mission in her native parish of Heatherton, announced that she would attend, and attend she did. Father Campbell, meeting her afterwards, was delighted with her intelligence and her recollections of the hills and glens of the country they both claimed as their native land. The fact that each was a member of the Campbell clan, did not, we may be sure, make the meeting less interesting. Of a large family only one member, a son, Andrew, survives her. Cheerful, prudent and industrious, she had prident and industrious, she had withal a strong and firm trust in God's overruling providence and care. Always blessed with good health she used to say very proudly that she never took a drop of "doctor's medicine" in her life as she was never a day sick. This was, indeed, remarkable in a person of her years. remarkable in a person of her years. And so, age came over her kindly and death as a gentle sleep. May her soul

Graham for defendants.

ohn A. Stewart vs. Duncan A. Stewart a claim for trespass to lands. Joseph A. Wall for plaintiff, R. R. Griffin for defendent.

ngus L. McInnis vs. Duncan A. Duncan A. Stewart. a claim for trespass to lands. Joseph A. Wall for plaintiff, R. R. Griffin for defendent.

Stewart, action for trespass to lands. St. Martha's Hospital Building Fund.

The necessity of building a larger Hospital has been pointed out to us from time to time by the press, and we have been urged to make an appeal for the funds necessary for this pur-

We have for some time been fully aware of the fact that the present building is entirely too small to meet the ever-increasing applications of patients, and present conditions can-not, in justice to the Sisters in charge, r to the general public, be allowed to ontinue much longer.

Yielding therefore to the universal

demand, we nigently solicit contribu-tions to the Hospital Building Fund. We appoint Rev. M. M. Doyle and Edgar Whidden, Esq., Antigonish, Treasurers of the Fund, and subscrip-tions may be made to the contributions of the subscrip-tions may be made to the contributions of the subscriptions may be made to either of them, also to the Rev. President and the members of the Board of Trustees.

We respectfully ask the clergymen of the different denominations, and Municipal Councillors throughout the territory benefited by the Hospital, to receive contributions which they can forward to either Treasurer from time

Acknowledgements to contributors will be published in THE CATKET, and contributions may be made in one, two or three instalments payable at times most suitable to contributors.

D. J. McIntosh, President. D. G. KIRK, Vice-President, JAMES KENNA.

ANGUS MACGILLIVRAY, Board of Trustees of St, Martha's Hospital.

Among the Advertisers.

Jams, jams.—A large quantity of jam in pails for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.

For sale, a good general purpose mare, 6 years old, wright 1100 lbs, Somers & Co.

C. B. Whidden & Son will have their black percheron Taupin at the stable of A. Manson, Esq., North Lochaber, on Monday afternoon, June 6th, and at Thos. C. McKean's, Melrose, on the Sth and 9th of June, returning to Lochaber Friday, June 10, and to Antigonish Saturday, June 11th, where he remains until early Monday morning, the 20th. Their Israel horse Red Light will be at St. Andrew's Saturday, June 4th, and at the stables in Antigonish from June 6th to June Dearborn Jr. and Scottish Chief are at the stables in Antigonish all the time.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Every farmer ought to become a member by insuring against loss by fire. In this Company every member has a voice in the election of officers, and the spendir g of his own money. As the rates are light there are none so poor but they can afford to place a small amount on their premises, and very few so rich that they can afford to lose their buildings. There remains but two things to do—either insure, or if you prefer it, get some one to travel among your neighbours with a subscription list. When you look at it in this light, I think you will much prefer to insure, and receive by right rather than charity. Every information by applying to

GEORGE VINTEN SECRETARY TO THE COMPANY

E. PHALEN, North Sydney, N. S.

Holstein Bull for Sale

For sale, a registered holstein bull, nine months old, bred from high class stock. This is an exceptionally fine animal. JOHN C. CHISHOLM, L S. River.

Beginning June 1st, Taylor Bros.' Ice cooled, bottled milk will be delivered at the usual Summer price of a cents per quart. TAYLOR BROS,

Antigonish.

Sloop Yacht for Sale

The sloop-yacht-Thisule, twenty nine feet over all, five feet deep, completely decked with roomy cabin, is offered for sale. For further particulars apply to W. J. BROWN, Canso.

Whereas my wife, side Grant, has left my bed and board without just cause; I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her

Antigonish, N. S., May Sist, 1910

The New Milk Company **Notice**

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

10 or 15th of June.

MARITIME FRESH MILK COMPANY, LIMITED. Antigonish, May 21st, 1910.

Personals.

Mrs. James A. Boutilier. Sydney, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Baker, town.

Miss Margaret McGillivray, North Cambridge, Mass., is spending a tew days in town.

Mr. John R. McIsaac, superintendent of shipping for the Dominion Coal Company, hereafter will also be general freight agent of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway.

Mr. Walter Brown, Grand Organizer of the C. M. B. A., was in Town for over a week, leaving on Tuesday for Mulgrave, thence he goes to Port Hood and Inverness. He was very successful in securing new members in

WOOL! WOOL!



Bring your wool to CHISHOLM, SWEET & Co. and get the highest price paid for good

Tub-Washed White Wool We are paying 25c, trade.

Chis., Sweet & Co.

Remember

Remember that THE CROWN TAILORING CO. is ahead in making good elothes, 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 jumber camps. Good wages and permanent employment, if mutually satisfactory, Apply to J. W Croes, Woods Super-intendent, Crossburn, Annapo is County, N. S. DAVISON LUMBER, CO LTD, Bridgewater, N. S

NOTICE!

Fast Driving, Cattle Going at Large, Etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the law prohibiting Fast Driving on the Streets of the Town, will henceforth be strictly enforced.

Several complaints have already been made to the Council; any person, therefore, against whom information is laid for fast or rackless 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. NO FICE is also bereby given that the law re specting the impounding of

Animals Going at Large

Library for Sale

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 nationals 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 shiewalks and adjoining lots. Perseasonable prices. Books in good order.

turning out their cows and horses in the early hours of morning to pasture on the sidewalks and their neighbors properties

are particularly warned that hencetorth such practice is not to be tolerated.

Citizens will also TAKE NOTICE that it is against the law to permit Hens, Ducks, etc.,

to be going at large to the damage and annoyance of their neighbors.

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 19th, 1910.

Maritime Dental College Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Halifax Medical College.

Session opens

August 30th, 1910. For information and calendar address

DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 192 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

A full line of Garden Seeds, best quality and all new stock, in packages and in bulk. Always in stock a full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Every article guaranteed or money refunded.
You need not send to Toronto for Grocerics. If you make a \$25 order you can do as well at Graham's, for strictly cash.

R. GRAHAM Tel. 78. Best Flour for Sale

WOOL WOOL

Wanted, a large quantity of good white WOOL. Bighest essi price allowed in exchange for the best makes of Mes. 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 and 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.



THE interior of the most bear other buildings are decorate. Alabastine gives tone, elegan to the walls. Alabastine is easily a cold water and a flat brush. Alal permanent, and will not rub off. gradually becomes harder and hard Alabastine wall can be re-coated w removing the old coat Alabastine make a room lighter and more chi And no wall is so sanitary as an bastine wall. No disease germ or can live or breed in Alabastine Come in and we will show y many beautiful specimens of A bastine beauty FREE STENCILS

These free stencils are wor from 50c to \$1.00. They enable y to more beautifully decorate yo

home. Call in and learn particula

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED

Book!

Also in stock a large assortment o

SHERWIN WILLIAM'S MIXED Also BRANDRAM BROS GENUIN LEAD. PURE BOILED and RAW OIL and TURPENTINE.

The Columbia 4-minute Indesti Cylinder Records---Wh

At last a cylinder record which will play from and which is at the same time practical and really unbr

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

The faultless tonal qualities of the Four - Minute Columbia Indestructible Record has aroused the interest and enthusiasm of the cylinder record-buying public and each month output public, and each month witnesses an increasing interest in them.

Every selection on the Four-Minute Record is given entire — from four befive 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, MONCTON

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co. DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS,

Address all correspondence to R. H. M DONALD Mayager ANTIGONISH HOY! 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

SEWING MACHINES. well known farm, situated ately occupied by John Me-wa as the "Murphy Farra" vi, containing 160 acres of as buildings. For further ANGUS McDOUGALI, Box 244, Antigo iish.

the base of equal for light or heavy work.

Sold on easy terms.

Also orders taken for foot spinning wheelers.

S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigonish