Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, June 9, 1910.

Nc. 23

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. se Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid.

Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES. ME INCH. first insertion, advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion changes in Contract advertising must be it b Monday.

JOB PRINTING. Neat and Tasty Work done in this Depatrant. Facilities for all Descriptions of Johnning are A-1.

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

the subject of divorce was under dishem see the necessity for stringent ction : but there must be unanimity ope to do any real and lasting good.

Sister Mary Antonia McHugh, timagh, County Mayo, Ireland, has ued The Nineteenth Century and contained in an article reflecting on the full information of our readers. the management of the convent. That is right. If these magazines will not be fair, make them pay for the pleasure of being unfair.

The latest fraudulent despatch sent stently with the methods of those who send out such misleading state-Catholic religious orders, the essential belonged, was not mentioned in the

mother great corporation in the United States has raised the wages of all its employees except its office men, from six to ten per cent.; and this increase has been given without being to lull suspicion and dissatisfaction on theorists could accomplish in years.

The complacency with which some people assert that there is no achievenow come once more into possession in such matters.

lent story has been going around in the press, concerning a woman called has been engaged in fraud and rascalto any religious order, at any time.

will

d as

to a number of Catholic institutions, University at Washington. It is an benefitted greatly by the wills of parts of the United States. Protestant men and women of means; and will continue to do so.

The book reviewer of a Canadian journal, says of a novel which is having a large sale just now:

mystery. . . There are people in of fiction. They live on a handsome state at V—" (an asylum).

their existence.

at the age of seventy-three, for asking | the world is just now creeping slowly | was not well known among the clergy. - SIXTY CENTS was left of the King was "a mourn-ing crowd." How great is the conpecial Rates for periods of two months or trast between this and the verses in which his predecessor, Tennyson, welcomed Queen Alexandra to England, when she came from Denmark to be an English princess:

"Sea King's daughter, from over the sea, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome to thee, Alexandra."

Rev. Father A. Gertissma of Winnipeg, who is doing valiant work for At the meeting of the Southern the Church in the West, recently sent Presbyterian Assembly at Lewisburg, to the Winnipeg Tribune the four oaths which have been the cause of so cossion. But they disagreed, and, of much disturbance in the minds of Proourse, did not accomplish much. The testant ministers and editors, namely, wiser and more thoughtful among the King's oath, the Bishop's oath, the bogus Bishop's oath brought forward some years ago in the Sam Blake and exclusion of compromises, if they farce, and the oath which was said to have been required of Princess Ena. now Queen of Spain, when she was received into the Catholic Church. Superior of St. Louis' Convent, Kil- They are too long to print in our editorial columns; but next week, or as of London for libel print them on our inside pages, for

That able Catholic weekly, America, exposed a fraud the other day, which the Literary Digest had, perhaps honestly enough, helped to perpetuate. A certain Mr. Speer was quoted by from France to this country, told of a the Digest some time ago to the effect big theft) of jewels by a nun. Con- that the Catholic clergy of South America are bad and unworthy. This man cited an alleged encyclical of the ments, intended to discredit the late Pope, Leo XIII., to the clergy of And, as one question does not answer Chile. The Digest, on being asked for fact, that this woman withdrew years | particulars of this encyclical, admitted, ago from the order to which she had in a letter, that the authenticity of it "seems to be in considerable doubt." But the Digest did not say so to its The Church Progress reports that be unfair is not in any doubt, "con- Our contemporary instances the fact siderable" or otherwise. Catholic papers must be on the watch for such Austrian politics, being left out by a frauds.

A writer in America tells us that asked. A few acts of this kind will wire photography has been performed do more to establish confidence be- in the United States, that is, phototween employers and employees, and graphs have been sent over the wires between New York and Boston. No the part of workmen, than all the particulars are given; and possibly it county politician in the United States, will not be developed successfully so far as to become a practical and useful invention. A number of scientific stries would receive a rude shock | too great, and in other cases because if they would interest themselves in the apparatus could not be sufficently the history of such institutions, as the perfected to assure its working San Jose College, at Manila, in the properly and regularly. But pro-Philippines. This college was founded phecies of failure are useless; for we in the year 1595, and was a Royal and have only to think of wonderful wire-Papal university. After years of less telegraphy, and we do not feel separation from it, the Jesuits have surprised at any prediction of success

Some States of the American union In addition to the false despatch are just now turning their attention from France concerning a theft of to the consideration of Workmen's lewels referred to elsewhere in this Compensation Laws, that is, laws proissue, we notice that another fraudu- viding for the payment of indemnity to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employ-"Sister Candide," who is up to her ment, irrespective of whe her such neck in financial troubles. This injuries were caused by the employer's woman is a notorious humbug, and negligence or not. England has had a law of this nature for a number of ty for years. And she never belonged years. The Legislature of Nova Scotia passed one last winter which will come into force on the first of next Febru-A wise generosity and sense of the ary. Measures of this kind are, at fitness of things are displayed in the first sight, somewhat hard on emwill of the late Richard Huncheon, of ployers; but conditions adjust them-La Porte, Indiana, who left \$100,000 selves; and in England the liability of employers is, to a large extent, pro-850,000 of which goes to the Catholic vided for by insurance which they carry for that purpose. England and example that Catholics who have Nova Scotia have thus adopted a sysmoney to leave might well follow, in tem of protection for workmen and proportion to the amount at their dis- their families which is only just beginposal. Protestant institutions have ning to receive consideration in some

The Hague Tribunal, which one journal calls "The Supreme Court of consideration of the long-standing tion of money's worth. fisheries dispute between Newfound-"One has, while reading it, an im- land and the United States, upon the pression that it was intended as a joke on the reader. Yet, it is really printed and neatly bound. Why it was printed and bound will remain a difficulty follows upon its decision, it difficulty follows upon its decision, it will be a notable and encouraging their heads in sorrow; that his influtriumph for the methods of peaceful ence over hardened sinners amounted arbitration. We do not know whether almost to fascination; mixing famil-This is a sweeping criticism; but it many of our readers are aware that, liarly with the depraved, he never lost some that might well be applied to before the Reformation, as it is called, a tittle of their reverence; and prisonmany books now being printed and a movement was on foot amongst the ers who asked to see him through sold, besides the one in question, nations to make the Pope an universal curosity, called for him again and took There is not a single good reason for arbitrator, as Popes had often been religious instruction from him. He

sixteenth century.

in one, and placed in "a coffin fit for that, in this case, the funeral took \$800 of the one thousand dollars insurance held by the deceased. This is, perhaps, an extreme case; but we know of many cases in which a large amount of unnecessary expense was incurred by people who could ill afford it. They feared that people might say that they were stingy about the burial expenses of their dead. But, to keep within one's means can never be stinginess; and the outward show of a funeral is of no real importance. It matters nothing to the poor soul whether the body goes into the grave in an oak coffin, with silver fittings, or in one of pine boards of the plainest soon as our space permits, we shall kind. Men of good sense, who have money, frequently make it one of their last requests that their funerals be plain and simple.

A leading contemporary asks "Why is it that Catholic achievement is overlooked by special writers in the press and in magazines?" We ask another question: Why do popular authors nearly always choose an Irish or French name for a character whom they make "the villain of the piece?" another, let us answer both questions together. It is, sometimes through ignorance, and sometimes because the suppression of the true and the suggestion of the false are the favorite own readers. Its own disposition to twin rascalities of unscrupulous bigots. of Carl Lueger, the regenerator of certain magazine in counting up reformers. We can tell our contemporary something stranger than that. The Encyclopaedia Americana, which contains a biography, short or long, of almost every backwoods minister, and publisher of a pamphlet, and has missed Carl Lueger absolutely. Not only has it no personal note about him, but he is not mentioned in the than the article on Augusta, Georgia. | stage

> In our articles on "The Catholic Paper," we have referred to the many strange notions cherished by Protestants with respect to the Church and her teachings. The North-West Review has the following editorial note on the same subject:

> "The ignorance displayed by non-Catholics with regard to the beliefs of their fellow - citizens, the Catholic body, is demonstrated whenever opportunity presents itself. It is reponsible for many misunderstanding and altercations and it should be the object of the press of the country to exert itself in disseminating the truth and thus eliminating a potent cause of friction. Whether the editors of the secular press are themselves suffi-ciently posted to attempt to harmonize those warring if unfounded opinions is, to say the least, debateable, but the very least the public should expect is a rigorous silence with regard to matters upon which those editors are densely ignorant. But what are we to expect from editors who will persist in dishing up slanders and lies against the Catholic Church — lies which have been nailed time without number, and slanders exposed as often as they have made their appear-

The Review is doing splendid work for the cause of Catholic truth. We try to do what we can, ourselves. We think the Catholic press, in general, is doing the same. Let the Catholic people back us up. We do not ask their money for nothing. We try to give our readers their money's worth. And yet, it should the World," is now sitting for the not be, and, with us, it is not, a ques-

Of a priest who has gone to his re-

Poor Alfred Austen must be sorry, conspicuous success, and it was con- had the heart and hand of a brother ometimes, that he ever took that sidered that the Head of the Church for all. He had few friends among Poet Laureateship. We are always was the person best fitted to dis- the rich or fashionable, but the lowly sorry for a man who is struggling with charge such high responsibilities. loved him. His arguments were a task to which he is unequal; but The revolt knocked out that plan; appeals to his hearers' hope and better Austen really cannot be excused, even and after more than three centuries nature, and they seldom failed. He his readers to conceive that all that back to a plan of arbitration less He was never heard in the pulpit, but was left of the King was "a mourn- hopeful than that destroyed in the the confessional was his home. He preached a gospel that the scoffer cannot answer, and the profligate A valued exchange remarks upon cannot resist." We quote so much the waste of money on showy funerals, from this beautiful tribute, because it and relates a case where the body of so well describes, not only the man of a poor workingman, who had never, whom it is written, but many another in life, worn a dress suit, was arrayed humble, unassuming, labourer in the ranks of the Catholic priesthood. a king." Our contemporary states And this man was a Jesuit. Some Protestant critics would admit all his good works, and ascribe them to ambition for the power and greatness of his Order. Some would admit those works and set him down as a fanatic -Parkman, for instance. But the outcasts of the streets of the great city in which he lived and died, and the inmates of its jails and its dismal tenements, would not agree with such conclusions.

The Outlook has an article entitled Whom Shall we Believe," in which it says: "In answering the only open question in the field of knowledge, 'Whom Shall I Believe?' the rational man goes straight to the experts. They may be mistaken in their inferences from the facts, but they know the facts. In chemistry, their analysis is final; in geology their classification is authoritative : in astronomy, their report has the weight of law. We believe them in fields where we cannot go, because they have first-hand knowledge of the facts in that field, and because they have special training and the scientific habit of mind." The Outlook and a host of other journals would not be to-day flourishing in a maze and labyrinth of guesswork and speculation, without either starting point or conclusion, on religious subjects, had some similar reasoning prevailed in the sixteenth century. Who were the experts, to whom men, harassed by doubts, might well have looked Not Luther; not Calvin; not Knox. Were they experts in that field? Did men doubt the law or the jurisdic tion, as it had theretofore been stated to them? The so-called Reformers referred them to a book, the most difficult law-book in the world, and the most disastrous to those who should misconstrue its meaning. They repudiated the experts, and would have every man become an expert by his own unaided efforts. The results contrivances which promised fair, of article on Austria, nor in that on are known to all men. A perusal of ment worth noting in the field of late years, have come to nothing; in Vienna. The article on Vienna, it the Outlook from week to week, education outside of Protestant some cases because the expense was may be noted, is just a little longer exhibits those results in an acute

The "Non-Conformist conscience

has been long known; but it remained for a Winnipeg preacher to call the throne "the Non-Conformist throne," What do our friends of the Church of England think of that? The joke is on the unlearned preacher; for, not only is the throne not an appendage of the "Non-Conformist conscience but the Non-Conformists are merely tolerated by the laws of England, as a writer in the Northwest Review points out to this preacher. Then this preacher made one of those statements which so often leave one in doubt whether the man who makes them is a dangerous rogue or just a plain member of the ancient and honorable order of jackasses. He said that every man who took the position of premier of Canada, should be first compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the British throne. Did he know that no man ever was premier who did not take it? Did he wish to suggest a lie, or was he ignorant of a matter so well known? Is he a rogue or a fool? Or, at the least, is he grossly ignorant? And this statement, we are told, was received with "cheers." There were, evidently, other members of the above-mentioned ancient and honorable order present. No man can take his seat in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia until he has taken the oath of allegiance. Catholics have taken it hundreds of times. It is a prerequisite step to taking almost any important office under the Crown. And this preacher had the old stories about the oath of Princess Ena, and the Bishop's oath. We are not to be tempted, however. We have been over that ground often enough. We think we must class him amongst the jackasses, and dismiss the other alternatives we suggest.

Colonel Roosevelt did very well in his own country; but he has not made a success of his European tour. He arbitrators between nations with made all know he was a brother, and the University of Berlin. The New great sorrow that not one priest is reparation for man's ingratitude.

York Sun's report of the reception of accredited to any British Colony from his lecture shows that he made rather Newfoundland to Jamaica, except give them the history of civilization. Col. Roosevelt is not equal to such a half; and his audience went to sleep. The German savants, whose studies and knowledge of history are ten times as bored. And, if one may judge the lecture by the somewhat meagre details furnished us, it contained some them as being very absurd. And all this shows that it is imprudent for a man to wander away from the subjects on which he has expert knowledge, and to try to meet other experts on their own ground. Col. Roosevelt has an active and clear mind; and he was a power for good while he kept to the ground he knows us of a story. In a western town, a belligerent individual, who had a very high opinion of his own fighting qualities, gave out a challenge, said he, "I can beat any man in this town." No one said a word or made a motion. Said he, "I can beat any man in this county." Still, his challenge passed unheeded. "I can beat," said he, "any man in the state of Missouri." A tall, wiry man stepped out from the crowd, and took up the challenge. Five minutes later, a friend of the challenger picked him up, his eyes blackened and his face otherwise damaged. "Why Bill," said he, "how did this happen?" "It happened," said Bill, "because I tried to cover too much territory."

is the Bench of the first court in the United States. His political career has comprised only two terms in the office of Governor of the State of New York; but this short career has shown to the world what one honest and fearless man gifted with good judgment, and made wise by experience can do for the cause of decency, and for the abolition of public evils. The Public Service Commissions, with the establishment of which he had much to do, have proved a great safeguard to the people of that State against the rapacity, greed and dishonosty of corporations which supply transportation, light and power to the people. We are glad to know that Nova Scotia and Quebec have made a start also in this important matter; and our Canadian Railway Commission is doing good work in respect to railway services, and the treatment of the customers of railways and express companies. Governor Hughes practically carried the race track gambling laws, against great opposition. He made the political machines of New York gasp in astonishment. The machine of his own party said he should not be nominated for a second term. The delegates went to the convention to nominate somebody else, but - they nominated Hughes. Hardly had such a thing occurred in New York; but they found that the people -the plain ordinary citizens, were with Hughes; and they did not dare to turn him down. Messages poured in on them telling them it must be Hughes, orunpleasant things would happen to them. This was the source of Hughes' great power. He could form public opinion. He appealed to the sober sense of the people, and appealed directly, not through the doubtful filter of a political party, or a party ma-

In a most interesting account of the life and times of Bishop Challoner, we get a most interesting glimpse of the times and conditions to which so many present day bigots wish still to connect our happier age by the link of the King's oath. Pope Innocent XI. set to work in 1688, upon the disheartening task of reconstructing Catholic affairs in England. He created four districts, with a Vicar-Apostolic as the head of each. At that time all the Catholic missionaries in the colonies which later became the United of His humanity, and it is the symbol States were Jesuits, reporting to the head of their own order, and no bishop had any authority in that country. Canada, of course, was then chiefly French, and had French clergy. In 1722 the colonies seem to have come under the control of Bishop Gifford, then Vicar-Apostolic of London. In 1756, Bishop Challoner appears as coadjutor to Bishop Petre, whom he afterwards succeeded. In a report to lectured in Berlin the other day-at Rome in that year, he states with

a bad mess of it. His audience wanted | twelve Jesuits working untiringly in to hear about America. He tried to Maryland; who also administered secretly to the struggling Catholic settlers in Virginia, but secretly, for task. He kept at it for an hour and a fear of the law; and five more Jesuits in Pennsylvania, where there were then 7000 Catholics. In New York and New England, he says, priests are profound as Col. Roosevelt's, frankly forbidden by law to approach their showed that they were unspeakably people. Here we see how much the struggling handfuls of Catholics on the American shore in those days owed to the untiring zeal of the Jesuit statements that must have struck missionaries. How much tolerance and religious liberty they had, is shown by the fact that in all the colonies on the Atlantic, subject to the British Crown, it was forbidden to celebrate Mass publicly, no Catholic priest could with legal authority exercise his spiritual jurisdiction; and no Catholic could teach the young. In 1763, Canada having come under well; but his European trip reminds British rule, the Propaganda asked Bishop Challoner and the Bishop of Quebec to report on the spiritual condition of American Catholics. There was no improvement to be reported. Bishop Challoner remarks that three Irish missionaries are doing their best to keep the faith alive in the West Indies. One Irish missionary had settled in Newfoundland, but had been expelled by the Protestant authorities. This report never reached Rome but was captured by the British authorities; and the good Bishop was obliged to repeat it in the following year. Such were the amiable customs and laws of those days. When the American colonies broke off their relations with the British Crown, this saintly old bishop still continued to exercise his spiritual authority from Great as is the necessity for having Georgia to New Hampshire-the only earned and just judges, we think it is Englishman who had any authority almost a pity that Charles E. Hughes in the New United States. He died s going on the Bench, even though it some years after the Declaration of American Independence. The unsatisfactory condition of the Catholics on the Atlantic seaboard of America onatinued to weigh heavily on him to the end. Nor did their troubles end with the Declaration of Independence. Only four of the States, thirteen ther in number, abolished polltical disabelities on religious grounds. And poor Bishop Challoner had enough, and to spare, of trouble at home in London. Those were the glorious old days when the King's oath was new and fresh There are some people who would wish them back.

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART.

In every country, in every literature, in every age the heart has always been looked upon as the seat of the affections. People who have no affection are despised; and, when we wish to express our contempt for them we say that they are heartless. And to say of a man that he is hardhearted is regarded as very strong denunciation. Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was man, really and truly; but also, God; His body, God's body; His heart, God's heart; His blood, God's blood; His body worthy of adoration because of its being God's body. And, so, we are led to the most beautiful devotion to the Sacred Heart. God is to be adored everywhere; but we address our devotion to His heart in a special manner because the heart has ever been regarded, spoken of, and written of, as the special seat of the affections.

The devotion to the Sacred Heart fixes the attention of the Catholic world on the love that flowed so freely from it, for sinful men, and on the sufferings of the Sacred Heart; and on the fact that it "hath loved man so much and is so little loved in return." When He was sorrowful and sad; when His sacred blood drenched the ground in Gethsemane, His Heart was aching for the sins of men, and at the contemplation of His approaching Passion.

No more beautiful devotion has ever been thought of. The Sacred Heart is an object of worship; and this devotion is addressed to the heart of Our Lord itself, but, of course, not for one moment seeking to separate the Sacred Heart from the Sacred Humanity or from the Divinity of Our Lord. The heart of Jesus is part of His love for mankind; and we direct our devotion to that love. Showing His Heart, Our Lord said: "Behold this heart which has so loved men as to have spared nothing, even to the emptying and the consummating of itself to manifest its love." Such is this beautiful devotion, and its beauty is so great, and its appeal so strong, that everywhere the "First Friday" is a permanent institution. So do the more devout and pious of the Catholic world make some little

Catholic Church Leadership.

The catch - phrase, like the catchword, assumes a very large part in all systems which, having little truth to commend them, appeal to a public in search of novelties. Barnum's "What is it?" drew thousands upon thousands to view some human freak which the same people might have passed in the street with a mere look. It was the magic of the catch-word used by the man who declared that "the public likes to be humbugged." however, a sad commentary upon human nature that these same tactics of the circus man should find favor with some exponents of religion. We are all familiar with the continental catch - words used by the enemies of the Church in Europe. "Reactionary." "Intransigeant." "Reactionary," - Intransigea "Obscurantist," "Ultramontain,

words manufactured not in the interest of truth, or to teach an uplift-ing idea, but simply and solely to be the expressions of hatred and to arouse the same hate in the bosom of a people. The innocent humbuggery of the circus man is only laughter-provoking. But when the American opponents of the Church put forth their catch-words and catch-phrases, it betrays a two-fold condition of mind in their users, namely, an intense hatred of the Church, and a determination to injure the Church by any means whether fair or foul.

After the catch-phrase, comes the catch-idea, or notion. An assertion is made without any show of evidence; it is repeated here, there and every-where. Starting as a lie, it is finally assumed as a truth and preached upon as solemnly as a saying of the Gospels. We were reminded of this last week when in a convention of Congregational ministers, a speaker, a so-called professor, stirred the assembly by announcing dogmatically that the Catholic Church has lost its leader-ship, its power and its influence. The minister was but voicing one of the patent catch-notions that had been started elsewhere. The Christian started elsewhere. The Christian Register had uttered the same note previously and it in turn had followed a most defamatory book by one McCabe. It was a note of joyful tid-ings to a religion which is not "going" to pieces, but which actually to-day shattered upon the ground like the statue of Dagon, a mass of entangled and entangling fragments-a religion that on its own daily confession has failed—a drowning vietim that in is desperate plight seeks to drag all other religions down to its

But, looking at the matter calmly, has the Catholic Church lost in leadership, power, or influence? Have these sapient professors ever arisen from their Sunday morning slumbers and taken note of the things that are happening? Have they gone to the neighboring Catholic Church and observed the story of humanity as it is enacted there. In the large city churches it begins, at this time of the year, not long after sunrise. Hour after hour the great temples are crowded to the doors with human beings-all possessing the same manner of body and soul as do these pro-fessors. What is it that makes this possible? What is it that can call to the millions and know that they will respond? It is Catholic leadership, the power and the influence of that grand Church in which Christ is the iving, vivifying Head Thatleadership guides nearly 300,000,000 souls; century ago it numbered in its hosts scarcely two-thirds of that figure. To-day the membership of the Cath-Church far exceeds anything it could claim at any time during the past nineteen centuries — surely no sign of a loss in leadership.

in power and influence the Church either by the standards worldly importance. It is the moral power that counts in her councils, the power to direct men's souls in the way pointed out to her by her divine Founder. Her record in this respect stands open before the world. Before it the flood of the divorce court is halted; it is felt when the passions of men make for race - suicide with its kindred evils; it tempers the unruly appetite; it stand forth against law-lessness in pleasure or in legalized crime; it speaks for the protection of the home, the women and the children; it looks to the amelioration of the condition of labor, and the furtherance of human happiness. So much for its power in the thing that concern the general public. But its power is felt even more strongly in its work for the sanctification of her children. None knows better than the Catholic that the age of the saints is not yet passed, that virtue is a force in the world to-day as much as ever. There is scarcely a Catholic Church in the land that does not know of souls innocent of guile and radiant with the aureole of time virtue. And, what is more, every Catholic knows that it is the power and influence of the Church, working under the inspiring guidance of God, that effects such miracles in an age that seems to be trying to get away from God.

But what of the influence of the Church in the world outside her own sphere? Does she make her counsels felt? As much as ever. True men, of whatever creed they may be, still listen to her advice and seek her guidance. She alone has been able to bring solid principles to meet the advances of radical Socialism, and philosophers and leaders who can see beyond the boundaries of present day theories, recognize that but for her influence the world of to-day would have fallen to a state of absolute barbarism. She stands for what is best and permanent in human nature; her experience has taught her to recognize the flimsy character of the mushroom growths that attract public attention for a day, only to wither and vanish in a night. She stands for prudence against the daredevil experiments that have no other excuse than a morbid curiosity or a desire for notoriety. She is sure, because she knows, and she knows, because she has taught in the school

the workingman because she alone offers to the laborer the true sources of his happiness. She has not with the really educated, for she holds the key of true education in her hand, and the wise of the earth know it. Nor has she lost with her enemies, for the very vehemence of their anger against her is one of the surest signs that they know her to be a leader, a power, and influence for good among men.-The Pilot.

Earl Grey's Successor.

(H. Linton Eccles: London Correspondent Canadian Courier.)

There is a good deal of doubt existing as to who is to succeed Earl Grey as Governor General of Canada, and this doubt has been increased considerably by the death of King Edward. Whilst the late King was on the throne it was believed to be more than probable that the Duke of Connaught, King Edward's younger brother, would be appointed, and in well-informed circles it was known that this was the King's wish.

The change in the monarchy has, however, altered this as it has changed a good many impending and possible events. The responsibilities of the Duke of Connaught as a figure of State will become very much greater under the new condition of things. King Edward was, of course, able to rely to a large extent upon his son, now King George the Fifth, to fulfill many functions which it was not possible or not necessary for the head of the realm to carry out. Consequently the Duke of Connaught was left comparatively free from the obligation of performing important State duties. He was, in fact, left a good deal out of the lime-

King George has no brother to help him through with his ceremonial duties, and his eldest son, Prince Edward, who now becomes Duke of Cornwall and heir to the throne, is not yet sixteen years old. In this case the new King will be obliged to make use of the services of his uncle, the Dake of Connaught, who has just passed his sixtieth birthday, and, it is hardly necessary to say, is fully able to rise to his opportunities. He will very probably, for instance, take the place of hisroyal nephew at the inauguration of the South African Union.

It would seem, then, that Canada must be denied the possession of a member of the royal family as Governor-General. King Edward gave a fair number of opportunities to Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught's only son, and sent him on a number of important diplomatic missions, among them that to the Mikado of Japan to present to his oriental majesty the Order of the Garter. But Prince Arthur of Connaught is only twentyseven, and that is considered, perhaps rightly, an impossibly early age at which a man may hold high office in the Empire. The young Prince will doubtless have other chances to distinguish himself, and meanwhile he has his military position - he is a Captain in the Scots Greys — to look after. The Duke of Connaught and his son are the only two princes of the royal family, who may be considered as out of the succession, to show more than ordinary ability in the handling of public affairs.

So, it seems, Canada must again be content with a peer or a commoner to stand as nominal and vice-regal head of her destinies. Earl Carrington's name was mentioned in connection with the prospective vacancy, and Lord Carrington is, in many respects, a capable man. But he has now been chosen Lord Chamberlain and placed in charge of the ceremonial duties attaching to the British Court. This was the first official appointment made by King George, and apparently in addition to filling it, Lord Carrington will continue to act as president of the Board of Agriculture

Another name has been mentioned Another name has been mentioned as in the running for the the post of Governor-General, and it one that may be something of a surprise to most Canadians. I give the information for what it is worth. It is that of Viscount Esher. Lord Esher has been a persona grata at the court of King Faysard and he was also well in King Edward, and he was also well in front of the course of happenings in Queen Victoria's letters, the book of the decade, though Mr. Arthur C. Benson did most of the work. The joint editorship was looked upon as representative of letters and of diplomacy, Lord Esher, King Edward's particular nominee, being, to put it hat way, the prudent check upon Mr. Benson's facile pen. Viscount Esher has knocked about

the world a great deal, though I don't recollect that he knows much about Canada. He is a Londoner and is still wo years on the right side of sixty His Lordship, who is not an insular Englishman by a long way, married Miss Van de Weyer, daughter of a notable man who was Belgian minister in London. They have two sons and two daughters. Lord Esher had a term as member of Parliament before he succeeded his father in the peerage ten years or so ago. Then for seven years he was private secre-tary to the Duke of Devonshire, when the Duke was still in active politics and was known as the Marquis of Hartington. For another seven years Lord Esher was secretary to the Office of Works, a non-party official post. Finally, he was Chairman of the War Office Reconstitution Committee which sat at the end of the Boer War and had such a tale of incompe ence and jobbery told to it as never was heard before in Britain. Viscount Esher must have an ample secret chamber in his mind stored with facts concerning those military reputations that escaped the refining fire after the war as well as of those that were not so fortunate. In the world of au-thorship Lord Esher's name is down to a couple of works called respectively "Footprints of Statesmen" and "The Yoke of Empire."

Plan Your Work Ahead.

because she has taught in the school of Jesus during all the days of the Christian era.

No, the Church is losing in nothing that counts in a Christian way. Her hierarchy, her priesthood and her people are as confident of her divine

guidance as ever. She has not lost with | of work ahead of you, the chances are you have missed two very important points; to plan your days and to rest es you go along. Most women run their days by the hit or mis method. They seem to have no idea where to begin and invariably as a result everything is in disorder and they feel as if they never could get all the work Usually, also, they feel very much abused and over-worked and deserving of pity. And that's a particularly worthless state of mind to get into. It would be much more wholesome to feel that you've been given a pretty good mind for some purpose and that you are not so clever as you might be if you can't find a way to solve all those vering problems. solve all those vexing problems. stead of sitting down like Cinderella in front of that dirty cold hearth and waiting for a fairy godmother and a handsome bachelor prince to come along and solve the problem, be your own tairy godmother. Start in by taking stock of the jobs and then make a little plan. While you are dressing in the morning think over the work to be done and plan the order in which you will do it. And then stick to your plans as nearly as you can. You can't hope to carry out your program exactly. You have to make allowances for other people's failures to co-operate. After all, very few of us do just as we plan, either in small or large affairs. In fact most of us have to do what we can, not at all what we want to do. And if the years have brought us wisdom, we don't protest much about it. We don't protest much about it. We just wonder if it will turn out better in the end than the way we planned. And very often we find that "what-ever is, is best,"

But planning the work helps amazingly even when you can't carry it out exactly according to schedule. Of course, it isn't wise to plan more than you can do with a reasonable amount of effort. It is disheartening to find yourself with a surplus of undone jobs every night.

A great many of us seem to be naturally without much sense of order, but fortunately it's one of the things that comes with practise. You can cultivate it if you don't seem to possess it. One of the advantages of working in a big business establishment, is that the manager plans the work, and the girls em-ployed have only to follow directions. They do learn a habit of doing things according to a routine which helps immensely in turning off a lot of work in a short time. If they apply it later in their homes, they become good managers and housekeepers. But, of course we can't all have orderly methods beaten into us in that fashion. Some of us are housekeepers and hous-workers and we have to teach ourselves. And it is housekeepers and and houseworkers who need carefully planned days most of all. An important item to keep in mind is to finish one job before beginning another. Some of us have a way of rushing from one thing to another without finishing anything, with the result that everything gets in a heap. Per-haps you are clearing the breakfast table and washing the dishes when something calls you to another part of the house. You see the bedrooms in the house. disorder, and you start to make the beds. You get started on that when you notice that the flower beds haven't been watered, and you drop the bedrooms and go to the flower beds. Now that is the sort of thing that leaves everything untidy and gives you a sense of never getting your work done. The better way is to work done. The better way is to finish clearing the breakfast table, and tidy the dining room. Then wash the dishes, put the kitchen in order, put your fire in good condition so it will be ready to use for lunch or dinner. If you intend to have dishes which require long cooking for your dinner at them started. ing for your dinner, get them started

that your sitting room is in order, so if any one comes in you won't be ashamed of it. Then give your attention to your flower beds. When you get through with these, do the bed rooms. Finish each one before tackling the next one.

Planning your meals for a week ahead is more of a help than you can imagine until you have tried it. What to have to eat is one of the most to have to eat is one of the most difficult problems the housekeeper has to solve. She must have variety, she must have wholesome, nourishing food, she must have things her family like, and most important of all, she must keep within a certain limit of expense. Some day when you have leisure, write out a list of meals for seven days. Hang it in the kitchen where you will see it readily. You won't follow it exactly, probably, but you'll be less apt to have to run out to the grocery at the last minute, and pay top-notch prices, or have the same thing over and over, until your family hates the sight of certain dishes.— Aunt Bride, in the Sucred Heart Review.

Put the dishes away, sweep the kit-chen and leave things in order. See

Canadian Furs.

(Interesting Report by an American Consul. General)

John E. Jones, the American Consul General at Winnipeg, communicates to the department interesting stabistics relative to the gr-at fur market in Western Canada, the great bulk of the product being shipped d rect to New York City, after which it finds its way to London. Raw furs are ad-mitted into America free of duty. Something of the enormous value can be indged from the fact that during 1900 the shipments aggregated \$12,000,000. After being received in New York many of the furs are manufactured for the American market, but the great bulk of the original conbut the great bink of the original con-signment is re-shipped. There is a dealer in New York who takes large consignments of all kinds of raw furs, on which he advances the shipper 60 per cent. of value, based on the last London sales. When the price is es-tablished and sales finally made the broker returns to the shipper the full value of the furs as indicated by the London sales, less his commission. By this system the small shipper is provided with current funds, and he is not compelled to wait for six or eight months for his pay.

The northern parts of Manitoba,

he penetrates as far north as Coro nation Gulf, whose most southerly point begins at the Arctic Circle, the Gul being an indentation of the Arctic Ocean. Trapping is also pushed to the islands in the Arctic Ocean, and the pelts of silver and black foxes which reward the trapper command a wholesale price in Winnipeg ranging from \$500 to \$1,500.

While there is some question whether London or New York sets the style, there is no question but that London fixes the price. Every year, from some unknown reason, the style changes. This year the muskrat was in fashion, but next year it may be the otter or the mink. The musk rat is the most valuable fur-bearing animal in Canada, and it is not only the most prolific, but its fur is capable of transformation into many imita-tions of high-priced furs. Indeed, a muskrat can be treated and dyed t imitate seal so closely as to avoid detection. This fact during 10% raised the price of muskrat fur 100 per cent. However, the fur is unstable the fine, delicate hair wearing badly besides which the fur is a favorite breeding place for moths. Once attacked by moths, it is practically Recently lynx fur was very popular,

and when dyed by the German method was in fashion, but it had many imitations, and soon ran its course The fur principally used in imitation was the prairie wolf or coyote. Old trappers assert that good seasons for fur-bearing animals are dependent on the crop of rabbits. The great hunting ground of one year may be value less the next because of a dearth of rabbits on which fur-bearing animals feed. Of all Northern Canadian furs none has stood the variation of time and fashion as well as the mink. It is always popular as one of the best wearing furs. A fully furred northern mink of dark brown color is worth \$10 raw, and the price decreases for lighter shades down to \$1.25 for No. 3 unprimed, caught on the Pacific Coast. All mink is of value, and the skilled tanner can impart that delicate dye which the inexperienced would accept as of highest value. However, dyed furs are always unsatisfactory, as the dye wears off and leaves an undesirable ashy color.

Laborers Wanted

Western Canada appreciates the value of its fur bearing animals as a commercial asset, and game associations largely assist in the enforcement of wise laws. Thus, in Manitoba, the killing of beaver and otter has been

Saskatchewan and Alberta are great indefinitely postponed, and reports hunting grounds, and the further north the trapper goes beyond civilization the greater his returns. Now results.

Old Scottish Seminary.

KEPT BURNING IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Scotland to a Catholic is the old seminary of Scalan, in Banffshire. Here, in the trying days of the eighteenth cen tury, the lamp of faith was kept burn ing, and amidst innumerable trials and difficulties, young men were trained for the priesthood and fostered in that spirit of fortitude and self-sacrifice so necessary to the proper fulfilment of their vocation. The idea of a seminary was first broached in 1713 by Bishops Nicholson and Gordon, and its first establishment was an island in Loch Morar. The disturbances in the country caused by the rising of 1715 brough: about the dissolution of the infant seminary, however, and re-establishment was not attempted till a year or two after, when Scalan was fixed upon as a suitable place in which the project might be prudently resumed. The property was situated upon the estate of the Duke of Gordon, who, being a Catholic, was anxious to further the good work. It was his influence that made the establishment possible, and while he lived the seminary never wanted a friend From this time on until the close of the century, Scalan enjoyed a praccically continuous existence, and had an important influence upon the fortunes of the reving Church in Scotland. Although laid in ashes by order of," Butcher" Cumberland after the disastrous defeat of the clans at Culloden, its work was only temporarily interrupted, and it continued to be the center of Catholic life in the Highlands for more than 50 years. In 1799, for economic reasons, the college was removed to Aquherties by Bishop Hay. It is now little more than a memory, yet within its sacred walls were trained someof the most capable and painstaking missionaries of the eighteenth century.

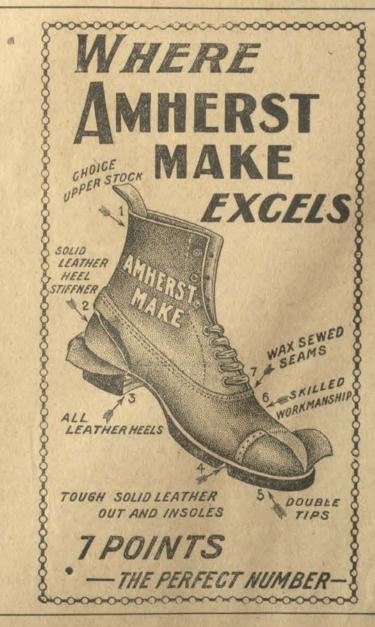
WHERE THE LIGHT OF FAITH WAS One of the most affecting spots in

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

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

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

We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR Does not Color the Hair





Broiessional Cards

O'MULLIN & GRAY

WM. S. GRAY, B. A., LL. B.

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. JNO. C. O'MULLIN, LL. B.

157 Hollis Street, Hallfax, N. 8 D.A.McISAAC VETERINARIAN

ST. ANDREWS, N. S. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

DR. J. L. McISAAC

Residence: Queen Hotel.

Office next door to Somers & Co. Main Street, ANTIGONISH

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, DL.

> BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co-

ANTIGONISH, N. S BURCHELL & MCINTYRE.

BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES. OFFICE: - The Royal Bank Building.

SYDNEY, C. B. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. R. A. A. MCINTYRE, LL. B

D. C. CHISHOLM.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC Agent for North American Life Insurance Company. Also for Fire and Accident Companes.

Office. Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. 8

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Fire, Life and Accident

Insurance MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Office over Uanadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH, N. B.

Shingles For Sale.

100 M. good Fir and Spruce Shingles for Sale.

T. J. SEARS, Lochaber

Land for Sale

A lot of land containing 50 acres, 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Cld Gulf Boad. This lot has has good hard wood and poles on it. For fur-ther particulars as to prices, ste. apply to JAMES THOMESON, Cloverville

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

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

Gates' Life of Man Bitters and Invigoraling Syrup No. 1.

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

Yours very gratefully, JOHN W. MARGESON.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre empt a quarter section along-side his homestead. Price \$3 ow per acre. Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead parent) and cultivate fifty acces extre.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre emption may enter a purchased somestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside eix months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and srect a house worth \$300.

W W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interi c

Like K

ACTORS

two

felt the importance of the tale Yes, I do mean just that; no more,

The idea, "cried Mrs. Allen, indigatly, "Why, it's worth \$50 if it's oth a cent. That table's morn rears old, and it's real mahogany, been in our family all that time, the Allen rocked violently for a Mrs. Allen and Belle looked at each other in wonder. Then they fell to unwrapping the table, for any one could see that it

down to see Lydia," and she began her stories had contained more of the machative than of truth. This story had belonged to her grandmother cans very hard to believe.

"Of course I'm sure. You can become of not, as you like," replied its Gilder sharply, an angry flush manting to her sallow cheeks. "I want her for me, mother, and tell her I want her to come on Thursday."

as sweeping off my front porch when a store team from Weston drove up Lydia's. The man went in an might out the table. I knew that it your Grandmam Jenkins' table in the door, an after he'd put able in his wagon he went back they talked together quite low; a, just as he turned to go he raised vuce a little, so I heard him quite

He said," 'Will \$19 be all right, as Bliss ? an'ske said 'Yes,' Then drove off an' I come right over here

You were real kind and thoughtal, Pat I don't know as its any of my what to say. ion of sarcasm in her voice Well, I guess I might as well go

ek any longer," and Miss Gilder with dignity, drew her shawl only around her thin shoulders, and

both her hands on the arms of chair sie slowly hoisted her ample a from its depths. "There," she with a sigh of relief, "I do hope have sense enough never to sit in that again. I'm always forms and sitting down in it. Weil, as in again soon when you ain't in the state of the table looks now it's fixed up, and and let Belle thank you for herself?" she added pleadingly. "Yes, I will," said Lydia with decision. "I've missed your friendship dreadfully, Maria, and I would have given in before more if no price would would have al casir again. I'm always for-

"Ob. I'll come in, never fear. I all want to keep track of that shing," replied Miss Gilder, sweetly, Hisk her for keeping track of hings, said Mrs. Allen to herself as must he door was closed upon her sitor. "But I should like to know that they seldom speak of the long years needed the money, for I know bygones. an more comfortably off than she Well, there's been fuss enough that old table without my hering my brains about it now. evertheless Mrs. Allen could not

other's "tip-up" table, as they led the table whose top could be med up when not in use. Grander and Grandmother often took ir tea upon it when they were

with it. When Lydia begged k her head, but time and time in she told Maria that the table to be hers. This made Lydia us and caused much unpleasant. had been such good friends. After grandfather died Lydia went

ve with grandmother. Only a a by will, and no mention was

aria asked Lydia for the table, dmother's promise was, but Lydia d to give up the table,

on can have anything else you to remember grandmother by," and, "but I shall keep the table.

ine anyway." a followed bot, angry words. fire considered herself misused Lydia felt she was only standing rights. The trouble ended indeclaring that they would never to each other again, and for

Now, Beile, Mrs. Allen's daughter, as to be married in a few weeks. It is the Act of Settlement should be amended by eliminating therefrom all those expressions which are especially offensive to the religious belief of any subjects of the British Crown." That

RANDMOTHER JENKIN'S TABLE. Invited to the wedding, for which great preparations were being made, for it was considered that Helle was doing remarkably well in marrying that Cousin Lydia Bliss has sold doing remarkably well in marrying that Cousin Lydia Bliss has sold the people and Parliament of Canada at the time was let go unheeded, on the plea that it came "too late;" but will Mr. Asquith now in York Evening Post.)

distribution of the requirements of her body in a narrow scated willow really. Miss Nancy Gilder, was perfectly and the realization of the requirements of her body in a narrow scated willow of the requirements of her body in a narrow scated willow to the lonely woman in the big, old fashioned house half a mile down the prime Minister of wealth. It is not necess through the raise of the street with the prime with the prime Minister of wealth. It is not necess through the raise of the prime will Mr. A vite a repetition of it?

The protest of the Australia took another to the lonely woman in the big, old fashioned house half a mile down the through the raise of the prime will be a repetition of it? dy sitting bolt upright in the street, or to her affairs. But though no wedding invitation had come to her at thought were continually in an even stiffer position, if that

to become a bride.
It was only three days before the wedding when the store team from Weston clattered up to Mrs. Allen's s, "she said. Then after a pause front door and stopped. The driver lifted out an article of furniture, carefully wrapped in paper, and carried it into the house.

is Allen rocked violently for a moments, as if in that way she allerse her mind, before she went "I'd have given a good deal for the layer had it to set up houseling with. Girls set great store old things nowadays. But are you have sold it."

Then they fell to unwrapping the table, for any one could see that it was a table. At last the wrappings were removed. There it stood, resplicitly were removed. There it stood, resplicitly a new table, yet where the layer than Grandhoother. was none other than Grandmother

her I want her to come on Thursday. Mrs. Allen was trembling violently when she wrapped at Lydia's door. She had not had time to think of the embarrassment of the situation until now, What if Lydia would not receive her pleasantly, even though she had sent her table as a peace offering to Belle! She almost wished Lydia might be out.

But Lydia opened the door at once. Why, Maria," she exclaimed when

she saw who her visitor was.
"Oh, Lydia," panted Mrs. Allen,
her chest heaving with emotion, "I I you, for I thought you ought to | was more to blame about that table than you were. And now you've given it to Belle, and I don't know

"Don't say anything, Maria," replied Lydia softly, though her voice trembled. I've thought and thought about the bitter feelings that table caused between us until I couldn't bear the sight of it. Grandmother meant you to have it and I ought not to have kept it as I did. I do hope you Il forgive me."

meant you to have it and I ought hot to have kept it as I did. I do hope you like forgive me."

"I guess I'm the one who ought to ask forgiveness," said Maria brokenly.

"I said some pretty bitter things to you. Besides I was the one who out of this pesky chair," and putage both her hands on the arms of the standard or to have it and I ought hot have kept it as I did. I do hope you like forgiveness, "said Maria brokenly.

"I said some pretty bitter things to you. Besides I was the one who who refused to speak. Can't we let bygones be bygones now? Won't you come with me and see how nice

given in before now if my pride would

rights about that table business. they seldom speak of the long years hat could have possessed Lydia to of estrangement which it caused.

It, and for \$10, too? It isn't as if They have decided to let bygones be

The Royal Declaration.

tribute to the memory of the late the large her thoughts from going back to the days of her childhood when Lydia and herself were great friends. They as to go to Grandmother Jenkins' together, and considered it a great that If they could have tea on grandmother. and hailed as the happiest omen for the future the first acts of his reign, It would be pleasant to linger on both themes, but now there is another duty, an instant and orgent duty e, as it was only large enough for | before us. The Royal Declaration, as it stands to-day, must never be taken The table had seemed a wonderful again. Writing with a grave sense of responsibility for our words, we say here older they asked grandmother agree them the table when she was not, at the outset and the most solemn moment of his reign, offer this deadly insult to the dearest and most sacred beliefs of twelve millions of his subjects without injury to the most vital interests of the Empire. At the accession of Edward VII., the hurried outrage took the world by surprise. The abomination had not been committed for sixty years, and hardly spoken of or thought of in the interval, and we were suddenly told al Maria that she could have the on all hands that the thing was inbut, when the time came it was evitable, and that there was no way if that everything was left to within the Constitution of preventing it. For the moment millions of startled and scattered Catholics throughout the Empire sombrely acquiesced, but it was only for a wever feeling sure that she would acquiesced, but it was only for a it to her, as she knew what moment. In a very little while their angry protests against this public insult to the central foctrine of their faith began to ring round the world. The Commons of Canada spoke for the whole Dominion, when a few weeks later, on the 1st of March, 1901, by 125 votes to 10, they passed the following memorable and momentous resolution: "That such Declaration is most offensive to all Roman Catholics; that the staunch loyalty of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in years they had kept their Canada, comprising about 43 per cent. Allen sighed, "I do wish I had of the entire population of this Dominion, and throughout the British set about that table, possessions, should exempt them from and I was always such good any effensive reference in them their Sovereign; that in the opinion of the House the Declaration referred to in the Act of Settlement should be

The protest of the Catholics of

which petitions were sent to Parlia-

ment praying for the abolition of the Royal Declaration. But it may be

useful to recall that Cardinal Logue,

speaking for the overwhelming major-ity of the Irish people, used these words: "This Declaration is charged with blasphemy and charged with

insult from beginning to end; charged

with blasphemy because it blasphemes

against the most sacred Mystery of our Holy Religion, and speaks against her who is the highest and holiest of God's creatures — the ever Blessed Mother of God Himself; and it is charged with insults handless. charged with insuits branding the most virtuous amongst the subjects of his Majesty as idolatrous and the votaries of superstition." In the same address the Irish Cardinal advised his people to refuse to enlist in the King's forces "as long as that insulting Declaration remains on the Statute Book of England." Is it tolerable, or even the part of a sane man, to ask the loyalty and the allegiance of a Catholic people, and at the same time to publicly insult their religion? Surely that question answers itself. And, happily, on this occasion there seems everywhere discourse. seems everywhere a disposition to try to do something to satisfy Catholic opinion. At the time of the death of Queen Victoria we were met with a hard non possumus—the thing had got to be done, and so there was no use talking. Happily, ever since Lord Braye raised the point in the House of Lords, it has been very generally admitted that the dilemma of which so much was heard nine years ago does not, in fact, exist. At that time, in reply to a question submitted to him by the Catholic Peers, the Lord Chanby the Catholic Peers, the Lord Chan-cellor, Lord Halsbury, explained that only Parliament could modify the Declaration, and that the making of the Declaration was a condition pre-cedent to legislation. The Bill of Rights requires that the Declaration should be made either at the Coronation or "on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament next after his or her coming to the Crown." The Lord Chancellor, and everyone else, assumed that the Parliament which met on the 14th of February, 1901, was the first Parliament of the new reign. There is little doubt that in fact it was

only the first meeting in the new only the first meeting in the new reign of a pre-existing Perliament. Until the Reform Act of 1867, the death of the Sovereign, ipso facto necessitated a new election, but by Section 31 of that Statute it was provided "that the Parliament in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by Crown, shall not be determined or dissolved by such demise." In other words, the present Parliament elected in the reign of Edward VII. continues in spite of the accession of George V. That is to say it remains the old Parliament and is not "the first Parliament next after" the accession of George V. If this interpretation of the law be right, the Royal Declaration need not be made until the time of the Coronation, which may be six months hence, or until the meeting of Parliament after the General Election.

Sovereign they are entitled to arrange accordingly. Such intolerance may seem a little odd on the part of those who think all religion should be based on private judgment, and we may wonder at this wish to deny to the King that liberty of conscience which he would not refuse to the meanest of his subjects, but that is not our con-cern. By all means let Parliament take security for the Protestantism of our Kings-let them be fenced with In other columns we have paid suitable tests. The only thing we ask is that the King shall not be forced at the beginning of his reign to select the most sacred article of the Catholic creed for public insult and denial. The present Prime Minister pointed out in the House of Commons in the debate of the 14th of May a year ago, that the Declaration is absolutely useless and superfluous, considered as a means of securing the Protestant Succession. That is already amply provided for. and in terms, both by the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, Mr. Asquith then went on to avow his own conviction that the time had come "to put an end to this Declara-tion." The late Lord Salisbury once described the Royal Declaration as " a stain on the statute-book "-then why not now take Mr. Asquith's advice and just wipe the thing out? That is the simplest and the best way of dealing with the difficulty and the way that has the sanction of the judgment of the Prime Minister. But if that policy be thought too bold surely it does not pass the wit of man to devise a positive formula for the Protestant The following drafted by Lord Llandaff would certainly secure the Protestantism of the Sovereign, and would be quite unobjectionable from Catholic standpoint: by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify and declare, that I do unfeignedly believe in the doctrines of the Church as by law established in this realm. and I do reject all doctrines opposed to, or inconsistent with, the tenets of that Church." If it were preferred to substitute the words "the Protestant Reformed Faith" for " the Church as by law established," the change might expressed his view more simply be welcome in Nonconformist circles, and would be equally effective for the main purpose of exclt d ng a Catholic. Only let this be unders ood, the Catholics of the Empire will not be content with any proposal merely to truncate the present Declaration by cutting out the last lines. That might soften the grossness of the outrage, but it would leave the heart of the grievance untouched, because the King would still

(Stoddard Dewey, Paris correspondent of New York Evening Post.)

"The French republic has to face another scandal. Efforts are being made to blow it up to another Panama. What it may come to no one yet knows,

Australia took another form, but it came to England from the hands of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth. It is not necessary now to go through the tale of the lands from which restricted "The real meaning of such an affair ought surely to be known before de-livering judgment on it. The scandal consists in the embezzlement of public money by a State receiver. The money came from the sales and settle ment of the property of religious com munities - convents, colleges and schools. Such property reverted to the State by State legislation when Parliament suppressed the religious communities that owned it.

"The case concerns too many interests not to be related exactly. So far, the accounts given have been any thing but exact, from the law which started all this money receiving eight years ago down to the recent arrest of one of the receivers.

"The January number of a New York magazine has informed its readers that the religious communities in France were 'exiled' as a first and necessary move toward the separation munities were not exiled, but dissolved and suppressed, and their suppression formed no part of the Church and

"There could be no exile for their French citizens. members, who were French citizens, like their fathers and mothers and families and friends. They were simply dispersed and forbidden to live together again. And their property, which is now in question, was taken from them by the State on the following legal ground: So far it had been the property of the communities as such, and not the individual members of the communities. Therefore, when by act of Parliament the communities as such ceased to exist the property found itself without an owner. Therefore, like all ownerless property-bona vacantia-it had to revert by law to

"All this was done without reference to any law of separation between Church and State. Such a law was not proposed and carried through until several years later, before the next

general election.

"This property of religious com-munities — convents, colleges and schools—had never been neld in virtue of any union of Church and State. It did not belong to the Church, neither Bishops nor other members of the Church hierarchy owned it or administered it. In each case it was the private property of the particular re-ligious community by whose members it had been accumulated. It was not property received from the Church, nor from State subsidies of the Church, nor from direct aid of the State. Its legal holding had nothing to do with any union of Church and State or with the Concordat between France and the Pope.

"Its ownership was exclusively a matter of the common law governing the holding of property by private associations; and such ownership was perfect until an act of Parliament withdrew from religious associations the protection of the common law, suppressed most of the associations existing and declared their property of every kind-buildings and books. provisions and ornaments, ready money and endowments-to be hence What then do we ask for? We quite admit that the nation is predomforward State property. As such the property was henceforth to be admin-

mantly Protestant, and that if the majority desire to have a Protestant istered, sold and liquidated by receivers appointed by the State.

"At the time the widest possible publicity, inside and outside of Parliament, was given to the estimated amount of all this property which thus escheated to the State by State was to be one thou sand million francs (\$200,000,000), the famous 'Milliard des Congregations,' which served Waldeck-Rousseau so effectively as a party cry in the years before the elections of 1902. The expulsion of the Sisters and Brothers and priests, who accumulated the property and had hitherto been its egal owners, was to turn it into a patrimony of the poor, enough for the old-age pensions which were already promised, but which Parlia-

ment is only now voting. "Once more, this property taken by the French State from private religious associations in 1902 had nothing to do with the latter halfmilliard (\$100,000,000) of Church property so called- church possessions and endowments, bishops' and priests houses and seminaries-which were taken by the State in virtue of another law, that of separation of Church and State, four years later, before the elec-tions of 1906. This latter public Church property—has been turned over to the communes in which it exists for purpose of public ntility, and it is in no wise involved in the present scandal. This concerns exclusively the former private property of te ligious communities (* congregations ') men or women living together in convents or schools precisely as they

do in the United States. The Catholic Deputy Denys Cochin, in the course of a debate in Parliament, gave the extreme statement of the case, tinged with natural bitterness; You have made laws which forbid those who belong to an association to teach. You have thrown them out of doors; you have confiscated their property; and now, while sharing the spoils, some one has been found who put money in his own pocket, and you send him to prison. I ask on what principle you can say to such a thief that he has been taking

other people's property? "The mother superior of the sixteen Ursuline nuns of Nantes when they were expelled from their convent home, which they had built up themselves. She said to the police commissary: 'I can understand your law forbidding us to teach, but I can not understand a law which takes from us the property which we have earned, cent by cent,

by our own labor and economy. another motive for the State suppresbe forced in the face of the world to

Crushed Coffee_ what is it?

By a new process of crushing between steel rollers, instead of grinding, the skin, which remains in the eye of the bean after roasting, is separated from the kernel and removed by air suction, while the kernel is broken into small even grains. These grains when steeped, being free of the skin or

chaff, settle quickly, leaving the liquid clear and bright, and give the true coffee flavor.

Estabrooks' Red Rose crushed Coffee is as easy to make as Red Rose Tea. Directions are in each tin.

It is strictly pure, not a particle of chicory or any other adulterant being used, and is packed

in air-tight tins the same day it A good combination is is roasted so to retain its full flavor, fragrance and strength.



Estabrooks! Coffee for breakfast and Red Rose Tea for other meals.

Estabrooks RED ROSE

ORDER A TIN IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

with the single exception of the Grande Chartreuse, the surpressed as-sociations sold no products of their manual labor. They were teaching communities, from primary schools to colleges. Besides losing their property and the right of living together, the dispersed members of such communi-ties are forbidden to teach or keep schools in any way together. This is the negative object of the law—to prevent school teaching by Catholic communities.

"The noise made over the voting of the law was to persuade thrifty French electors that Catholic religious communities had property enough if taken by the State, to allow Parliament to give old-age pensions. has long been an open secaet that this 'milliard des Congregations' evaporated and left no patrimony of the poor behind. In fact, the legislation for old - age pensions now before Parliament looks for the necessary funds to other more tangible re sources, such as the forced contributions of employers and of the employed who are to receive pe they live to be old enough,

"Yet every legal precaution has been taken by government to secure the utmost returns to the State from the liquidation of the property of the suppressed religious communities All legal claims against such property have been sifted closely and rejected when possible. Nuns have been obliged to furnish legal documents, which regularly did not exist, before they could get back the 'dowey which they brought with them to the convent. Legacies and endowments have been turned over to the State with the rest, unless the families could prove that a legal provision existed for the reversion to themselves of a bequest no longer serving its religious purpose. Associations of laymen which, before the law, had been the owners of schools or colleges from their foundation, have been held by the courts to be 'interested persons' concealing the red owners-that is, the members of the suppressed communities-and the properties have been taken and sold over their heads.

Little Things that Count.

To freshen a room add a little turpentine to the water with which the floor is scrubbed. It will take away that close smell and make the room delightfully fresh.

Laundry tubs should always be made quite clean after they have been used. Wooden tubs are best pre-served by leaving a little cold water served by leaving a little cold water standing in them; zinc tubs may be cleaned with ammonia, and must be thoroughly dried to prevent rust.

If, when making children's dresses, a double piece is placed under the arms and elbows, trouble will be saved

when the dress begins to wear, as the frayed edges can be darned down to the under pieces, thus saying the trouble of patching. Brooms and brushes will last longer

If given an occasional bath. Put four tablespoons of ammonia in two quarts of lukewarm water. Stand the brushes in this for half an hour, bristles down wards. Rinse thoroughly in cold

water, and hang in a cool place to dry.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee, while those who have tried it state that malaria and similar epidemics are avoided by those The New York magazine found who drink a cup of hot coffee before another motive for the State suppres-sion of these religious communities in Burned on hot coals, it is a disinfecthold up the central and most sacred doctrine of the Catholic faith for public denial.

Sion of these rengious communities in doctrine on hot coals, it is a disinfectant for a sickroom. By some of our best physicians, it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.

For all information apply to Plant Line best physicians, it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.

Here are the central and most sacred for a sickroom. By some of our best physicians, it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.

Here are the central and most sacred for a sickroom. By some of our best physicians, it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.

MISSIONS Best quality up-to-date Mission supplies at lowest prices.

> Altar Plate. Vestments, Statues, Stations of the Cross, Brass Goods, Candles. Altar Supplies.

Write for full

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

LUKE BROS., LIMITED, INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES, MONTREAL

A999999999999999999999999999999999999 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.



DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS In effect Clay 7th, 1910. HALIFAI to BOSTON.

Wednesdays Midnight, Hawkesbury to Boston, Tuesdays o p. m. From Boston Saturdays at noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Railway agonis.

Managet.

THE CASKET,

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 sublility into the character of even good people; and there is what is called the time spirit, which means the dominant say of tainking and of acting whice prevails in the age in which we live and these are powerful temptations full of danger and in pernetual action upon us—Caedisal Manning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE CATHOLIC PAPER.

IV.

fraudulent news reports from Catholic countries, which are constantly being examined and corrected by the Catholic press. Were it not for the work of the Catholic press in this matter, Catholics in this country would, long ere now, have been forced to adopt or at least to acquiesce in the view that, wherever the Catholic people are in a large majority they and their country are sunk in moral and political degradation, and are a scandal and an eyesore to the people of more favored Protestant lands.

worked assiduously for generations or longer, and they and their successors the attacks on the Church are not always made in this indirect manner. Some years ago there was an extensive circulation in this country of a class of vile books, purporting to be the revelations of ex-priests and ex-nuns, which did a great deal of harm by impressing the credulity of ignorant members of the Protestant denominations. There hundreds of cases, actually influenced paper provides that material. the conduct of Protestants towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. Since Catholic papers have grown in strength and increased in numbers, their unsparing denunciation of such vile and unscrupulous work, and their exposures of frauds and the makers of frauds, have led to a great falling-off in the circulation of this kind of literature. It is in human nature to respect those who can take their own part, and to think a while before attacking people who are known to be able to hit back and to bit hard. But we wish our readers to bear in mind that books of the kind referred to still circulate. To our own knowledge, they are still doing their vile work, to a certain extent, in this very Province. And Catholic papers must be ready to rip them up many a time yet, before we shall be done with them forever. Father Roche, in his excellent pamphlet, tells us that a speaker at the missionary Congress in Washington said that one such vile book, scattered "had done an immense amount of harm, and had helped to keep alive prejudices which would otherwise have died out long ago." In that case, sectarian preachers had been instrumental in pushing the sale of the book. Catholic priests have always done their duty nobly in exposing and refuting in such cases. But the spoken word is carried imperfectly in the memory, and often entirely forgotten. A Catholic who is suddenly confronted with some misrepresentation or misunderstanding re pecting the Courch, is in a poor position to answer if he has to search his memory for what he

heard his parish priest say about it,

jects, and you will get a glimpse of

most, Protestants think that Cath-

an order, do murder; admit, perhaps,

tomed to the prevalent misunderhis parishioners.

the extent that if a priest has a thouand the bishop says-" Give that to me," he must hand it over. And when they come to the Pope, they are lost We referred in our last article to the altogether. They have some chance of reasoning correctly on the relations that come every day under their observation; but when they turn their minds to the relations between a Pope and his bishops, there is nothing whatever that they cannot and will not believe. Of course, there are many exceptions, but we are speaking of the ordinary, average, Protestant citizen. Men who have had a look into the minds of their Protestant friends will know that we are not exaggerating.

Now most of these misconceptions made their original appearance in To establish such a belief, a host of print. In print, - in Catholic newsjournalists and correspondents have paper print,-many of them have been cleared away, so that some of the worst of those once held, hardly exist are still at it. And, unfortunately, at all to-day, or flourish only in the most stupid and narrow minds. This is a duty that has been well fulfilled by the Catholic press : But, the grave misunderstandings that still exist must still be grappled with. They did not come in a day, nor in a generation. They will last a long time yet; but Catholic laymen must be provided constantly with the material for comis no doubt that such books have, in batting them. And the Catholic public, free communal school.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Society for the Prevention of the poor dumb brutes. There was a time when some men, even in this enlightquestion, that ownership of a horse minister. implied a corresponding right to abuse the animal at will. The Society has done much, if in no other way than in drawing the attention of the public to the fact that the law of the land punishes cruelty to and neglect of animals. There is much, however, yet to be desired. We have seen instances which would not be tolerated in cities and towns. The Society should have more officers in rural districts. County Councils might be empowered to appoint officials in each section, and give due notice of appointment. The aniward, and the knowledge that he is likely to be reported and punished would, doubtless, have a salutary

Let knowledge grow from more to the notion that might was right, and the railways were not running who had their way among neighbors by dint of bullying and threatening. The man who to-day uses threats or utters vile or abusive language, does so with the knowledge that he thereby ren ders himself liable to be haled before the courts and summarily dealt with.

perhaps a year before. The virtue Since the death of King Edward VII and power of the printed word is that the daily press has apparently had it can be kept intact and preserved for some difficulty in accommodating the the time when the need of it shall poetic element of our population. The arise. Speaking of misunderstandings, eye of the professional and the amaour readers would be surprised if it teur have been rolling in a common were suddenly revealed to them how frenzy; the result, on the whole, going many of their Protestant neighbors to show how much easier it is to write are unfriendly and unsympathetic poetry than it is to write it well. The with them, even when not hostile in Laureate himself, as was expected, their attitude, because of some mis- swept the chords of his tame but awunderstanding, something that has ful lyre and the judicious smiled or line made a brilliant border to the been told them, or read by them, grieved-not, of course, with the prewhich they firmly believe and which but for him. The muse was less unthink, to defy belief. We have, from rise to the occasion. The truth is, streamers of the somble hue, not to is yet so absurd as almost, one would kind to Kipling but he, too, failed to all, conversations with Protestant friends. Kipling is more at home in the Bargot a glimpse of some of these mis-conceptions. Not to go into particulars, in an article which is being The theme was too lofty for forced written to-day for another purpose, inspiration. Doggerel and dialect we may instance the Catholic duty through long habit, come trippingly and practice of obedience to lawful to the pen of this tuneful imperialist. authority in the Church. Get into The classical finish of Tennyson was friendly conversation with an honest achieved by years of silent toil and minded Protestant on religious sub- constant devotion to the masters, continually passing in the roadway, Kipling is uneasy in their presence. some strange ideas he has tucked He has been heedless of the cautionaway in his head with respect to this "Facilis descensus" Averni" - and duty of obedience. Many, perhaps loved not wisely but too well the easy paths of poesy. In this, perhaps, is olics are obliged to do anything what- as good an illustration as he himself soever that their parish priest orders has given as of "The Light that them to do. On being pressed, they Failed" and a not altogether indifferwill admit that we would not, on such ent reason for the failure.

a few other striking exceptions, and "Ralph Connor's" petty fame was

ESTABLISHED, 185% the authority of the priest is of the ian home life in Canada, and we do gated in the carriage way; troops of most extensive far-reaching and armost extensive, far-reaching and ar- not wish to quarrel with his idealizabitrary character, in all sorts and tions, But like all narrow-minded their ideas of the the power of a sion that Catholics are wofully ignorbishop over his priests. When we ant and their beliefs and practises first met the Protestant view on this, reprobate. Catholic characters are we confess we were astonished, painted as ignorant or stupid, or both, perhaps because it was new to us at if not positively vicious. No intellithe time. We had long been accus- gent person can read Ralph Connor's novels where he touches on anything standing with respect to a priest and Catholic without feeling that this pretentious author has long fed himself This misunderstanding makes the fat on the misrepresentations of the priest a greater slave to his bishop Kingsley school of Protestant writers. than the other one makes the parish- Why he has not attempted to gain ioner to his priest. It actually goes to some knowledge of Catholic doctrine at first hand it is difficult to say. sand dollars of his own private money. Perhaps from the point of view of dollars and cents it wouldn't pay,

> In an article in The Homiletic Review, Georges Dieny, a French Protestant minister, throws strong light on the diabolic intensity of atheistic hate of religion in France. So strongly is atheism organized that its adherents now bind themselves to prevent religious rites wherever possible and particularly at marriages and funerals. All communication with the priest is prevented as far as possible. The writer then goes on to point out the effect of such restrictions: "Children are not baptized and do not enter any Sunday school. Women no longer attend religious ervices, prevented by their husbands, who have quitted the practise of worship. Marriages and buriats are observed with civil rites only. Children are trained to hate God and those who speak for Him. It must be added that French Freemasonry is absolutely irreligious and is both a powerful aid to infidelity and also a great factor in its organization. The school becomes a potent factor in propagating free thought. I speak more particularly of the primary

'Infidelity in France is, if I may so speak the religion of the State. The Government is frankly and officially atheistic to such a degree that in the kills and trews-whose officers in their Chamber of Deputies a minister dared Cruelty to Animals has done and is to say . . . that the lights of doing excellent work in restraining the Heaven which had given to men cruelty of owners of animals towards lying hopes were henceforth and forever extinguished.

Let it be remembered that this is ened country, believed, beyond cavil or | the testimony of a Prench Protestant

Our London Letter

London is most beautiful in what, to a Londoner, is her most unusual aspect — the hours of the dawn. Even on such an unique day, the West End streets through which I passed last to be desired. We have seen instances Friday morning, at 4.30 a. m., on my of wanton cruelty in country districts way to Hyde Park, were deserted and choed to the sound of one's lonely footfall. The air was fresh and smoke less, the square gardens were bursting into bloom lilac and may, and labornum, mingling with the tender green of the young leaves, and the birds were carolling with a note of exultamal-beater, like the wife-beater, is a glorious sunsmine which robed as in a lden mantle this glowing June morn that had strayed, like some adventurous maiden, into the realm of Spring. But there was human life to add to the myriad activities abroad, directly we emerged on Oxford Street, by the marble arch, for although the gates of more. There was also a time when blustering braves were imbued with arrived in carriages and taxicabs—for making its way like an inundation over the green slopes and golden sanded pathways of London's pleasaunce, where the white tents of an encampment in the background already told of unusual doings. The hour was, however, yet early enough breeze, the sunshine, the various interesting and exciting events which fol-lowed, made the six hours which intervened before the passing of the funeral cortege, take unto themselves

It must not be supposed that because nature decked herself right royally, the sense of gloom had entirely vanished from the metropolis, the vast crowds which lined the sidewalks were like great black barriers marking the royal toad of mourning. The houses in Park Lane, opposite my position, displayed purple and white draperies upon their balconies, and later, when the scarlet coats of the infantry of the mourning crowds, the reversed arms, bowed heads of the men, crepe bands on the officers' tunics, and, most of say the sudden hush of a noisy moving comparison with fellow journalists, stationed at other vantage points. gives always the same results. By six a, m, the crowd behind us

was ten deep and momentarily in-creasing. Up to that hour carriages and motors bearing people to seats on some tired souls had seated themselves upon the ground, and men and boys were essaying to climb the tell trees which bordered the path, and whose trunks had been twined with barbed wire, by a motherly authority. Soon, however, the roadway was cleared of vehicles, save for the occasional carriage of some M.P. or Ambassador on his way to Windsor for the final procession. Then more than one General, with his brilliant staff of aide - de - camps, passed at a canter; mounted police began to drive before then hug close the general notion that gained by a portraiture of Presbyter- them the crowds who had congre

by to take up their respective places; kinds of affairs, religious or other-wise. Nor are they more accurate in within, and six hundred thousand who still clamoured for admission. Men in Park Lane stormed the high palings and alighted on the soft green turf unhurt, while enterprising boys who had brought ropes, were soon swarming up, the armoured trees, and swinging from the branches. Already the Ambulance Corps was busy at work, carrying out many men and women, and not a few soldiers, to their stations on the grass in the open The passing of a team of glossy black artillery horses, without a burden, re-minded the people of the solmnity they had come forth to witness. Soon after, the Princess Royal drove through on her way to Buckingham Palace, and a few moments later a long stream of Ambassadors in full Court dress, their breasts glittering with orders, representative of every European and Eastern nationality. passed in the opposite direction, to be quickly followed by a motor bearing Mr. Winston Churchill.

By this time the chatter and gossip, the whispered good deeds of the dead King, the murmured enquiries regarding the living, had died away, and a stillness intervened, ruffled by the light breeze which the sun - scorched people greeted with acclamations. Everyone was listenwhich should tell that King Edward VII had started on his last journey, through his capital. After a deep and solemn pause it came, that heavy thud in the atmosphere which hearlded the mourning roll of the drums and the poignant music of Beethoven's Funeral March. Then the heavy tread of armed men became audible, and in a moment the vanguard of that wonderful procession was before us. Headed by an officer in vivid scarlet, tramped a posse of cauets in knakl, every troop that came carrying arms reversed, the barrel of the rifle thrust through the right elbow and held from behind by the left arm across the back. The flush of tints deepened into richer colour with each passing moment. The Colonial Corps coked very fit and smart in their close-fitting uniforms and coque prumed hats, the blue grey of the Univ of London rifles, the black and yellow of hussars, green of the Rifle Brigade tawn of the London Scottish, merging into the scarlet of regiments of the Line, and the Tartans of the Seaforth, the Gordons and the Camer ns-the high black shako reminded one forcibly of many a great British batcle hardly won. The massed bands of the Guards, in their magnificent State uniforms, in Which gold embrodiery simost hides crimson velvet, broke the line of foot regiments, and soon

after these came the Artillery with their guns, in three sections. Horse, Field, and Garrison. Then more representative batalions of the London Letter various British regiments, each company with their colours draped in black. The men of the Navy followed, strong in the figures in their close ting blue serge, who were to take the place of the powerful horses when the cortege arrived at Windsor After them a great mass of scarietthe Head Quarters Staff of the Army, and here the admirable discipline and good feeling which characterised that cosmopolitan crowd was strongly shown, for a wave of excitement which was instantly suppressed ere it reached a cheer, swept through the multitude, as the magnificent presence of Lord Kitchener was observed next to the small bent figure of Lord Roberts, while Sir Everyn Wood,— a good Cathone by the way-rous right. After these came one of the most dazzing cavalcades in the whole procession,-and with a line Admirals intervening between them and the Generals, the brightness and beauty of their unusual uniforms shone forth all the more by contrast against the plain dark blue of the Navy Chiefs. For these were the deputations of foreign officers from regiments in which King Edward had held honorary rank. There were the snowy uniforms and silver helmets of the Austrian cavalry, the lovely azure of the famous Prussian regiment of Unlans, the deep crimson and hanging jackets of Prussian hussars and a host of other graceful garbs and tossing plumes too numerous to mention, too much like a hving rainbow to bear disintegration from the whole. After these distinguished visitors, came another gathering of British scariet, this time the aide-de-camps of the late King, many of them officers advanced in years, who bore upon their faces, as well as heir sleeves, the mark of the loss they had sustained. There were many Catholic figures in that great display of national pride and national grief, but none was more magnificent than he who is usually well pleased to escape observation in the shabblest of attire, the Premier Peer and Earl Mar-shall of England, the Duke of Norfolk. Riding a stately dark bay, and with the Garter, instituted by an English King in honour of the Mother of God, across his breast, his long black beard flowing almost to his waist, and a cocked hat with white tossing plume upon his head, the man who had superintended every detail of this mighty and historic pageant, who had seen everything done well, everyone treated with courtesy, and nothing forgotten, and who had earned his Sovereign's thanks, looked every inch the great noble that he is. About him moved the spleudid retinue of the Herald's College, Garter King-st-Arms, Rouge Croix, Rouge Dragon, pursuivants and heralds in their quaint and picturesque raiment, and behind him followed the three gold Sticks in Waiting, Lord Rosebery taking the place of the Captain of the King's Company of Scottish Archers, Then followed the mediaeval figures of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the denly presented arms to the Royal Standard twined with the emblem of

grief, which was borne immediately before the gun carriage, whereon lay

flag which concealed the dead King,

(Continued on page 3)

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

CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE Royal Bank of Canada

thirty years in Antigonish.

Branches in Canada trom the Atlantic to

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

\$71,000,000.

the Pacific.

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

DEFEAT

SCAN ALL DE VICE DE LA COMPANION DE LA COMPANI

In taking no exception to the

UBULAR

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

They, however, try to console themselves in so much as they produced a 41 per cent cream. The conditions of the contest were as follows: Each machine was to reparate 13: lot, of milk at a temperature of 3: degrees fairconait. The bowls were to be dished out with the skim milk and the skimming device to be washed with same. The cream to test as near 3: but cant as possible. It doesn't require a highly loteligent nerson to see is this another defeat, in so much as the Lavat was away of the required quality of cream. So doubt the contestant agreed upon a 33 per cent cream, as this is the quality of cream usually sampled to resumed as the fair they agreed upon a 35 or all per cent cream, the TUBULAR man would simply adjust the cream series to produce cream of the proper contests in which the Tubular proves its superfority over its opponents. Fortunities for the backet how it retarnity (The Lavai being one) those enterts are not of frequent occurs and. Knowing what the result will be, our opponents very wisely avoid them. Any nerson who would prefer to senarate, with and required it pleases of time are leased of only 8 stapic pieces, alo or superments be really found of wasting time. Buy the closest skimmer; the simplest constructed, the self-ulling machine, TUBULAR.

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

THOMAS Antigonish

Britico tre che course ve a ve sattir

h 1910

ING

ion to retire next spring. the Ontario government has decided mploy prisoners in the building of de in the northern part of the

he Anthony Lumber mills at South dand, N. S., were destroyed by on Sunday and property valued at 000 wis burned with insurance half that amount.

The famous robbery case of the no express office, which took place rear, was before the Supreme er on Tuesday. A true bill was and against the Burgess brothers.

ways increase of 8 per cent. was nted recently by the New York, w Haven and Hartford Railroad to employees in the mechanical and traction shops of the Company.

the Dutch element in Botha's South can Cabinet is pretty strong. The ience, justice, railways, spublic of the Boer politicians.

Hector McKenzie of Washabuck, toria Co., C. B., was electrocuted hominion No. 3 colliery on Tues-He came in contact with one of high tension electric wires in contion with the hanlage system.

Mr. T. H. Riley, Liberal member for been in the Alberta legislature, resigned as a protest against the ston government. He objects to manner in which the lieutenantemor and the Premier, while chief stice, manipulated things.

Han, Charles Rolls, in a Wright bikig the round trip between Dover

The estimated assessment of realty bligher than ever before.

The British Columbia government as created a great provincial park on accouver Island, comprising 278 are miles, extending from Crown untain south and including all but extreme northerly section of ittles Lake and surrounding

Miss Mary F. Cavanaugh, daughter Morris Cavanaugh. Hallfax, while her way down stairs with a lighted ep in her hand on Saturday, was on with a fainting spell and fell, to her clothing. She was so badly arned before help reached her that

conto on Tuesday. Professor Smith as at one time a member of the ing staff of Oxford College, Eng-He was a man of great learning d wielded a facile pen, contributing the press of Uanada and the old all scholarly articles enquestions of

The gross traffic receip's of the stand Trunk and Canadian Pacific ilways for May show a total incase combined of \$2,374,029. This is litional evidence of the commercial nd industrial expansion now in prog-88.215,000, increase \$1,882.000; nd Trunk 83.731,820, increase

Logan's Tannery, at Lyon's Brook, aton, was wholly destroyed by fire last Friday night. The flames read to two fine residential buildt nearby of employees and com-nely consumed them also, with their stents. The loss of the tannery is erious one to Pictou County, as it as been for a long time an important adustry. The direct financial loss is old to be fully \$250,000, with \$50,000

CA-SHAMERAN SHAME SHAME

by the outcome of a drunken row, bavis, a young Englishman, died dighland View Hospital, Amberst, inches n a gaping wound two inches le and two inches long his breast immediately above heart, and his assailant, reg Hanson, a Norwegian is in herst jail. Hanson and Davis had close friends for some time but distely quarrelled and considerable ffuesa existed between them. th men work at the works.

Robert Finlay, in opening the Hagge, showed the matter for artion turns upon seven questions. rning the interpretation of the y of 1818, he argued that Britain regulate these fisheries without poperation of the United States. furbid the employment of non-ican citizens on the fisheries, I collect customs and duties on is freely define what territorial is formed a bay, forbid fishing in foundland Bay, and deprive fishvessels of commercial privileges.

ave a long historcial review of question, showing the United es Itself, contrary to its present de, had considered as bays terriwaters the entrance to which more than six nautical miles in He then quoted diplomatic ate rebutting the assertion prior to the conclusion of the treaty Britain had already limitjurisdiction to the three mile

aly has suffered once more from There was many a sympathetic glance

quake was felt over the whole of Roosevelt and M. Pichon passed alvolcano. At least fifty people lost their lives, and it is believed hundreds communication with the affected district was broken. Meagre reports received indicated that the greatest damage was done at Califri in the Province of Avellino. Calitri is said to be half destroyed and twenty people have been killed. Other deaths. occurred at Valata, nearby, and it is feared that fatalities will be reported from other villages which for a time are cut off from communication. The shock occurred at 3.07 o'clock in the morning while the people were still in their beds. Many houses at Calitri tumbled, burying the occupants in the ruins. Those who escaped death or serious injury fled terror stricken from their homes and into the country, Not waiting to don street clothes and as a result may subsequently suffered from exposure. The vineyards, crops and cattle of Sard-inia were destroyed by the cyclone,

Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4.) crowned yet with the jewelled crown of the realm, the sceptre and orb still within touch of the nerveless hands.

It was the sight of the two humble but intimate and faithful mourners who walked closely behind, that brought the people back from their awe to a realisation of the personal loss, and brought forth such a burst of pent up motion as has seldom been witnessed amongst a Loudon crowd before. Everyone who had thought of the great ceremony, expected to see ane, crossed the English Channel beautiful, bright bay, led behind the bier, his greatest bay, led behind the bier, his graceful neck arched, and his Calais in ninety minutes, master dangled aimlessly at his girths.

But the Highland Gillie who walked just behind, puzzled all but those in the very forefront of the crowd. the Scottish servant led a small and sommon place dog, whose soft, fluffy heat year. A reduction in the tax a of something like ten millions is with fawn, and whose melancholy eyes were fixed with an expression of higher than ever before, he trotted slowly along, the humblest, but not the least sincere, or the least appreciated member of that mighty gathering, brought together from the world. It was Caesar, civilized King Edward's favourite dog, a rough - naired fox terrier, who has whined in vain at his master's room, and wandered disconsolate for days about the palace, and the little dog brought tears to many

But tears must be brushed aside if we wish to see the greatest cavalcade of reigning monarchs who have ever graced a public procession before in history. As one noted the tall quiet men in black broad cloth and all banded hats who walked along on Goldwig Smith died at his home in either side the cavalcade of Monarchs, and knew them for the guardians of these Kings, the thought of what one desperate Anarchist might do at this moment swept through the mind like the spasm of a night-mare, but, thank God, it did not happen! First rode the King of England, his slight figure and grave face, with something of the Navy about the cut of his beard, making a really noble spectacle on his high charger. On either side rode the German Emperor and the Doke of Commanding as ever, though older and stouter than when he visited England a summer or two back; the latter, as soldierly and aristocratic in bearing ac his father, the Prince Consort. Three fine horsemen fol-By an order - in - council the entire lowed, in the Kings of Greece, Spain, the Intercolonial boundary chiwest to a short distance north of 5th parallel of latitude is now erved from settlement or occupations and mill be administered with a set length of the Belgans. is to the proper utilization and re-aduction of the press and protection. the water supply of the prairie torinces and other related objects.

who has a fine the formal description with the oldest and youngest monarches in the cortege—King Manuel of Portugal, and the King of Denmark. The rest of the glittering array consisted of Princes of the Blood Royal, amongst whom the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne, who was recognisable by his tossing green plume, and Prince Danilo of Montenegro, remarkable alike for his eastern beauty of dress and his comeliness of petson, were the most remarked. After the Kings, amongst whom I should also have mentioned the powerful figure and remarkable face of the man who wrested his Kingdom from the Turk, Ferdinard of Bulgaria,—and the Heirs Apparent and his comeliness of person, were the had passed, there was a visible stir amongst the people who pressed forward with renewed interest and whispers of "Where is she," as if each and all wished to be the first to tender

by loving glance and respectful gesture their sympathy to the gracious and lovely woman who has been their Queen for so many years. With the courage of unselfishness, which is such a mark of true womanliness, Queen Alexandra, though her lips were drooping and her face was very pale, leaned from the gilded coach and bowed repeatedly to the silent multitudes through which she passed. Beside her sat her widowed sister, and opposite to her were her two eldest daughters. In the following carriage sat two Queens-Queen Mary with graceful courtesy seemed to imply by her passive air and heavy vell that her hom was not yet, that the diadem of the people's Queen still rested on the brow of the widow, and that the day was peculiarly hers. Queen Maud was deeply grief-stricken by the loss of her father, and the little Princess Mary looked pathetically young behind the royal weeds she wore, while the young Dake of Cornwall, suddenly transferred from the simplicity of a midshipman's life to descension the midst of a great gathering of the We wou people over whom he will one day remind him that we maintain our rule, looked almost embarrassed, as he leaned far back in the coach, with his arm through the window strap.

acuther. Italy, but was particularly destructive for a radius of fitty miles around Mount Vulture, an extinct radius, and Irish Constabution of the contrast o lary to occupy themselves with is at least an awkward argument, the camp behind them, or with Does he forget that the train runs on were injured by the falling houses. rest and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the inviting lits own track, and is not answer to read and refreshment on the read and refreshment of the read and refreshment of the rest and refreshment of the crated to the memory of the King who highways. He might also recall the had gone. As the hour of the last sad fact that, in much the greater part of farewell in the Royal Chapel at Windsor approached, a deep quiet settled over the City, and over the whole country, and for a quarter of an hour all labour ceased. What had been a all labour ceased. perfect day, was crowned by a glorious night, but there was no revelry in the darkened streets. In the earlier hours, people wandered round, culling leaves from the laurel wreaths as souvenirs, and thousands flocked to the churches, from all of which immense crowds were turned away? The scene at West-minster Cathedrai was most impressive. The Mass which the Archbishop had first ordered throughout the Archdiocese for the royal family and the needs of the sorrowing Empire, had been abandoned, and a universal benediction substituted for it, in view of the large numbers who would be unable to come to the morning service. The Miserere was recited in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, and the congregation joined most fervently in the singing of such beautiful and appropriats hymns as "The Pilgrims of the Night," the De profundis following, without

the usual final petitions. As we emerged in the evening twilight, the moon was sailing high in a cloud-flecked sky, and the quiet city and the illumined heavens seemed to blend into one exquisite picture which spoke of peace. It was a remarkable tribute, those silent streets with no sign of roystering, or light-hearted multitude, such as usually packs them after a public holiday. As we gazed in silent awe at the majesty of the heavens, and the humility of earth in her closed flowers, dim foliage and tall still trees, and as we thought of that gathering of her great ones which had that day assembled about a royal grave, it seemed as if in that moment the Lily of Peace had begun to blossom from the dead hand of the Peacemaker, a frail white sceptre to sway the fortunes of an Empire and a CATHOLICUS.

Automobiles.

To the Editor of the Casket;

SIR, - Your correspondent signed "Auto" in last week's issue has laid down a few principles that the lown and County of Antigonish would do well to ponder. I would not go quite so far as he in allowing the people to come to town twice a week. I should think that once a week is often enough. Once a week might, in rare instances, work slight hardship, but then there is always recourse to Eaton's. Here is another chance of reaching town, viz., "no automobile is likely to run on muddy roads and on wet days." Such conditions are not suitable for motoring: but what more delightful past time than to drive 1 or 20 miles on muddy roads on a wet day - an excellent chance for the farmer to combine business with pleasure. Has it ever occurred to these anti-motor agitators that the business men of town are over-shadowed with business and need a rest? If the rule of coming to town (preferably once a week), were followed, every business man would be delighted, and no doubt would buy an automobile to get a much-needed relaxation from the hum and stress

I agree with "Auto" that the cost of calling a meeting of the County Council to limit motoring makes such meeting prohibitive. There is a principle of assumption and absurdity underlying the idea of such a meet ing against which every unselfish person must protest. Besides, the solution of the question requires a little "horse sense" and the Council is not accustomed to deal with insane

One of the objections urged against the automobile is that once in a dog's age it frightens horse - the early training of which had been neglected : that a few mags-very few 'tis true, ent some capers on meeting this transportation" vehicle. What of that! This is a progressive age, and it will do those sleepy animals good to rouse them to action. Even if those lazy ferlows should run away and smash everything it would pay in the long run, when one considers that the fright would make them so much more active and sprightly in the future. There is nothing in the other objection that a woman, boy, or old man is ever in danger, for the very good reason that they have the option of walking, or it is their own fault if they do not take the precaution of being attended by their groom (every automobile has a chauffeur and why not the farmer a groom). Yes, "the automobile is here to stay," and every fair-minded citizen will hail the day when this intolerable horse and carriage nuisance will be wiped off the face of the County of Antigonish, and believe me. yours, etc. Progress.

MR. EDITOR, - The "Comet" has come and gone, and the excitement, which it caused has given place to a sensation suddenly sprung upon us, by a letter in our last issue, signed "Auto." He informs us that the Municipal Council has been petitioned to convene at a special meeting to regulate or restrict the running of those horse-scarers upon our public highways.

He, therefore, hastens to inform the ountry people and "timid persons" particularly, that they may go to town on two days of the week, and takes particular pains to mention the days and state the hours. Thanks exceeding for this considerate con-

We would take leave, however, to highways by statute labor and otherwise and frequently by voluntary labor in emergencies, for the ordinary There was many a sympathetic glance uses and essential purposes of the towards the last carriage, in which a part of the nation, has sat Lord Knowles, whose life has for so many years been identified with the place on Tuesday. The earth that of his Royal Master, but Mr. Introduction on the differences, for the ordinary lasts and essential purposes of the country, and indirectly, of the town, and not at all for almost the exclusive use of "joy-riders" on automobiles, from Antigonish or any other town.

our County, trains do not run on their own or any other tracks. If they did, we should have one convenient avenue of escape from this new and useless innovation. We have no such convenience, however, and are therefore forced to depend on our own conveyances, and upon the stage coach," which " Auto," ing for the "upper ten," does not hesi-

Would "Auto" kin kindly consider the fact that we are often led by urgent business to many other places, besides town. The fact is, many of us learn to live without going to town, so frequently, perhaps we can improve on this and manage to live without going at all. We are having well stocked grocery stores multiplying in our country districts, and if we need selections in the dry goods line, we can be supplied at short notice, by good and cheaper business houses in the Upper Provinces.

More than the thin edge of this trading system, is now firmly entered in various districts of the County. A word to the wise should be sufficient. You can easily help us to keep out of town, and to many of us perhaps this

might not be an unmixed evil. "Auto" intimates that owners of automobiles run them under licenses from the government. Well now! We have been, for some time, looking for something better from the government. We have been hoping for improved roads—even a railway. Is this what we get? Licenses to those who have the stuff, to run machines on such roads as we have to the iminent danger of our lives and property? A very poor alternative truly.

In conclusion, let me frankly state that we protest, as municipal ratepayers, against the holding of a special meeting of the Council, at our expense. The question is more in the interests of the town itself, than in ours. If that corporation cannot regulate the conduct of its own citizens, so as to prevent their doing injury to its business interests, so much the worse for it. If it be necessary to protect such business that, such a meeting be held to take action for that special object, than let the business men, primarily interested, pay the piper. Let them be assured in advance that it would be much better for the town, as a whole, to unite in saying that "the auto has come to stay"

A COUNTRY FARMER.

Oil cake or calf meal, linseed meal, for horses and cattle; rock salt, harness oil, cheese rennet, mica axle grease, 100 mile waggon oil, etc., are a few of the specialties at Bonner's.

Obituary.

Roderick McLellan (Big), one of the most espected men in inverness County, and one of he first business men of Broad Cove Marsh now Dunvegan, died at the residence of his business. Archibald Calaboura Marsh now Dunvegan, died at the residence of haugher, are. Archibaid Chisholm at Ma aree Forks, on May 7th, 1910. He was born February 11th, 1827, and was, therefore, is Sith year of age. He was the oldest ansat survivor of seven able-bodied and intelligent brothers, the youngest of whom was the Life Malcollan. F. for Inverness. Throwince of Nora Scotia produced but few faulies more noted for brain and brawn than the furth seven sons of lain a acknarigh of Kindli. The decessed was married to Catherin of arlane, of S. W. Margaree, who produceased in by nice years, and by whom he had: ane, of S W Margaree, who he is by nice years, and by whom he is grown and four daughters. To one are dead; the living ones are Jo one are dead; the living ones are Jo one are dead; the living ones are Jo one are taken and it is a constant. One of the day of the d Colorado; Angus J. of Mattisan, Colorado; and Simon on the homestead. The daughters are Mrs. John Mel ougall, Bridgeport, C. B; ars. Angus Granam of Guace Bay Mrs. Archibald Chishoim of Margaree Forks, and Miss annie Beil, of Colorado Springs. About the year 1849 the deceased commenced a mercantic business at H. C. Marsh (Dun vegan) which he continued successfully till 1802, when he bought a farm and moved with his family to Rear Chimney Corner. He was industrious and honest, and always a good, practical christian. On the day of his funeral a High Mass of Requim was celebrated by his nephew, Rev. J. J. McLellan, F. F., of Thorburn, who also preached a neat, appropriate sermon, Mrs. Jilt. McDougait presiding at the organ. The deceased was not, like his Jounger orothers, specially educated, but was, through all his life, what was better still—one of na ure's gentlemen. A nother of the fast dissolving type of our excellent pioneer settlers has nassed into the sacred trensury of memory. May his soul rest in peace!

DIED

At Pleasant Valley, May 25, after a lingering lliness, consoled by the last rites of the Caurch, Sanatr, daughter of Hugh McDougall, aged 24

SARAH, daughter of Hugh McDougall, aged 21 years.

At Lakevale, on the 7th inst., at the age of 8) years, Elizabeth Anne, beloved wife of Andrew McGillivray (Teachet), passed peacefully away. A woman of superior parts, a devoted wife, a kind mother, she epjoyed the good will of neighbors and acquaintance, and leaves a husbaid, two sons and two daughters and 31 grandchildren to mourn her death. The was consoled by the last rites of the 'Church, May her soul rest in peace!

At Lower Washabuck, on Thursday, June the 2nd, fortified by the sacraments of Holy Church. McDhael McNell (wichell Edin), in the 85th year of his age. He had been alling for a long time, but the end was not expected so soon. Br. McNeil was well and widely known and respected. The stranger and acquaintance were always received with theory and nospitably at his home. His wife, four sons and three daughters survive him, to hold in loving remembrance a dutiful husband and a kind indulgent parent. Burial was at lona cometery, after a High Mass. Fols shlorrudh gu'n robb aig anam.

At Dunvegan, Invernew Co., on the 27th ult, Mas Kathering Beardy, reliet of the late

gu'n robh aig anam:

At Dunvegan, Invorneus Co., on the 27th ult.

Mas Katherine Beaton, relict of the late
Alexander Beaton, and eldest daughter of
the late Duncan Earlin of sight Point aged
about 71 years Being in poor health for the
la t several months, she realized her end was
approaching, and prepared to meet it by the
consolations of the last secraments. By the
consolations of the last secraments as a
kind and genite disposition, and the large concourse at her funeral services attested the esteem
in which she was held. Mass was ecclorated
by the Rev. A. MacPherson, P. P. May ner
soul read in peace!

At Molgrave, on the 3rd inst., after a few

soul rest in peace!

At Molgrave, on the 3rd inst, after a few months' liness, ALPHONSUS A McKEOGGH, I the early age of sweaty years. Decessed being of unusual talent and rare virtue it became the antiversal opinion that his future would be a most brilliant one. But our ways are not the ways of God. He saw that his work in this world was done. A dutiful son, an affectionate brotner, and being hand esteemed by his many acquaint tropes, his death is a sad affliction to his sorrowing parents, two brothers and three elaters, two of whom are bistor Ethelbergs of faithurst, N. S. a. solate in their occave ones, however, remains to dis model Christian lite, an edifying submission to wod's Holy win, and a truly happy death. After a Requiem filgh Mass, sang by thes Father Meintosh, P. P. the obseques took place in Mulgrave cometery. May his soul rest in peace!

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-tipned wide eyelets, military heel, \$4, \$4.50, \$5.00

Ask to be shown our

Leader for Men and Women.

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

Amherst Boots for Workingmen.

We carry 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

READ OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President

Paid-up Capital, \$10.000,000 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Reserve Fund, - 6.000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

COUNTRY BUSINESS Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. Sales notes will be cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL Accounts may be opened by mail and monies deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

W. H. HARRISON.

EXPERT WATCH | WALL PAPER 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 ervice. If outside of Town, mail your watch to us.

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician

Farmers Take Right Stand

Canadian farmers rightly insist that a cream separator which contains neither disks nor other contraptions, and yet produces twice the skimming force of common, complicated machines, must be most modern. They believe such a separator has made complicated machines out of date. This is common sense and explains why Canadian farmers are buying simple

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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 decorator—one who studies effects. Wall mover of right thois and colors and properly harmonized with whatever the room contains, will give an artistic effect, no mater how little the paper costs. There's variety here at any price from 50. to \$2; a single roll of 8 yards with bordering to match at ame 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

NOTICE.

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 This.le, 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.

One carload just received. Best workmanship, mat: rial and design.

Our prices are the lowest and we give good terms.

BONNER'S

Do not buy till you call

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 Auxiliarles' 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

mest all new Good Driving Horses, buble or Single Rigs can be supplied

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

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

manner of the second



RANDAL Buyer and direct shipper of

Raw Furs and

Skins of all kinds

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

verness Hailway & Coal Co

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON Inverness Imperial Coal

SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes COAL! COAL

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

Inverness, C B. J McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N S.

House and Lots for Sale

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

Saturday, the 18th June Next:

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

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

Highest or any tender rot necessarily accepted.

May 25th, 1910.

A Lesson in Breathing.

Good health is the first and greatest essential to material success, and one of the chief factors in its attainment

(By Winifred Fales.)

is the right use of the breath. To breath correctly means some-thing more than to inhale oxygen and exhale carbonic acid. Right breathing also increases the circulation, which results in the better nourishment and quicker repair of nerves and istues, while the waste matter which constitutes the ashes and clinkers of the body's heating apparatus is more promptly and thoroughly eliminated. n addition, the rhythmic rise and fall of the diaphragm, as the chest alternately expands and contracts, has the effect of a gently stimulating massage upon the internal organs.

To breathe correctly is to breathe naturally. Nothing could be more simple, yet in these days it is a rare accomplishment among men, and still rarer among women. To learn what constitutes natural breathing, one must go either to the savage or the Neither knows that he possesses a diaphragm, or has the slightest conception of the meaning of such terms as "inhalation," "oxygenation" or "elimination"; but without a thought as to the "how" or "why" he inhales smoothly, easily and deeply, filling the lungs to their full normal capacity at every breath. The average "civilized" adult, on the other hand, uses only a small portion of the lungs, the remainder becoming in consequence hardened, contracted, and not infrequently diseased. Men, as a general thing, let the upper chest sag, and breath almost entirely with the lower lobes of the lungs; while women, in the majority of cases, employ only the upper third of the lung tissue, the lower chest remaining immovable. These faults are most pronounced in men of sedentary pursuits, especially after middle age has been reached, and in women who frequent fashionable social circles. The principal causes are wrong positions in sitting and standing, in the first instance, and construction of the body by corsets and tight clothing.

I. The first step towards establishing a habit of correct breathing, therefore, is to acquire proper poise and carriage. As a preliminary, take a position at one side of the room, ck against the wall, hands on hips, fingers turned outward the front thumbs back and arms thoroughly relaxed. This posture relieves the chest of the weight of the arms and makes

breathing easier. Now take a long stride forward with the right foot, throwing all the weight upon it and arching the chest forward and unward like the breast of a pouter pigeon. As an aid to attaining the proper poise, imagine the chest being drawn upward by a cord with one end fastened to the breastbone and the other to the ceiling.

Inhale slowly, deeply, and without

strain, as the step is taken. Hold the breath for the space of time required to bring the left foot forward beside the right, and exhale even more slowly and evenly.

Repeat with left foot leading, and continue in same manner until five teps have been made with each foot.

II. Stand, if possible, before a mirror, with head and chest held high, heels together, and arms hangloosely at the sides. Inhale slowly, at the same time bringing the arms forward and upward, with the his five times, and then repeat five imes more with the body inclined forward from the hips at an angle of forty-five degrees, being careful to keep the back straight, chest high and chin drawn in. This exercise is particularly valuable because the movement of the arms expands the chest mechanically, thus removing most of the resistance to the incoming air, while the second part also flattens the shoulder blades and improves the poise of the body.

III. Stand with heels together, right arm relaxed and hanging at the side. Rest the palm of the left hand upon the crown of the head, with the elbow held well back in line with the shoulders. Bend the body as far as possible to the right at the waist line. This expands the upper part of the chest on the left side, and compresses it on the right. While holding the position, inhale and exhale slowly three times, and then reverse. The object is to project the treath in turn into the left and right apexes of the lungs, whose cells are so little used in ordinary breathing that an occasional "house-cleaning" is very desirable.

The regular performance of the foregoing exercises will lead to the for-mation of correct habits of breathing, which in turn will impart a new zest to life, a sense of buoyancy and wellbeing, due to increased vitality.

The best times for practice are in

the morning, upon arising, and after undressing at night, as perfect bodily ease and freedom from constricting bands and tight garments are essential to the best results. Of course, the windows must be open. The exercises lose more than half their efficacy if performed in a stale and impure air. Above all, be careful not to fill the lungs to the point of discomfort. There are many instructors who advocate what is known as the "packed breath." This consists in taking a full deep breath, and then, by means of a succession of spasmodic inhalations, forcing in still more air, until the lungs are "packed" almost to the point of bursting. The breath is held while walking a certain number of steps, and then slowly exhaled. This method is decidedly pernicious and should by all means be avoided. The abnormal inflation is liable to rupture some of the delicate lung cells, whose eightorn acros of land adjoining
five acros of which are at present
re, remainder in good cultivation,
eight in loformation respecting the
rapply to alexander McDonaid,
e premises.
any tender not necessarily
ANDREW C. McDONALD,
Box 152, Sydne7, C. B.
Box 152, Sydne7, C. B.

and lose the power to contract when the breath is exhaled.

Correct and healthful breathing begins at the diaphragm and fills the lung area completely and tably, but without strain. comfortably, but without strain, To exceed this limit is at least undesirable and may do positive harm. Let the breath capacity increase naturally, without forcing, the aim being to thoroughly cleanse and exercise the existing tissues, rather than to develop more. As one witty woman teacher expresses it, "to'exercise all one's lungs is necessary, but to stretch them is questionable.' the extra tissue thus envolved "becomes like extra bric-a-brac in a house a mere collector of dirt, unless much time and effort is used to keep it clean.

The Farm Water Supply.

Canada's water supply should be of the best. The natural waters of this country compare favorably with those of any country in the world. where will you find purer or better water than that found in the numerous lakes, streams and springs of this fair Dominion. But we have not preserved our heritage as we should have The senseless denuding of the neighborhood of streams and springs of every vistage of tree growth has lessened the sources of water supply to such an extent that springs have ceased to give forth in abundance, and many streams have only an intermittent supply. There are hundreds of tarms all over the country that once had an abundant supply of pure water in the spring creeks that flowed through them. To-day water is seen in many of these streams only in the spring and fall. Many wells on farms also obtained their supply from underground springs that to-day give forth only a meagre supply because of his Jenudation of forest growth. But this is not the worst feature. Though the supply is not as abundant as it once was, it is there, and there are few farmers but have enough for their immediate needs. The trouble is that this supply, in more instances than many imagine, has not been preserved in its original purity. The well is one of he most neglected things of the farm. One needs only to take a drive through the country to be convinced Wells are located near a barnyard, or close up to the house where they become contaminated by all kinds of filth and dirt. Slops from the houses, pollution from the stables percolate through the soil and into the ordinery brick or stone well, and in time cause the water to be anything but sanitary and wholesome.

No Place for Skinny, Thin Horses.

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

It is quite one thing to simply work'a horse, and another to properly care for him. In these days of scarcity of labor, and a big demand for work done on the spot, there is a demand for men as well as horses, who can get through with work, and that quickly. But there is less regard for cost, both in labor and in horseflesh, than there ought to be. It is as true as ever it was that "oil is cheaper than machinery," and it is equally true, that care is cheaper than horseflesh. This last is so little understood, as to cause not a little surprise, as well as considerable profit, to the true horseman. In fact, it needs no better illustration than the large number of farmers who make money out of the feed they shoulders apart. The movement fitting them for sale. Such work, should be timed so that the arms carried on by a man who under the inhalt. grow on their farms by buying up reach the vertical as the inhalation is his business, brings better returns for completed. Now bring the arms the feed consumed, than can be down at the sides while exhaling. Do obtained from it in any other way, and horsemen continue simply to have their horses worked, without seeing that they are properly eared for.

The horse which comes to the city or to every-day service anywhere else, either thin or fat, will require time to get used to it. His exercise should not be of such a character as to leave him sore, or to make too great a tax either on body or limbs. It takes time to enure him to the situation. This process should be accomplished at the cost of as little weight as possible. Care at the start, will be well repaid by greater efficiency later on. What a pleasant sight it is to see a stout, efficient-looking pair of horses, well fleshed, smooth and sleek, comfortably performing their work, as compared with another pair, thin, dragged out, and hard looking! Yet a little care is about all the difference. Good horses well-leathered, standing on feet which betray a modicum of intelligence in the head of their master, never broke an owner yet. They are the horses which will get They are the horses which will get him results in the way in which he wants results, and, if he desires to sell them at any time, he will find them an asset, rather than a liability.

The farmer is generally a horse-breeder, either on a large or small scale. He should, of all men, understand the should, of all men, understand the should, of all men, understand the should of the should be should.

stand a little of what it means to properly care for a horse. He has the animals in his hand, when they are young, at the time when the possioilities of either making or ruining them are the greatest. It is also un-fortunately true, that usually the youngster which has the greatest possibilities in him for turning out a high-class animal, is also the easiest to spoil, if handled in the wrong way.

How many times will the unskilled farmer look with disfavor on the farmer look with disfavor on the youngster which to him appears to be too tall, and "rangy?" "He has not got the stuff in him which the low set, blocky one has," generally says the farmer man. This is true of the young horses at the moment, but is is a serious mistake to value them accordingly. Nine times out of ten the experienced horseman would be inclined to bet with you on the fatures of the two colts, in favor of the rangier colt. "If he does not get his height when he is young," remarked an expert horseman would remarked an expert horseman would rather die than wear last season's hat.

The woman who would rather die than wear last season's hat.

The woman who reads novels, and dreams of being a distribution of the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who would rather die than wear last season's hat.

The woman who would rather die than wear last season's hat. ing just such a pair, "when will he ever get it?" Colts which get their height when young, will, if properly cared for, fill out and settle down into bigger and better horses than those which do not.

This is no argument in favor of the style dutor a sty

animals which show a marked lack of substance. But there is a happy medium which must not only be re-garded, but worked for. "A tall garded, but worked for. "A tall horse, on short legs," is the motto of the English horseman, and the motto tells what every true horseman knows is just the right thing, Substance is a necessity. The man who knows how to maintain it in the colt born with a full heritage of it, is only surpassed by one other, and it is the man who knows how to develop it, in the colt of less promise. There is only one way to do either, and that is by the exercise of constant care, both as to the exercise, which develops muscle and substance and bigness and growth of form, and intelligent feeding and care.

The Accession Oath.

(From The Eastern Chronicle)

Apart altogether from the Protestant or Catholic religion it is not decent to cause the Sovereign to publicly proclaim the religion proessed by millions of his subjects as idolatrous. In the name of common sense, does it help the Protestant cause to make the King take an oath that millions of his Protestant subjects would, if offereo to them, recoil from with horror? Let us be sensible, as

When the accession oath was invented there was some excuse for it as Catholic was at war with Protestant and Protestant with Catholic. It was a dark and malignant age when the common creed was, "if you oppose you must be killed, or kill." That cruel creed has long since been abandoned in British dominions and oaths such as the King is required to take should also be abandoned. Let the King be sworn to maintain the Protestant religion as practiced in the national church of England; nobody objects to that; but, in view of the fact that comparatively few of the King's sutjects belong to that church cursing of another should cease. At the same time it is impossible to forget that the leaders of that church reddened the heather on the moors of Scotland with the blood of Presby-No doubt we should forget that

now, as the English Episcopalians have long since abandoned those bloody notions of absolute rule; but to see Presbyterians agitating against the abandonment of the part of the accession oath obnoxious to Catholics is more than passing strange. The Protestant religion the Soverigns of Great Britain is sworn to maintain is not their religion. In an article in this issue by Rev. A. McLean Sinclair mention is made of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, who was for a long time Principal of Princeton College, In his days spent in Scotland after being ordained there was no brighter minister than Rev. Dr. Witherspoon; yet in a few years after coming to America he signed the declaration of Independence and was henceforth one of the chief of the rebels. What was the cause? He was not rebelling against Scotland or against the Pres-byterian church of Scotland, but against the wrongs this Presbyterian church had suffered at the hands of those who thought there was no Protestant church worth preserving but their own; hence, according to the spirit of the age, they sought to crush out the church to which Dr. Witherspoon belonged. When that awful oath is sought to be perpetuated Presbyterians of all people should be the last to agitate in its favour, or protest against its abandonment. The foundation of Presbyterianism is freedom of worship and equality before the law. As they demand liberty for themselves, they, also, demand it for others-always providing that they and the others are in the eye of the law and equally oney

No doubt Presbyterians in Scotland suffered at the hands of Catholic Bishops but not a tithe of what they suffered at the hands of the Episco-palian Bishops of England. There is also no doubt that the Presbyterians in Scotland fully avenged the wrongs suffered at the hands of Catholic Bishops: As we read the story the account was balanced; but in the case of others the Presbyteriaus in Scotland had to forget and forgive. Those who came to America like Dr. Witherspoon found the opportunity to revenge the wrongs done them.

Too Late.

At luncheon at Buckingham Palace some time ago, one of the young sons of the Prince of Wales excitedly said to the King : "Oh! grandpapa," when the King interposed with some sever-ity. "Little boys should be seen and not heard. Go on with your luncheon

and don't talk."

The small Prince collapsed. Presently the King said to him relenting:
"Now you can say what you were

The little Prince, with a world of meaning, said: "Too late, grand-papa; it is too late."

The King said: "Nonsense! If it

was worth saying five minutes ago it is worth saying now."
"No, grandpipa," said the little Prince. "There was a big green worm in your salad and you've eaten it now." Ladical Lange Lange 1 it now."-Ladies' Home Journal.

Women Who Fail.

\$5,000 worth of style out of a \$1,000

The Apostles and Evangelists.

Every Catholic should know the Symbols of the Apostles and Evangelists, as seen in church decorations with a flannel dipped in spirits of camphor. Rub until dry. and elsewhere.

the bearer. Among those emuleuratic of the Apostles and Evangelists, the following are most frequently

St. Peter-Crossed keys, one gold and one of silver, symbolizing his primacy (St. Matt. 16:22): also the Lord (St. Luke 22).

St. Andrew—A transverse of X. shaped cross, called by his name. St. James the Great-Pilgrim's staff and water-bottle; also the shell, emblematic of pilgrimage and baptism.

St. John-A chalice with serpent issuing from it; the eagle is his symbol as an Evangelist.

St. Thomas the square or carpe -ter's rule; also a lance, because of the manner of his death.

St. James the Less-A fuller's club, the instrument of his death.

St. Philip-A column- he died suspended from one; some times he also bears a staff with a small cross surmounting it.

St. Batholomew-A large knife, the iustrument of his martyrdom.

St. Matthew-A short sword; also a money-bag, the sign of a tax collec-tor—as Evangelist, his sign is the figure of a man. St. Simon Zelotes-A saw, the in-

strument of his martyrdom, St. Jude (Thaddeus)— A knotted club; also a halberd. St. Matthias-A lance; sometimes a

battle-axe. Judas-A purse. St. Mark's sign is the figure of a

St. Luke's sign is that of an ox .-Catholic Telegraph.

A Warning.

A boy of twelve years of age, with an air of melancholy resignation, went to his teacher, and handed in the following note from his mother before taking his seat:
"Dear Sir.—Please excuse James

for not being present yesterday. "He played truant, but you needn't whip him for it, as the boy he played truant with and him fell out, and he licked James; and a man they threw stones at caught him and licked him; and the driver of a cart they hung on to licked him; and the owner of a cat they chased licked him. Then I licked him when he came home after which his father licked him, and I had to give him another for being impudent to me for telling his father. So you need not lick him until next

"He thinks he will attend regular in future."-The Christian Advocate

Using Camphor.

The darkest stain on mirror or win dow pane can generally be route

These have their origin in some Camphor either in lump or the circumstance of the life or death of liquid torm, is hated by mosquitoes and will keep them off when all other methods fail.

As a medicine, it is invaluable if used judiciously. If six or ten drops are taken on a lump of sugar when sneezing starts, a bad cold in the head can often be checked. This dose should not be repeated closer than an hour apart.

It is important in taking camphor internally to be sure that it agrees with you; the mildest dose is harmful to certain people, and occasionally person is found whom it throws into unconsciousness.

If taken too steadily, even when there seems to be no injurious effect it lowers the circulation and eventually weakens the heart.

A few drops of liquid camphor will often stop nausea, while setting fire to the lumps and inhaling the fumes sometimes works a similar cure.

How to Kill Flies.

To clear rooms of flies carbolic acid may be used as sollows: Heat a shovel or any similar article and drop thereon 20 drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one whiph is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which can be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes, and distribute them about the hotse.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in killing flies, but the latest, cheapest and best is a solution of Formalia and Formaldehyde in water. A spoonful os this liquid put into quarter of a pint of water and exposed in the room, will be enough to kill all the flies.

To quickly clear the room where there are many flies, burn Pyrethrum powder in the room. This stupefles the flies when they may be swept up and burned.

If there are flies in the dining-room of your hotel, restaurant or boarding house, complain to the proprietor that the premises are not clean. - Bulletin Committee of the Amherst Civic Association, Washington, D. C.

Teacher: Johnny, if your father gave your mother ten dollars this morning and would give her five dollars this evening, what would she Johnny (answering promptly) - She would have a fit.



Each tablet of Father Morriscy's "No. 11" Prescription will digest 13/4 pounds of food. This means that though you are a martyr to Indigestion or Dyspepsia, you can eat a good meal and digest it, too, if you take a "No. 11" tablet afterward. With the aid of Father Morriscy's

"No. 11" sick, sour, dyspeptic stomachs quickly recover.

50c. a box at your dealer's or from

Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd. Chatham, N.B.



Flie

SE Che M TR

Groce Crock Overs Macgi

Oppos

quitoes II other

able if

drops

e head

dose han an

agrees

ws into

Ventu-

a acid

pt up

that

She

eetens the home TOUR GROCER SELES IT . ASEPTO

arm For Sale

JA WALL.

publ. 18th March, 1910,

The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year. It is known the

world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ring-bone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just devel-oping and old, stub-born sores and wellings readily to the wonderful curative rs of this famous remedy.

Drangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, 'oS We had a horse which was I was anxious about him could not work the beast we most needed him.

leamster saw Kendall's Cure in the store and pleased to say he had

as the horse has stopped ag and is doing his day's

W. A. NICHOLSON.

t worry about Spavins, the Swellings or Lameness, the Kendall's Spavin Cure. The world's sament for man and beast. A Treatise On The Horse," delers or from us.

R. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

looper's Knocker

of warding off the attacks of les and Mosquitoes

Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

CREASES MILK ELD OF COWS; ERGY of HORSES OOL . CLIP of HEEP : : : :

op and Effective.

COX N. S.

Ualf Skins; 1000 Wool Tons Wool for which

AS on hand a full line of

lies, Boots and Shoes fyware, Shirts, ds, Etc., Etc.

divray & McDonald Post Office.

Make the Best of All Things.

It is safe to say that no one is per-ectly satisfied with his surroundings. There is no station in life which can turnish us with complete contentment. The man does not live who can truthfully say that he would not n some respects change his environ-ment if he could, under the conviction that if it were changed, he would be oetter in development, a stronger and a happier soul.

This is a fact which has impressed every generation since the first created being opened his eyes on this beautiful world, or listended to the music of the wind as it used the branches of the trees as its harp-strings. Moreover, the fact will tenain one of the chief characteristics of human nature until the last generation enters the shadow that keeps the other world from view. It would be curious to know what

kind of a creature he would be who had just what he wanted. Would he be happy, or would he be miserable? The condition of affairs would be so different from anything we have experienced that it is impossible to say what the result would be. The only inference we can draw from it all s, that so far as in us lies, we must influence our environment instead of allowing it to influence us. Many a lit is not often that the "prucent man has been crushed because his home was not at all as it should have home was not at all as it should have been and many a woman brokeninfluence our environment instead of in the household. Is it possible to endure all the ills of life in such a spirit that we shall not be harmed by them, that we shall even grow better and purer through their adverse in-fluence? If this is God's world and not the Evil one's we ought to be able to hold our own sgainst all odds for otherwise our life is simply a cruelty and our chief sorrow is that we are born in it. Frequently no change can be made in our environment itself but it is c-rtainly possible so to alter one's attitude toward it that one will learn to make the best of it, and that is a very important secret. If you worry over the inevitable, and the unavoidable, you simply waste your time and energy, and break your heart. The question is not how to get rid of the disagreeable, but how to become in-dependent of it, and if you cannot use it for better things, you can live your own life in spite of it. The more you kick against the goad, the more you hurt yourself. Sometimes you can climb over a wall, if you cannot knock it down. If you can neither climb over it nor knock it down, you can remain where you are and make it a pleasant spot. If you would be reasonably content, you will never allow the grinding ills of life to

disturb you any more than be helped,
If you can get any comfort from
things outside you, enjoy it and be
thankful. But true contentment must come from within; from the consciousness of duty performed in the sight of God. As perfect happiness is gained only when the soul looks face to face upon the Beatific Vision in Heaven, so the nearest approach to that happiness is obtained on earth when the soul feels that it stands right in the eyes of God. This is indeed effected and helped on through grace and religious devotion, but a great help will always be the effort to turn all thing in life to the performance of duty, in other words, to make the best of everything.

A Study of Anti-Clericalism, What it Plays Upon.

To the pages of The Dublin Review, Mr. Hilaire Belloc contributes a paper in which he points out the various methods which are employed by the anti-clerical and anti-Christian so-cieties of Europe and the rest of the world in order to bring about the reign of godlessness.

Mr. Belloc makes the important point in the course of his article that "were it not for working upon the hunger and thirst after social justice" that are a part of man's sature, "the machinery of anti-Christianity would be powerless.

Nevertheless, its ways and methods. he declares, are so obvious and so prudent to those who will only take the trouble to look, that gross re-missness and cowardice on the part of those whose bounden duty it is to take up arms against the forces of anti-clericalism must be charged against all who fail in the fight. As long, he says, as the populations of large cities, left in ignorance and exposed to temp-tation, are uncared for by their pastors; unless a Catholic press is so organized as to reach the victims of godless and socialistic newspapers, so long will the masses continue to drift away from the teachings and influence of the Church, and so long will the fight be poor in practical results.

Mr. Belloc, who heads his article "The Motive Force," declares that the outbreak takes place in large cities only, principally in capitals and with a priority accorded to the capitals of independent countries in which Catholic truths govern the popular mind. It is, he says, especially (though not singularly) "in Paris that the flame is lit, or rather the train of power started. It is sufficient to compare the dates and hours of published telegrams to arrive at a just conclusion. Mc. Belloc goes on to say that "the characteristic of these attacks upon the Faith, especially when they are connected with definite events, is that the opinion is suddenly moved; it is the direct and successful arresting of innumerable minds, and the arresting of those minds simultaneously over a wide area, which is so striking

a characteristic of the motive force. As to the real centre of the motive power, there is no question whatever, says Mr. Belloc, that it is the Press.
In England, for example, the anti-Catholic press of the rabid and ignorant Nonconformist type; in France it is The Matin or The Journal, in Rome it is The Tribuna, in Visuna it is The Freie Presse, which are mainly is my Flesh for the life of the world.

He that cateth My Flesh and the My Blood abideth in Me and of the kind of news which is to awaken drinketh My Blood abideth in Me and the minds of men to the existence of an attack upon the Church. And, says the reviewer, the press does not special a manner? The heart is the so much act as is acted upon "and the noblest part of the body, and as there

the beginnings of the industrial trans-tormation of society, the Church let-slip itst hold upon the population of the cities. The whole story of the nineteenth century will be the story of the attempt of the Catholic Church to recover the mass of men. The Catholic reaction works silently; its enemies work explosively; but the two forces are fronted and at issue."

An Unbiassed Tribute to The Church.

Two or three paragramps of a speech delivered by Governor Marshall on occasion of the declaration of St. Joseph's College Chapel at Rensselaer, Indiana, May 21, deserve to be treasured in the memory of Catholics. It is not often that the "prudent"

the winds is worthy of our esteem :
"I like many things about the Catholic Church and I'm not coward enough to conceal them in the State of Indi-I believe no man is educated for the high and responsible duties of American citizenship unless trained to American citizenship unless trained to understand that he supports them be-cause of an omnipotent God; unless trained to understand that God reigns and Jesus is the ruler over mankind. If I had any fault to find, it is not my business to find fault with the people who have been kind to me; if I had any fault to find with secular education it is that there are too many men losing their moorings; that they are turned out upon the sea of life without realization of the eternal. And why should I not be proud to be present upon an occasion such as this, at an institution such as this, where these young men are trained in a liberal education, an education which teaches them their duties to the family, an education which teaches them their duties to their State; an education which teaches them their duties to the God of their fathers.

"This constitution of ours guarantees to every man in the State of Indiana the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, but some men think that this gives them a license to worship or not to worship God, as they choose. I object to that, I submit that, although the constitution allows every one to worship God according to his conscience, I believe that every man must worship God somewhere, some-how, some place. And so I welcome this institution, building young men up in the most Holy Faith of the Mother Church; building them up in knowledge and wisdom better than those; in that wisdom which teaches them the rule of life of the Founder of them the rule of life of the Founder of Christianity.

Whence comes then this friendship of mine to this your church? It comes because the Catholic boys and Catholic girls are taught that they are under authority. We live in a land of freedom, it is true; we live in a land where men worship God it is the House of Brunswick. true, but they are forgetting that nevertheless they are living in a land QUEBEC AND ONT of authority, and that it is the business of all to cleave fast to the ideals of democracy, law and authority in the community. And the worst thing that can happen to a people is to have them forget that God reigns; the worst thing a people can do is to have them imagine that they can find out in fifteen minutes all about the plan of life, death, and salvation; the worst thing that can come to a people is to have them believe that liberty means license, that liberty means 'do as you please."
"I will tell you another thing-why

I'm friendly to this Church of yours. It stands to-day, by reason of its belief, it stands as the one bulwark against atheism and socialism in this

Devotion to the Sacred Heart.

It is not difficult to grasp the reason why the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus has taken so firm a hold upon the affections of the Catholic peop Its dominant note is that of divine love, that love for which human nature craves in the midst of its sadness and disappointments. It is the love wichh is expressed in those tender words of Christ as He stood on the mountain height surrounded by the poor, the sick, the lame, the blind, the afflicted: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy burdened,

and I will refresh you!"

Nor is this devotion in itself other than the most reasonable. An object which, considered by uself alone would not be entitled to certain honors, becomes entitled to them from the moment that it is intimately united with another object to which these honors are due. The body of man, for instance, united to the soul, becomes in virtue of this union worthy of the same honor as the soul itself. It is a general law that the spiritual object communicates its dignity and its excellence to the corporal object to which it is united. Now, the adorable Heart of Jesus is the sensible object of our devotion; the great love of Jesus for men constitutes its spiritual object. Hence adoring the immense love of our Saviour on account of His, divinity we likewise adore the human receptacle, the tabernacle of that love, His

I in him. But why is the Heart chosen in so best proof of this is to be found in the is nothing in the material creation contrast between the judgment of more noble than the Body of Jesus, it

owners and editors in a country and the matter they print."

"The mass of the people," concluded Mr. Belloc, as explanatory of the ease with which anti-clerical propaganda can be openized wars more than the arrespondent of infinite excellence; His Heart then can be openized wars more than the care of the matter of infinite excellence; His Heart then can be openized wars more than the care of the care of the matter of the care of the c with which anti-clerical propaganda can be organized, "are uterly discontented. Their lives in great cities, at least, are ceasing to be human lives. They will not tolerate a long continuance of conditions against which all instinct and tradition revolt. It is upon that fulcrum of popular exasperation that the anti-Clerical lever plays. There was a moment when in is the office of the heart to impart to the whole body a gentle life-giving influence, which together with the vital heat conveys life and movement to all the members. The office of the Heart of Jesus was to sustain the mortal life of the Man-God; to impart to all the organs and senses of that Sacred Body heat, life, movement, and the vigor needed for all its

Added to all this is the Christian doctrine that Jesus in His whole Personality was God. Hence the adoration of Jesus in all that went to make up that divine personality-body as well as soul; humanity as well as divinity. And the Heart of Jesus being the wellsprings of all that expresses love, fire, and vigor is held up to us as the object of our devotion. We speak nothing here of those evidences which are personal, of favors and miracles, but only as this devotion appeals to the intellect of the searcher. The Church has added her testimony to the reasonableness of the devotion by giving it her hearty approbation, and by instituting that Feast of the Sacred Heart, which falls every year upon the Friday following the octave of Corpus Christi. - The Pilot.

Names of Provinces.

INTERESTING BITS OF HISTORY IN PLACE NAMES,

The Abenaki and Micmae Indians who inhabited Prince Edward Island before its discovery by Europeans called it Abegweit (resting on the wave), a beautiful and descriptive name, Early Europeans who visited the island (tradition says Cabot on St John's Day, June 24th, 1497) named it the Island of St. John. In 1799, the Legislature decided to change the honour of the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, who was then in command of the British forces at

THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia formed a part of the early Acadie. Sir William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, received from King James in 1621, a charter granting him an immense tract of land in North America including Acadia. North America, including Acadie. This was called Nova Scotia, a name which afterwards was confined to the peninsula or province now so-called. 'he "Baronets of Nova Scotia" were ntitled to a grant of land three miles broad on payment of £150 sterling each. The difficulty of infeoffing (investing with a freehold estate) the Knights in their distant possessions was overcome by the mandate of King Charles, whereby a payl of the soil of Charles, whereby a part of the soil of Castle Hill, Edinburgh, magically became the soil of Nova Scotia.

When New Brunswick formed a part of the grant of Sir William Alexander, it received the name of Alexan-Albe dria in his honour. New Brunswick its present name, was given in 1784, in honour of the reigning dynasty of

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO. Since 1867 the name of Quebec has berta was created in 1882, during the

70U get your money's worth when you buy ML Pure Paints because they better protect the surface they cover, and they cover more surface to the gallon. They do protect better, because they contain a special ingredient that nearly doubles the life of these paints as compared with other kinds

Pure Paints cover better

They cover more because they are made of pure materials of best quality, in the proportions taught by seventeen years paint-making for practical painters; and they are ground right and mixed perfectly with the right kind of oil.

Forty colors for interior and exterior work of every sort. Made by Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto

Recommended and sold by

Thos. Somers

tory of Quebec was known to the Indians as Kebec, meaning a narrow channel. The early missionaries, who best understood the Indian language the territorial seat of the Govern-sald that the word Kebec means a ment.—The Educational Review. narrowing.

Ontario is an Indian word, "O no ta-ri-o," meaning "Beautiful Lake." The province formerly called Upper Canada, was named after Lake

Like Ontario, Manitoba is named from a lake. The name Manitoba (Manitou, the great spirit, and "ba," passing), is from the Cree language and is said to mean the "Passing of the Great Spirit."

the Great Spirit.

At one point in the lake, the shores of which are generally low and marshy, there is a limestone bluff at which the Indians in paddling past found a strong echo, which they thought the voice of the Great Spirit, and hence called it Manitou-ba. The name of this locality became attached to the lake and afterward to the

Saskatchewan comes from a Cree word meaning "Swiftly Flowing

Alberta takes it, name from Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, wife of the Duke of Argyll and sixth child of the late Queen Victoria.

The old provisional district of Al-

been given to the province formerly called Lower Canada.

According to tradition the promon-his term of office Their Excellencies visited the Northwest, and were en-terained by Lieutenant Governor Laid, at Battleford, which was then

A Word to the Boys.

You are made to be kind, boys, genrous and magnanimous.

If there is a boy in school who has a clubfoot, don't let him know you ever

If there is ever a poor boy with ragged cicthes, don't talk rags in his

If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the game that don't equre running. If there is a dull one, help him to

start his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents and another is envious

of them, there are two great wrongs,

and no more talent than before.

If a larger and stronger boy has injured you and is sorry for it, forgive him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is than to have a great fuss .- Horace Mann.

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for bath or toils. For washinguniercothing it ts unequalled. Cleanses and purifies.



"Beaver"

- Pat more bread made from BEAVER FLOUR and less meat, and you will be better nourished, at the same time reducing the cost of living.
- No special pastry flour is needed, for BEAVER FLOUR makes the best pies, cakes, biscuits and rolls.
- It contains the valuable gluten and proteid constituents of Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat, but makes finer, whiter bread than if made from that alone. It owes its delicacy and lightness to the carbo-hydrate constituents of Ontario Wheat in just the right proportions, but is more nourishing than if made from that alone.
- 5. It readily takes up water, and makes larger loaves and
- 6. It tickles the palate of the whole family, and does them
- 7. A few good reasons are as good as a thousand, so we will now, Your Honor, rest our case.

Be sure to note that the decision is for BEAVER FLOUR,with the costs assessed to those who do not use it.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED,

CHATHAM, Ont.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS Tenders Wanted—R Rankin, page 8
Cook Wanted—page 8
Farm for Sale—page 8
Asytum Supplies—A McDonald, page 8
Nettice—Allan McDonald page 8
Fostimontals—J A McDonald Plano and
Music Co., page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

K. of C. meeting to-night.

THE ANTIGONISH Battery of Field Artillery will leave on the 27th inst. for Aldershot, where it will arrive the same evening. The Sydney Battery will also travel by the same train.

THE EXCURSION to the Truro Government Farm on Saturday, 25th inst., will start from Heatherton at 5.30 a. m., and will leave Truro to return at 5 p. m. Further particulars will be found on posters.

THE SCHR, "Carl E. Richard" arrived home from St. John's, Newfoundland, yesterday, and will load for St. John's at Bayfield on Friday forenoon, 10.h inst., and at Mulgrave on Satur-day foreneon. Plenty of room for horses and cattle. Market was good.

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Ino Nelsie Sweet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sweet, Antigonish, and Mr. W. H. S. Ritchie manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Windsor, N. S., and formely manager at Antigonish, is announced to take place on Wednesday, June

MR. ANGUS McGillivray, merchant, Antigonish, and Mr. Ranald Mac-Gillivray, of Lakevale, Ant., have secured a contract for the construc-tion of seven miles of the Atlantic,

POLICE OFFICER RESIGNED. - The free mail delivery service is shortly to be instituted at Sydney. One of the newly-appointed mail carriers is John P. Floyd, formerly of Antigonish, of whom the Sydney Record says: "Mr. John P. Fioyd, one of the most efficient and popular officers on the Sydney police force, has resigned his ition to enter the civil service. Mr. Floyd has resided in the city for the past ten years, and has been a member of the police torce for about seven

MCGILL COLLEGE conferred its degrees in Medicine on Monday of this There was a large graduating class, the number of graduates from the Maritime Provinces being noticeably large. Two of the class are also graduates of St. F. X. College— H. G. Chisholm of the Harbor, North Side, Antigonish, and J. B. Gallagher, of Bath, N. B., a brother of Miss Joanna Gallagher, of Gallagher, and J. B. Gallagher, of Bath, N. B., a brother of Miss Joanna Gallagher, and J. B. Gallagher, of Gallagher, of Miss Joanna Gallagher, and J. B. Gallagher, of Miss Joanna Gallagher, and J. B. Gallagher, of Miss Joanna Gallagher, and J. B. Gallagher, of Miss Joanna Gallagher, Gallagher, who was one of this year's graduating class at St. F. X. College, and who is at present at Mt. St. Bernard Convent.

C. M. B. A.—During the past week Branch 184, C. M. B. A., Fairville, N. B., enjoyed a visit from Grand Organi-zer J. Brown of Moncton, and as a re-sult about fifty new members will be added to the roll. About fifty - five applications were received in three days. The organizer had three doctors each evening at the Hall in Fairville to assist in the Medical Examinations. Over 40 were completed by Friday, which augurs well for the C. M. B. A. in that town. Branch 184 will be one of the strongest branches in New Brunswick by the end of this year.

THE SPRING Sitting of the Supreme Court opened here on Tuesday, Hon.
Mr. Justice Meagher presiding, Mr.
W. W. Walsh, barrister, of Halifax,
is Court stenographer, Benoit vs.
Delorey, a counter-claim to an action for assault, was tried first, and decision reserved. McInnis vs. Stewart, action over land in dispute at West Lochaber, was begun on Tuesday and continued last evening, deci-sion being reserved. This case involves matters in dispute as far back as 1814, when the Government grants were allotted. Boudroit vs. Benoit, an action for trespass on land at Pom-quet is engaging the Court. Doret vs. Warren is continued until next sitting. Gallant vs. Chisholm, the last cause on the docket, will be tried to-day. Stewart vs. Stewart was settled out of Court.

ST. MARTHA'S HOSPITAL FUND.-In response to the appeal for the Building Fund of St. Martha's Hospital, which appeared in the last issue of THE CASKET, we acknowledge to-day a few of the sums that have been so kindly contributed. We feel that the object is one which appeals to all, and that consequently those whose means are limited will not be afraid to come forward even if their subscriptions be smaller than those of others. It is not likely that any actual construction will be done this year, so that those who are not in a position to pay just now can do so later. In the meantime, let all come forward and show that they intend to contribute towards this most deserving and necessary enterprise. The following are a few of those who have already subscribed:

J. Sears, Antigonish..... \$ 100,00 J. H. Stewart, Mayor, Anti-

Rev. M. A. MacAdam, Antigonish...... 50.00

"THE TILE, STONE AND DRAINAGE Act" is the title of a piece of legislation passed at the last session of the Local Legislature. The purpose of the Act is to enable farmers who are anxious to secure the maximum results in crop production to borrow money for thorough under drainage. The scheme involved is somewhat as as follows: County Councils are empowered to issue debentures up to the amount of \$50,000 and to lend the proceeds to farmers on drainage account. ceeds to farmers on drainage account.
The Government will, buy these debentures, advancing the money at a fair interest. Loans are to be made for a period of twenty years, redeemable on the plan in vogue with ioan companies, for sums not over \$1000 and not less than \$100, on applications approved by the Governor in Council and not less than \$100, on applications approved by the Governor in Council. The basis of interest will be about six per cent., we understand. Thus if a farmer agrees to pay in \$6 a year for twenty years he has advanced to him \$100. The Act also provides far experts to lay out a drainage survey, that the work may be done correctly and the createst benefit obtained.

Antigonish, May 21st, 1919. and the greatest benefit obtained.

MESSES. E. A. STANFORD, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and J. S. Cotten, of the Farm Management Office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, both of Washington, are in the County. They are here officially, looking into the sheep industry and the possibilities of the country in this respect. Yesterday they were driven over the Fairmont and Harbor districts, and, we understand, thought districts, and, we understand, thought the section of the county travelled very suitable for sheep raising. They had also planned to visit the Upper South River and adjoining districts, but now find that they are limited as to time, and must leave to-day for the Annap-olis Valley. The question of a suffi-cient supply of mutton and wool for the requirements of the United States is Aggranding the serious attention demanding the serious attention of the government. The people interested are finding it increasingly difficult to secure abundant supplies, and are urging the government to give careful study to what appears to be becoming a problem.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian body of Canada is now in session in Halifax. Many prominent ecclesiastics from the important communities of the Dominion are in attendance. On last Saturday morn-ing Mr. Joseph A. Chisholm, K. C., Mayor of the City, appeared before the Assembly in his official capacity, and extended to the delegates the greetings of the City. The Mayor is a native of this County, a graduate of our College, and previous to his set-tling in Halifax was a resident of our Town. We are therefore pleased to read in *The Morning Chronicle* the Quebec & Western Railway, which is to connect New Carlisle and Gaspe in the Province of Quebec. They are now buying a number of horses for member of the Assembly:

"We are interested to the Adamste, we are interested to the Assembly that the province of the Assembly is the connect New Carlisle and Gaspe in the Province of Quebec. They are member of the Assembly:

"We are Chisholar here the adamste, and in The Morning Chronicle the following high commendation of his address by the Chronicle and by a member of the Assembly:

"We are the adamste, and in The Morning Chronicle the following high commendation of his address by the Chronicle and by a member of the Assembly:

"Mayor Chisholm brought greetings from the City to the Assembly. He was received by the Moderator, and when introduced, the Assembly stood as they welcomed him with rounds of applause. The Mayor's address was a model in diction, in thought, and in spirit, and made a pleasing impression. Himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church, he rejoiced in the india. kindly relations existing between the various bodies of Christian people in the City. He assured the Assembly of its hearty welcome, and only regretted that they could not some more fre-quently. An old member of the Assembly pronounced it the best address of welcome he has heard in his thirty years of his attendance at the chief court of the Church. The Moderator replied in very felicitous terms, and between the standing ranks of the members, His Worship retired."

A New Church for Eigg.

ST. DONNAN'S, ISLAND OF EIGG, May 24, 1910. To the Editor of The Casket:

DEAR SIR,-I write, in the first place, to thank you for the sympathetic notice in your issue of the 28th of April, of my efforts to provide Eigg with a church. Perhaps you will allow me to mention that I am also trying to do up the old house, which has hitherto served for church and presbytery, and to make it into a decent priest's dwelling. I have been much encouraged to do all this by the munificence of the proprietor, Mr. Thomson, who is not a Catholic. The church will cost more than you anticipate. With only bare walls put up, it will come to considerably over £500. We estimate £800 for church 2500. We estimate £800 for church and presbytery. Mr. Thomson has generously offered to contribute £300 of this, on condition that I collect the other £500. Maybe Nova Scotians will come to the rescue!

Father Campbell, S. J., (Sagairt mhor) who is well known to you, writes to me: "Eigg is the native place of some of the great pioneers of

Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. McKinnon's, for instance, and the McLeod's, who have given Bishop McKinnon and the several Fathers McLeod to the church of Nova Scotia." I may add McQuarries also, some of whose relatives are in Eigg at the present day. Since the days when those noble settlers left their wee Island to make the new land of the Gael famous, those they left behind them have long been looking forward to the time when they would have a building worthy of the name of church. They now look across the waters to those whose memories of the past are linked with their own descendants of Western Highlanders, to aid them to at last realize their to aid them to at last realize their desire. If you will be so kind as to publish this, I believe that some of

Farm for Sale

P. O. BOX, 183, Antigonish.

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. Siver.

The New Milk Company

Notice

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

10 or 15th of June

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

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Antigonish, May 21st, 1910.

Miss Marion Grant of Antigonish is visiting in Halifax.

Miss Sara B. McIsaac of Fairmont,

Ant., left yesterday for Phoenix, B. C. John Fraser, Dominion Coal Company policeman, Glace Bay, was in Town this week.

Mr. Dan McGillivray, of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the police force of Boston, is spending a few weeks at his former home at Lakevale, Ant.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Dovle of Margaree, C. B., were in Town over Sunday, and are now visiting their daughter, Mrs. John O'Leary, of Lochaber, Ant.

Among the Advertisers.

Bring your wool to Bonner's, Wool.-We pay highest price for wool. Bonner's,

1 car wheat bran just received and for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Royal crown Derby ware, royal Worcester ware, Ascott and Limoges ware at C. J. Macdonald's.

Gasolene, cylinder oil, spark plugs, and batteries at Bonner's, wholesale and retail. Don't buy a waggon till you call on

me. I can suit you in quality, price and terms. T. J. Bonner.

Go to C. B. Whidden & Son's for best quality English slag, bonemeal, and fertilizer for potatoes, turnips, etc. For perfect satisfaction in laundry work, French dry cleaning of gents' suits, ladies' dresses, coats, etc., and dyeing of all kinds, send to the hig Laundry and Dye Works, Halifax. Our agent is T. J. Bonner, Goods sent Wednesday returned Saturday.

C. B. Whidden & Son's Israel horse Red Light, will be at the stable of Jas. McChesney, Afton. on Monday, June 13th, and at Thos. Tremble's, Black Bridge, on Tuesday, 14th, and at W. J. Cunningham's, Boylston, on Thursday, 16th, and at St. Andrew's on Saturday, 18th, and at his stable in Antigonish on the evening of Sat-urday, 18th, where he will remain until the evening of the 25th.

Overseers of roads will get their road returns, etc., from the following

No. 1, Arisaig, and No. 14. Maryvale— John A. McGillivray, Dunmaglass; and Ranald McDonald, Maryvale. 2, Georgeville—Hugh Jas. McPher-

son, Georgeville.

 Morristown — John A. McLeod, Harbor Road.
 Antigonish — Duncan Chisholm, Merchant, Antigonish.

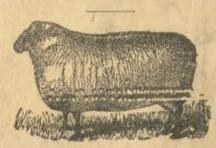
5, Lochaber — John J. Inglis, North Lochaber. 6, South River — Angus D. McPher-

son, Upper South River.
7, St. Andrew's—Daniel Boyd, merchant, St. Andrew's.
8, Tracadie—John McKeough, Afton

9, Harbor au Bouche—James P. Corbett, Harbor au Bouche,
10, Heatherton — John R. McDonald,
Pomquet—No. 15, Wallace Dorant, Pomquet.
11, A. G. Chisholm, Pinkietown.

ALLAN McDONALD. Municipal Clerk.

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.

NOTICE SEALED TENDERS will be received

Thursday, 23rd June inst.,

for supplying the following articles at the County Asylum for one year, from the 1st July, 1916: Wheat Flour, per barrel, name brand, Corn Meal, (kin dried) per 100 pounds.

Oat Meal, per barrel.

Oat Meal, per barrel.

Butter, per pound, by the tub.

Tea, per pound, by the chest.

Molasses, per gallon, by puncheon or tierce, E. M. or Fancy.

Hake, dry, per pound.

Herring, per barrel, beight

Sugar, per pound, per barrel, bright yellow.

Soap, per pound, by box, long bars and dish cloth. Beans, per bushel, by barrel, hand-picked.

Bran, per 100 pounds. Tobacco, per pound, by box, name brand. Kerosene Oil, best. name brand.

Coal, per ton of 2240 pounds, delivered in Trussel, name mine.
Fresh Beef, per pound, state price for fore and hind quarters.

The whole to be approved of by the Keeper or Commissioner. Articles not approved of to be taken away by Contractor or at his expense. The right to accept, reserved. Payments quarterly. By order. ALLAN MCDONALD, Antigonish, N. S., June S. 1916.

Cook Wanted.

In a small institution. Wages \$25 per month. Kitchen maid kept. Apply, with references, to P. O. BOX 473

NOTICE

FOR

The valuable and well-known farm situated as Beach Hill road, about 22 miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 260 acres, 83 of which is in good state of cultivation, and 120 in pasture 6) is intervals hind, and 6) well wooded. Soil is a fertile loam. Farm cuts annually fifty tous hay. Dwelling 34 x 25; barn is 8) x 30. Pasture is well watered; well at house and well at barn, will be soid on easy terms. Apply to

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hill

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 spendie gof 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

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

June the 30th

for the painting of the Church at So. Ingoniab. Dimensions of building, 75 ft long; 40 ft wide; 22 ft high; Vestry, 35 ft long and 25 ft wide. Church shingled, cedar recoing.

R. RANKIN, P. P.,

Fast Driving, Cattle Going at Large Etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the law prohibiting Fast Driving on the Streets of the Town, will hence-

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

prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

and this notice is intended as a Final Warning to those who indulge in this sport. NO FICE is also hereby given that the law respecting the impounding of

Animals Going at Large

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

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 henceforth 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 vanits, etc.,

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.

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

August 30th, 1910.

For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 192 Pleasant St., Hallfax, 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 Groceries. If you make a \$25 order you can do as well at Graham's, for strictly cash.

Tel. 78. Best Flour for Sale.

WOOL WOOL

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

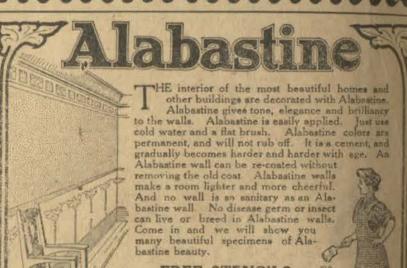
> Suits, Top Coats, Rain Coats. Pants Overalls Shirts Soft. Hard Crash and Straw Hats, Caps. Underwear. Ties. Collars, Trunks Suit Cases and Valises of all kinds.

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

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc.

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

Home of Good Goods, Main St., Antigonish.



FREE STENCILS

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

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Antigonish G.

Also in stock a large assortment of

SHERWIN WILLIAM'S MIXED PAINTS, Also BRANDRAM BROS GENUINE WHITE LEAD. PURE BOILED and RAW LINSEED

Said About the J. A. MacDonald Piano

OIL and TURPENTINE.

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, SACRVILLE, N. B. We have had one of your pianos in use in our Conservatory of Music I find that it has stood the exacting demands of our work as a practice in strument in a satisfactory manner.

REV. B. C BORDEN, D. D.,

HALIPAN LADIES' COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The J. A. McDonald Piano we have purchased for the Halifax Ladie College has given every satisfaction. REV. ROBERT LAING.

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. ALSO AMHERST, NEW GLASGON, MONOTON

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH

Address all correspondence to R. H. McDONALD Manager

ANTIGONISH

NOVA SCOTIA

Bis 1

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

SALE. FARM FOR

The valuable and well known farm, situated at Sylvan Vailey, lately occupied by John Me-Dongall, better known as the "Murphy Farm" one mile from Town, containing 190 acres of and with first class buildings. For further information apply to ANGUS McDOUGALL, Box 244, Autigonish.

SEWING MACHINE Sold on easy terms.

Also orders taken for foot spinning s. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigor

gov

Wit

WI

and

tho

cust

still

chu

Anc

Sen.

ing

Fut

Mes

pap

is w

of l

SOIL

trui

ing

Tea

oth

get

sho

whi

Car

Whi