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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

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Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, June 23, 1910.

Nc. 25

THE CASKET.

BUSINED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. FEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. ons discontinued until all arrea ages thereon are paid, ciptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

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artisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of too, per line each insertion Monday.

OMITUARY Postry not inserted. JOB PRINTING. and Tasty Work done in this Depatr Facilities for all Descriptions of Job og are A 1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

eath has been busy with the memes of the Sacred College. When dinal Sarto became Pope Pius X. August, 1903, it consisted of sixtymembers, which number was short of the plenum of seventy. Holiness has since created sixteen dinals; yet, owing to deaths, the mber at present is only fifty-two.

W. T. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall ette, of London, says that if you ke a Protestant family and a Cathand put them together in the es of London, and let them remain re for three or four years, you will that half of the Protestant family gone to the bad, while every one the Catholic family has retained virtue. This is a very strong ement, from one who has made a study of social conditions in that t city. He thinks that Catholic hing and principles wear better.

We are authorized to announce that

Holiness Pius X, through the red Consistorial Congregation, has ed the Island of Newfoundland be the jurisdiction of the Apostolic legate of Canada, who henceforth il have the double title of Apostolie legate for Canada and Newfound-I There are three dioceses in the and of Newfoundland, forming an lesinstical province, viz., the Archsees of St. John's and the diocese of oprograme and St. George's. The Catholia population is about 80,-Hitherto there has been no Rerestriction over Newfoundland, but newforth the Apostolic Delegate of mads will be the Apostolic Delegate Newfoundland, as well as for made, with the double correspond-

"The Busy East" is a new monthly first number of which is now fore us. It is a neat and creditable urnal, published in St. John, N. B., the H. M. McAlpine Directory oupany. Its reason for setting out on the uncertain currents of jourlism, is stated as follows:

With the possession of the great vantages nature has bountifully uplied us it behooves us to make a -let the outside world know of mineral wealth, our fishing, our sts, our wonderful agricultural stalities, our facilities of shipping all and water. In other words advertise — put before the stor farming and investment in post attractive form possiblee The Busy East.

is to be devoted to the interests The Maritime Provinces. It wants perate by sending in articles and

duation in memory of the last attyr - Pope, St. Marcellus, He he was placed in the common den, on the spot now called the ols, and preferred rather to die.

The splendid work for the Faith is being done by the Catholic

fension Society of America has won the full approval of the Holy Father, for when its President Very Rev. Dr. Kelley, and Commendatore Ambrose etry of the Executive Board, were received in private audience by His Holiness last Sunday afternoon, they found him disposed heart and soul to Igr. Agins, Apostolic Delegate to the generous helping hand to the suffer-ing church in the Philippines, and he expressed his gratitude not only by an autograph letter of considerable length in which he blesses and encourages the society and recommends its special appeal for the Philippines to the bishops, clergy and people of America, but by bestowing a large and valuable gold medal on Dr. Kelley as President of it. He marked his approval of the work of the Chapel Car in America by conferring a like honour on Commendatore

The Grand Orange Lodge, at its recent meeting, appointed a com-mittee to frame legislation to prevent the registration as voters of those who lo not clearly understand the English language. If the people of Quebec attempted to exclude from the exer-cise of the franchise those who did not speak French, the holler which would sent up from the Orange lodges could be heard across the Atlantic. Our Orange brethren are surely an amusing lot of mortals. - Catholic

We believe there are some very good subjects of the King, in Nova Scotia, who do not "clearly understand the English language," but who could manage to express their loyalty pretty well in the Gaelic. What olics. But is that the idea? Is it the English? Of course they would.

Rev. Allan Pollok, D. D., writing in The Presbyterian Witness on the proposed scheme of Church Union, says "We need such a church as can take hold of social problems and remedy social disorders. We need a moral force that will influence common life and labor. We need a church that will not harden old prejudices or narrow its outlook mouldy traditions—a church that will look at things as they are—and try to make them as they ought to be. Above all, we need a courch that believes in the power of the Holy Spirit. We hear much of the decay of religion and the abundonment of the churches. People will not forsake the church if it gives them what they need and feel that they need and can find nowhere else. Its great business is salvation or warning men to flee from the wrath to come-a message which comes not from earth, but heaven."

Very good, as far as it goes. But an essential prerequisite in such a church is authority. The Presbyterian Church lacks that, and the new united church, if it comes, will lack it also. The task of remedying "social disorders" cannot be even properly defined such disorders, and defined them beyond cavil or appeal. Take the other day, undertook to deal absolute evil, admitting of no comvarious towns and districts to promise, or was it an evil only in certain aspects, and on passing cerstrations. We wish it all success, tain bounds? There they differed. How can "social disorders" be one recently witnessed a great remedied, by the influence of a church of in the reign of Maxentius On they begin or where they end? It is sing to sacrifice to idols, or to all very well to talk of "mouldy trathes to tend the public beasts of church teaching and church governarra Colonna. He died in conse- agitation for church union as a means The Church of St. Marcellus is they know to be weak. It is all very sanism in Rome received, in his pared to tell men, and to tell them all is forced on the sovereigns of tell them to flee. Fleeing from the wrath own to the Emperor Maxentins, wrath must needs have positive ineming one.

the admiration of everyone, a memorable event in the history of writing. English composition,

the same year. The whole tribe, pract to twenty dollars for the first offence, tically, became Christian; and; as the and for subsequent offences to a fine late Bishop Cameron once said, - of one dollar and costs, for each has ever continued to be simply plied with. The same person is not to bless and encourage the work. He has ever continued to be simply plied with. The same person is not to had heard a good deal about it lately heroic." These first baptisms at be fined more than sixty dollars, exfrom the Cardinal Secretary of State. Port Royal were administered by the chisive of costs, in any one year. Rev. Jesse Fleche, a French priest Philippines, and Mgr. Sharetti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada. The Pope was especially pleased to know that the Extension Society has held out a few thousands; but were part of the numbered in all about 90,000. The amination. Micmacs have lasted longer than any other of the tribes who inhabited what is now in contradistinction to our new great west, called Eastern Canada. They are to be found to-day on about fifty reservations, in Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and the Peninsula | 1900. of Gaspe, and New Brumswick. The chief settlement is at Restigouche, which to erect a monument to commemorate to-morrow's anniversary. The Capuchin fathers are now at that was sent by Richelien in 1632 to Port Royal, to convert the Indians, in Nova Scotia, then called New selves for instruction. In 1643 there for the work of this school and missions to the Indians. The school undertaking was brought to an end by war in 1654. Secular priests and would the Orangemen say about Jesuits had preceded the Capuchins. them? No, they are not all Cath- The Micmaes always referred to the Jesuits as the "Blackrobes," and to language or the religion that they are | the Capuchins as the "Barefooted." worried about? Would they let a How well those early missionaries Presbyterian Scotchman mark his did their work is demonstrated by the ballot, though he knew not a word of | fact that, through all changes of time, circumstance, government and laws, from the days of French rule to the present day, the Micmacs have kept the Faith.

> WINNIPEG, MAN., June 10, 1910 The Antigonish Casket:

DEAR EDITOR, — The question of compulsory education is about to be discussed in the North West. Does it obtain in the Maritime Provinces? Would be pleased to see your views on this much mooted subject ventilated in the columns of your valuable paper. Respectfully yours,
A Constant Reader of The Casket.

In Nova Scotia we have a compulsory attendance law which is in force in such school sections as have adopted it. Some sections have not adopted it; and in some it is in force, but is not enforced and carried out to any great extent. Our Education Act, Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes 1900, provides for enforcing attendance in the School Sections outside of the towns. At the annual school meeting the question is to be put every year, until the law has been adopted by a majority vote. There is a fine on begun until competent authority has parents or guardians of two dollars for each child between the ages of seven and twelve who has not attenddivorce andre-marriage. The Southern ed school for 120 full days in each Presbyterian Assembly at Lewisburg, school year. Exemption from this fine is to be made when it can be with this question. Was it an evil? shown that children are being They agreed that it was. Was it an properly educated otherwise than in the public schools; and children who are in delicate health or who reside over two miles from a school or who have other sufficient cause are exempt from attendance. In towns the provisions are more stringent; which is not, as a body, prepared of but the adoption of the law is optional define those orders, or to say where with the town council. Every child between the ages of six and sixteen shall atttend school every day for at my that he was Pope of the Chris- ditions," but if the Protestants had least 120 days in each school year, even a tradition of authority in useless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render ment, there would not be the present | such attendance or instruction in the subjects taught in such schools inexacc of the harsh treatment given of strengthening a position which pedient or impracticable. Any child over twelve years of age who passes a It on the spot where he died, and well to talk of "fleeing from the wrath satisfactory examination in grade body is buried beneath it. to come." But you must first be pre- seven of common school work and any other child over thirteen who has at its last blow, and he was the last positively, what it is that will merit attended school sixty days during who suffered martyrdom. How the wrath which is to come. Nor, if fourteen consecutive weeks in the preis the lie, embedded in the oath that be done, is it enough to merely ceding year, if necessity requires him to work, may show that fact to the eat Britain - that Catholics are to come is no such simple matter as that Board and obtain permission for such hators! And yet, the truth was comes to. Men who would avoid that employment, and is then exempt. Every parent or guardian shall cause structions how to do it, otherwise their children to attend some public httyr-Pope refused to sacrifice to their task, even with the best inten- or private day school, approved by tions, is a most difficult and disheart- the board, at least 120 days in each school year except as exempted in the act. The board shall approve a To-morrow, the 24th of June, will private school only when the instruc-Church Extension Society must be the four hundredth anniversary of tion includes reading, spelling,

who were baptized on that day. One Every parent or guardian who fails to "their loyalty to the Catholic Church | school day that the law is not com-

Exceptions: - (a) The physical or mental condition of the child unfit.

(b) Child being properly educated few thousands; but were part of the otherwise than in a public or private school, which must be proved by ex-

> (c) Hil health or temporary absence. (d) Domestic affliction (c) Inability to furnish proper and sufficient clothing.

(f) Children of persons not permanently resident.

The Town's Compulsory attendance
Act, Chapter 55, Revised Statutes

Our correspondent asks for our views. We approve of the general about 120 families, and that has been principle of such laws. Details, of considered the most suitable place in course, are debatable. Parents or guardians may have conscientious objections, to certain schools or to the companionship or surroundings that Restigouche. This is the same order their children have to enounter there; and when they have such objections, no law should force them. But mere and to open the first religious school negligence or selfishness on the part of parents or guardians, is a matter France. They were to receive free of which is a fair subject for legislation. charge thirty white children and as The law has only been adopted in many Indians as should present them- some places, and we do not know that, outside of the cities, it is very vigorwere twelve Fathers at Port Royal ously enforced anywhere. We are not acquainted with the laws of other

> From the first of the organized campain against tuberculosis we have given it what support and encouragement we could. We are glad to see that two courses of lectures are now under way in this Province on this very important subject. Instruction should, of course, be given to the public with discretion. It appears that, in some cases, in the United States the lecturer, in his eagerness to impress his hearers, did, probably, more harm than good. America

> A speaker at a national conference last month in Washington made certain statements which, in our opinion, merit careful attention. He referred to a crusade carried on in his State during the previous year by the health authorities. An official lecturer, giving magic lantern exhibi-tions that depicted the horrors of the white plague before farmers institutes and gatherings of teachers and school children, was turned loose upon the people at their own expense for the surpose of spreading enlightenment oncerning the condition of their nteriors, "People left these exhibitions greatly depressed," said the speaker. Of course, they did. There are tuberculosis exhibits in New York that we cross the street in order to avoid. But a free exhibit, no [matter he fascination of the flame for the noth; for we have observed consider able success on the part of the hideou placards outside the exhibiting booths to attract a wide-eved crowd of all ages and kinds. But let the speaker we have introduced continue his story; With many this depression was turned into terror from perusal of the weekly scare bulletins which the State suberculosis lecturer furnished the newspapers. The result was that many people, predisposed to consump-tion, readily fell victims to it." And ne adds the startling announcement that the dread disease in question increased more than 120 per cent. since the campaign of enlightenment vas star; ed.

Making every allowance for exaggeration and over statement we have o difficulty in accepting the main dea contained in these observations. Self-diagnosis, even on the part of a skilled physician, has always been ecognized as the very worst menace o heal h. No man is a good judge of nis own symptoms. The imagination play most unexpected tricks. he faithful reading of patent-mediine advertisements can undermine the hardiest constitution. It is one of the mysteries of pathology that the most fertile seed of disease is a faint aspicion that the disease may exist.

Are we, therefore, violent reactioniries and scrupulous cultivators of gnorance? We have no wish to be, et the doctors study germs and bacilli until they learn their very last characteristic. But let the layman keep his hands off. He pays the doctor to engage in the dangerous work, and the doctor approaches his task panoplied in the most elaborate recautions. And sometimes even thus equipped a sensitive physician has been known to succumb to the errors which beset the imagination in the quest and treatment of disease The layman need only know a few cautions which could be printed on a visiting card. To introduce him, especially in his youth, to the naked To introduce him, and crude horrors of disease in a hunfred repulsive details is a crime that calls for prohibitive legislation.

This is somewhat strongly stated, but it is worthy of attention. In dealing with all human diseases, We hope to place it more fully before Nova Scotia. On the 24th of June, geography and arithmetic, as well doctors always take great care not to Freaders at an early-date. Mean- 1610, the first members of the Micmae taught as in the ordinary public alarm a man about his own condition, Roma:

The we quote the following from tribe received Baptism at Port Royal, schools; and a register of attendance if it is possible to avoid doing so. is kept, open to inspection; and such That, of course, is no reason why

dangers to which they are exposed : this clause of the Great Charter. Here hundred and forty were baptized in comply is lible to a fine of from one but good judgment and discretion is the clause to which he refers: should be used in informing them. Methods of instruction that appeal too strongly to the imagination are objectionable. Some people may flud in this an excuse for paying no attention to the subject; but that is not good sense. Tuberculosis is a real, existing danger, and must be met and dealt with fairly and reasonably, as we deal with any other danger, not in fits of alarm, but in a cool and sensible frame of mind. All precautions recommended by doctors should be attended to. While we are upon this subject, we quote the following which we take from an exchange. We know nothing about its value, or how much 'importance is o be attached to it; but we publish it for whatever it may be worth. We presume that inquiries in the proper quarter would elicit more particulars :

After three months in one case and nine weeks in another, medical science has scored a signal victory in saving from death two young people tuberculosis. They suffering from tuberculosis. were discharged as cured ten months ago by the physicians using the Wright serum at the Wright build-

wright serum at the Wright building, St. Louis.

They were C. P. Wilson, of Mesilla Park, N. M., and Miss Susie Fleming of Cuba, Mo. A report from Dr. Charles A. Mitchell of Mesilla Park states that he has recently applied to Mr. Wilson the opthalmic test of Chalmette, and that he is entirely well and free from the bacilli of tubers. well and free from the bacilli of tuber culosis. Miss Susie Fleming of Cuba. Mo., was never in better health. She was considered a hopeless case with galloping consumption in the summer of 1909, when the serum was given to her every other day until she had received forty-five doses. Miss Flem-ing was furnished for the test by her family physician, Dr. Robert Findley, of Cuba, Mo.

THE BLUNDER OF A BISHOP.

The Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia, in his charge to his Synod, on May 24th, as reported in Church Work, said:

"The remembrance of our history, from the beginning here must take us further back than 1710 through the troublous days of the Reformation and still further to the time when Magna Charta proclaimed the prin-ciple that Ecclesia Anglicana (the Church of England) should be free and recognized as the Church of the Anglo-Saxon race."

This is a blunder so great as to be nexcusable, in the case of one holding such a high position, and speaking

officially to a body of educated men We are aware that men have sought to justify the position of the Church of England by arguments drawn from certain struggles and disputes which took place between the Catholic Church and certain rulers of England and others long prior to the Reformathat some sort of continuity of sentiment against the Catholic Church existed there in the twelfth thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and went on growing until the immortal and sainted Henry VIII. arose and set the country free. But we never before heard it said, or saw it written, that England declared for ecclesiastical inde pendence in the reign of King John. and that the Declaration was embodied in the Great Charter which was wrested from that monarch by the barons of England with the Cathole Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton, at their head,

We had supposed that Magna Charta, and everything connected with it, were well understood; but it would seem there is a bishop in Nova Scotia who does not understand that very well known document. The good bishop strangely misunderstands the clause of the Charter to which he refers, if he thinks it meant or implied any declaration of independence against the authority of the Pope over the whole Church, in England or elsewhere. That is precisely what it did not mean. It is so far from that, that it meant the exact opposite, namely, the independence of the Church in England acting under the authority of the Pope, from any interference, or exertion of authority, by the King, in ecclesiastical matters. Henry VIII. and his reformers

violated this provision of the Great Charter, and all the other main provisions thereof, which were inserted in it by true followers of the Catholic Church, and signed by John, upon compulsion of Catholic barons, led by a Catholic prelate, for the freedom and safety of a Catholic people whose liberties were threatened by a king who was a great scoundrel, but less diabolically clever than Henry VIII., who, three centuries later, ended their work in this important matter of the independence of the Church.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia owes his Clontari?

Evidently the Catholic Church Ex- was one of those, twenty-one in all, reports as are necessary are furnished. people should be left in ignorance of present position to the violation of

"Ecclesia Anglicana libera sit et habeat uira sua integra et libertates suas illaesas."—The Charter, Clause

These are the exact words of thoclause, as 'given in Pollock and Maitland's History of English Law, second edition, Volume 1, page 172, note 6. The Catholic Church, governed by the Pope, was then the only church in England, and the Pope's chief representative in that country, Cardinal Langton, led in the demand for the Charter. The clause meant, and could mean only, that the meddlesome and troublesome King John should keep his unholy hands off the Church, and not seek to usurp the Pope's authority in Church affairs. The Church was to be free and to have her rights and her liberties inviolate and unimpaired. Such is the clause. We do not ask the Bishop of Nova Scotia to make any inferences, however, nor to take our word for anything, nor to accept any inferences made by us. We shall refer him to an authority who is intensely Anglican in his views.

In Volume III. of The Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England, Mr. A. W. Donald, an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer at the English Bar, has written an article entitled "Church of England." On page 14 of that

volume he says:

"In virtue of its ancient prerogative and the canon law, which declares the consent of a prince to be necessary to an episcopal appointment, the Crown (although the first clause of Magna Charta, which seems to be aimed at the practice, is still unrepealed.) has generally claimed and exercised a paramount voice in this respect. The right, however, is now practically regulated by statute." "In virtue of its ancient prero-This, then, is where the trouble lay.

King John wanted to control Church matters, and the Catholic people, headed by a Catholic Cardinal, made him promise in the Great Charter, to mind his own business, and so deeply were they impressed with the necessity of keeping the Church free from the meddling of men of John's type, that, burning as they were with many wrongs, the security and promises against which are set forth in the Charter, they wrote, as the very first clause in that famous document, provision and the promise that the King should no longer oppress the Church.

And, mark well what the learned writer on the Church of England says, in the words we have italicized, above. This provision of Magna Charta, has never been repealed. Henry VIII. succeeded, where John had failed. John was a weak scoundrel, and Henry was a strong and violating and trampling beneath his feet the first clause of Magna Charta -aye, and many other clauses of the same, as well. And it is to this clause, that the good Bishop of Nova Scotia seeks to trace back the history of the Church of England. Had that clause been kept inviolate, there would have been always a Church in England, but there could never have been a Church

Before we conclude, we must refer to the little addition made by the bishop to the text, - quite unintentionally, we are sure. Of course, he only quoted two words of the actual text, but surely he has seen an authentic copy of Magna Charta. "Ecclesia Anglicana "-quite correct; 'should be free," - good enough; 'and recognized as the Church of the Anglo-Saxon race." Now, what does the good bishop mean by this? It is not in the text, nor is there anything like it in the text. If the bishop means to suggest that the famous clause sought to set up a separate church for the Anglo-Saxon race, he is, as we have shown, absolutely wrong. Where, in the few lines of the clause, is there anything about recognition of any church, by anybody? Where, in the whole history of the circumstances surrounding the making of the Charter, does any question of recognition of any church come up? Our readers have, doubtless, wondered how so much false history has been written. Much of it has been written by very honest men, such as the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who have read historical documents by the uncertain light of prepossession and prejudice, and have read between the lines many strange and curious things that are not to be seen by unblurred vision, and when they have come to write down what they have read, the result has been a different document, in essentials, from the real document.

The good bishop might as well have to trace the union between England and Scotland to the battle of Bannockburn, or the union between England and Ireland to the battle of

Indirection.

Fair are the flowers and the children but their subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the rose burst of dawn, but the secret
that classe it is rarer;
Sweet the exultance of song but the strain
that preceds it is sweeter;
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning
outmastered the metre.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guid-Never a river that flows, but a majesty scentres the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare that soared, but a stronger than he, did enfold him;
Nor ever a prophet fortells, but a mighter seer hath forefold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is hinted and hidden;
Into the statue that breaths the soul of the sculptor is bidden;
Under the joy that is feit lie the infinite Issues of feeilng;
Crowning the glory revealed, is the glory that crywns the revealing.

-Richard Realf.

Great Catholic Writer,

INCIDENTS RECALLED BY THE CENTEN-ARY OF MONTALEMBERT'S DEATH.

One hundred years ago, Charles Forbes Rene' Count de Montalembert was born in Upper Brook-street, London. His fatner—Marc Rene de Montalembert, peer of France—had followed his King into exile in England, had here married Eliza, daughter of James Forbes, of the East rights came of a fighting family. Three of his ancestors were Crusaders -hence the personal allusion in his famous "We are sons of the Crusadfamous "We are sons of the Crusaders, and we will never draw back before the sons of Voltaire;" and others of them were ranged under Duguesclin and Bayard: "I am the first of my blood," he said, "who has fought only with the pen." Montalembert lived with his grandfather, James Forbes, in Upper Brook street, and became his heir in 1819. It is worth the while of educationists to note that the fervid Catholic publicist of the future was thus reared in household surroundings of an austere Scottish Protestantism.

The revolution of July, 1830, which set the bourgeois Monarch on the throne of Charles X., found Montal-embert again in England, now only as a visitor. That movement had at first commanded his sympathy but a little later he writes in a vein that might have been that of Edmund

I see the mournful side of this revolution. Liberty gains nothing by a sudden and unexpected victory. Liberty grows during long and gradual sacrifices followed by slow conquests.

Thus it was that Montaiembert struck the note of political disillusion-ment early in life. In the September of that year, 1830, he paid his first visit to Ireland. He writes of it in his enthusiasm: "If Dante had visited Ireland I do not think he would have sung that the bread of another is bitter, and that it is hard for ever to ascend and decend the staircase of a strange house. It seems to me that in Ireland an exile could console himself in his banishment." Nor has the hospitality of that nation lessened in the eighty years that intervene. One disappointment, however, breaks the series of happy and memorable expresisons, Montalembert desired above everything to meet the man with whose fame Ireland was ringing-he whose twenty years of struggle for Catholic Emancipation had just ended in victory. To the young Frenchman, O Conneli was the personification of a heroic people, and he rode sixty miles over the mountains to see him. O'Connell, for once, seems to have mistaken his man, and to have treated the visit as that of a light-headed and impressionable enthusiast, attracted by the report of his renown. Montalembert recorded his disappointment in his journal: "I was deceived. This man is far from being the most interesting personage in Ireland.

But disillusions are not all on the wrong side. In this sense the amende came seventeen years later. The war worn Irishman, already a dying man, was passing through Paris on that last journey Romewards which failed of its goal. Montalembert, at the head of a deputation, addressed him as follows: "We are all your children, or rather your pupils. Your glory is not only Irish, it is Catholic. Wherever Catholics begin to practice civic virtues, and devote themselves to the conquest of civic rights, it is your work." "Gentlemen," said O Connell in his reply, "sickness and emotion close my mouth. I would require the eloquence of your president to express to you all my gratitude. But it is impossible for me to say all I feel and know-simply that I regard this demonstration as one of the most signifi-cant events of my life." It was the Liberator's last public utterance.

In 1839, his mother's last illness brought Montalembert again to England. His friends wished to introduce him to English society, but he made only two visits during his stay, and both have a touch of the unexpected. One was to the poet Rogers, and the other was to a young parliamentarian —his contemporary in years—Glad-stone. "He made on me," wrote Gladstone many years afterwards, " a profound impression. We met at a period of religious lethargy, which had developed almost to extravagance our national vice of insularity in respect to religion. We almost doubted if there existed any Christians in the world besides ourselves. one could better dispel this illusion than this distinguished man, because while he enlightened us as to the condition of other countries, he other countries, he showed at the same time a broadness of mind which appreciated at their just value the spirit of England and its old memories! institution." Another disillusion, this

time for Mr. Gladstone, and on the right side.

An incident of Montalembert's career, which marked a visit to England in 1858, is recalled with particular relevancy today. With the publica-tion of a signed article in the Times, entitled "Un debat rur l'Inde au parlement Anglais," Montalembert, who had been for some time withdrawn from the public arena, stepped again for a moment into public life. In it Montalembert wrote in general praise of the freedom of British institutions. In the mildest of language he referred in particular to Canada where men of French race enjoyed liberties and religious privileges which had been curtailed or abrogated among Frenchmen at home. In the action of Napoleon the Third's Government, which showed something of the spirit Great are the symbols of being, but that which is smybolied is greater;
Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the gift stands the giving;
Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

which showed something of the spirit of panic, we have the greatest homage ever paid to the power of Montalembert's pen. Copies of the Times which contained the article were seized by the French postoffice. The editor of Le Correspondant, which had translated it, and Montalembert himseized by the French postoffice. The editor of *Le Correspondant*, which had translated it, and Montalembert him-Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is out done by the dolog;
The heart of the wooder is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooding;
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up ap from the neights where those shine,
Twin voices and shadows awim starward, and the essence of life is Divine.

The done by the dolog;
The heart of the wooding;
And up from the pits where the constitution. In vain did Montalembert plead before the court that he had merely stated an incontrovertible fact —namely, that France had formerly possessed certain political and myneton. possessed certain political and municipal institutions which she had no longer. He was condemned to six months' imprisonment and a fine of six thousand francs. But the govern-ment stopped short of giving effect to the sentence, which was rescinded the next month.

Mrs. Oliphant was the English friend who best knew Montalembert in his waning days; and, in the admirable English biography which she devoted to his memory, her pen does not fail her when it describes the end. "Death had nothing to do with such a man. Looking at him, the specta-India Company, and had served in an English cavairy regiment in India. The future lay champion of Catholic tradiction to that condition of humanity, an assertion of immortality more triumphant than any argument.
Physicians might say what they
would, we believe that no one could
have seen Montalembert in that prohave seen Montalembert in that pro-longed and painful passage out of life without feeling a half-indignant, half-contemptuous inclination to deny the possibility of dying. With such a deathless, brave, bright, unconquer able individuality, death had nothing to do." Everything and nothing!— Pittsburg Observer. Pittsburg Observer.

New Songs for the Old.

We rarely hear the old songs now except from the despised hand organ which with certain lamentable di-gressions, remains faithful to past traditions. Whenever my ears are assailed by the latest bit of musical comedy, a fresh "coon song" or one of those loathesome lays exuding whining references to home and mother, I feel like heading a movement for the endowment of hand organ

Still, what will you? Our century has reared for itself a monument more enduring than brass by the founding of homes for decayed cats and the exclusion of children from apartment Modern inventiveness enabled bad taste to shout where formerly it whispered. Why should the century not have music in every way worthy of it?

The old songs have gone out with crinoline and the curtesy. It is well that they did not remain to associate with their successors in popular favor. Doubtless the list generation loved ballads that violated every canon. I know only those that are touching and wholesome. The past has the advantage of the present in this; only its best productions survive. Time removes the weaklings and The last century was responsible for much trash, musical and literary; its tear glands were over facile, but it was not ashamed of its feelings. When the present century is sad it emits a shriek of demoniac laughter; its sentiments is the sentimentalism of the bad actor.

The old songs are still printed but seldom sung. The public roars for more "rag time" and "coon songs." There was real melody in the Southern plantation choruses. Far be it from me to decry Maggie Cline and "Throw 'em down, McCluskey."
There was a rugged vigor to that ballad as she sang it of which no man need be ashamed. I have no quarrel with the Chinese tom-tom; it is a venerable musical instrument, albeit not over tuneful. I ko not fancy Syrian live songs, but I am bound to believe that they convey real feeling. for Syrian youths and maidens have voiced their passion in those doleful

strains for many centuries. But who will lay his hand on his heart and honestly champion the things that from Key West to Min-danao drone from the iron-hearted

phonograph! The sweet, old song brings its own atmosphere. It floats on the radiant clouds of by-gone boyhood; it con-jures up dear faces that we shall see no more on earth; it resuscitates old memories bitter sweet and opens the doors of a past that in receding is more glorified like the sunset.

A tale is told of a concert on an ocean liner. Prima donnas caracoled through famous arias. Virtuosos and amateurs gave of their best and the audience was chilled and bored. Finally a ringing tenor sang "Rock me to sleep, Mother." The effect was electrical Indomitable dowagers cried careless of the rouge. Men whose hearts were believed as hard as malachite sought their handkerchiefs. The old song opened doors closed for many a year and revealed the child that abides in the heart of man while it

With apologies to posterity, let us imagine a concert in an aeroplane in the year Nineteen Hundred Sixty. The favorites of the present year are produced. As one musical spasm succeeds another, I can fancy'a greybeard mumbling through his gums :

"Ah that reminds me of my fourth divorce; the second brings back the panic, and the third makes me think of the White Slave sensation." Sweet

oolish in the songs of a generation ago, there was sentiment and sincerity, things that to the popular favority things that to the popular lavor-ite of the day are Lost Arts. Not merely this. There is garish unnat-uralness about the atter, something of the ghoulish jocularity of the bagnio, a sneering at all the laws and senti ments that make humanity worthy of

occupying the earth.

And yet! The foreigner visiting this country who would confine his inspection to the Great White Way, the amusement places of great cities, the vapid and cynical "smart sets," great and small, the cheap resorts where the shameless desport themselves, would gain a poor unjust idea of our people. The froth floats. The jackanapes and hoodlum attract attention while honest men sit un-noticed. The purveyor of musical comedy, the writer of popular songs, strive to make a sensation at any

Meanwhile the quiet millions work and take their rest in the evening at home. The great heart of the people beats regularly undisturbed. You have only to engage in conversation the next man you meet to find that the topic uppermost in his mind is his children or the pathetic incident of yesterday. You will find him cold to the trumpeted sensations, even as the

monk in his cell. When I think of it again, I am sure When I think of it again, I am sure that the listeners in the aeroplane will hear little of the "hits" of today. By that time they will be as dead as old Ramases and nobody will care. But I am willing to wager my hat that if a ringing tenor sings: "Rock me to sleep, Mother," there will be a great fumbling for handkerchiefs and a strenous effort to appear unmoved.

The old songs will live on, for they

are twined like tendrils about the human heart. True sentiment is phoenix-like; it defies death.-The

The Passion Play.

The following impressions of the Passion Play are recorded by a correspondent of the London Mail, who attended the dress rehearsal:

The pictures themselves baffle des-cription, says the writer. The struggle of Judas against his evil nature, scene with the traders—his final fall; the tender pathos of Anton Lang's acting during the last Pass-over eaten together, the washing of the disciples feet, and the institution of the Last Supper—all must be seen to be reslized. The last prayer before the Lord and His disciples take their sorrowful way to the Garden of Gethsemane, agony in the garden, and the disciples overcome with sleep, unable to watch with their Lord, all are instinct with pathos. The Judas kiss, which was preceded by the fine tableau of the murder of Amasa, made one realize to the full the meaning of treachery, — "Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?" Judas thems away humiliated and crushed. turns away humiliated and crushed-beginning to realize what his base action means. He was so sure that his Lord, who had saved so many, would save Himself. Mer-ciful even in His cwn supreme an-guish, the Lord heals the servant whose ear Peter cut off. The soldiers fall twice before His simple words; "I am He," when they tell Him they seek Jesus of Nazareth. The power of the Omnipotent having been shown, the Son of God willingly yields His person into the hands of the ignorant soldiers. The disciples acted on his plea for them: Let these go their way." for "they all forsook Him and fled." Thus ends the first half of the

illustrated in the repentance-or is it dead. more correct to say remorse? — of Judas, the encounter with the high priests, his fierce hopelessness as he casts down the wretched price of his crime, and finally, in desperation, hangs himself. The story goes on developing in dramatic force, each living picture bringing one nearer to the supreme moment.

Every detail of the Crucifixion was carried out to perfection. The words were spoken with thrilling pathos, especially those with which the Son of God commended His earthly Mother

to the care of St. John. The Descent from the Cross waperformed with such reverent tenders ness that the anguish of the Crucifixion and the preceeding scenes—the mocking, the scourging, the crowning with thorns-was somewhat veiled, be remembered later. The tired body was laid at His Mother's feet, with the beautiful head pillowed on her knee, while the women poured over the hallowed form, tradition says, what was left of the precious ointment that had been used to anoint His Head at the feast made by Simon the Leper. Joseph of Arimathea was sublime as he rendered the last solemn services to the Lord he loved, and, with Nicodemus. took the heavy part off the shoulders of the youthful St. John, who was touchingly overwhelmed with his ministration. He seemed to feel that it was real-that his Lord was dead indeed. Then the last rites were performed, and the loved Master was borne in his own and his friends' arms to Joseph of Arimathea's own new tomb, in which no man had yet been

Gossip. First somebody told it. Then the room wouldn't hold it, So the busy tongues rolled it Till they got it outside. Then the crowd came across it And never once lost it, But tossed it and tossed it Till it grew long and wide. From a very small lie, sir, It grew deep and high, sir, Till it reached the top sky, sir, And frightened the moon, For she hid her sweet face, sir, In a veil of cloud lace, sir, At the terrible disgrace, sir, That happened at noon.

the White Slave sensation." Sweet difference of the difference of



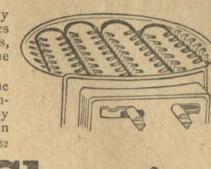
Each grate bar has three sides-long wear

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Sermon of His Lordship Bishop MacDonald at Victoria.

Kings reign, and law-givers decree just things." (Prov. 8:15.) And this suggests a second duty, obedience.

A mournful event has called us together. We are come to pay a last tribute of respect to one who was our King. While we gather here in this westernmost outpost of the Empire, day is waning in the great city on the Thames, and the mortal remains of the Seventh Edward have been aleady consigned to their last resting The death of the least among men brings sorrow to some heart. The death of our good and gentle King has plunged an Empire in mourning and the world. World-wide indeed is the Empire itself, but beyond its utmost bounds and to the very ends of the earth our departed King was known as a wise and gentle King was known as a wise and gentle ruler, and a consistent follower of the Prince of Peace. Long before the crown was placed upon his brow, he was known as the first gentleman of Europe. And a gentleman he was not in courtliness and outward polish possible but in soul and in feeling in merely, but in soul and in feeling-in that goodness and that gracious kindness, which win hearts the world over. These, his qualities as a man, have put the whole world in mourning for him, and have made the whole world feel the poorer for his loss.

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me
"Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.

These qualities, too, joined with an admirable tact, have won for him the surname of Peacemaker. Even when the last name shall have been added The scenes that open the second part show forth the effect of the letting loose of the twin passions of harred and jealousy. It is a remarkable fact that these people can adapt themselves to the evil and the good in a striking manner. This is specially illustrated in the last name shall have been added to the long roll of Britain's sovereigns, not one among them will be found to wear a prouder title than this. Fittingly, then, do we pay tribute to the memory of this good and wise and gentle ruler, and justly do we mourn him on this day, when illustrated in the last name shall have been added to the long roll of Britain's sovereigns, not one among them will be found to wear a prouder title than this. Fittingly, then, do we pay tribute to the memory of this good and wise and gentle ruler, and justly do we mourn him on this day, when

OUR DUTY TO THE KING.

is a maxim of English laws that It is a maxim of English laws that the King never dies. Hence the saying: "The King is dead, long live the King!" Beside the father's bier to-day we do homage to the son, his successor, George the Fifth. And what is it we owe him? What are our duties as citizens of the Empire over which ha new miles? First of all, we which he now rules? First of all, we owe him honor. We are bidden to "fear God" and "honor the King" (I Pet. 2:17.) Honor to whom honor is due. He holds the first place in the realm. By recognizing the place that he holds, by owning him for our King, by making open profession of our fealty to him, we render him honor due. The place that he holds he has from God, for it is written "By Me | Orphan's Friend.

"Let every soul," Isays the Apostle in the same place, "be subject to the higher powers," and "he who resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God" For whether the power comes in the first instance through the election of God Himself, as in the case of Saul and David, or through heredity from father to son, as in the case of Solomon, or through the suffrages of the people, as it comes in our own day to the heads of republics, it ever remains true that there is no power but from God. And so it ever remains true that to resis the power is to resist the ordinance of God.

How shall we fulfill the duty of obedience? the answer is simple: By keeping the laws of the realm; by proving ourselves at all times to be law-abiding citizens. "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers." By obeying the laws of our country we fulfill the law of God and of His Christ. Here, as in all things, our Lord Himself went before us; we do but follow in his steps. He laid down the duty as well as the limits of obedience to earthly princes, saying, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." In things temporal we owe obedience to temporal rulers; in things eternal, in things of the soul and of the conscience, to our supreme ruler, God. And the more faithfully we shall serve our King. The God-fearing man makes the law-abiding citizen, and the law-breaker is ever the one who has first failed in his duty

One other duty I will touch upon, and it is prayer. "First of all, then," says the Apostle, "I would have supplications, prayers, intercessions, and thanksgiving made for all men; for Kings and those who are in high station, that we may lead a quiet and peaceful life in all piety and Holiness." (1 Tim. II.; 1, 2.) The purpose of God fulfills itself through prayer and

More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of."

Let us, then, unite in prayer for our new King, and the more earnestly that he sets such store by prayer, and has already publicly asked for the prayers of his people. Let us pray that he, too, may be a lover of peace, even as his father was before him, and that his reign may be long and peaceful and prosperous. The prayer that I shall now sing in the language of the Church, the prayer that is here sung every Sunday after the High Mass, is for the King. - The B. C.

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CORNHILL, N. B., March 9th, 19 C. GATES SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. GENTLEMEN: This is to say that in was very sick. Headache and heart to due to change of life, my life seemed it really not worth living. Had a doctor tendance, but kept falling away until I really libs. I was advised to use your

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which I did and can truly say they are wonderful. After I had taken the first two or the bottles, I felt much worse than usual, but the directions said this sometimes was it result, continued their use, and soon begansee marked improvement in strength, so that was able to work and gained 35 lbs. In fish, thank you for placing these remedies with my reach, and most heartily recommend the use to ladies at this time of life, and advise it continuance of them as I know it sometime takes a few dozen bottles, but the cost as macompared with physicians' charges.

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With heartfelt thanks, I am Yours very truly, MRS, JOHN FOLES



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FOLEY

23, 1910

Carda

It was Saturday, and as the town ack chimed the hour the workmen amed away from the huge iron ge destined to span the swiftly-ing river as it tore past on its way he see, bearing countless ships , Hallfax,

the set, pearing countiess sinps, on its mighty breast.
With a gleam of satisfaction in his appear blue eyes Willie MacAndrew, a head engineer, surveyed the ighty girders, and the light was still is eyes as he turned away.

illie MacAndrew, confirmed neler, had fallen in love with the

retty daughter of his landlady, and is way of loving, like eyerything else bont him, was deep, and strong and At first the girl had been a little in we of her big lover, but Willie had stened wonderfully under the new

dience that surrounded him, and tile by little she had yielded to his leading, secretly flattered that she ad she alone had conquered him. Now, as he strode homewards, the can's big heart was uplifted within in, life was full of sunshine, and God

in, life was thin one as very good.

The week's toil was over, and Jessie sould be waiting for him, that they aight go off together, wandering and-in-hand over the purple heather, he larks carolling blithely above hem, the golden gorse like beacons out their way. With eager eyes he looked towards he whitewashed doorway, and his

ands within his. That I was," she answered. What a long time ye've been, Will ; ed Robertson and the rest went by a

"I had to bide and write a letter," e answered. "We're near through I' it all now, ye ken, and I had to reort to headquarters."

A few minutes later they were on their way, Jessie looking adorable in a big sun-bonnet to match her gown, and more than one glance of admiraon followed them as they passed up

'She's a bonnie lass, she's a real onnie lass," muttered Tom Watson, he farrier, as he and his partner tood in the doorway of the smithy; but she's fickle as the wind ld a lassie as it is to bild a brig, I'm

At that moment Ted Robertson, the oreman of the firm of whom Mac-Andrew worked, sauntered by, his andsome head thrown back, his dark yes fixed on the slender, blue-gowned oure that was fast vanishing from ht up the hill.

Old Tom shook his grizzled head. 'I dinna like to look o' it!" he

strings to her bow?" asked his com-panior took but little interest in the occurrence affairs being a stranger

I doot you've hit it!" grunted the rier. "And it'll no' do, it'll no' do. MacAndrew's no' the chap to play like you wi'—well, it ain't my business, but I like MacAndrew fine!"

Meanwhile the lovers were strolling on the rough track leading on to the or, and again and again Jessie's ppling laughter mingled with the said at len save that.'
Three n

Mused a moment.

The spot she indicated was a little play with her deep gold hair. "Week," she said, "are ye

I'm thinking that the bridge will

e feenished this day week," amswered

This job. I have enough for you and me, lassie; will ye come wi' me when lassie; will ye come, lassie?"

His voice was hoarse with passion, and for a moment a scared look crept while he sat alone, unloved.

The thought acted like madness on his overwrought brain, and with it came the low, soft voice of the tempter.

"Why not? You are alone. One into the girl's eyes.

-I hadna thocht o' that!" she the river will keep its counsel. faltered. "I-it's sae sudden, Willie. It was the autumn I was thinking we would be getting marriet." furrowed brow, his breath became hard and lobored. would be getting marriet.

'Never heed what ye thocht, lassie,' pleaded, "but say ye'll come wi" me! Dinna send me awa' by mysel'! I want ye, dearie. I'm no mysel wi'oot ye!"

"I'll hae to think on it," she said. I'll tell ye to-morrow, Willie. It's sic a big thing to decide all in a minute." And so it is, lassie," he said, yield-But you'll tell me to-morrow?"
That evening MacAndrew sought in

ain for his little sweetheart. 'ls Jessie no' in, Mrs. Fraser?" he sitchen, where the widow was busy

it the ironing board. "Jessie's awa' to Paitersons wi' a message," she answered. "She'll no' be ower lang, so tak' your pipe and sit at all costs, and he must save him,

Fine," he answered, with pride.
Fine, Missus Fraiser. We'll be reached the struggling man.
By this time their cries ha

Glasgie wi' me," he added, after a

Pausing with her iron in mid-air. was no match for the swirling cur-She didna say anything to me, but rent. "Look to yourself! Save yourself, colonists. Premier Botha is an un-

"I conidna tell you," was the vague the advarcing boat, the advarcing boat, the advarcing boat, "We'll do it lad!" he said. "Hold modern ideals, In Mrs. Botha, who he cried out summat at the on a wee bit longer! We maun do was a Miss Emmet, a lineal descend-

door, but I didna rightly catch the it," he added fiercely, "for Jessie's ant of the Irish patriot, the Premier

The engineer relapsed into silence, his eyes fixed on the deep red heart of the fire, while he pulled thoughtfully at his pipe, his brain busy weaving plans for the future, that golden future in which he and Jessie would be together always.

In the narrow ill-lit lane, that led

In the narrow ill-lit lane that led from the town to the river Jessie was standing, her hands held fast in those of Ted Robertson's, Willie Mac-Andrew's trusted friend and colleague, · What can I do-oh, whatever

cried the girl, her eyes wide hauled into the boat.

Ted, Ted, I canna marry him! thocht I luved him—ay, and I did. oved him weel enough till you came into my hairt, and then I kent what real luve was-and he wan's to tak' me back wi' him. This very day he asked me, and to-morrow I hae to gie

him my answer, I'm fair demented. I wish I was deid!" "No you don't!" answered the man, his brief English speech in s range contrast to hers. "It will be a bit of a blow at first, but he'll get over it, and it would be worse if you married him, dear, with your heart mine. Take your courage in your about the grin hands, little girl, and make a clean breast of it. It'll be all right. You unloved again. With bared won't be the first as has made a mistake, and MacAndrew has sense in him good sound sense, and plenty of it. You just up and tell him straight the whitewashed doorway, and his nulses throbbed and tingled as he descried the glint of a blue - print gown, the sheen of a golden hair.

"And were ye waiting for me, lassie?" he said, taking her two little lasses within his.

it. You just up and tell him straight how it is, and come to me after, for I want you, Jessie, I love you with every breath I draw—all along I loved you, only I was a fool and didn't speak, and then when I heard as you'd taken MacAndrew I thought it was all and the work of the company of up for me. We've made a mess of it, little girl, but we're going to put it right before it is too late. Promise me that—promise me that you won't wreck the lives of three of us for want

of a bit of courage He paused, and, drawing her under the solitary gas-lamp, whose feeble ray shone fitfully in the darkness, he looked deep into her eyes

'You'll break with him," he said, "for the sake of our love?" Yes"—the answer came at last-'I'll be telling him to-morrow.

Willie MacAndrew stared blankly into the face of the girl he loved, try ing hard to get a grip on the thoughts that ran riot in his brain, thoughts that cut and seared.

hat blows cross the moor! "It was true, Willie, it was true, MacAndrew will hae his worrk cut when I said I luved ye!" sobbed the oot for him, he'll no find it sae easy to girl. "And I thocht I was to luve ye ever, till he came, and then -and then it all went agley.

She ceased speaking, and still remained silent, still the words eluded

his grasp.

"Ye're no' angry?" she cried. "I ken fine it's a meanlike way to treat ye, but I couldna marry ye, Willie, for I dinna luve ye weel enough. There's only one I love that way."

Timidly she put out her hand and touched his, and, and as he felt her fingers light broke through the darkness that had engulfed MacAndrew as

he listened to her faltering confession.
"It's a' richt, lassie," he said slowly
"I'm glad ye came to me, glad ye
spok, t' woul' hae been owful for you, for him, and for me if you hadna done

"It doesna hurt ye sae terribly bad? she whisperd, her heart already re-

lieved by his reassuring words.

For a minute he made no reply.

"I want happiness for ye, lassie," he said at length. "Nought else matters

Three nights later Willie MacAnlightly on her lover's arm, and from time to time MacAndrew would look down at the lovely lit le face with a proud sense of proprietorship and moor, driving the soft white clouds hings too deep for speech within his like feathers across the sky. From removed from those war times. They Let us sit here a while!" said the full moon rested on the grim black because it was only one of the yestergirl, when reaching the summit they structure, and on the dark and turbid days that we were embroiled in a waters flowing below.

'I am a wee bit anxious aboot her,' hillock, all covered with sweet-scented said the engineer musingly. "I'm the Central figure in South African thinking I'll walk across to the ither affairs under British auspices of being beside her, she let the summer breeze side. There's a day's work needed a slippery schjelm—a tricky guerilla,

Week," she said, "are ye no going in silence they made way, two, to sit by me. Willie? What is it lonely figures midway between river that's making ye stand up there sae and sky as it were, and as they went

MacAndrew stared hard before him. No doubt at that very minute as he strode beside him the foreman was the man, "and then I'll hae to gang iwa', lassie!"

He broke off abruptly, and, sitting lown beside her, he continued:

building castles for the years to come when Jessie should be at his side, filling his home with the sunlight of her presence, the music of her voice, vn beside her, he continued:

Tve made a gude bit o' siller over while he sat alone, unloved.

strong push is all that is needed, and Beads of perspiration stood on his

They were within a few yards of the end of the bridge when Ted Robertson

turned to him.
"It's all serene," he said. "If she stands a gale like this she'll stand-The sentence was never completed, with a hoarse cry he fell headlong to the river. He had stepped into an unfinished gap, falling down, down towards the angry water. Fate had made matters very simple for Willie

MacAndrew. For the fraction of a second the "Is Jessie no in, Mrs. Fraser?" he engineer hesitated, then, with a shout, he swung himself to the rescue by means of a stout rope hanging from the upper part of the baidge.

de door. Hoo's the bridge getting on thus redeeming the black temptation that had stained his honor,

"Hold on, hold on!" he cried, as he

By this time their cries had roused the watchman, and before many min-I'm wanting Jessie to come awa' utes had elapsed a boat was launched. Supporting his friend with one arm, to complain of any more so than they MacAndrew struck out for the bank, would if Westminster authorities in-"Is that so?" answered the woman, but, strong swimmer as he was, he sisted upon dictating native policies and otherwise prescribing what dis-

"Look to yourself! Save yourself, "Look to yourself! Save yourself, man!" gasped the foreman; " never man!" gasped the foreman!" gasped But MacAndrew's eyes were fixed on never did. As a member of the Volk-

Shaken and exhausted, Ted Robert-

At that moment the clouds passed from the face of the moon, the silver radiance falling on the quiet face of the engineer and on the dull bruise upon the temple. The eyes were closed, and a rare smile played about the grim, set mouth. Willie MacAndrew would never be alone or

With bared head the doctor rose to his feet, facing the scared faces gathered round.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend," he said softly.

"Our Louis" Botha: From Boer General to British Premier.

(By Alexander Gray).

How the seasons change and con-

ditions alter and animosities are obliterated in this progressive age! The Union Jack is flying over the Volksraad at Pretoria and Parliament building at Cape Town. What remains of the Vierkleur as a national emblem is sacredly cherished in the homes of the Boer burghers. Louis Botha, Privy Councillor to his Majesty George V., ex-Commandant General of the Boer forces, is Prime Minister of United South Africa. Lord Gladstone, son of the statesman who compromised after Majuba, and who inferably led the Boers to believe British suzerainty never would be asserted over the South African States, is the representative of the Crown on this anniversary of peace. In the Botha Ministry are Boer Generals who vowed they would not acknowledge British supremacy. In it also are British colonists who resented Boer ideals, however much they admired the Boer people. Although it all might have been brought about in a very different way and at less expense, it may be that it was worth \$1.500,000,000 or so and many thousands of lives to demonstrate that war is only such so long as it lasts. "Peace hath its victories." has been erased, Gen. Smuts, like Schreiner and Steyn, a graduate of Cambridge, who vowed the Rand gold mining industry was bankrupt, notwithstanding it is producing at the rate of \$160,000,000 worth of yellow metal per annum, significantly is Minister of Internal Affairs and Defence. H. C. Hul', who was enter-tained by his late Majesty King Edward, and who became affiliated with the Boer party after the Vereeniging Convention, is Minister of Mining and Finance. Fischer and Hertzog, veterans of the old Free State,

deadly struggle and accusing the man who is Councillor to his Majesty and born in a British colony-who was fatuously continuing a conflict that already had been waged more than three years. In the interim Mr. Botha—"Our Louis," as the more progressive Boers always have proclaimed him-might have been decorated. It is an open secret that a Knighthood or a Baronetcy was at his disposal. He chose, rather than be misunderstood in his declination of all honors, to become a Privy Councillor. Doubtless there were two horns to his dilemma, for too much favor at the hands of Royalty might be misinterpreted by the yeomanry of the veldt, No one appreciates better the Boer temperament. What he lacks in the longer range of vision Jan Smuts modestly supplies. Mr. Botha has the presence of a commander, the reserve of his race, and the sophistry of a Parsee. Physically the war aged him. Mentally it broadened him, until it was recognized that to him - under the circumstances created by the grant of self-government to the South African colonies—belonged the Premiership which the British had reserved for Cecil Rhodes. Now, by virtue of the Rhodes bequest, Premier Botha will have the right to occupy Groot Schuur, the estate upon which Rhodes bestowed so much attention. Since the death of Rhodes the place

orthodox Boer-that is, he does not

has been the home of Dr. Jameson, of "Jameson Raid" fame and a life governor of DeBeers. Thus another event is ccheduled that was not contemplated when Rhodes willed Groot Schuur to the use and occupancy of the Premier of South Africa. Legislatively, Cape Town will be the capital. Administratively, Pretoria will be the seat of government. The stage setting is unique, and the leading actors men of striking personality. The Boer has recovered much of what he lost, but the British will probably have nothing cretionary right might be exercised by

always has had an adjutant of infinite

head against a projecting bar.

A groan of dismay broke from those watching, but the river seeming to repent its recent harshiness, brought them within reach once again, and after a hard struggle MacAndrew was hauled into the boat.

gave the British more than they bargained for on the Natal - Zululand frontier. Gest Botha was the other "I'm feared to tell him—and, oh, Ted, I canna marry him! I crowd stood on the bank, asked by somewhat of a renegade who son was helped ashore, and then a strange hush fell on the spectators as the body of Willie MacAndrew was band in the field. Her black eyes raised from the bottom of the boat, a flashed indignation as she proudly hush which remained unbroken as the doctor knelt down by the inanimate form.

drew herself up and exclaimed:
"When I have anything to say to my husband you will be the last man in the world for me to choose as the messenger." British commanding officers underestimated the Boer character when they thought to influence the men on commando through their wives-those modern mothers of the

Mrs. Botha had four or five brothers in the field, and Lukas Meyer, her brother-in-law, lost his life there. When Gen. Botha relinquished command of the Vryheid burghers-his own neighbors-to become Commandant-General in succession to General Piet Joubert, it was Gen. Cheere Emmet who was promoted. Unob-trusive in private live and affable in daily intercourse, Emmet was a nimble and audacious guerilla. A perfect horseman and a born hunter, with a following of men superior to the average of the commandoes, he was a veritable Irishman's flea, only he wrought more havoc and harassed the British troops until French's and Dartnell's column bagged him one night a short distance beyond his own

home, Rietvlei, situated next to Waterval, the Botha homestead. It was one of the ironies of those unhappy days that the writer in the summer of 1902 happened to be seated in the ruins of Gen. Botha's home at Waterval with an engineer whose life Uheere Emmet had saved and who was a partner with Louis Botha. My companion was a rooinek—that is, he had the proverbial red neck of the Briton. Assuredly there was desola-tion at Waterval—and over the hill, past the graves of British soldiers who had been sniped by Emmet's burghers, was the Emmet, home—another wreck.
The war had just been brought to a
close. One of the Emmet boys was
doing what little was possible to fix up the kraals and restart the farm.
It was a lazy day in the sub-tropics,
when riding was wearisome; so we
lingered over the handiwork of a young subaltern who had wrecked vengeance upon that home, in the details of which and in the garden there were the evidences of a cultured woman's artistic touch. Dynamite and the torch had made the demolition complete. I recall that my companion remarked: "You cannot blame those who have been robbed of their homes in this fashion if they are bitter." Those sentiments came from a man who had no sympathy with the Boer cause, yet he delighted in retailing how Cheere Emmet rescued him. He was riding a spirited horse. Unexpectedly the animal frantically plunged forward and bolted. A point of a pick in a saddle-bag had jabbed the horse. Not realizing the reason for the animal's action, the rider did not adjust the contents of the saddle. zog, veterans of the old Free are included. So are Moor, Prime for the animal's action, the rade mot adjust the contents of the saddle-bag. Of course, the harder the animal bag. Of course, the harder the animal bag. These transformations may not ran the oftener the pick prodded him. flash he was out of the saddle and at the bridle of his companion's horse. It was a masterly feat. The rooinek was saved. But, as we sat there in Louis Botha's ruined home, Cheere Emmet also was homeless. Such were the terms granted to the present Prime Minister of South Africa and to his lieutenant. Perhaps it was inevitacle. Botha has not complained. He is rich in land and is otherwise comfortable, but from that day to this Waterval was not his home. If ever there was a Nimrod, a knight of the veldt, a soldier of for-

tune, and, withal, a man who towered above his environment, however much he may have been governed by that environment, it is Louis Botha. He is a native of Natal. The Emmets removed from Cape Colony via the Free State. Both the Emmers and the Bothas, along with Lukas Meyer as Commandant, made common war against Sebepu, who sought to oust his brother Dinizulu from becoming paramount chief of the Zulus when Cetewayo was deported. A bargain with Dinizulu was struck. For their assistance in punishing Sebepu they and their followers were to have granted to them selected farms in what was then a portion of Zululand. Lukas Meyer, Botha, the descendants of the Vortrekkers whom Chaka had massacred, those Free Staters who had chosen northern Zululand in preference to existence on the borders of Basutoland, made short work of Sebepu's impis. When the fratricidal feud was brought to a termination, it is humorously related by Boers throughout the Vryheid district that there suddenly developed a surprising number of burghers who claimed to have taken the field in behalf of Dinizulo's rights. Each demanded a farm. Dinizulu could not evade his Sleat, Roderick Macneil of Barra had was sufficiently imposing to convince Lukas Meyer, Louis Botha, and their friends to proclaim the New Republic. That is history. It also is a historic fact that Dinizulu was duly crowned by Lukas Meyer. Louis Botha and the New Republic leaders. An ancient "plug" hat did duty as a .crown.

Subsequently, the New Republic was added to the Transvaal, and at one time it was thought to obtain a port of entry on the Zululand coast that would leave the Transvaal independent of Delagoa Bay and Durban. President Kruger aimed to have his Republic independent of the Portu-guese or the British. Louis Botha was one of those who sympathized

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different it is; Crushed Coffee being in small even Merely to look at it you will see how very

pared with Ground Coffee The new Crushed Coffee as com-

to stop any seizure of any portion of Zululand, the plan would have been

consummated, Those are interesting chapters in the history of South Africa during the the nineteenth century under condi rugged men and vigorous women died in 1892. trekked to the confines of civilization, compelled the savage to respect the white man, evolved prosperity out of Louis Botha is the outstanding figure

at the inauguration of the new era. auspices is acquiesced in as a fitting climax to those centuries throughout which the Vertrekkers and their descendants strove for their existmassacres in South Africa, Chaka, Dingaar, Umsilikatse, Cetewayo, Lobengula in turn terrorized the people intent upon wresting their country from the savage. May the British Boer be as rearless in the forum as he has ever proved himself to be in the field.

The Late Chief of the McNeils of Barra.

The McNeils were originally known as the Clan Gilladamnan, or the clan of the servant of Adamnan, a name which means little Adam. Gilladamnan, in Gaelic Gilleadhamhnain, was changed, first, to Gilleonan or Gillownan, and next, to Gailleon. Neil, a descendant of Gilladamnan, was born probably about the year 1280. The descendants of Neil dropped the name Macgilladamnan and called themselves Macneils, or sons of Neil. Murdoch, son of Neil, was succeeded by his son Roderick, who must have been born about the year 1380 Roderick married, about 1409, a daughter of Ferchar Maclean, and obtained possession of the Isle of Barra. He was the first Macneil of Barra. Gilleonan, oldest son of Roderick, received in 1427 a charter or deed of the island of Barra from Alexander Macdonald, Lord of the Isles. Roderick, a descendant of Gilleonan, obtained a crown charter of Barra in 1688. He married a grand-daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, who was a son of Sir Donald of Sleat by his wife Janet Mackenzie, daughter of Lord Mackenzie of Kintail. Sir Donald of Sleat was descended from Hugh of Sleat, son of Alexander, Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles. By his wife, the grand - daughter of Sir James of bargain. As a consequence the acreage ceded to the Vryheid burghers was sufficiently imposing to convince was sufficiently imposing to convince Roderick, died in London in 1863. was the last Macneil who owned

Barra. Gilleonan, second son of the Roderick who received a crown charter of Barra in 1688, had a son named Roderick. This Roderick was known as Rory of Brevaig. He married Catherine MacDonald, and by her had Rory Og, Gailleon, Lachlan, Catherine and Margaret. He came with his family to Prince Edward Island in 1802, and in 1803 settled on Brevaig farm at Vernon River.

Rory Og, eldest son of Roderick of Brevaig, was born in Barra in 1777. was one of those who sympathized He taught school for a few years and with this programme. Had not the settled on a part of his father's British authorities instructed the farm. He was a very intelligent man

warships on the South African station and was highly respected for his good to stop any seizure of any portion of sense and manliness. He married in 1811 Catherine McEachern, and by her had Margaret, Roderick, Marjory, Lachlan, Catherine, Janet, Ann and Donald, He died in 1850. Lachlan, second son past quarter of a century. General of Rory Og, was born in 1819. He Botha and his contemporaries ended married Isabel Macpherson, by whom he had four sons, Roderick, Angus, tions similar to those existing in the Lachlan and Murdoch. He succeeded United States and Canada seventy- General Roderick Macneil as chief of five years previous. A handful of the Macneils of Barra in 1863. He

Roderick, eldest son of Lachlan, succeeded his father as chief of the Macneils of Barra. He was born March 10, 1845. He was tall and the primeval, left their personalities indelibly imprinted upon the map of South Africa, gave the Empire the toughest fight it cares to have, and quently at the manse in Belfast, and I called to see him several times at his own cheerful home at Vernon River. It has taken two centuries to pacify Africa south of the Zambesi. As Rhodes awed Lobengula with a riding whip instead of a rifle, so the restoration of the Boers under Imperial twas always a pleasure to me to meet him and have a talk with him. A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR.



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

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

THE CATHOLIC PAPER.

articles on this subject, we wish to many have fallen by the wayside. speak of the future of the Catholic Some of the most capable and prompaper. We hope no one will be so ising have had a short and an anxious narrow as to imagine that we speak life. Those that have weathered the merely of the business future of a storms have waited patiently during paper or of the business of publishing many years for such a circulation as a paper. The usefulness and effectiveness of a paper are the important considerations. We are aware that this cause. To some it has come; to paper, in which these articles are others it is coming slowly; but, one appearing, might increase its financial prosperity very easily by sacrificing its high aims and purposes, and taking thousands. For thus and thus only, lower aims and meaner purposes. The question we are concerned with is, what, in the future, will the Cath. our remarks on the present and future olic paper be able to accomplish for of the Catholic paper to such an religion, justice and truth?

upon the answer to another question, which is, what are the Catholic people willing to do for the Catholic paper? To be effective and useful, the olic home; and its aims and purposes | Consider who speaks, and under what cannot be achieved in any other way. We do not despise good money; but, if we were very anxious about money, we know of easier ways of making it than in publishing a Catholic paper. What we really areanxious about is to secure readers. As the learned Catholic writer, from whom we recently quoted, says, the chief ambition of one who writes is that his writings shall be read.

Catholic papers, everywhere, are very low in price; surprisingly so in these days of high wages and high price of materials. But it is not a a question of the price. We cannot believe that it is the dollar a year that prevents Catholics from subscribing: It is their lack of appreciation of what the Catholic press is doing for the Church and for the Catholic home and family. It is owing to their thoughtlessness that they read papers of any and every other kind, and let the Catholic paper struggle along for want of support and sympathy.

We wish we had time and space to tell our readers of the thorough and business-like way in which Protestants and the Protestant clergy push erment Commissioner that he would the sale and circulation of their de- modify his language regarding Cathnominational papers. The Protestant | olics and their religion, the Commischurches in the general assemblies and churches in the general assemblies and that Mr. Wise was largely to blame, country in the world was the Church Mrs. William McDonald of Mulgrave conventions, never fail to take into by the force of his expressions, for the consideration the state and progress riots which had taken place in that persecution as it is here. It goes unconsideration the state and progress of their press; and the extension of its circulation and influence are for-

The Holy Name Journal for May recommends an attempt at organization on the part of the Catholic press, for the formation of a Catholic Press bals, referring to the Blessed Sagra-Bureau which should act as a great central dynamo, supplying literary electric current to all the Catholic papers Lambs were ready to meet any affiliated with it, and proposes a co ference of Catholic editors to organize it. It might be a good thing; and we may one day see it. had quietly climbed an adjacent tree, perhaps, sooner than now seems probable, for this is the age of organization.

But what we need, and what we always shall need, is a large number of readers.

A leading Catholic contemporary

"Vicar General Cassidy of Fall River, who is constantly sending us new names, sends us a cheque for

thing for the interests of religion. not yet come off.

many things to urgently claim their attention; and we think much might be done by Catholic readers who know and appreciate some good Catholic paper by speaking of it and recommending it to their neighbors and acquaintances. This is an easy thing to do, and we ask all Catholic readers to do it, in the interests of the Church whose interests are served by the Subscriptions Payable in Advance ances. This is an easy thing to do, whose interests are served by the paper of their diocese. If you like the Catholic paper you read, say a good word fort it to your Catholic neighbor. Readers could get many a subscriber in this way, who would turn a deaf ear to a canvassing agent, as being something to sell.

Very few Catholic papers have had an advantageous start. Most of them In this, the last of the series of have had very small beginnings. Too would make them effective, and give them widespread influence in the good and all, they have a common ambition -that they may be read, and read by can they do their appointed work.

We had not intended prolonging extent, but we have no apology to The answer to this question depends make. No one can blame us for searching eagerly the set of every rope and sail when the course is set by the helmsman of the Barque of Peter.

Take his words once more. Give Catholic paper must reach the Cath- them their place and their due weight. responsibility, and with what authority, he speaks :-

such methods means to condemn oneover the people and to utterly fail to grasp the spirit of the times."
"With regard to newspapers and

periodicals, would that all the good were persuaded of the necessity of doing everything possible with Cath-olic reading of this nature; for we are certainly of opinion that in our time there is nothing more important than

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

Our London Letter. LONDON, June 9th, 1910. It is not surprising, taking human nature into consideration, if at length the Catholics of Liverpool find their patience exhausted, with the result that the younger and more fiery spirits have been indulging in reprisals. Only a few weeks back, a you will remember, Mr. George Wise, leader of the Orange roughs of Liverpool, gave his solemn word to the Govwarded by organized and systematic deter the men who nightly utter the this makes it all the more difficult to most norrible libers in our regard. It bring its authors to book. I so happened that some Catholic myself have noticed again and young men were mingling with the crowd a week ago, when one of the meetings, etc., that where some orators compared Catholics to cannitribute was paid, in passing, to the crowd a week ago, when one of the orators compared Catholics to canniment and its reception in the most offensive way. He then jeeringly noted what a large number of Orange Catholic disturbance of the meeting which might be attempted. Hardly were the words out of his mouth, when a powerful young Irishman who reached out from the branches thereof, and swung the lecturer off his perch into the crowd. This was the signal for a melee, in which all sighted leaders of our citadel of Faith present joined for five minuter, after have seen that the Church's greatest which the Orangers had enough of it, enemy to-day in both moral and and fled, protected by their women spiritual things is the Press, that we folk, in every direction. Some of the are so often admonished to meet our most bellicose were literally livid with enemies with their own weapons, and fright, and dared neither take nor administer a blow in defence of their interesting Press of our own. abominable accusations, When a Agitation concerning the hurried summons brought a posse of tion Outh continues to increase. Three

The Michigan Cotholic says:

"Of course the duties of Catholic priests are so many and so andous that we would not expect any of these to act as agents for the Catholic press, but the Knights of Columbus and Hiberdians could take up this work and make a splendid success of it."

We have no doubt that the duties of the Vicar General of Fall River are many and ardnous toos and many priests whose duties are such have done a great deal for the Catholic press, and the midst of successon to feel proud of the work which priests whose duties are such have done a great deal for the Catholic press, and the midst of successon to feel proud of the work which Mother Church has already inspired, even in the midst of such heavy priests is a good one, and one that we should not think they would deliberately reject. But it is

Paul Society, the Catholic Women's League, The Catholic Needlework Guild and the Boys Brigade, the latter being a Catholic organisation which has for some time been doing the work, now, so loudly praised, in that rage of the moment, the Boy Scouts movement.

wise counsel and friendly assistance spread of Catholic papers. And it is to men and women, who after a long reasonable to ask them to consider the or short term of imprisonment had to face the world once more without means of support and with innumerable bad associations from their prison life ready to influence them for the worst. Now this Society has an official position, and branches in connection with every Metropolitan THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF one of the bothersome class who have that not a single Catholic criminal enters one of these institutions without meeting a Catholic man or woman anxious to be their friend. Amongst the services rendered by the Society during the past year, to nearly two thousand persons, are the provision of work, clothing, food, temporary shelter, tools and railway fares for discharged prisoners. The crying need now is to provide a Catholic Remand Home where first offenders and youths who are sent to prison for some trivial offence because they are too poor to pay the fine imposed, may be received and trained under a suit-able system, to save them from the lowering influence of the prison, which in such cases as these is described as, merely a manufactary for criminals In a different sphere, the Catholic Reading Guild is doing as useful and important a work, in endeavouring to counteract or prevent the evil effects of pernicious anti-Catholic literature

on the British mind. This has also

sprung from small beginnings and has an ever widening sphere before it. Its efforts at present are directed to seeing that a Catholic newspaper appears on the table of every Public Library up and down the land, while another branch of the work is the gift of Catholic books to the circulating depots, and representations for the deletion of works which wilfully misrepresent the teaching and practice of the Catholic Church. How vast an y, he speaks:—

"To neglect the employment of the thing to exert no influence whatever wer the people and to utterly fail to easy the spirit of the times."

"With regard to newspapers and "With regard to newspapers and spirit all the good comes from this apparently trivial work can never be estimated. Wonderful and undreamed results often follow, and more than one conversion has been traced to this primary cause. A little case in point may be given. A Non-conformatic Minister wrote to a wellconformist Minister wrote to a well known Catholic preacher the other day to tell him that a discourse on the Divinity of Jesus Christ, read as reported in a Catholic newspaper, had been the means of saving the waver-ing faith in Christianity of three brother Nonconformist Ministers 1 At the annual meeting of the Guild in Mount Street, the other day, Bishop Fenton spoke very strongly on the evil wrought by the unhealthy press, to which he ascribed much of the vice so prevalent amongst the youth of both sexes. He pointed out that subjects which would have been thrust away in Cape Breton. the dark, even twenty or less years ago, were now brought forth and discussed from all their varying points of coarseness, while excuses were made for the lowest types of humanity and the common rogue was looked upon as a popular hero. The Bishop declared that a section of the modern press was doing the devil's work and spoiling our young men and women for this world and the next. That well known and charming literary M. P. Mr. Hilliare Belloc, had another grave charge to prefer. Speaking from an Catholic Church, either as the mother of learning, of freedom, of piety, or of self-sacrifice the most impeccable journals will pass over that portion of the evening's events in silence. On the other hand, the most far-fetched story, rumor, or incident which can reflect any discredit on Catholic conduct or practice is immediately furnity displayed, while its ultimate refutation, if it appears at all, is given some inconspicuous footnote on the least read page. It is because the far-sighted leaders of our citadel of Faith organize a strong, skilful alert and

Agitation concerning the Coronanew names, sends us a cheque for eighty-two new subcriptions this week, together with a letter of hearty commendation of the Review's work."

The Review, through the efforts of this worthy priest, will, next week, carry its message of Catholic trulb into eighty-two homes where it never went before. That is the kind of progress that cheers the heart of of a man who is trying to do something for the interests of religion. o help the cause of the bigots. Canor The Catholics of this country are Hensley Henson, one of the will-o-the

ESTABLISHED, 1852 true that the Catholic clergy have being down by the St. Vincent de among the masses, and with all her defects the Church of Rome was a potent instrument for bringing Christianity into the popular life, also, he would concede that men's theories were not always a true index of their conduct, and common experience showed Roman Catholics as no less loyal than other Christians! All of which, as you will perceive, were veiled insults to the Church of God. We want no personal compliments at the expense of our Catholicity. It is our Mother the one, holy. Roman Church which stands alone in the world to-day, amidst rocking thrones and tottering intellects, and cries Fear God-honour the King.

It was because he was first a devout and loyal Catholic that the great and good Irishman and soldier of the Empire, who passed away on Tuesday last, knew so well how to discharge his duty to his Sovereign and his country. Sir William Butler has been described by Lord Roberts as the

ablest General in the British army. The young Irish soldier, who made his way against innumerable difficulties by sheer force of character, ability, and perseverance in a day when commissions went by purchase, and William Butler had no money to buy, will be remembered in Canada and Africa by his tact and skill with the natives, and his fearless comment on any injustice. He saw a good deal of fighting in his day, first in the Red River expedition, and later in the Zulu Campaign. His organising work at home which occupied the later years was as thorough as his fighting, and as clever as his pen work. The romance which began for him when he first saw Miss Thompson's picture of "The Roll Call" in the Academy of 1877, has never finished, and Lady Butler has been an able seconder in all Butler has been an able seconder in all her husband's good works for the Catholic and National cause in Ireland, He passed away quite peacefully at his Irish seat, Bansha Castle, Tipperary, after only a few hours illness, fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. R. I. P. CATHOLICUS.

Vocations for the Brotherhood.

Perhaps never since the dawn of Christianity has the Catholic Church been more in need of true defenders than at the present time. This prob ably is realized more in the United States where, efforts are being made on all sides to obtain possession of and educate the child. The cry is raised from all parts of the country, especially for men who are willing to sacrifice their lives and devote them-selves to that grand and noble work, the education of the youth.

The Order of the Hoty Cross, realizing this great need of the age, is putting forth great efforts to obtain subjects suitable for the work. At Notre Dame University they are training young men over 14 years for the Brotherhood. There they are being educated free of all cost. Any young man of good moral character feeling within himself a desire to devote and sacrifice his life for such a noble cause might correspond with Rev. F. D. McGarry, C. S. C., Margaree Forks,

St. Martha's Hospital Fund,

Previously acknowledged.... Rev. Fr. Brieuc, Superior Mon-Joseph's Hon. C. P. Chisholm, Halifax

Personais.

Hon, C. P. Chisholm has been in the County for the past week.

are visiting friends in Town.

Miss Mary Power and Miss Mary McGillivray of Cambridge, Mass., are spending a few weeks with friends in

Mr. Howard McDonald, of Providence, R. L. is spending a few weeks at the home of his mother, Mrs. D. McDonald, Antigonish.

Rev. F. D. McGarry, C. S. C., of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, is spending a few weeks with friends and relatives in Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Delanev, of Butte, Montana, and their daughter Helen, are on a visit to Mr. Delaney's parents at Lakevale, Ant. They are accompanied by Miss Mamie Delaney of Boston.

Mr. Nicholas Purcell, of the teaching staff at the College of the Sacred Heart, Caraquet, N. B., arrived at his home at Pleasant Valley, Ant., for the vacation, on last Thursday.

Premier Murray went through to his home at North Sydney by day's early express, where he will spend the summer months. That he is fast regaining strength, is learned with pleasure by all.

Mr. W. R. Chisholm, C. E., latery of the National Transcontinental Railway, is spending some weeks at his ting his health, which has not been very good of late.

League of the Cross. NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.

THE EDITOR, -Referring to a para for the Discress of Antigonish, field a North Sydney, on June 7th, the circumstances under which the mem-hers of St. John the Baptist Branch

Now Glasgow, were requested to continue holding meetings were satisfactorily explained and if was decided the statement in the "Total Abstainer," that the Branch had become disorganized, was absolutely correct. The insertion of the above in your next issue will greatly oblige W. T. Jones,

Grand President L. O. C.

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HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

A. KIRK & COMPANY

- HEADQUARTERS FOR

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

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

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

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

-WE WILL GIVE-25 Per Cent. Discount of all Silk Blouses, all Shades and Prices.

Agent for McCall Patterns and Magazines

A. Kirk & Company

Royal Bank of Canada

Established over thirty years in Antigonish. 00

Branches in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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

Savings' Department

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

Antigonish Branch

J. F. BLAGDON, Manager

HOMASSOMERS

General Store.

On the way another car of that celebrated JEWEL FLOUR also Bran and Oats.

Ready-Made Clothing

Another lot of ready-made clothing for Men, Youths and Children in the latest patterns just in.

Boots and Shoes

We are leaders in offering good serviceable footwear. A

Brantford Carriages

for sale on favorable terms. CARRIAGE CANOPES (can be used on any carriage) CARRIAGE DUSTERS, etc.

Dairy Supplies

Headquarters for all DAIRY SUPPLIES.

HOMAS SOMERS

1910

and a

DV

General News,

Manitoba provincial elections e held on July 11th,

mk Haley, 20, fell from a train from, Saturday, and was killed. Governor of Californi has stopthe prize fight arranged to take

turns show that during the past ears 1,445,28 immigrants have

an explosion in Chignecto Mines cardict places no blame for the ent on the mine management,

nigration from Ireland is still on increase, the total for last month g 0.888. No less than 780 sailed Queenstown in one steamer,

pucen Mary is to be appointed re-it in the event of the death of King during the minority of the in the Hartlepool Eng., by-election

londay the vote was: Furness, eal, 6,150; Gritlen, Unionist, x-President Roosevelt arrived in

York on Saturday, and was ved with great demonstrations of ure at his return after fifteen The Manitoba government crop

onation of King George V. at his t veterinary surgeon in London, t, inhaled the breath of a sick ree, blood poisoning developed in

throat and he died, last week, er three months' suffering. leven persons were prostrated by heat in Manhattan and Brooklyn Monday, slthough the thermom-by official reading was only 83

rees. None of the victims will die. ion. John Burns announced in liament the other day that the h the colonial governments with a to having a census taken ghout the Empire simultaneously.

r Ian Hamilton has been conted to the Mediterranean ector-generalship of the British sea forces. General French is inspector-general of the home

nperor William's physicians have ed a statement with reference to affection of the knee from which Emperor is suffering. They state that inflammation is taking a favorable course and that the

large has now almost ceased. e casuality list of a collision at Droux, France, on 18th, between Granville express and a local train ding at the station, numbers 19 injured. The wreckage the Miter the accident, and one trains was entirely consumed.

L.C. R. Board of Management her officials of the I. C. R. ind the line of railway between Topper and St. Peter's on Mon-it is one of the lines of railway th the Intercolonial is urged to

ation held their first session in don on Friday. It was agreed their deliberations, the scope of this to be untrammelled, should confidential.

Wind, lightning, rain and hail commpest which swept over eastern suchusetts on Sunday, reports ou various sections showing great make by fires from lightning and cruin of market made to the control of the cruin of market made to the cruin of the cruin of market made to the cruin of the crui downpour and a hail storm.

the British House of Commons der Secretary Seely stated in pect to Canada's commercial ies that they are made with the knowledge and consent of the nial office and said the same other self-governing oversea dom-

ne of the largest lobsters ever en from the water was brought in Office. coner Matchless. The crustacean, ich weighed nearly twenty-five ands, and which was five feet in night, was taken from the bottom the ocean off Chatham. It is estiated that the lobster must have been
the Leighborhood of twenty
speed,—Gloucester Times,

New carriages—Now is the time to buy a new carriage. We still have a few. Top buggies, concords and two-seated farmers' carriages. Prices right. C. B. Whidden & Son.

Watel said that he had not heard uplaint about their work. They appointed after examinations, that he said, a good plass of men. of the 55,000 enumerators employed thus, he said, a good class of men

UR

ereturns from tobster shipments hoim. Yarmouth to Boston for the _____ the cannot to twenty-seven sand, two hundred and twenty-seven sand, two hundred seven s ne quantity was the largest sent ad for several years. The living as amounted to twenty - seven

mage fit crops and property counts to several million bronems, in destinction. In the Kronstadt aries three bandred bodies have a covered. In the Moltava the result of the sudden collapse of the sudden coll

the Atlantic Provinces of Canada will be held this summer at Liverpool.
N. S. The twenty-fourth session of N. S. The twenty-fourth session of the school will meet on July 13 and continue until August 3. In view of the fact that the Educational Departments of the three Maritime Provinces require that systematic instruction be given in all the schools in Physical Drill, the Summer School have made arrangements, whereby the teachers may qualify for the elementary certificate in physical drill at the session of the school. Eighteen scholarships, in value from \$10 to \$20, are offered for competition. These will give an opportunity to the studiously inclined to very materially reduce the to very materially reduce the cost of

attendance at the school.

These facts about the area, trade and resources of United South Africa are interesting: The new union has an area of almost 500,000 square miles, taking in the southern end of Africa and extending from the Atlantic to and extending from the Atlantic to Indian Ocear. The population is about 5,500,000, one-fifth of whom are whites. The combined business of its provinces is large. In 1907 there were about \$75,000,000 imports and \$444,000,000 exports for the four provinces now united. Within the borders of the new State are found gold, copper, coal and the finest diamond mines in coal and the finest diamond mines in the world. It is rich in cattle and grain; in wool, in mohair, in ostrich feathers; in aloes, in birds, beasts and mate gives the area under grain in fishes. Almost every industry could be profitably carried on there. Its ncrease over last year of some development has just begun, let us

Mr. Rodelphe Forget, Montreal, an-connecs that he will take the 65th miles around the large touring auto-mobile belonging to an American named Gibson, who was touring Nova Scotia, went up in the air at Annapolis last week, and when it landed it was in a thousand pieces and the owner was lying dead by the roadside. The chauffeur, who was badly injured, says something went wrong with the flow of gasoline, and Gibson got up to see what the trouble was. He opened the tank, and in some unkown way, let fall the lighted cigar that he was smoking. lighted cigar that he was smoking. In an instant there was a frightful explosion and the machine was blown to pieces. Gibson was dashed against a tree and broke his neck. Gibson's body was sent home to Newark.

The long-talked of new railway for the County of Guysboro is once more "about" to be constructed. The information given below in this regard does not appear however to have the right ring to it, and many will doubt if anything tanvible will result from this new charter. On Thursday last an order of the executive council of Nova Scotia was gazetted recommending the granting of a charter to John Bogert Bartram, of Toronto, barristerat-law; Thomas B. Fogg, of Toledo, Ohio. Railway Manager; George H. Raw, of London, England, and Siegmund Hirsch, of London, England, broker incomparating them under the an order of the executive council of broker, incorporating them under the name of The Halifax and Eastern Railway Company, for the purpose of building and operating a line of railway of standard gauge from a point on the I. R. C. near Dartmouth, and to the town of Guysboro, to Mulgrave, and from a point on the I. R. C. near New Glasgow to a point on the line from Dartmouth to Guysboro; also a branch from the main line near the Cross Roads Country Harbor, and such other branches and extensione as the Governor-in-Council may approve. The charter also gives the conference representing the enument and the opposition on the telephone, telegraph, express, mining and lumbering business.

Among the Advertisers.

Wool - We pay highest prices at

Rennet, wholesale and retail, at

For greatest shoe values go to Fraser's-the saving is worth while.

Nice heifer calf, three - quarters Ayrshire, one-quarter Jersey, for sale by C. Edgar Whidden. Exchange your butter and wool at Fraser's Shoe Store and take advan-

tage of the ready-pay prices. Lost, in Post Office lobby, a sewing machine shuttle and knob for drawer.

se would be adopted in respect to Finder kinely leave at Casket Office. Girl wanted to work in a family of three in Town, with arrangements for attending sewing. Apply at Casket

general house work, no cooking. Apply to Mrs. Andrew McGillivray, Box 405, Antigonish.

Found, in the boot and shoe room of Chisholm, Sweet & Co. a sum of money. Owner can have it by proving property and paying for this adv., on applying to A. D. Chisholm.

last sacraments consoled him at the end. After a Requiem High Mass, interment was at south River cemetery. A wife, four sons and five daughters, a brother and a sister survive him and mourn his loss. R. I. P.

At Sydney, C. B., May 22th, CAPT. ARCHIBALD MCDOUGALL, in the Sith year of his age, consoled by the last rites of Holy Mother Church, of which she was always a devoit member. He was formerly a resident of Ballentyne's Cove, Antigonish Co. He leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. After Requiem High Myss, interment took place at Holy Cross cemetery, Sydney, C. B. May his soul rest in peace!

May his soul rest in peace:

At New France, Ant. Co., on June lith, Jaxe, beloved wife of henry Perrault. Mrs. Perrault (nee Delaurier, place of the late Father Gerrolr), was a native of Tracadle. Her plous life and kindly disposition endeared her to all acqualatances. She patiently suffered her ingering liness, consoled and fortified by the frequent reception of the sacraments of the Church. She leaves a sorrowing husband, three sons and four daughters to cherish the memory of a model wife and mother. She was buried, after High Mass, at Hentherton on the 13th. [6, 1, 2].

wife and mother. She was buried, after High Mass, as Heatherton on the 13th. 16. 1, P.

Michael McNeil, on Monday, June 13th, 1310, at his home at West Lakevale, in the 73rd year of his age. He was in fairly good health up to seven days before his death, when he was auddenly seized with pneumonia, which caused his death. Deceased was a man of sterling character, sober, kind, honest, upright and industrious. He was respected by all who knew him, and at the time of his death it can be safely said that he had no enemies. He was born in Mollant, Scotland, in 1837, being the second roungest of a family of twelve, deven brothers and one sister. He emilgrated to this country in 835, in the 18th year of his age. He had perfect escolections of his native land, and could disource most interestingly of the old Country. Its parent, and five brothers emigrated to this outery in 1835, being but six years of age, he was aff with a maternal ancle. In 1868 he was marked to Margaret McDonald, of Upper South iver. Of a family of eight seven survive him, I of whom were present at his death bed scept one, Mrs. William McDonald, of Manh. So Consoled and fortified by the fast rices of oly Church, of which he was always a devout ember, he passed away it the hope of an eternal cothers, together with a large attachiden, four attaching the seven grant and etch happiness, leaving a sorrowing wife, two use, five, daughters, slx grant-children, four attacher, and and others, together with a large attacher. life of happiness, leaving a sorrowing whic, two sons, five daughters, six grand-children, four grothers, together with a large circle of friends fo cherish his memory. His funeral, on Weneday morning, was largely attended. After Requiem High Mass, celebrated by Rev. D. Beatou, he was laid to reet beside his eldest daughter and grand-child, May his soul rest in peace!

Acknowledgments.

D McPherson, Hallfax
Frank Kirwin, Wallace
M Smith, Milton,
Peter J Richard, Charlos Cove
Robt F Kenny, Rostindale
Ellen O'Donnell, So Mattland
H P Archibald, Vancouver
Jos W McDonald, Emerald
Rev Wm M Fox, Alexandria
D A Campbell, Atrathlorne
Dan J McDonald, Ashdale
Edward Jos Grant, Vancouver
Francis McLean, Antigonish
Ranald McFarlane, Williams Points
Colin McDonald, James River
John McKeough, Sr Afton Station
Mary J McDonald, Lismore
Edward Kelly, Canso.
Jos DeCoste, Frankville

Surveyors of Roads

Surveyors of Roads are requested to forward their returns promptly to the Municipal Clerk after the time limited for the performance of Statute Labor has expired, viz.

JULY 31st.

They are also strictly requested to have their returns properly filled in and sworn to.

ALLAN MCDONALD,

The well known horse, Don Bashaw, will be at the stable of Captain Patrick Webb, Havre Bouchie, on Monday and Tuesday of each week, on Wednesday, June 22nd, at the stable of William Girroit, Big Tracadle; June 24th at the table of Charles Landry, Pombuet; on Saturday 25th, at the stable of Dan J. Mc-Kenzie, St. Andrew's.

WILLIAM P. GIRROIR, Owner. Big Tracadle

Temperate Drinks

Now that the hot weather has arrived, you should add a bottle of LIME JUICE to your order, as it kills typhoid germs. We also

ROUS' CELEBRATED. DRINKS, Ice Cold. which quench the thirst and are good for the system. All kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries elways on hand and all goods suaranteed or money refunded.

D. R. GRAHAM Tel. 78. Best Flour for Sale.

Father Morriscy's remedies are doing good work for all the troubles they are claimed to cure. At the agency—Bonner's. Tenders Wanted

Tenders Will be received by the undersigned up to

June the 30th

R. RANKIN, P. P.,

EXPERT WATCH Repairing

Mr. Rector McMillan

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

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician

For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned Saturday, July 30th, 1910,

for the surchase of the farm at Sylvan Valley known as the Donald Grant farm, and owned by C. McIntyre. This very desirable propert is situated about one mile from Fown and contains about sixty acres of land, of which nearly

A pligrimage excursion to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will take place on

July 19th, Next.

A Refreshment Car will be added at Mulgrave, and a Pullman tar at

Fares are as follows: Sydney—Point Tupper district; \$10.30; Mulgrave - Antigonish, \$3.95; Antigonish New Glasgow, \$8.45; New Glasgow-Truro, \$7.85; Pictou-Stellarton, \$8.00; Halfax-Truro, \$8.10; Turo, Springhill, \$7.25, Pullman \$5. Drawing Room, \$18. All fares are for the round trip. We shall arrive at St. Anne's about a p. m. Thursday, A good steamer service is arranged between Levis and st. Anne's. A spilentid opportunity of visiting the City of Quebec will be afforded by our Observation Car Tours, at a nominal extra cost. Returning pil grimage train will land pilgrims at their respective stations on Friday afternoon and evening.

Tickets are now for sale in all towns and villages of Nova Scotia, or may be had from

A, E. MONBOURQUETTE, Organizer. Arlehat, C. B., June 17th, 1910.

J. C. MacIntosh & Co.

Established 1873.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Direct Private Wires.

Halifax, N. S. :: St. John N. B.

Orders for listed scenrities executed on all Exchanges instantly over our exclusive wire. Continuous quotations. The best Market and Financial News available. From our long experience and efficient service to the public, covering the past thirtyfive years, we have become established as the principal centre for local securities, including

Municipal Debentures Bank Stocks and Corporation Bonds and Stocks : : : : :

These are bought and sold at Net Rates, and delivered at purchaser's nearest bank FREE OF CHARGE. Correspondence Invited.

LANDSALE

In the Supreme Court.

Between Joseph A. Wall. Plainting ARCHIBALD D. McDonald, Defendant To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Antigonish, on

FRIDAY,

the 15th day of July, 1910.

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, whicher at law or in equity of the above named defendant, Archibald D. McDonald (and of all persons claiming by through or under him since the recording of the above judgment) of, to, in, upon or out of the following lots of land, namely: First, All that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND

te, lying and being at Marydale, near St cwis, in the courty of antigonish, and Loisection act," in trust me the payment of the judgment is this action. The payment of the payment of the payment is the action are so at the payment of the manner of the payment is the payment of the payment is the payment of the payment of the payment of the payment is the payment of the payment of the payment of the payment is the payment of the payment is the payment of the payment of the payment is the payment of the payment is the payment of the payment of the payment is the payment of the payment of the payment is the payment of the

ANGUS R. SCHONALD, retioneer. Astigonish, in h March, 1919.

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, I strap, plain toe, 2-bow heel

Women's Oxfords

In Tan and patent leather, cool and comfortable, Blucher cut, Culean heel, at \$3.00

Men's Oxfords

In tan, patent calf, box calf, gun metal, colt, wing-tipped 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, \$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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

Manager

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

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

" \$10 " \$30 10 cents " \$30 " \$50 15 cents These Orders are payable at par at every office of a Chartered Bank in Canada (except in the Yukon) and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.90 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland.

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

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



Address all correspondence to R. H. McDONALD

Manager ANTIGONISH

NOVA SCOTIA

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES, BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER, etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. PLANS AND SKETCHES PREPARED AT MODERATE PRICES

WALL PAPER

Exclusive American Designs

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

Farm For Sale

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

CASH Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Boots and Shoes

Crockeryware, Shirts, Overalls, Etc., Etc.

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

an minima

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

C. B. Whidden & Son and pay as high as the Also want

1000 Pelts

C. B. Whidden & Son.

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 Gross and Auxiliaries' Holy Name Society, St. Aloysia Sodnity, or any Society you belong to, or

Souvenir Spoons

as prizes for K of C, C B t , 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

The subscribers have opened a FIRST LASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, limest all new Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied

In connection with our Stable Horses always on hand for said

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

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 salling vessells. Apply to MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO

Inverness, C. B.

J McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N S. JAMES KENNA, Local Agen

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.

866666666666666666666

Table Silver Grace, beauty and quality are all combined in silver articles 847 ROGERS BROS.

made in the heaviest grade of triple plate. Many designs to choose from In this renowned "Silber Plate that Wears" Silver trays, bowls, fea sets, etc., should always bear MERIDEN BRITACO.

Some Rules About Good Health.

(From "Good Health" by Francis Gulick Jewett.)

Sleep is so important that when a man is ill the doctor often tells the nurse not to waken him even for his medicine or his food. He says that sleep will do him more good than any-

A doctor in Stockholm, Sweden, studied the health of children and found that those who did not sleep enough were ill the oftenest, while those who slept the most were gener-ally the healthiest. It is the same with children in other countries.

But there are some people in every town and city who can not sleep much, no matter how hard they try.

I knew a woman once who had only slept five hours that week, and she said nobody knew how she suffered. When she did sleep again she was the happiest woman you ever saw.

There are certain things that help many people to go to sleep. The patter of rain on the roof is one, the rustle of leaves is another, and the gentle singing of a lullaby is still another. All these things help because they keep on without much change. They are what we call monotonous. The sound goes on in the same tone, and it is soothing. But when the sound stops the people waken at once waken at once.

People know that monotonous things make them sleepy, so when they are excited or tired and can not sleep they try all sorts of schemes that are monotonous. Sometimes they count slowly from one to one hundred; then they count backwards from one hundred to one. Sometimes they repeat a verse of poetry over and over again, or they say to themselves, "Sleep, sleep, sleep," until at last they

go to sleep.

Children do not lie awake very often. For them the principal questions are when to go to bed and how long to sleep. Or we might put it this way: If a man or a child wants his brain to work for him in the best way t can, how many hours ought he to sleep each night?

Babies need more sleep than young men, and people who are feeble need more than those who are strong, From this we see that there can be no very definite rules. Here are some pretty good ones, however:

Children four years old need to sleep about twelve hours. 2. Children seven years old need to sleep about eleven hours.

Children eight and nine years old need to sleep about ten and a half

Children ten and eleven years old need to sleep about ten hours.

5. Children twelve years old need to sleep about nine hours.

Even grown-up people are healthier as a rule and can use their brains and bodies better when they sleep seven and a half or eight hours a night.

By using this table you ought to be able to decide for yourself how many hours of sleep you need each night. Notice whether you are wide-awake or sleepy when it is time for you to get up in the morning. If you are sleepy, you must go to bed earlier; you need more sleep, and the time to get it is in the evening, not in the morning.

Probably you are nine or ten years old. In this case you ought to sleep ten hours or more every night.

If you are healthy and strong, and if you are wide awake in the morning. so that nobody has to waken you for breakfast, then perhaps ten hours will be enough. Let your father decide about that.

I know three children who go to the grammar school. They are about the best scholars in their classes. When they are not in school they are generally playing out of doors in the pure air.

Elizabeth is nine years old. She sleeps ten and a half hours almost every night. James is eleven, but he is strong, and after he has slept nine and a half hours he is wide awake. He can not sleep any more and his father lets him get up. Fred is thirteen. He is not quite so strong as James, so he sleeps ten hours and he

James, so he sieeps ten nours and he is getting stronger every month.

All three children are healthy, and are growing fast; they are good students and they are full of fun too. They think that sleeping is like putting money in the bank of health. I

I shall now give you three rules:

1. Sleep all you can. This will make you brighter and bigger.

2. Go to bed and get up at regular hours. This will help you to get sleep

enough.
3. Unless you are ill do not lie in bed many minutes after you wake in the morning.—Sacred Heart Review.

Helpful Hints from Here and There.

A plain cloth dipped in hot water and then in a saucer of bran will clean white paint and not injure it. The bran acts like a soap on the paint. Chinaware that has been burned or

darkened through use may be bright-ened in this way: Take a teaspoonful of soda, moisten with water and scour till the spots are removed.

A crust of tread is best to clean a sticky bread or cake pan. Never use a knife or anything that will scratch the surface and invite more sticking thereafter.

The cleanest and best dishwasher is small whisk broom made of the finest broomcorn. Place a screw-eve in the handle so that it may be hung up when not in use. It is readily cleaned by holding under hot water faucet for a few minutes.

Having several pairs of shoes and never wearing the same pair more than one or two days at a time will rest the leather and make it last

To butter bread crumbs for the top of scalloped dishes, melt the butter required and stir the bread or cracker required and stir the bread of cracker crumbs into it, adding salt and pepper to taste. The butter is more evenly divided than by the old method of putting little "dabs" of butter on the bread crumbs, and it takes less time.

Carrots should be cut into slices instead of cubes, because the outside part, which is the darkest, is the richest. If cut into slices this part is more equally distributed. To lengthen the usefulness of traps.

brooms, pour boiling water on them occasionally. Do not keep them near the stove. Keep them hung up when not in use. If there is nothing to hang them by, and the handle is hard wood and one can not get a hole bored through for a string, cut a strip of leather and make into a loop and tack to the top of the handle with a tack. A mop may be fixed in the same way.

To clean paint from window glass put sharp vinegar on the spots until they are well soaked, when the paint will easily wash off.

To keep the leaves of your rubber-plant green and glossy, sponge them once a week with a cloth wet in sweet milk instead of soap and water. It makes them much glossier .- Sacred Heart Review.

Advantages of Housework,

In an article on the advantages of housework as a pursuit for girls who have to earn their own living. Miss Josephine Morris, Supervisor of Household Arts in the Boston Public Schools,

It may be admitted at once that there are drawbacks and disadvan-tages connected with housework; but o there are with every kind of work. I believe, however, that the good points of housework as a safe, res-pectable and fairly lucurative line of ndeavor for young women more than offset the objectionable features of it.

The chief consideration for a young girl who has to work for a living is entrance into some sort of work which throws around her the safeguards of a respectable home and which keeps her from the temptations which beset those who work in places and occupations where such safe-guards are lacking. Now, take the case of a young girl of attractive appearance who, let us say, comes from the country to the city looking for employment. Let us suppose that she is without much more and with she is without much money and without friends. (It is a very common case. Thousands of such women enter our large cities every year.) Well, is it not vastly better for the moral and physical welfare of this moral and physical welfare of this young woman to get a place to do housework in a respectable family than to try to board, room and clothe herself on the four or five dollars which she as a beginner would receive behind a counter, or the seven or eight dollars she might (possibly) make in a factory?

The dollars are might provided the provided and the provided

Doing housework, she is at least assured of a decent home and the acquaintanceship, if not the friendship, of people whose influence will, generally speaking, be in the direction of morality and correct views of life. She is assured, also, of fairly nourishing food, well cooked and eaten at regular times. Working in a store or factory, she is certainly hard put to it to make both ends meet on the miserable pittance the beginner receives; for the sake of making a neat appearance among her fellow-workers she stints her stomach, and the loneliness of the average lodging house has a strong tendency to drive her to seek the companionship of those who are not fit companions for a girl who has hopes of some day being a virtueus wife and mother. - Sacred Heart Review.

Death to the Housefly

The life of the fly, says the Philadelphia North American, is dependent upon filth. Man's life is endangered by the life of every fly, Man's one effective weapon of defense is enforced cleanliness of every spot where dirt would be a nursery of the fly.

The female always lays her eggs in accumulations of filth of some kind; whence it follows that if filth were not allowed to accumulate there would be

But the particular kind of filth most sought for the purpose is horse manure. It is reckoned that ninetyeight per cent, of all the flies in our cities are propagated in stables where horses are kept. Every such stable is a fly hatchery, and a single stable will turn out enough flies continuously

during the summer to supply an entire neighborhood. Hence the imperative warning that all the health authorities of the country are heeding, with more or less efficiency. Destroy or screen horse manure or confine it to darkness and the end is put to flies. A fly will not enter a dark place to deposit its eggs. If the nest of these flies may not be screened by wire or cloth, it may be screened by ashes. Thus prevent the breeding of the fly and you abolish much of typhoid fever and nearly all intestinal diseases, prevent the death

of thousands of babies every summer, make most of the so-called hotweather diseases a thing of the past.

But one careless household may scatter pests throughout a neighborhood; one ignorant stable-keeper may send a poisonous swarm miles away. Therefore, while urging a general movement toward extermination, we counsel doubled care for the selfprotection of each home until the not far distant time comes when the presence of a single fly will be an indictment of the intelligence of any

community. So we give prominence to some of the wise and simple rules given out by Dr. Neff, head of this city's Depart-ment of Health:

Don't allow flies in your house. "Don't permit them near your food especially milk Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are

"Don't eat where flies have access to the food. "To get rid of flies, screen your windows and doors. Do it early be-fore fly-time and keep screens up until

snow falls. "Screen all food, especially milk. Do not eat food that has been in contact with flies.

Screen the baby's bed and keep flies away from the baby's bottle, the baby's food and the baby's comforter. "Keep flies away from the sick, especially those ill with typhoid fever.

"To clear rooms of flies, burn Catholics in public office lest they may pyrethum or blow powdered black suffer for the cause, "But—honestly—who has ever seen powder blower. This causes flies to fall to the floor in stunned condition. They must then be gathered up and

"Sprinkle chloride of lime or kerosene over contents of vaults and garbage boxes. Keep garbage receptacles tightly covered, clean the cans every day, the boxes every week. Keep the ground around garbage boxes clean.
"Sprinkle chloride of lime over old

paper, old straw and other refuse of like nature.

'Poor kerosene into the drains. Keep sewage systems in good order, repair all leaks immediately.
"Clean cuspidors every day. Keep
a five per cent, solution of carbolic

acid in them all the time. Get rid of sawdust boxes used as cuspidors; destroy them; they're unsanitary. "Don't allow dirt to accumulate in corners, behind doors, back of

radiators, under stoves, etc.

"Allow no decaying matter of any sort to accumulate on or near your

"Flies in the home indicate a careless housekeeper. Remember - no dirt, no flies. If there is a nuisance in the neighborhood, notify the Bureau of Health."

The McGillivray's of Bunmaglass.

Had the graceful writer of "the Catholic Camerons of Antigonish County," which lately appeared in THE CASKET, gone away back a few generations of the time of the good Margaret Gillis, he could add a goodly number of clergymen and other popular men to the list besides those of whom he made mention. To begin with, Donald McGillivray's (son of Hugh Ban,) first wife was a MacEachen woman of Ardness in Scotland. They had issue, Hugh and three daughters, one of whom was the mother of the brave Margaret Gillis, daughter of Donald Gillis, son of Duncan, and the beloved wife of Ewan Cameron. The three MacDonald priests are grand-

Gillivray's second wife was Mary McGillivray, daughter of Andrew, son of Duncan, and had issue, Andrew, Alexander, and Angus. Andrew's grandsons were Rev. Andrew MacGillivray, Rev. Ranald McGillivray, Rev. Alexander McGillivray, and his great grandson the Rev. William McIsaac, besides the gallant soldier James McGillivray, one of the footguards of Queen Victoria in the colossal halls of Windsor Castle and Balmoral in Perthshire. Alexander's Balmoral in Perthshire. Alexander's grandson was the Rev. Alexander grandson was the Rev. Alexander McGillivray, his great grandson is Judge McGillivray. Angus's grandson was the Rev. Alexander MacGillivray. Hugh's great grandson is now a student in the College. The late Rev. Neil McDonald, Rev. Lauchlin McPherson and Dr. Hugh MacPherson, administrator of the Diocese and Rector of the College are great and Rector of the College, are great grandsons of Donald McGillivray's sisters. Rev. Ranald McGillivray, uncle of the Rev. John H. McDonald of the College, Judge McIsaac, his brother Colin, who is now a Commis-sioner of the Transcontinental Railroad, Rev. Donald McAdam, and Rev. Michael McAdam, are grand and great grandsons of Donald McGillivray's second wife. Thus there are a total of fifteen priests, three judges, four lawyers, and one doctor of medicine, all legitimate descendants of Duncan McGillivray and Hugh Bau Mac-Billivray, "two brawny Highlanders. It will be seen by this true and honest history what good and prayerful men and women can accomplish. By the way, I may here state that the McGillivrays came to America in the year 1791. Hugh took up lands in Lismore, Picton County: his brothers took up lands in Dunmaglass, Antigonish County. Ewan Cameron and the brave Margaret Gillis came to America ten years after, made out the little colony of the McGillivrays and sojourned there, for two years as welcome guests. The brawny Ewan and the uncles, as the good Margaret was wont to call them, put up a log cabin where the welcome family dwelt in ease and plenty as the colony was by that time flowing with milk and honey. The sparkling spring that the good Margaret used to plunge her bucket in is now as sweet and pure as ever. It can be seen on the old home stead of Angus, now occupied and owned by his great grandson, Angus B. McGillivray.

ANOTHER GRANDSON. Pointed Advice.

Educated Catholic laymen receive some pretty pointed but not at all un necessary advice in a recent editorial of the Boston Pilot. Its writer says that while, of course, the Church, being divine, can not fail, "still we should not forget that the promise of indefectibility releases no Catholic from his own promises made in Baptism and Confirmation—to be a faithful soldier of the Cross until death. The Church shall never fail, it is true; but that does not mean that her children shall permit her to suffer unnecessary affliction."

With some of our educated laymen,

as a good many who would be differently classed, the trouble seems to be that they are dominated by a certain subconscious idea that they are citizens of this Republic only on sufferance, that they ought to be duly grateful for such meagre allowance of public recognition as may ance of public recognition as may come to them, and that manly assertion of their rights under a free government is a measure of rank un-wisdom. The Pilot, as will be seen from this extract, is not of such an opinion:

The second reason for the especially those ill with typhoid fever, scarlet fever, dipthheria, and tuber-culosis, Screen the patient's bed. Kill every fly that enters the sick-room. Immediately disinfect and dispose of all discharges. Catch the flies as fast as they appear. Use liquid poisons, sticky flypaper and traps.

". The second reason for the lamentable silence of our educated laymen is a mistaken idea as to the best Catholic policy. It is the reason alleged by the men who crave for peace—not with honor, but at any price; who plead that we should let sieeping dogs lie; who are full of concern for Catholic servants and for

the dogs of bigotry and prejudice asies; if Or who can respect the subject that is purchased by a betrayal of principle? No one with the spirit of a man would hear in silence the good name of his mother traduced; and no Catholic in whose veins courses the blood of martyrs will ever stand by unconcerned while the faith of his fathers is insulted. .

"We have had too much experience of the 'let-alone' policy and of what comes of it. We have had sickening experiences of mean-spirited Catholics the peace-at-any-price men-who are always apologizing for their faith; kotowing to Protestants of social standing, that invariably despise them for their pains; men who jettison their principles to show they are not bigoted and swallow insult in large draughts to prove their amiability. And all this is labelled proodence! Pshaw! Who is there that does not know that the true name of such is only cowardice? We have had ex-perince of many Catholics in public office who, like Joseph of Arimathea, were also disciples of Christ, "but secretly, for fear of the Jews." What good did any of them ever do for the Catholic cause? Is it not sober history that they often preferred to be unjust to their coreligionists rather than incur the suspicion of being too warm as Catholics?

"The Catholic laymen who knows his religion, who has been trained in his religion, has the most sacred duty of utilizing the talent given to him. him come out of his hiding and take his place like a man among his fellows. If the faith of his Church is worthy of his esteem, let him show it by standing forth as a witness to the truths of the Church, and as a champion to defend her against misrepresentation and slander. Let us have less shame 'prudence' and more

honest manliness. In brief, let our laymen be Catholics in deed and truth and vigorous action, as well as in word and sign and indo-lent passivity. Those of them who have had the advantage of a Catholic college training are undoubtedly bound in honor and gratitude, and in conscience as well, to give much in re-turn for the much that they have received. It is their duty, as it should be accounted their proudest privilege, to be not only models of Catholic manhood, but, on occasion, defenders of Catholic faith and practice. Far from suffering in the estimation of Protestant or agnostic neighbors through this loyalty to the Church, they will win genuine respect where the weakkneed, winimizing, pusillanimous Catholic receives, and merits, only contempt. - The Ave Maria.

A deaf, but pious English lady, visiting a small country town in Scotland. went to church armed with an ear trumpet. The elders had never seen one, and viewed it with suspicion and uneasiness. After a short consultation one of them went to the lady, just before the opening of the service, and wagging his finger at her warningly, wispered: "One toot and ye're oot!" -Human Life.

Nervous Old Lady (in railway

carriage)

—I hope that gun is not loaded, sir.

Sportsman—I'm afraid it is. However, I will insert this cork in the

There; quite safe, now.
The nervous old lady breathed a sigh of relief.—M. A. P.

GAS ON THE STOMACH

Relieved at Once by Father Morriscy's No. 11 Tablets.

Many people find that no matter by carefully they watch their diet and de themselves this, that or the other favor ish, still after every meal gas form the stomach and everything seems to be

Besides causing great discomfort, used condition makes it impossible to get to full benefit from the food eaten, and body is continually starving with a

Father Morrisey's No. 11 Tablete pro tly relieves this and other stomach d ders. Each Tablet has the power of di ing a pound and three-quarters of too very bad or weakened condition one to taken after each meal will insure pr digestion and prevent sourness, gas in

stomach, pain or discomfort.

The case of Miss Maggie Leahy, of We Franklin, Ont., is a sample of what Fath Morrisey's No. 11 Tablets can do. Write on Jan. 5th, 1910, she says:

"Your No. 11 Stomach Tablets wit n

case exactly, as I am ever so much be since using them than I had been for last seven years. I could hardly est an thing that would not turn sour on my st mach, or cause gas. My Doctor said it a Catarrh of the Stomach. I had no pabut gas after eating. The first tablet took gave me relief, and I am still contains their use."

If you happen to eat a little too men for dinner, or something that does a agree with your Stomach, just take a N 11 Tablet and you will feel all right in few minutes.

If you have been troubled with Indire ion or Dyspepsia a course of Father Mriscy's No. 11 Tablets will soon put yo stomach into a healthy condition again 50c. a box at your dealer's, or from I ther Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., C. tham, N.B.

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It is extravagant to buy and pay for paint, and instead of paint get a mixture containing cheap adulterants.

Pure paint—the real thing—spreads easier, covers more surface (and covers it better) and wears longer than it is possible for adulterated paint. Pure paint therefore is the most economical.

Pure paint gives the handsomest finish.

Pure paint insures you against paint "troubles", the cracking, the peeling, scaling, etc. that come from the use of impurities.

"English" Liquid Paint is pure paint—made from 70% Brandram's
B. B. Genuine White Lead, 30% pure Zine White, pure linseed oil,
pure turpentine and dryer. Read the formula on the cau. It will give you satisfaction and save you money on your

Made in 45 standard shades, in addition to black and white. Sold at leading hardware and paint stores.

MONTREAL - HALIFAX - ST. JOHN - WINNIPE





He was ordained priest at the wenty six, on the 11th of June,

d has been cure of Maches, nnes, since 1846. So this ven-

priest has been laboring in vineyard tor seventy - seven

ne hundred and three years, ar 1880 this aged priest, then an octogenatian, thought his

ras approaching, and so ordered stone to be prepared for his in which he had the following ion engraved: "Here lies

Gadenne, Canon of Cambray

Amiens, who, on the died ence and fidelity to the Roman Apostolic Church.

one now lies in the garden attached the Canon's house. — Catholic Mes-

There is quite commonly a peculiar ow of sunshine just before a storm.

heightness so obviously unreliable. we are torn between enjoyment

anxiety. I have no greater revel-

ents of glow before the darkness

torm. And in a man's life there is etimes an episode so bright, so full nomise, that we feel its perfection

e the measure of its instability. -

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Flies and Mosquitoes

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YIELD OF COWS;

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1000 Calf Skins; 1000 Wool Pelts; 5 Tons Wool for which

JASH

Also on hand a full line of

Groceries, Boots and Shoes

rockeryware, Shirts,

Wilfrid Ward.

f Nature's glories, even in a hour, than in one of these

we will pay

1 Often Wonder Why 'Tis So.

Some find work where some find rest.
And so the weary world goes on.
I sometimes wonder which Is best—
The answer comes when life is gone.

Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake, And so the dreary night hours go; Some hearts beat where some hearts break-1 often wonder way 'tis so.

Some wills faint where some wills fight, Some love the tent some the field; I often wonder who are right— The ones who strive or those who yield,

Some sleep on while others weep
They will not rest till roses creep
Around their name above the grav e
The vigils of the true and brave.

— Father Ryan.

Little Things of Life.

The world is full of lonely and homesick hearts. Lonely hearts aching for a kind word or a cheering glance, which those busy about their own little cares are too thoughtless or too self-centered to give. Some one has written about the apostolate of kindness and its mission in the world of today. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is an apostolate to which women should especially devote themselves, it being our own especial province from time immorial to bind up the wounds of the physically injured and heal the bruised and broken spirit.
There is too little kindness in these

fussy, rushing days, perhaps because of their strenuousness; too little thought given to the laggard in the race, and too little attention paid to the ones who fall by the wayside. A little pause to be kind will not only help those who need it most but will also strengthen the spirit for renewed effort. "Soft words break no bones," is an old, old adage. Indeed soft words are often the saving graces to a heart grown bitter under continued trial; they are the lever which lifts a load of grief from many a spirit. Do not be afraid to be kind; do not be too selfish to be kind, for as we give of kindness to others, so shall kindness be meted out to us again. Let us all then join the apostolate of kindness, and each day strive to make some tiny spot in the world brighter for our having lived. Just a smile, just a kind word, that is all that is needed to make some weary heart brighten and take courage.

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

A great many women excuse them-selves from the duty of being happy on account of natural temperament they are nervous or they suffer from other physical ills, or they lack the vivacity and buoyancy of spirits that make it easy for some women to bear up bravely under the most trying circumstances, consequently they are justified in making themselves and

others as miserable as possible.

Such women forget that the happiness which radiates the whole being and diffuses itself to others comes from no outward circumstances, but from a heart at peace with God and childlike trust in Him. "I am so full of happiness that I could not be any happier unless I grow," exclaimed a little child, and this expresses sentiments of the sunny soul whose growth is in doing good. Natural vivacity and buoyancy have their reverse periods of gloom; but a calm, steady cheerfulness is like a lamp whose wick is always trimmed and burning, and never more brightly than when the storm rages and the night grows dark. -Catholic Register.

St. Charles Borromeo.

Those who closely studied the life of the present Pope while Patriarch at Venice, and who have read of the two Borromeos, uncle and nephew, as Archbishops of Milan, cannot but be struck with the resemblance of Pius X. to the famous Cardinals of Milan.

There is the same striking devotion to duty, the same passionate zeal in all things regarding the welfare of the poor, an absence of personal ambition or self-aggrandizement, a dislike of pomp or display and a marked prefer-ence for humble associations about equally characterized in the lives of the illustrious trio. The student of character can well imagine Pius X. throwing himself into the work of regenerating Milan, socially and ecclesiastically, even as Saint Charles did in the sixteenth century, and his nephew Cardinal Frederick in the seventeenth. And those, too, who are aware of the present Pope's fearless disposition, as well as greatness of heart, can easily pic ure the reigning Pontiff rushing to the help of a plague stricken city, even as the two great cardinals did in their own days, when Milan was the victim of a kind of milan was the victim of a kind of prayer.

It is easy to make a short offering the morning of all our leprous plague, which, not unlike the plague in England in the reign of Charles II., made of Lombardy's

several years.

Manzonii, in Italy's greatest prose classic, "I Promessi Sposi," or "The Betrothed" (a translation of which has been made in the Bohn Library), gives a picture of the younger Cardinal's heroic zeal during the fateful years of 1627 and 1628, when, as the famous story shows, the Dead Man's famous story shows, the Dead Man's has been made in the Bohn Library), gives a picture of the younger Cardinal's heroic zeal during the fateful years of 1627 and 1628, when, as the famous story shows, the Dead Man's carts went round the city at every hour of the day and night calling on the stricken families to bring out their dead for burial

Daily, Cardinal Frederick, in worthy | Orphan's Friend.

imitation of his relative and predecessor, Cardinal Charles, cared for, as well as maintained physicians for, several thousands of the plague-stricken population of the city; and himself really fell a victim to his heroism and zeal shortly after the cessation

Less than half a century before, his Less than hair a century before, its illustrious uncle had performed the same heroic offices for the people of Milan when a similar plague was killing off thousands. He declared that it had been sent upon the teeming city of Milan as a chastisement for its sins. None the less, however, did he give himself to the work of suggests. he give himself to the work of succor-ing the thousands of afflicted who were filling not only the hospitals, but the very streets and churches, dying off by the hundred under the eyes of the helpless spectators. So fearsome was the visitation that the secular clergy could not be induced to assist in combating the scourge, till the Cardinal had assembled their number, addressed and assembled their number. addressed and exhorted them to follow him in his efforts to fight off the fell enemy that depopulated the Lombard city twenty-five per cent. in less than two years. It was at this time that the made the famous pilgrimage through the plague-stricken streets of Milan, doing penance for his poor people, walking barefooted, with a rope round his neck and carrying in his hands the relic of the Holy Nail that pierced Our Lord's limbs.

Soon afterwards the plague began to

Soon afterwards the plague began to Not only as a prelate and a pastor, in the real sense of the word, and to the same extent as Pope X was the father of his flock—the veritable patriarch — at Venice, did Saint Charles flourish in the troublous age in which he lived. He was, it has been well said, the correspondent and the Mentor of the princes of the last half of the sixteenth century. His position in Europe was perhaps the most remark-able ever held by any Catholic prelate or churchman; it resembled, though much exceeded in its importance, that held by the late Pope XIII, as the cor-

respondent of the monarchs and rulers of the world. There are at least a score of lives written of Saint Charles. and the enormous masses of correspondence indicate clearly to what extent his opinion was sought by his reigning contemporaries, as well as by men of all condition, rank and profession. The Popes of his time avidly sought his advice. The kings and queens of the day, Henry III of France, Philip of Spain, Mary of Scot-

And be lived, too, in a real odor of sanctity, as even his none too generous minded contemporaries allowed, in matters relating to sanctity, at any rate, and in an age of unbounded

licentiousnes Cardinal Valerio of Verona wrote of him that he was to the "well-born a pattern of virtue, and to his brothercardinals an example of true nobility. Cardinal Baronius styled him "a sceond Ambrose whose early neath, lamented by all good men, inflicted great loss on the church

To the practical-minded Germans his work has appealed as the ideal of what a Catholic churchman's work should be. They have founded a Society of Saint Charles Borromeo in his honor. Its aim is to encourage and diffuse edifying, instructive and entertaining literature. Founded in 1845 it had a membership in 1907 of over 145,000 persons. In accordance with the function of the society, a book is yearly presented to each membea, the value of the work depending on the funds of the Society which now has an income of \$150,000 annually. The surplus each year is devoted to the establishment of libra-ries in various centers which may require them. The Society has a newspaper called *The World of Books*. Its headquarters are in the Rheinland.—New York Freeman's Journal,

Little Things Count.

The vast majority of Catholics readily admit that, in order to be worthy of the name Catholic it is necessary to of the name Catholic it is necessary to perform one's Easter duty, to hear Mass on Sundays and Holy days of obligation, and to fast and abstain on the days appointed. Everyone strives to comply with these important precepts of the Church more or less faithfully, 'However, besides these essentials, there are other things most recessary for a true Christian life, the necessary for a true Christian life, the occasional neglect of which may not constitute even a venial sin, but the practice of which is most conducive to Christian perfection. We refer to the saying of grace before and after meals and to family prayer.

These are little things it may be objected; yet they are the very things that count, and that characterize the true Christian family. Religion should not be an abstract subject; it should permeate our very action, and children should, from their very earliest years, be trained up and

accustomed to pious practices.

No true Catholic should sit down to his meals before having invoked the divine blessing upon the food of which he is about to partake. Ordinary politeness prompts us to thank those who bestow a favor upon us. Why should we neglect to thank Him, from Whom we receive all that we have and all

that we possess.

Again, St. Paul tells us that "we should always pray." This is not intended to mean that we should spend all our time in prayer to the neglect of our daily avocations; but that we should attend to our duties in life in a

Charles II., made of Lombardy's thoughts, works and actions of the capital a veritable charnel-house for day, and there is no one but can find at least some time in the evening for

families to introduce into their homes prayers before and after meals, and night prayers in common, this article will not be written in vain. -B. C.



Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament

I need hardly observe to you my brothers, the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is one of the simplest rites of the Church. The priests enter and kneel down; one of them unlocks the tabernacle, takes out the Blessed Sacrament; inserts it upright in a monstrance of precious metal and sets it in a conspicuous place above the altar in the midst of lights for all to see. The people then begin to sing; meanwhile the priest twice offers incense to the King of Heaven, before whom he is kneeling. Then he takes the monstrance in his hands and turning to the people blesses them with the Most Holy in the form of a cross, while the bell is sounded to call attention to the cere-mony. It is our Lord's solemn Bene-diction of His people as when He lifted up His hands over the children. or when He blessed His chosen ones, when He ascended from Mount Olivet. As sons might come before a parent before going to bed at night, so, one or twice a week the great Catholic family comes before the Eternal Father, after the bustle and toil of the day, and He smiles upon them and sheds upon them the light of His conntenance. It is a full accomplishment of what the priest invoked upon the Israelites, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord show His face to thee and have mercy on thee, the Lord turn His countnance to thee and give thee peace." Can there be a more touching rite, even in the judg-ment of those who do not believe it? How many a man, not a Catholic, is moved on seeing it to say, "O that I did but believe it!" when he sees the priest take up the Fount of Mercy and the people bend low in adoration. It is one of the most beautiful netural is one of the most beautiful, natural, and soothing actions of the Church.-Cardinal Newman.





"Beaver" Flour

man's heart.

the most delicious cake, biscuit, rolls

and pastry. There is no surer way to a

is made from the finest wheat that can be grown, being a scientific blend of Ontario Fall Wheat and Manitoba Spring Wheat. In this way, we secure a flour that makes not only more wholesome and nutritious cake and pastry, but more delicate and appetizing bread. For both uses, BEAVER FLOUR is unrivalled.

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

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, - 104 CHATHAM, Ont. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Stock Exchange—J C McIntosh, page 5 Land Sale—Angus R. McDonaid, page 5 Pligrimage—Rev A E Monbourquette, page 5 Farm for Sale—A K McIntyre, page 5 Farm for Sale—Alian McDonald, page 8 Temperate Orinks—D R Graham, page 8 Lot for Sale-Mrs Christy McKinnon, page Surveyors of Roads-Allan McDonald, pg

LOCAL ITEMS

ON FRIDAY, July 1st (Dominion Day), business places of Antigonish will be

THE SCHOONER "Carl E. Richard" sold her cargo at St. John's on Friday morning. Market was good. C. B. Whidden & Son expect her back to re-

ANTIGONISH FIELD BATTERY uniforms will be issued to-morrow, Saturday, and Monday morning. Men will report at gun shed not later than 10 a. m. Monday. Horses will be taken over at 2 p. m. on Monday.

ON MONDAY, June 27, a Requiem High Mass will be sung in St. John the Baptist Church, New Glasgow, for the late Bishop Cameron, at the request of the Micmacs of Pictou County. Bishop Cameron dearly loved the Mic-macs, the lowliest of his flock their wonderful faith and amiable simplicity, and they are not ungrateful.

ST, ANNE DE BEAUPRE, - Present indications point to a large movement of population toward the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre on the 19th of July next. Some of the leading men of Cape Breton County are interesting themselves in the organization of the pilgrimage. Mr. D. A. Hearn, K. C., of Sydney is now engaged giving lectures in the mining towns on the subject. We wish him success.

THE ONLY CHANGE in the running of the I. C. R. trains on this division occasioned by the summer time-table, which went into effect on Monday, is on the regular midday express trains. They cross at Antigonish as before, but now arrive here at 1.09 p. m., eight minutes later than under the previous arrangements. The freight trains and the "fliers" arrive at the same hour

PICNIC.—The parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Port Hood, will hold a monster picnic on July 1st and 2nd on the beautifully - situated grounds surrounding the Church. The object is to aid the tunds of the Glebe and Convent. All the attractions necessary for to ensure an enjoyable outing are arranged for, and a large number will find agreeable and pleasant enter-

A LARGE number of petitions addressed to the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality have recently been received by the Municipal Clerk, asking for the requirements of the requirement lation and restriction to certain days of the week of the running of automobiles. It is understood that a special meeting of the Council will be held at an early date, when the matter will be fully dealt with. and, it is hoped, the cause of temper-ance was advanced in the different com-

ON THURSDAY evening, June 30th, the Celtic Hall will be the scene of a brilliant entertainment, to be given by Miss M. Louise Maloney and Miss The programme will consist of vocal selections by Miss Forest, readings by Miss Maloney, a series of tableaux and a one-act farce, by mem-bers of the "Class of Expression." The proceeds are for the benefit of the Convent. Tickets for sale at Miss C. J. Macdonald's book-store.

THE FARMERS' EXCURSION On Saturday.—The College, Staff and Experimental Farm at Truro exist for the purpose of advancing the interests of farming. They are there to find out the best ways of farming in Nova Scotia, the best crops to raise, the best stock to keep. They belong to the people of Nova Scotia and the people of Nova Scotia have a right to know what is being done there. next Saturday the people of Anti-gonish County will have a chance to see this. The return fair from Antigonish is \$1.30.

THE PRIZE LIST of the Fall Fair of the County of Antigonish is printed and is being circulated. Copies of the prize list can be had from the Secretary of the Farmers' Association, Mr. Alex. Macdonald, Town. The total cash value of the prize list is nearly \$1,000, in addition to which diplomas are offered for the best herds of dairy and beef cattle, and a valuable silver medal for best exhibit of butter in tub or crock and a bronze medal for second best. There will be a competition in horse - shoeing open to Antigonish County on the first day of the fair, commencing at ten o'clock.

THERE WAS an exciting runaway on Main Street, Town, on Friday of last week. Happily it was not attended with serious results. Mr. Cameron Ch'sholm, of Salt Springs, was driving his milk waggon to the Town factory. Two passing automobiles frightened his horse, and it bolted down the Main Street at a terrific pace, with Mr. Street at a terrific pace, with Mr. Chisholm determinedly holding the reins in an attempt to guide the animal. At the corner of Main and College streets the waggon struck a barrel—a part of a guard-rail around a tranch on the street and waget Mr. trench on the street—and upset. Mr, Chisholm fell under the waggon, but fortunately the fleeing horse got clear of it at the time and Mr. Chisholm escaped serious injury. He was, how-ever, slightly out and bruised. His load of milk was lost.

AT THEIR REGULAR meeting at the Celtic Hall. Antigonish, on Friday evening last, the officers of Branch 192. C. M. B. A., initiated twenty - three new members. This was the largest number enrolled at one time since the organization of the Branch, and was wholly due to the excellent work of Grand Organizers James and Walter Brown, assisted somewhat by the officers of the Branch. After the regular routine of initiation, the new members were entertained at a smoker given by the Branch. An exception-ally large number were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent,

Addresses were delivered by Rev. banks of ferns and wild flowers taste-James Kiely, of Mulgrave Branch; Rev. R. L. MacDonald, P. P., St. Peters; Rev. M. Gillis, C. C; J. F. Blagdon, Esq., of Branch 132, Halifax; J. P. MacIsaac, President, Angus D. Chisholm and others, General regret was felt over the absence of Grand Organizer Brown, who, on account of pressing lengagements elsewhere, was

unable to attend.—Com. THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS of the diocese of Antigonish has an executive that deserves well of the organization. It is making earnest and successful efforts to live up to the high expecta-tions of the rank and file of the body. THE MARRIAGE of Miss Ethel Elizabeth Corbett, daughter of Hon. J. E. Corbett of Harbour Boucher, Ant., and Mr. Dan P. MacDonald is announced to take place on Tuesday June 28th.

Though almost wholly recruited from the laity, the members of the executive are giving largely of their time and talcins to the promotion of the virtue of temperance throughout the diocese. The publication of The Total Abstainer, a highly and the control of the body. earnest thought and considerable labour. The circulation of such sensible temperance literature as is usually contained in the eight pages of The Abstainer is surely an effective means of educating its readers to a correct knowledge of what intoxicat-ing liquor really is. Once people realize the true nature of whiskey the ingredients used in its manufacture, the poisons that are employed in deceiving consumers in regard to its age and colour—there must follow a decided diminution in the quantity used, particularly by the class of drinkers who claim that whiskey possesses medicinal value. The June number of The Abstainer will appear this week. In it is an article entitled "What Whiskey Is." It deals with the information obtained when the United States House of Representatives was studying the "whiskey trust," when expert evidence was given explaining how whiskey was made, and when even the distillers ture, the poisons that are employed in

made, and when even the distillers were probed as to the secrets of their trade. It is an article which will repay careful reading by all who are interested in the question of temperance. The Abstainer has many such valuable selections and has also much good original matter. The work of publication falls chiefly on the Grand Secretary, and it is a department of his duties that calls for hearty encouragement from the whole body of the League of the Cross, Frequent offi-cial visits are made to the Branches by the members of the Executive, which have the effect of awakening interest in, and imparting new life to, the movement for the spread of temperance. On Sunday, 12th inst., Holy Redeemer Branch, Whitney Pier, was visited by Grand President Jones of Canso and by Grand Secretary Macdougall of Glace Bay. An interesting programme was presented, the chief feature of which was the addresses by the visitors and by a number of other gentlemen, including the pastor, Rev. R. McInnis. Grand Vice-President Chadwick of New Glasgow, is another earnest, hard-working official. Re-cently he toured Guysborough County addressing the various Branches there He had the assistance of several clergymen. Large and useful meet-ings were held by the several branches;

WEDDING BELLS.-At 10.30 yesterday forenoon at the Baptist church, day forenoon at the Baptist church, Antigonish, took place the marriage of Mr, W. H. S. Ritchie, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Windsor, N. S., and Miss Ino N. Sweet, eldest daughter of Mr. Kinsman Sweet, of this Town. Miss Sweet was for a number of years book-keeper for the firm of "K. Sweet & Co. here and her duties were perferned with marked duties were perfermed with marked ability. She has ever been regarded by her numerous friends as a young lady worthy of high respect. Mr. Ritchie is well and favourably known in our Town, having been Manager here for several years of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The friends of the bride had artistically adorned the pretty littly church for the occasion with

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated at New France. Antigonish County. It contains 70 acres, more or less, has good buildings on it, and is in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to William Chisholm, Barrister, Anigonish.

ALBERT WALDRON.

New France, June 13, 1910.

The fine horse Black Morgan will be at the barn, Court street, Town, owned by D. J. Macdonald, from 12 o'clock Monday until Tuesday evening of each week during season.
J. D. MacDONALD,

Owner and Groom.

Remember

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

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

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

Sloop Yacht for Sale

The sloop yacht Thistle, 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.

Shingles For Sale.

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

fully interspersed with potted plants. lending a back-ground of particular beauty. At the appointed hour Miss Sweet entered the church on the arm of her father, to the accompaniment of the wedding march, rendered by Miss Mary McGillivray, Mr. Ritchie was attended by his brother, Mr. L. was attended by his brother, Mr. L. Parker Ritchie, of Charlottetown, while little Harvey Curry, a nephew of the bride, acted as ring bearer. Mr. R. R. Griffin, and Mr. Eric F. Macneil, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, were the ushers. Among the guests in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Curry, of Montreal, Miss Ritchie, Charlottetown, Miss Mary McGillivray, Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. A. J. Vincent and daughter (Miss Ino), of Halifax, The service was performed by the Rev. A. J. Vincent, of Halifax, and immediately after, the bride and bridegoom, together with near relatives, repaired to the home of the bride's parents, prettily decorated the bride's parents, prettily decorated for the event, where a reception was held and lunch served. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie left on the west-bound one o'clock train for a three week's visit to the principal Canadian cities, and will subsequently reside at Windsor, N. S. The happy couple are followed by the best wishes for their future. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a necklace of sapphires and pearls; to the bridesmaid a pearl pendant, to the organist a pearl pin, and to the ushers amythest pins. Numerous and valu-able presents were received by the

bride, among them being a very sub-stantial cheque from her farther, a silver tea service from the groom's tather, and a cabinet of flat silver from her cousin, Mr. R. R. Griffin. John N. Creed, at one time principal of St. Ninian Street School, Antigo-nish, was married to Miss Isabel Henry Haves at Pittsburg, Pa. on Henry Hayes at Pittsburg, Pa., on

At St. Thomas Aquinas' Church, Bridgewater, Mass., Mr. Fred Knowles Bridgewater, Mass., Mr. Fred Knowles of Brockton and Miss Christina MacDonald, of Heatherton, Nova Scotia, were united in the bonds of holy matrimony by the Rev. Father Wm. Kelly, P. P. The bride was gracefully assisted by her cousin Miss Sadie McDonald, while Mr. H. M. Hubbard of Brockton did like honors for the groom. After partaking of a dainty groom. After partaking of a dainty repast at the groom's former home, they left for their future home in Plympton, where the good wishes of their many friends followed them

Remember us when you want a buggy. Bonner's,

For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

JULY 31st

for the purchase of that valuable farm at William's Point lately owned by Joseph McLonald. This farm is in a very desirable locality and only about 23 miles from Town. It is well wooded and watered, with good house and barn. For any further particulars apply to ALLAN McD NALD, Barrister, Antisonish

In aid of St. Ann's Parish, on the beautiful grounds near the railway at Thorburn, on

JULY 1ST, 1910

Trains will leave New Glasgow for the Grounds at 9.00 and 11.00 a, m.; 3.00 and 5 p. m.

ter Dinner and Tea served on the Grounds, and all amusements customary on such occasions will be provided. Good time assured.

GARDEN PARTY ON THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 2ND.

Admission, 25 cents.

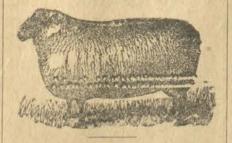
BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Farm for Sale

A very desirable farm, situated on main road, within 4 miles of the Town of Antigonish, is offered for sale. It is very convenient to Church, School, Post Office, Telephone and Railway; good house and barns. Plenty wood and well watered. For further particulars,

P. O. BOX, 183, Antigonish.

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.

SEW ING MACHINES. For more than fifty years Singer -ewing Machines have been recognized as maintaining the highest standard of excellence. Easy running, it has no equal for light or heavy work.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

The valuable and well-known farm, situated at Sylvan Valley, lately occupied by John McDougall, better known as the "Murphy Farm" one mile from Town, containing 180 acres of land with first class buildings. For further information apply to ANGUS McDOUGALL, Box 244, Antigonish.

House, Barn and Lot for Sale Also Farming Implements and Household Effects

The House, Barn and Lot on the Mill Road, Sylvan Valley, owned by the subscriber, is offered for sale; also the following:

Waggon, Riding Sieigh, Set of Harness, Robe, Driving Boot, Sied, Plow, Harrow, and a Lot of Honsehold Effects, such as Carpeta, Mats, Stoyes, Folding Bed, etc. MRS. CHRISTY MCKINNON, Mill Road, Sylvan Valley

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the subscriber until the

1st of July

A. L. McDONALD, P. P. Inverness, June 14th, 1910.

FOR

The valuable and well known farm situated as Beech Hill road, about 23 miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 260 acres, 8° of which is in good state of caltivation, and 120 in pasture 60 is intervale land, and 60 well wooded. Soil is a fertile loam. Farm cuts annually fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x 26; barn is 80 x 30. Pasture is well watered; well at house and well at barn, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hill Box 325, Antigonish,

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Every farmer ought to become a member by insuring against loss by fire. In this Company every member has a voice in the election of officers, and the spending of his own money. As the rates are light there are none so poor but they can afford to place a small amount on their premises, and very few so rich that they can afford to lose their buildings. There remains but two things to do—elther 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

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

Our prices are the lowest and we give good terms.

Do not buy till you call

NOTICE!

Fast Driving, Cattle Going at Large, Etc.

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

Several complaints have already been made to the Council: any person, therefore, against whom information is laid for fast or 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. NOFICE is also hereby given that the law respecting the impounding of

Animals Going at Large

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

in the early hours of morning to pasture on the sidewalks and their neighbors'

are particularly warned that henceforth such practice is not to be tolerated. Citizens will also TAKE NOTICE that it is against the law to permit

Hens, Ducks, etc.,

to be coing at large to the damage and annoy-ance of their neignbors. Notice is further given that all yards, privy

are required to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

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

JOHN MCDONALD, Policeman, Sanitary Inspector, etc. Dated May 19th, 1910.

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

Session opens

August 30th, 1910. For information and calendar address

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



for painting the exterior of the Catholic Church at Invercess. Two coats. Material to be provided by the parish. Bargain Harvest

For Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoe Buyers

We are going to get up some clothing, Hats, Boot and Shoe excitement. One-fourth, one-third, and one-half from the actual value. A sacrifice that wipes out every penny of profit and digs deep into ACTUAL COST. The bargain tables in our shoe and special bargain room will be heaped to overflowing, and such low prices will atract the keenest buyers. Come early.

BRING THE FAMILY, it cost no more to clothe and shoe them all here than it does only half the family at other stores. Here are some of the unusual bargains you will find on our bargain tables. A regular clean-up of odds

1 Lot Men's Working Boots, Amherst Make, reg. price \$2.10,

Sale Price \$1.60 I Lot Men's kip and grain shoes, Amherst make, reg. price \$2.50.

and \$2.75, Sale Price \$2.15.

1 Lot Men's fine shoes, reg. price \$3.25 and \$3.50, Sale Price,

1 Lot Woman's dongola low shoes, size 3 to 5, reg. price, \$1.25 and 1.35, Sale Price, The

I Lot Women's low shoes, 25 to 52, reg. price, \$2.00, Sale Price \$1 00.
1 Lot Women's laced boots, reg. price \$2.25, 2 50 now \$1.50 other bargains in Misses', boys' and children's shoes, same

reduction. Lot Men's raincoats teduced to \$1.50. 90 Men's suits assorted patterns sizes 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, reg.

price \$10 and \$12, Sale Price, \$6.00. 1 Lot Boys' suits size 4 to 8 years, reg. price \$2.25. Sale Price \$1.50.

I Lot men's fall and spring overcoats, regular price 810, Sale price 5.00.

I Lot men's black and brown bard hats, reg. price 30:25. Sale" price, \$1.00. I Lot men's black, brown and grey soft hats, assorted styles, reg,

price \$2.25, \$2.50, Sale Price \$1.50.

1 Lot overalls, with bibb or without, reduced to 500c
Also big bargains in PANTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, atc.
Highest price paid for WOOL and BUTTER.

CAN YOU STAY AWAY?

PALACE CLOTHING COMPANY

Said About the J. A. MacDonald Pigno

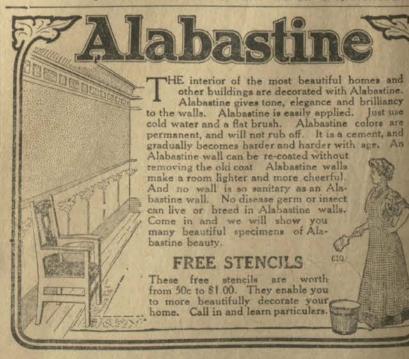
MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N. B. We have had one of your pianos in use in our Conservatory of Mesa I find that it has stood the exacting demands of our work as a practice instrument in a satisfactory manner.

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

HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, HALIFAN, N. S.

The J. A. McDonald Piano we have purchased for the Halifax Ladies' REV. ROBERT LAING,

J. A. McDONALD Piano and Music Co. 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. Sydney Glace Bay, MONCTON



SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Also in stock a large assortment of

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

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Antigonish

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