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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, June 30, 1910.

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Fifty-eighth Year

THE CASKET. THURBDAY MORNING.

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JOB PRINTING. and Tasty Work done in this Depatr

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

The people of England have been so low to recognize and appreciate the mat growth and importance of the tonies that we dare say they were Jonished to learn that a Canadian ank was about to establish a branch London. The Royal Bank of nada is about to open a branch in Princess Street, near the Bank of ingland. To those of the English ople who are observant of the signs the times, this new venture of a headian bank is full of significance,

The sentiments of the Canadian memperary as follows :-

We are especially pleased with the foundland has been included in Canadian Church and placed der the jurisdiction of our Apostolic da and the Colony. It is also therevidence of the constructive chmanship of our illustrious stolic Delegate, Mgr. Sbarretti, there of the old and constant sch of Newfoundland we salute And bid you a thousand wel-

An esteemed contemporary says the or al Orange Lodge is still harping on King's oath but that George V. sill probably remember that the randmother of her throne, and made molessent for his father on a erain occasion; and says that the witting which are now being circula-In the Lodges everywhere in anada "will receive a cordial welone from the Imperial waste-paper sket." The petitions and arguments for the retention of the King's That made up from materials that ware consigned to waste-paper baskets w all enlightened men long ago. Trea waste - paper basket to wasteup r basket is rather an ignominious ourse for them; but it is their inevit-

e are told that the Chicago and orthwestern Railway management has cut out the greater portion of its Sunday freight train schedules. The men stated is that they have become convinced that their men will give den better service generally if they have Sunday off. The order affects n or twelve thousand men. The tuted States Steel Corporation is aking similar action. The requisite nday labour will be distributed, by oth companies, by rotation. We wald wish, of course, to see the ob-Trance of Sunday put on higher sound; but the ground is, nevertheas a sound one. Gladstone, in his dage, declared that he could never we performed the work he did perm, " were it not for Sunday, with A Messed surcease of toil."

The "Anglo-Saxon" sentiment of United States, so far as there is J. is commercial, not racial. Great tain is, at present, Uncle Sam's customer. The British Empire 100 bought goods from the United ales to the value of two hundred lorty-nine million dollars. But state of affairs will not continue. amla is the store-house and depot apply of the future for Great a It is no wonder that the and States is beginning to think monaly of Canadian trade. The ctiny of the Empire, which if anily pursued will be attained, is to Popish watch-dog." self-supporting. As the Empire weisthat road, it will make a large sports. And as that time apmaches, we shall see the "Angloour beautifully less.

change neatly shows up one such act, to amend or to dispute the Revised gather and prayed all night, free this question before the reading our immigration Act should, in any done by the Methodist Advocate of Statutes. Does The Courier also think quently. It was a great hardship—in public of the British Isles. New York. The Vatican, three years so? If it does, it falls in the ordinary a worldly sense—then, to be a Chrisago, offered a prize for the best essay operations of everyday, average in-Advocate relates. The continuation of says, -"Roman Catholics who declare and supported by the practice of British argument. We have not seen the story is—that the Vatican Arch- that a member of that faith married prayer. They took their troubles and much of the British press utterances aeological Academy expressed great to a Protestant in a Protestant oppressions to God not necessarily to on the two regulations in question, pleasure, and offered to publish the Church is not legally or morally be relieved of them, but, in any case, but we have seen the extreme view essay free of expense, when they married, can make no strong plea to to be fortified to endure them, learned that it was written by a Protestants for toleration." No Cath- This is a phase of Christianity be free to roam the Empire from end did not state. How is it that such said, or even thought, that such portion of the Christian population That, of course, is unreasonable, and

Two journals come to our table, rom which we have no doubt farmers, much valuable information. One is the Canadian Horticulturist, published at Peterboro, Ontario, sixty cents a year, one dollar for two years. The other is The Canadian Farm. published at Toronto, one dollar a year. The former is a monthly, the latter a weekly. The former is for fruit growers, market gardeners and amateur horticulturists. In these days, it is rapidly becoming the custom to study and read on agricultural subjects, as well as on any other. Many young men have attended the Nova Scotia Agricultural School, The Ontario Agricultural shalir press are well stated by a College the other day graduated twenty-one Bachelors of Agriculture. Bachelors of Arts are no longer to have the honors all to themselves. Veterinary colleges have been in Catholic priest? They do not believe existence for some time. Agriculture was long regarded as a thing to be done in any old way; but it is being raised to the level and dignity of other studies and departments of know ledge. With all that government departments are doing in Canada, and the law. Their status in the Church not into temptation," Those who fancy all that schools are doing, and all that farming journals are doing ; with more widespread and more rapid transportation; better mail service; telephone service, and with the growing markets and the growing market magemen conspired to deprive his Prices, the young men on the farms would surely do well to stay there, work faithfully and prosper.

> An exchange that we read with further :delight is The Catholic Register and Canadian Extension. When we see a brother in arms in the thick of the fray, and doing battle manfully, we cannot help feeling that we should like to line up beside him and share the fighting with him. A good deal of the Register's fighting, however, is local in Toronto and Ontario, and our post of duty is elsewhere. But Ontario papers do come to Nova Scotia; and we know enough of what the Register has to contend with to ir admiration for the way it goes at them-and through them. There are few cities in North America. we believe, in which the real, oldfashioned, incorrigible, anti-Catholic bigotry is so strong, and keeps up such an incessant and stupid hubbub, as in Toronto. The Register has a beautiful lot to contend with. Orange Sentinels, Atlases and their donkey stories; Sam Blakes and their bogus bishop's oaths, or bogus Jesuit's oaths; and the itinerant adventurers who trade upon the credulity and bigotry of others. Of these latter, Toronto is the happy hunting ground. It is the mecca of scandal-fakers of the Maria Monk and Chiniquy brand. It is said that tramps have the custom of putting a private mark on the gate or door of a house where good treatment is accorded to their kind. We imagine the "ex-nuns" and the "expriests" and their well-known kind, must have a great testimonial chalked up somewhere for Toronto. But the tramps have another custom - they put a mark to warn the next strolling brother of the place where there is long ere now, marked up somewhere the word and prayer." the friendly warning-"Beware the

those who make false and reckless the Our Father.

those who make false and reckless the Our Father.

The priests of the Church are men abolished or a tered. Practically every Canadian paper, irrespective of

gardeners, and fruit growers could get ment wilfully false? We admit we grand scale, not in individual instanstupid bigotry ends, and deliberate lying commences, in such attacks on the Church. The Church judges the when and how a man shall be in good standing, in the Presbyterian Church, or in any other Church? Most certainly there is not. How long would a man remain in good standing in the Presbyterian or any other Protestant Church if he went to confession to a about it. And they have no chance in confession, and would not tolerate | pray, it. Matrimony is a sacrament in the Catholic Church; and the Church has the right to say by whom it shall status before the law she leaves to pray," said Our Lord, "that ye enter she defines and controls. If The that individual cases do not receive Courier cannot comprehend this, it is God's attention have no idea of the absolutely hopeless to expect it to protective effect of prayer. They say, understand the most simple operations of the human mind. The Courier served, without our asking. Well, thinks the King's oath ought to be and if so, what about all that we have amended. That is very good, as far not deserved, and which we may as it goes. But it apparently felt the nevertheless get? And, if we were

> "When a Roman Catholic Arch-bishop prevents a Catholic Judge from speaking in a Protestant church on temperance, the people who support that Archbishop are not in a position o protest strongly against an antimanish coronation oath.

Any man who can think that such action of an Archbishop has any bearing whatsoever upon the question of the King's oath, is hardly fitted to distinguish between a temperance lecture and the coronation of a King. The argument, if any argument at all was conceived, is this:-The Archbishop of Montreal prevented Judge Lemieux from delivering a temperance lecture in a Methodist Church at a time when the Methodists are mak- relieve each other day and night alike, ing themselves peculiarly objectionable in a virulent series of attacks on the altar, which is never unwa chedthe Pope, in Rome, therefore Catholies should submit in silence to have their dearest religious beliefs and practices branded by their Sovereign, under a solemn oath, as superstitious and idolatrous. If The Canadian Courier can form such a mental conception as this, it has an inaccurate sense of proportion and no logic.

PRAYER.

"I do not believe in teaching children to pray," said a man of our acquaintance, on one occasion; and his statement exhibits one of the most lamentable of the results that have followed upon the breaking away of the sects from the ancient faith and the ancient teaching.

In the early ages of the Church, when the command to teach all trouble to be expected. And, by this nations was new and fresh, it was not time, we have no doubt, when an by preaching alone that the apostles itinerant "priest-baiter" approaches and their immediate successors Toronto, he sees more than one chalk carried out the divine command. mark in the haunts of his species; for Prayer always had its rightful and surely the scarred and battered tramps | necessary place. St. Peter bracketed whom the Register has put to flight, the two together-"The preaching of

And well might he do so. The disciples had seen our Lord himself spend long hours in prayer. He him-We regret very much to see The self had taught them to pray-had in the volume of United States | Canadian Courier join the ranks of even given them a form of prayer, in

then sentiment in that country Church. Two years ago, when the of prayer. Every man who has church laws regarding marriage were travelled has seen them at the office, made uniform, and it was declared even on trains and boats. Prayer is The blunder, or trick, whichever it that the Church would recognize no interwoven into every step and act of being the sole judge as to who shall or Thrence which reflects credit on tant elergyman, an individual in this could have been the same, had the Catholic Church and present Province called upon the Governor to practice of prayer been otherwise. The early Christians were not in such

they complied with the marriage law new Churches, think it is of no use to such a blunder as this; or is the state- communities or nations, or upon some irrational than hopeless. How can they know when God intervenes, and how can they know when moral conduct of her adherents. No He does not? The humble man marriage law interferes with that makes his petition, and leaves it right, in the slightest degree. If a there, without looking for an answer man complies with the law, the law outlined in letters of fire against the protects him as to his civil status, and sky. The humble man believes that that of his children and their God knows best what to give and property. The law stops there. Is what to withhold; and that things are there any law that attempts to define not what they seem; and that what seems good and desirable to us, who are under the influence of worldly things, may be of very little importance in the eyes of God. Those who tell us that God will not grant mere personal petitions, know nothing to find out while they refuse to

But prayer has other uses, though some people seem to look upon it only as a means of getting something that be administered to Catholics. Their they desire to have. "Watch ye and God will give us what we have denecessity of having a fling at the always just, and if we were deserving Church at the same time. It says as none of us are, there would still be the necessity of adoring God in prayer. Our Lord and Saviour adored His Father in prayer. His house, he said, should be called a house of prayer, and He denounced those who had diverted it to ill purposes. Three times he came to His Apostles on the last night, and each time He bade them pray, and Himself went back to His own

prayers. And the great use of prayer in charity, for others! The men who say themselves be under the greatest obligations to the charitable prayers of others. Far out in the west, we know of a convent where the good nuns at intervals, the year around, before a convent of perpetual adoration and prayer. The sinners of the world are prayed for there, Yer, we may not depend too much on such aid. Our own hearts mus, seek the Father's love and aid.

THE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

We have received the following letter from the Superintendent of Immigration, at Ottawa:

Sir,-Numerous items appearing in the press of the British Isles, or cabled from there to the press of Canada, ommenting unfavorably upon the resent Canadian Immigration regutions, have doubtless come to your notice, and you will have observed that criticism is being directed almost exclusively to two regulations: the first requiring immigrants coming to suployment other than farm work. or, in the case of females, to domestic ervice, to have in their possession at ime of landing the sum of \$25,00, in ddition to railway transportation to ltimate destination; the second proiding that the consent to emigrate to lanada (required by law to be granted by the Assistant Superintendent of immigration for Canada in Londo England, to such charity aided emi grants as he considers suited to this country) shall be given only to such as are suited for, willing to accept, and have assured employment at farm

A strong agitation is being carried on to have these regulations which we consider necessary for the prevention dealt with the subject, has upheld the regulations and insisted upon Canada

In this connection I would consider it a favour if you would kindly deal editorially in your paper with the two regulations above referred to, the portion which tends to stop this interference of Rome with the laws of the land. The poor fool a hurry to be through with their prayers as we are. They gathered to the consensus of Canadian opinion on two regulations above referred to and send me a marked copy, so that your opinion may be used in placing the consensus of Canadian opinion on Bri'ain; and it would be too bad if happen under the immigration laws and regulations of the United States.

on a certain archaeological subject, telligence. If it does not, it must with rulers and governors. The young concerned; but it is fair to consider A Baptist won it. So much the stand convicted of falsehood. It growth of the faith was strengthened the British point of view and the occurrences are so often published in persons were not legally married, if in modern times. Many men, of the unpracticable, and its results would a journal like the Courier to make that He intervenes only as respects loafer class, and we purpose preventing them from coming here, if we have, at all times, found great diffices, or in small matters. This is a Britain, and we believe we can help culty in saying just where blind, very hopeless view, and no less her best by getting Canada populated by a sound, virile, home - making, decent kind of citizen. Whether that argument holds, in logic or not-we think it does-we are going to hold fast to it anyhow. We are only men in Canada, not angels,-yet; and the mother-land must not expect us to be perfect, in logic or otherwise. She should have fairness enough to look after her own criminals and her own idlers. So much for the general principle.

When we come to details, we come, of course, to difficulties. Legislation such as the Immigration Act is, to some extent, experimental and tentative. Also, it may be good now, and not good as a whole, or in its present form in a short time. The conditions which have caused its enactment and which supply the theories on which it proceeds are subject to change indeed are in almost a constant process of change.

Are the two regulations of which our opinion is asked, wise and fair law at the present time? The first discriminates in favour of farm laborers and domestic servants. Any man who knows anything about Canada knows that farm laborers and lomestic servants are two of Canada's most pressing and urgent necessities Therefore we think it is prudent and expedient to strongly encourage minigration to supply those services. The next question is, is the regulation requiring others to have twenty-five dollars and their railway fare unfair in itself? If their case is a hard one only by comparison with our easy terms to farmers and domestic servants, they have little to say ; for we are in urgent need of the latter, so much so that we are willing to take some chances on them, whilst the latter are welcome, but not at present essential. Therefore, the question is, s this regulation unfair in itself, no merely by comparison with our admitted discrimination in favor of the farmers and household servants? As we understand it, between March 1st and November 1st, each member of a family must have twenty-five dollars if over eighteen years (or the head of the family have it for them), and the head of the family must have \$12.50 for every child between five and eighteen years. Between November 1st and March 1st, the amounts required are doubled. Also, they must have enough money to get to their destination. Wife going to husband, child going to parent, brother or sister going to brother; minor going to independent or married sister; parent going to son or daughter, are exempt, if their relatives to whom they are going are able and willing to support them, and they are able to pay their way to where such relatives reside. These regulations do not apply to any Asiatic race, as to which races there are other regulations.

We are not sure that an arbitrary requirement as to the amount of money is altogether wise. Some safeguard against helplessness is necessary; else poor, well-meaning people may find themselves on the cold streets of Halifax or St. John in midwinter, without a cent or a friend. Such a result would be unfair to themseives and to the Canadian people, who, in the name of our common humanity, would be obliged to care for them. We do not feel sure, however, that it is not practicable to discriminate somewhat, in respect to the amount of money. We question whether, in the case of unskilled laborers, particularly when they have political connection, which has so far no definite assurance of employment, the amount they are required to have up, and are going to employment

case, produce the effect of an alien labour law against that country. We do not feel, however, that we are in a position, by reason of our comparatively scanty information as to detaile, to positively contradict our lawmakers in the conclusions at which they have arrived on this point. The modern tendency in every country is now to crowd the cities. Baptist scholar. This, the Advocate olic, anywhere, or at any time, ever which has been entirely lost by a large to end, without any restrictions. Why repeat in this new land the mistakes of the old world? But are there not some means of discriminabe intolerable. We do not want in ting against city population, and in of their Province. Is it possible for pray; that God does not intervene or Canada any criminal class or any favour of smaller industrial communities, such as mining towns? Or, in favour of those who have definite and can. We are anxious to help Great | well - considered plans and arrangements, as against those who have prospected no farther than the ends of their noses? Perhaps not. Perhaps we are looking for too much. But all such legislation is progressive, and may be further and better developed. As at present informed, we are not disposed to criticize the requirements as to money very much.

The next question is as to immi-

grants who have been aided by charity

organizations to come to this country. We do not quite comprehend the discrimination or distinction here set up, We have provisions looking to keeping out criminals; also, provisions for deporting those who, though passed at first, turn out to ber criminals. But we do not quite see why it should be considered an objection that a man's coming here has been aided by a charitable organization or out of public moneys. Of course, it is only necessary to obtain a certificate from the Superintendent of Immigration for Canada at London, and they are admitted. We presume there is a reason for this; but we do not know it, and we cannot imagine it, and we think it ought to be fully explained. If the practice of aiding immigrants in this way is dishonestly carried on, and unfit persons are qualified by gifts of money to enable them to pass muster, then some safeguard is desirable, but we think it is probably quite common for unfit. persons to procure the necessary money from others than charitable organizations; and therefore we are, possibly, trying to do too much when we try to trace the source of the money. And, if it is necessary to have a special inquiry made in the case of charity-aided persons, we do not see how the Superintendent at London can satisfactorily certify for all parts of Europe. Neither have we seen it explained when he is expected to certify favourably and when un-We sympathize with all reasonable efforts to keep out undesirable and worthless people, and helpless people also whose intentions are good, but who are likely to become dependent on others who have no natural obligation to look after them. But it must always be borne in mind that every time our laws turn away a good citizen, we have done something that we did not wish or intend to do, and have failed of our purpose, and our country's good, to that extent.

We have confined ourselves to the points we were asked to speak upon. But, while we are upon the subject, we wish to say something further, to which we think no one can object. We would willingly see more discretion given to some proper and competent person to deal with special cases. It is a most difficult task to write a law or an Order-in-Council which is to govern all future cases, and to provide reasonably for them. The writer of a law would need almost to be a prophet. The best of laws produce hardships, for this reason. For the same reason good laws produce results that are absurdities. In the case of immigration laws, such unforseen cases, when they arise, are peculiarly distressing, because the effects fall on persons who are very far removed from home and friends, and are strangers in a s range land. We do not doubt that the law will be generously and broadly construed; but its administration requires a host of officials, and men differ very much even in the things which we all think we understand, -common sense. We think that cases may arise in which common sense, justice and humanity may require that even some of the most stringent provisions of the Act should be set aside. We notice that the Department may authorize any The, by which certain writers hold marriage between a Catholic and a their lives. Consider whether the country. or more members of which are grown cases. Upon a somewhat hasty up, and are going to employment reading of the Act, we do not see anyTo the Editor of The Casket: SIR,-About seven weeks ago Doc-

tor Barclay of Montreal visited the city of Halifax; and, invited by the Canadian Club of that city, on the evening of April 29th, delivered a lecture, the subject of which was Literature; its Power and the Test of its Worth. The president of the club, its Worth. The president of the club, who is a Catholic, in introducing the lecturer, referred in complimentary terms, to his breadth of view in dealing with those who differed from him in race and creed. To make his welcome more marked, the presence of a Catholic priest was secured in order to have him propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer

Taking as our authority the fragsentences recorded in the John Telegraph, the Montreal Star, and an article on this topic in the Catholic Record, we find that the lecturer permitted himself to launch out in a tirade of abuse against the learning of the ages previous to Luther, charging the Catholic Church with "fraud," "keeping the people in ignorance," "burnings at the stake" and "superstition.

The Telegraph and Montreal Star coupled with the report of the above terms the words "previous to the Reformation." A few days later a reporter of the latter paper asked the reverend gentleman whether he meant to charge the Church in the terms reported. The Doctor, sobered in the meantime from the effects of his recent ".t. rary debauch, and, as though ashamed of it, seized the opportunity unwittingly furnished him by the Star, to wriggle out of the charge of having used terms which we had foolishly believed to have passed away with the so-called historians and literary carrion-crows of

By the disingenuous subterfuge of denying that he had used in his lec-ture the word 'Reformation' he fancied he had disarmed his critics. But he left the substance of that with which he was charged untouched and of course undenied. No doubt he believed or hoped that the omission might pass unnoticed.

Here I must offer an apology to my reader for recalling at this late date an incident which men seem inclined to forget, as is evident from the meagre reports furnished by a part of the press, the absence of the tionable matter from the Halifax papers (these I secured later) and the reluctance of the Doctor to stand by his guns. My Halifax correspondent, though not present, secured the views of a prominent public man of the city, who stated that, at the end of the lecture Doctor Barclay "allowed himself the use of language which was entirely uncalled for," thereby confirming the slender reports and the inference drawn from the qualified

denial of the Star interview.

When satisfied of my ground I naturally do not hesitate to make my strictures on the reverend gentleman's conduct and attainments. And here let me say that the Catholic priest is sometimes misunderstood when, on being invited by his fellow-citizens to take the platform with ministers of other creeds he invariably refuses. his experience of the intemperance in speech of some lecturers or speakers being such as to force upon him the manly duty, in the interests of truth and consistency, of calling such speakers to account or quitting the platform. This disagreeable necessity he fain would avoid by prudently

absenting himself. The Doctor seems to have had a strong resemblance to the sentiments and courtesy which he may have deson. Hence I select these two writers You will ask how did the chameleon change his hue? or, rever- many others who preceded and came sing the fact, how did Baalam sent to bless, curse? If I may hazard a gues, and my readers have already conjections and critics. He must have tured, the changed at tude was due to a change of environment. In Montreal he was in the midst of a Catholic majority, while in H lifax he believed himself to be among congenial spirits. Probably he was not aware that half of Halifax is Catholic, many of that church being the elite of the city's society, and the remainder, broad-minded, cultured Protestants whose sense of the proprieties and decencies of society were evidently superior to the Dactor's, as is proven

by their press refusing to give currency to his antiquated and bigoted aspersions on past ages. One would have thought that a guest of the Canadian Club, many of whose mem-bers are Catholics, and whose presiding officer on the occasion complained of was a Catholic, would, in deference to the feelings of his hearers, have been sparing in the expression of disagreeatle truths; even were the assertions true,—which we maintain they were not. Further, were not a single Catholic present, should a man misuse his non-Catholic hearers to such an extent as to compromise their intelli-

that were non-polemical, was merely a tissue of platitudes such as might be borrowed from Dr. Hall on "Books, or from encyclopedia articles of doubtful value. I noticed that he spoke of Burns, but neglected Moore. I failed to see the pare of Goldsmith, who, according to Dr. Johnson, "wrote like an angel," and to whom the world of literature is ind bted for two gems, the "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Deserted Village. Nor did I see any mention of Washington Irving, unique for seenic description. Of course, even Homer nods. Again, he was in opposition to most English critics, when he gave, a high place to Longfellow's poems, forgetting to observe that the source of the poer's chief merit lay in two pieces — "Evangeline" and the "Golden Legend," both of which had their inspiration in Catholic subjects.

His lecture, at least the parts of it

No, the Doctor's lecture was ordinary, certainly, in its non-contentions, and, I fear, just as certainly, in its polemical parts. It probably was an old horse which he trotted out without being curried or fed on carrots. The Halifax paper says he read his lecture from manuscript. Moreover, this old horse had no tail in the original manuscript; but one had to be added to suit the altered circumstances of place and probable temper of audience.

course-his capital sin against deligood taste, hospitality and sound scholarship with which I charge him and call for the proofs of his assertions and the references to his

authorities. One would have thought that venerable years should have acted as a corrective to that disposition of child-hood which induces it to credit all printed matter, and mellowed the immature and peremptory judgments peculiar to adolescene. True, there are those who learn nothing; nor do they forget anything. We, however, had a right to except more from Dr. Barclay, both by reason of his attainments, and by virtue of that badge of scholarship-the Doctorate, which however, like other titles of eminence is relative. A title of nobility granted by the Court at Bucharest cannot command the same respect as one given by the Court of St. James.

The mere fact of the Doctor's viola-

tion of the customs of hospitality would not be sufficient for the struc-ture which I believe I am justified in making, if the sentiments expressed him about the church, which was in the past as it must be in the future, the guardian of truth and the champion of human liberty, were founded in fact or buttressed by unassilable authorities. But it is his ungrounded charges which compel us to regard his performances in another and more serious light. He certainly con-tributed his 'mickle to make the muckle' of Protestant tradtion nourished upon lies, misrepresentations, half-truths, suppression of facts and generalizations from particular premises contrary to the laws of logic. How this Protestant tradition about Catholicity was developed may be learned from Dr. Miatland's 'Dark Ages.' I feel it necessary he writes to do this (clear away the rubbish before building), because statements extremely false have been handed from one popular writer to another, and it is quite impossible to form any correct opinion on the subject without knowing that they are false." (p. 27). The explanation of this fact is, in measure, supplied by Frederick Stokes, M. A., in his Introduction to the above work, and in which he writes: "In truth judgments which men form are to a large extent subjective, and are determined not merely by evidence which may be the same for all, but by training, inclination, prejudice, sometimes even by a Protestant writer dealing with the Dark Ages' will have a tendency to deal out less than justice. Even if he be fair minded—and many ultra-Protestant are not-there is the danger of what may be called involuntary bias. (p. 5). "Moreover," he writes bias. (p. 5). "Moreover," he writes on page 7, "it is ne essary to remember that the Dark Ages were a time when Roman Catholicism was dominant, while the writers who founded the existing tradition were mostly

Protestant. It may be interesting, and it certainly should prove instructive, to recall the names of some such Protestant writers among the many, and give som specimens of their notions of historical truth and common fair-ness. This is rendered more necessary because, if Dr. Barclay relied upon any authorities it must be upon such as they—R bertson, in his History of Charles V., Henry in History of England, Jortin in his Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, and Hallam in his Middle Ages. Indeed the reverend gentleman's reported remarks bear a strong resemblance to the sentiments son. Hence I select these two writers for further notice. Robertson, like had also a low estimate of his readers. In He was neither worse nor better than his time; for history as written with some few-how very few-honorable exceptions, was indeed but a conspiracy against truth. We have, reverend gentleman's views and however, reason to charge Robertson language. (Sgd.) Rev. T. Maguire. with a conscious misrepresentation of facts and perversion of the truth.

He accused the clergy of the seventh to the eleventh centuries of not reading or understanding the Breviary How could they do this, since it did not then exist? Even monasteries of considerable note had only one Missal, he wrote. And in support of this statement he cited Muratori, Antiquitates, book 9, whereas there were only six books in that work. He should have referred to the 'Breve Recordationis' of the Abbot Bonus incorporated by Muratori in his fourth book of his Antiquitates. Further, Robertson juggled with his chosen authority. Bonus, in the place cited, stated that when he and his uncle having left Nonantula to establish a monastery near Pisa reached that place he found a little, dilapidated chapel without Abbot or monks which had no other service books than a Missal. But this place far from having been a monastery of considerable note was not a monastery at the

time referred to by Robertson.

Robertson wrote, p. 19, History of Charles V., "Even the Christian religion degenerated during these ages into an illiberal superstition. Instead of aspiring to sanctity and virtue, they (the converted people) imagined that they satisfied every obligation of duty by a scrupulous observance of external ceremonies." And in proof of this, in a note on page 236 to the above word "Ceremonies" he wrote: All the religious maxims and prac-tices of the Dark Ages are a proof of this. I shall produce one remarkable testimony of it, from an author canonized by the Church of Rome, St. Eloy or Egadius, Bishop of Noyon, in the seventh century. This remarkable testimony is not taken from St. st. Elay's or Eligius' (not Egidius) homily directly, but from an extract of Mosheim, who, to prove his contention that Catholic Christianity relied more on external ceremonies than on worship 'in spirit than in truth' took, from St. Eligius texts here and there which could tend to establish his views and omitted what was likely to desupy them.

And here lies-in this tail of his dis- exhibit them as a full statement of the Savior's teaching. Moshiem however inserted in several places of his extracts hyphens or points to show that he omitted parts of the homily and which it inserted would have preented an entirely different picture. Robertson went a step further. He printed Mosheim's extracts but with out that author's points He wished his readers to believe that these extracts from St. Eloy's homilies fully exhibited the saint's teaching. even corrupted the text as given by Mosheim by translating 'oblationes et decimas ecclesius offerte' — offer oblations and tithes to churches by, offer presents and tithes to Church-

> Mr. Rose, the Protestant editor of the British Review, in a note to Maitland's seventh paper, had the following to write about the methods of Robertson and others: "It may be doubted whether anything will induce many persons in this age to read for themselves. If anything could, surely the simple statement in this paper ought to have that effect. Here we find not only an individual traduced, but through him! the religious character of a whole age misrepresented and this misrepresentation generally be-We find men leaving out what a writer says, and then reproaching him and his age for not saving it We find Mosheim, Maclaine, Robertson, Jorten, White, mangling, misusing, and (some of them) traducing a writer whose works not one of them except Mosheim (if even he) had ever These things are very serious. Maitland, p. 127. Take Hallam. If one would critizise

> his (Middle Ages), he would first have either to destroy or re-write that work. Every page, I had almost said every line, is bristling with evidence of bigotry, ignorance, misrepresenta-Moreover he had neither the temper of a historian nor the patience of a critic and scholar. He traded on the popularity justly acquired through his Constitutional History. He had nothing but sneers for the titanic struggles of Christianity with error upon such essential Christian truth as the Trinity and Divinity of Christ dur-ing the fifth centuries. "There was indeed," he writes, "abundance of what is called theological learning displayed in the controversies of the fourth and fifth centuries. But I believe rather that polemical disputes will be found to corrupt the genuine spirit of religion, but to degrade and contract the faculties.' - (Middle Ages, Ch. 9, part one, page 937.)

Finally, let us hear Hallam condemn himself. In the first publication of his work in ISIS, we read: "Whether the superstition of these dark ages had actually passed that point when it becomes more injurious to public morals and the welfare of society than the entire absence of all religious notions is a very complex question upon which I would by no means pronounce an affirmative judgment." In a word, he is not prepared to affirm that infidelity and barbarism are not better than Christianity. In a note to the above written in 1848 by the author, he penned the following:

This hesitation about so important a question is what I would by no means repeat- The fashion, among Protestants, was to exaggerate the crimes and follies of Medieval Ages-perhaps I have fallen into it a little too much. We still want an inflexible impartiality on all that borders on Ecclesiastical history, which, I believe has never

been displayed on an extensive scale."
Dr. Maitland's "Dark Ages" and Kenelm Digby's momumental work, More's Catholici, or, Catholic Ages of Faith, both of which were written in the meantime, forced by their cogency and learning, that tardy acknowledg-

extensive notice of the makers of the may be lost." Protestant tradition about Catholicity and furnished some samples of their methods it was only because I saw a similarity between their and the Newcastle, N. B.

A Farmer's Advice to Farmers.

(By A. Hector Cutten, Turo, N.S., In canadian Farm)

"Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves. is just as true a saying as it used to be. But is it as well obeyed by farmers as it should and as it used to be when they did not have as many conveniences as they have now. In the old days everything came harder and was better taken care of.

How many farmers take every precaution when looking after the big matter of their profession? They make arrangements to put in a big grain or root crop and do it well, or buy up a bunch of steers for finishing off, or lay out plans for dairying on a large scale. They are keen at a bargain, buy close and market well. Still are they doing their best? Are not many of them neglecting the penny and only looking after the pound? Let us call their attention to a few of the "negligences."

DO THINGS AT RIGHT TIME.

They all know how difficult it is to make headway when the work is pressing them. Let them get a week behind in the spring, how long does it take to recover? If roots are not behind in the spring, how long does it take to recover? If roots are not hoed at the right time it will take three times as long to do it. The same with all the crops. They commence haying so late that they not only lose in quality of the hay, but let the grain become ripe before the hay crop is saved. Most of them know how it is. Again, after finishing harvest, do they all clean, oil, and nock away their machinery? They pack away their machinery? They know how much they have to pay for implements in the present day. Formerly a wagon, sleigh, plow, harrow,

was likely to destroy them.

As well might one take a few texts from the sermon on the Mount and kind, certainly there is negligence

unless a suitable building is provided for their reception when not in use. It is safe betting that more machinery is rusted and rotted out than worn out. The life of a mowing machine is estimated at 1,000 acres, say 10 years cutting 100 acres or 40 years cutting 25 acres each year, or 20 years cutting 50 acres. Do they do it? If not, why? How many mowing machines are left out from the time they cut their first field of hay until last is cut? How many more are left out until late in the summer or autumn? And how many more are left out all winter? It is not hard to drive in any direction now at this season of the year and find machinery of all kinds, wagons, sleighs, etc., standing just where they were last used. The writer has seen plows left frozen in the ground all winter by good farmers. We know of farmers, however, who when done mowing a field of hay drive their machine into ever kind of weather next day might bring forth.

Again, are workshops provided with tools kept in good order? Is a sufficient number of bolts, nuts, copper-rivets, wire, etc., so as to repair any little breakage instead of having to go to a blacksmith shop, perhaps in the midst of harvest, kept on hand?

be? Could not a compost be made where all refuse could be thrown, slops emptied, the ashes from the furnace, the salt from the meat barrel the bones from the house, and the odd refuse that can be scraped up here and there? Are the buildings provided on the roof allowed to run onto the manure heap or into the manure cellar and out the other end, carrying

careful enough to sow only perfectly clean and pure seed, or is the seed bought, not as to how good, but how cheap? Is the fanning mill used at all? If so, the seed grain should go through it not once but three times, at least. A small oat or wheat grain will take up as much room in the soil as a plump one, but it will not produce a profitable head of grain.

THE FENCES.

caused more quarrels and heart burnings among farmers than any other one cause unless it be the worthless dog. Bad fences make breechy cattle and horses. Have they abolished bars and put gates in their places? there neglect in this line?

Are the cattle making the most of the food they are consuming, whether for dairy or beef? Are the cows fed a balanced ration? Or are they fed just what is at hand, such as home-grown grain, roots and hay? Can farmers not see that they are feeding too much fat-producing material and not enough protein, which could be supplied by feeding cotton - seed meal, oil - cake, gluten meal or any other of the high oncentrated foods and save money

crop in summer to carry their cows along when the pastures commence to

vegetable and fruit garden so that the tatle can be supplied with plenty of good, wholesome vegetables and fruit? Or do they leave it for the women in the house, already burdened enough, to see to these things ! Is there any way by which farmers can save the residues of the farms and turn them to account as well? If there is it behooves them to look ment of bias. Read, if you will, there is it behooves them to look Robertson, Haliam, and others; but, as an antidote, read Maitland's 'Dark Ages,' and, 'More's Catholici.'

If I have given in this letter an it is account. In other words, "to gather up the fragments that nothing gather up the fragments that nothing

What She Needed.

"I don't khow about my daughter Lucy," said a perplexed mother, who had come to an outspoken but kindly old physician for advice. She seems so listless, and does not seem to have any interest in life, and she's so irritable at times. I don't think that she has exercise enough, and I want to Don't tell him how bad the children know what you think about my sending her to a gymnasium or to a dancing school. She's tired of her bicycle, and the lawn-tennis season is past. What would you advise? "How old is she?" asked the

"Can she cook ?"

THE FARM WORKSHOP

Is all the manure made that could with spouts, or is the rain which falls away to the brooks the best part of the manure? Is not this negligence? When seed time comes are they

How about the fences? Are they in first class shape? Line fences have

while doing it?

Do they provide sufficient soiling burn and feed gets scarce? Finally, do they provide a good

doctor. "Nearly 19."

Falling Hair

family in common, and that she must do her part toward contributing to the general comfort of the home, girl of her age with no home duties, no responsibilities, no interest in her home needs more than gymnasium or dancing. The Ultimate Lie. They have tried to set up the pre-

"Can she sweep

in the household duties?

the mother, weakly.

Well, no.

that.

"No; the maid does all the sweep-

"Does she have any part whatever

"No duties, no responsibilities, no

sense of obligation, no part in the

Then, madam," said the doctor frankly, "your daughter has no need of a gymnasium in which to expend

her pent-up energies. I don't wonder that she is irritable and unhappy."

"I would advise you to make her feel that she had a part and place in

your home life; that its duties must

be borne by all of the members of the

What would you advise?

work to be done in every household?

"No; I cannot say that she has.

posterous pretense that those who are rich in a state are rich in their own merit, and that those who are poor in a state are poor by their own fault. Mr. Kipling in his swan song of suicide in the *The Morning Post*, speaks of the unemployed laborer as the man "whose unthrift has destroyed him." He speaks of modern landlord as the man who has toiled, who has striven and gathered possession. Now there are some occasions upon which a blasphemy against facts renders unimportant even a blasphemy against religion. It is so in these cases in which calamity is made a moral curse or proof of

It becomes quite a secondary fact that this new Tory theory is opposed to the Christian theory at every point at every instant of history, from the boils of Job to the leprosy of Father Damien. It does not matter for the moment that the thing is un-Christian. The thing is a lie; everyone knows it to be a lie; the men who speak and write it know it to be a lie. know as well as I do that the mer who climb to the top of the modern ladder are not the best men, nor the cleverest, nor even the most indus-trious. Nobody who has ever talked to poor men on seats in Battersea Park can conceivably believe that they are the worst men of the community. 8 Nobody who has ever talked to rich men at city dinners can conceivably believe that they are the best men of the community. On this one thesis I will admit no arguments about uncon-sciousness, self-deception or mere ritual phraseology. I admit all that and more heartily to the man who says that the aristocracy as a whole is good for England or that poverty as a whole cannot be be cured.

But if a man says that in his experience the thrifty thrive and only the unthrifty perish, then (as St. John he Evangelist says) he is a liar. the ultimate lie, and all who utter it are liars. - G. K. Chestirton in the London News.

Some Dont's for Wives.

Don't look for perfection in your husband. He has not found perfection in you, has he?

Don't treasure up all of your daily trials for your husband's ears when he

comes home at night. when you were "free and single.

Don't go around slipshod and slovenly before your husband. He may not say anything about it, but it will have a demoralizing effect upon was very sick. Headache and heart trouble.

him all the same. Don't ask him to be both master and mistress of the house. Don't

have been, or how hateful the kitchen-girl has acted, or how the stove wouldn't draw, or how the clothesline broke with the week's wash on it, or how the baby has cried all day, or how badly the ironing has been done, or how the milkman left milk that soured in an hour, or how little ice the iceman left for fifteen cents, or "Oh no; she knows nothing about how the grocer has sent bad eggs for

Dandruff

Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly destroys the germs that cause falling hair. It nourishes the hair-bulbs, restores them to health. The hair stops falling out, grows more rapidly.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Just as promptly destroys the germs that cause dandruff. It removes every trace of dandruff itself, and keeps the scalp clean and in a healthy condition.

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We wish you to positively and distinctly understand that Ayer's Hair Vigor does not affect the color of the hair, even to the slightest degree. Persons with the whitest or the lightest and most delicate blond hair may use it freely without having the hair made a shade darker. Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.

Show this formula to your doctor. Ask him what he thinks of it. J. C. ATER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.



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"Does she take care of her own room, and make her own bed?"
"No, I do that. Her room is next Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. to mine, and I've always attended to

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FARM FOR SALE

The farm owned by Allan McGillivray, a ated at Fairmont, about 4 miles from Authorist, containing 130 acres, part of which Well watered. Plenty 1010 by 1011 self woods. Comparatively new noise and a plant. Easy terms. For further particular apply to the undersigned.

F. H. MaoPHIE, 14 gent.

Antigonish, June 16, 1910.

Landfor Sale

A lot of land containing 50 acres, 2 u Antigonish, on the Gld Gulf Boad. Thas good hard wood and poles on it, ther particulars as to prices, etc., appl JAMES THOMPSON. U

rials for your husband's ears when he omes home at night. Don't talk too much about what lovely" times you used to have then you were "free and single."

GENTLEMEN: - This is to say that in 18) was very sick. Headache and heart troube due to change of life, my life seemed to me really not worth living. Had a doctor in tendance, but kept falling away until I reached 125 lbs. I was advised to use your

Life of Man Bitters and Syrup

which I did and can truly say they are wond ful. After I had taken the first two or the bottles, I felt much worse than usus, but the directions said this sometimes was result, continued their use, and soon begasee marked improvement in strength, so has used to had the work and gained 30 lbs. in fielthank you for placing these remedies with my reach, and most heartily recommend the use to ladies at this time of life, and advise continuance of them as I know it sometimates a few dozen bottles, but the cost is no compared with physicians' charges. I am sending you this that you may make known and thus benefit someone who may suffering as I was.

With heartfelt thanks, I am with heartfelt thanks, I am
Yours very truly,
MRS. JOHN FOLEY

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LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a fan or any male over 18 years old, may home-a quarter-section of available Dominion iso-Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, applicant must appear in person at the Don

certain districts a he A homesteader who has stead right and cannot obtain a plastead right and cannot obtain a plastead right and cannot obtain a plastead in cannot any enter a purchased homestead in cannot districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—and districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—and districts. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—and districts. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—and districts worth fivate fifty acres and arect a house worth with the price of the Minister of the International Control of the Internati

The Celtic Cross.

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FACTORY

J. B.

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Agent.

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9th, 1910.

FOLEY

-WEST

RTC.

(By Thomas D'Arcy McGee.) Through storm, the fire, and gloom, I see it sand;

Firm, broad, and tall—
The Cellie Cross that marks our Fatherland, amid them all proids, and pages, and savons valuly rage larged to the base.

It standed heads of a savons and age on age, Star of a scattered race.

O. Hely Cross' dear symbol of the dread
Death of Our Lord,
Around ther sing have slept our Martyr-dead
Sward over sward!
A bundred Bishops I myself cam count
Among the slam;
Caters, Captains, rank and file, a skining
mount
God's ripe grain.

The Monarch's mace, the Puritan's claywore,
Smote thee not down;
on headland steep, on mountain summit hoar,
In mart and town;
is Glordniough, in ara, in Tyrone,
We find thee still,
Thropen arms still stretching to thine own,
Our town, and lough, and hill.

And they would tear thee out of Irish sell.

The guilty fools.
How time must mock their antiquated toil
And broken tools.
Crammer and cromwell from thy grasp retired.
Baffled and thrown;
William and Anne to sap thy site conspired;
The rest is known.

Holy St. Patrick. Father of our Faith,
Be oved of God!
shield thy dear Church from the impending outle.
Or, if the rod
Must scourge it yet again, inspire and rise
To emprise high.
Men like the heroic of other days,
Who joyed to die!

Fran: Wherefore should the Caltie people fear Thair Churche's fate?
The day is not—the day was never near—Coula desolate
The Destined Island, all whose seedy clay is holy ground—liscross—thall stand till that predestined day, When Erin's self is drowned!

MOLLY'S " SCOOP."

A CHARMING YOUNG WOMAN'S AMBITIOUS CAREER AND ITS CULMINATION.

When Molly's father broke down in the disastrons panic year, and the younger children had scarlet fever of the worst kind, and Mrs. Perrin broke her arm, Molly declared that she would enter the arena and earn money at least till father's nerves were approstrated,"she added, with a laugh suggested a sob.

But in an era of specializing it was easier to resolve than to attain to be the bread-winner. Discouraged, but never daunted, Molly made fruitless effort day after day to fiulfil her

"There doesn't seem to be a place on earth where they want a young woman of excellent character, but without experience," she said to her sympathetic mother, dropping wearily into a chair at night. "Not even," she added with the laugh with the la which Molly made a point of ending herearnest approaches to melancholy, "not even when she is elever, beauti-ful, and industrious—all of which my amily declares me to be without a

"You're the dearest girl in the world," her mother replied, leaning over to pay the red lish hair that stood we agreat rings all over the head be-

"I surely shall be the dearest girl I

So, partly because her father's friend, the city editor of one of the great dailies offered her the chance, and partly because it seemed to be the one profession that required no more than a good general education, Molly drifted into the ranks of the reporters and began her training by doing the ignments Molly worked up to others of increasing importance; making mistakes at first, but on the whole, tealily proving herself competent to hold her own against obstacles and older competitors. Altogether too competent, Joe Hearn thought, watch-ing Molly's upward career with ex-treme disfavor. Joe did not like to have such a pretty girl as Molly mocking about newspaper offices, going about collecting items nobody knew where. It wasn't fit for a girl like Molly; it don't look right," so Joe

Truth to tell, Joe did not like to have Molly "knocking about" any-where outside the home he was ready to make for her, and as to her work being unfit for "such a girl as Molly," why, Joe did not think there was another such girl as Molly, nor that there was another man beside himself who ought to get more than a glimpse of her! To all of which Molly displayed a smiling indifference, a mocking independence, a superior aloofness that argued ill for Joe's hopes, and illed him with an unholy desire to low up the office of the The Daily Harbinger, and throt le every one in its service before he bore Molly triumphantly and finally out of its ruins.

Mrs. Perrin's broken arm healed. children recovered from the fever, In Perrin began to regain something this lost strength, but Molly happily continued in her work, proudly secure a her litteen hundred dollars a year, ing clever things in her happy touchand-go way sunny, beloved, and unspoiled laughing, at Joe as she went her own road, refusing to take him sciously—or to take him at all,

Joe lecame almost embi tered.
Molly's secure independence maddened him. He waxed eloquent,
when any one would listen to him,
are; the good old days "- Joe was
beenty away many way any had have wenty-seven when women had kept hand on the doorknob.

Sleeplessness may attack its victims at any time; but in the long, close beir place beside the hearth, and had ing, and which was subversive of

when Joe thus held forth to her. "It with unnecessary caution: hind her with unnecessa

"Some day you'll acknowledge your dependence, Molly, and fall back to your proper place, or else be miserable because you are out of it. No wonanly woman is satisfied with a career, even a big one," he prophesied darkly.

Molly turned away pet ishly.

"You mean fall back into the place you want to have mine," she retorted. "As to being satisfied, no one is ever satisfied fully on this earth, unless she is a mooley cow—and even they lose their curs sometimes!"

And Wollay anded with how little. And Molley ended with her little chuckle and with a fine disregard of singulars and plurals. Thus Molly went on her way rejoicing, while Joe followed her, seemingly in his own despite and anything but rejoicing.

One day Molly's chief sent for her,

in itself a pleasant experience, for every reporter likes to be remembered individually as capable of special "Miss Perrin!" the great man said, looking up as his subaltern entered.
"Yes, I did ask for you. I've got a job for you. It's a scoop, not a big, important scoop, but a scoop ever The Daily Intelligencer—and you know what that means to me."

what that means to me. Molly knew The Harbinger and The Intelligencer were running each other hard; apparently each had private wires from the office to the other. Let one plan a special article for the second Sunday ahead, for instance, the other would "hustle" and have an article on the same subject in the next Simday's issue, making its rival's work come in like a Wednesday stew from a Sunday roast. Plainly there were spies in each camp, but of late The Harbinger had been successful in guarding its secrets, while The Intelligencer's plans still percolated into

the rival office.

Now Molly said: "Yes, sir; I know," in response to her chief's remark that she understood the import-

ance of beating The Intelligencer.
"The Intelligencer means to have a human interest story next Sunday—I don't mean this next Sunday, the day after to-morrow, but a week from that," the editor went on. "They're going to have some drivel about the way the wives of men sent off to the Island get on while their husbands are jailed-you know that sort of fool thing! As though a woman gets on differently when a drunkard is at home or away, unless she is more com-fortable without him! Well, anyhow, you see we've got to have a story on those lines for this Sunday—and this is Friday. Think you can make

"I suppose so," said Molly. "But I've no idea how to go to work to find the wives of men sentenced to the

"Oh, I guess you could get 'em from the sergeant over at the police court," said the editor carelessly, as he turned back to his desk. He had already lost interest in Molly now that he had

given her her assignment.

Molly started off happily, utterly in the dark as to her direction, but cheer fully confident that the course would map itself out before her, like the pieces of a picture puzzle, once she began to work at it. She had often started out in the dark before, and had always come out where she wanted to be. The big police sergeant smiled at her when she told her smiled and smiled and smiled him that I hadn't any," smiled wolf would be smiled an account of the smiled had been smiled at her when she told her smiled had been smiled at her when she told her smiled and smiled had been smiled at her when she told her smiled had been smiled at her when she told her smiled had been smiled at her when she told her smiled had been smiled at her when she told her smiled had always come out where she wanted to be. The big police sergeant smiled at her when she told her smiled had always come out where she wanted to be. The big police sergeant smiled at her when she told her if she'd any charity to leave I'd take it, "said the man, still barricading the door with his heavy arm.

mination, "cheek," perhaps—at least bunch. Copy en and welcome; but I whether she was to be allowed to go in safety or not. All this time the other four men at the table stared

wild or tame geese equally, and to tame the wild ones if I catch them." Then she screwed down her silver pencil—Joe's gift—put it in her purse, thanked the sergeant with a smile that carried him cheerfully through his tiresome morning, and was gone.

Later, as she braved dreary tenements, climbed dark, dirty s airs, and held her silently on his strong shoul-faced frowsy women without once finding a family that bore that name "How did you come?" she gasped. given by the prisoner sent to the Island two weeks previous, Molly be-gan to find her task discouraging.

story," she thought in the language of the office, "and if I must, I certainly can make it better than facts would have been, judging by what I've seen so far. But it would have been much easier, not to say mater, to have written it in the office in the first place, without all this horrible slumming."

you had set out to do. I think I swore at your chief, but it doesn't matter. I went to the pole court, and I got the addresses, too. I followed you. For the rest, it is God's mercy that I got here when I did—that's all. Molly, oh, Molly, to think—Are you going to keep up this bluff of doing men's work forever?"

"No, Joe," said Molly meekly: she

entry scented with various tobaccos, vege ables, hot stoves, old garments and old wool, she was met with an affirmative to her opening question:
"Does the wife of Peter Smith live with the stands of ravely height of the wife last so bravely height of the wife l

down on the Island and I'm just restin myself.

bottle before her supplemented the

can's announcement.

"I wanted to ask how you got along
or how you managed while Pete
was gone?" said Molly, keeping her

"Come in!" called a man's voice and she entered, the door swinging to

Over by the window sat four men in rough shirts, playing cards at a small table; a fifth man watched the game from a stool drawn close to the others. They all looked up as the girl entered, and it seemed to Molly that she had never seen such cruel, debased faces as never seen such cruel, debased faces as they raised to meet her, especially that of the watcher of the game. And suddenly the knowledge rushed over the girl that she was alone in that tenement, in one of the worst quarters of New York, and that no one in all the world knew where she had gone. Always courageous, this time she had been foolbardy, simply because she had not once thought of dancer. If she had considered she could easily have had a man sent with her from the office to see that she was safe. Too late now to think of this, and it would not do to betray the cold horror that was creening over I came to see if John Winowsky

lived here," she said, thankful to hear that her voice was clear and steady.

The big man watching the game got off his stool and came over to her.

"He ain't here," he said.
"I know." Molly looked up at him pleasantly, with eyes concealing their fright by an enforced gaze into his own. "He is on the Island. I'm a newspaper woman; I want to find out how his wife gets on while he is gone. I m going to write a story about the

wives of prisoners."
"His wife's in Montana, if she ain't dead. If you've got any money to leave, I'll take it," said the man.
"On, I haven t!" Molly wondered at the little laugh she managed. "I'm

a newspaper reporter, as I told you;

we don't have money."
She remembered her tailored suit and general air of ladyhood with icy terror. Who could save her if she were to be robbed, even murdered alone here by these brutes? Her watch and chain were in sight, her sweet face that she could not help knowing was pretty—Molly controlled herself with a mighty effort.

"Well, if this man has no wife here I may as well go on to the next," she said quietly, and turned to the door.
"Hold on," said the burly creature before her with the bull-dog face, and

he laid his arm across the door.
Only to gain time! Only to think what she should do next! Only to show no fear!

Molly turned back casually. "By the way, perhaps you can tell me the best way to get over to the east side, down to Fifteenth Street from here." she said, not knowing what she was

A thin woman in a bedraggled vrapper came out of the inner room. "What's this?" she asked. "I'm a newspaper reporter come to see if I could find the wife of a man

They mostly give any old name but the right one; it's a wild goose chase for you, I'm thinking."

"Well," said Molly, scribbling rapidly, "it's my business to fly after wild or tame goese consily and to the four than at the table stared stollidly at the drama enacting. Suddenly they all heard a quick step half-way up the stairs, as the outer door slammed. A blow on the door than the first that held Molly prisoner knocked it open and Joe caught her by the arm. His right hand hung suggestively at

> "Come out of this, Molly!" he said, and no one moved to stay them as he rushed Molly down the black stairs to Once there Molly collapsed, and Joe

"I went to the office to ask you to land two weeks previous, Molly be-an to find her task discouraging. "It looks as though I must fake the you had set out to do. I think I

ming."

At last Molly found one address on her list that so far was right. In a back room at the end of a narrow which she had so bravely held off till

"I believe so, too, Joe," quavered here?"

"I'm her, dear," said a shapeless woman, lifting her head wearily from the table on which it reposed. "Pete's down on the Island and I'm just got the scoop!" he cried, but his

When Sleep Comes Not.

(By L. B. Jerome, in the Extension.)

got the poison of an imitation got the nervous pros-prosti-protes-inguits of midsummer it seems to steal upon one with fresh cunning. A single night without sleep in the hot got the nervous pros-prosti-protestants. I'm not well, and I can get along by takin' medicine "-she waved single night without sleep in the hot reasonable care of yourself you will her hand in what she took for the days is more wearing than one would aw and order, happiness of home, and direction of the bottle, but it fell aimthink; two are worse; three are almost an bearable, and four may bring a man to the breaking point. Then come quility of mind. "Poor little me!" laughed Molly.

When Joe thus held forth to her. "It may had and pencil—and I don't even my pad and pencil—and I don't even it, and she once summered, proceedings of the organization of th

eternal ruin. Joe, when you consider that I'm really helping poor, blessed daddy, and that I go to confession fairly often?"

But Joe refused to smile.

"Some day you'll acknowledge your."

sleep. To force a man to do without it was one of the prime tortures in days less humane than purs. Insomnia is one of the subtlest enemies of health. It works by both mind and delicate tissues of both mind and body, and its full horrors of tossing, sleeplesss hours, hot unrest and feverbright brain are known only to those who have suffered them,

A reason for insomnia is given by Dr. John D. Quackenbos, the eminent brain specialist. He says that in nervous persons any deviation from established habits of sensation causes psychic disturbances that culminate in sleeplessness. The most trivial causes operate to disturb or prevent sleep. It may be the flapping of a window cord, the ticking of a clock, the dropping of a shoe upstairs. Victims of insomnia are usually alive to the slightest sound, as they know that one out of the slightest will be suited by the slightest sound. the ordinary will effectually banish sleep for the entire night. Unusual heat at night acts on this principle. It is out of the ordinary routine of sensation. Then a succession of restless nights engenders a fear of sleeplessness which keeps the brain

of tired city workers during the sultry nights of July and August, and Miss Lillian D. Wald, head settlement worker in New York city, tells a few of the ways in which it can be obtained. During the three months' heated term, she says, the city should be looked upon as a tropical country. In the hot zones people sleep on the roofs (which are arranged especially for that purpose with full regard to proper ventilation and comfort) eat lightly of fruits and vegetables, eschewing meat altogether, and take cold baths—sometimes three or four a day. Cold bathing is excellent to prevent sleeplessness. One doesn't need a bathtub for this. Cold water dashed over a hot, dusty body is most refreshing. Even a cold sponge, squeezed out and passed over the body, removes the sensation of unbearable fatigue. It seems to open the pores of the body and causes relaxation of the muscles. Babies should be sponged off four or five times daily. It is a great relief, and will often put a crying baby to sleep when the mother is in despair.

"The thinest kind of clothing for us all, but especially for babies," says Mrs. H. Ingram, superintendent of relief of the New York Association relief of the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor. "Babies feel the heat more than we do, and a few nights of sleeplessness due to the heat, may mean the end of a life. One short, thin, sleeveless garment is all that they should wear. People should never wear woolen clothing in summer. Many do. It is strange. They seem to think that if they take off their woolen undergarments they will get pneumonia and die. They have the pneumonia and die. They have the same principle regarding window-opening. If the one window in their dark, stuffy little back bedroom be opened at all, it is usually about an inch or two from the bottom. They are afraid of drafts, People can't sleep in that baking stagnant air. If they were allowed to take a shawl or a quilt and sleep on the grass in the parks, which should be thrown open to them at night, there would be far less complaint from insomnia sufferers. Fresh air is the vital thing, Food and drink are important, too. than a good general education, Molly diffed into the ranks of the reporters and began her training by doing the work required. The best way to learn to swim is to go into the water, and the best way to become a "newspaper woman" is to be one, Quickness of perception and wit, pluck and determination, "cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up in the perception and wit, pluck and determination, "cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the one you want, though one's as perception and wit, pluck and determination, "cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the one you want, though one's as perception and wit, pluck and determination, "cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the one you want, though one's as perception and wit, pluck and determination, "cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the one you want, though one's as perception and wit, pluck and determination, "cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the one you want, though one's as perception and wit, pluck and determination, "cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the one you want, though one's as perception and wit, pluck and determination. "Cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the one you want, though one's as perception and wit, pluck and determination. "Cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the way to become a "newspaper woman" is to be one, Quickness of perception and wit, pluck and determination. "Cheek," perhaps—at least batch we send up is the many and the many and water—at the many and the address so you like," he said get the address and water—at the many and the many and the address and th keep as quiet as possible.

"Dine at noon," says Dr. Titus Bull.
"Late dinners are very bad, and will induce insomnia when there is no other cause. Don't drink ice-water. An animal won't. The closer we get to nature's methods of living, the better. Keep clean, don't smoke, and abhor alcohol. Don't worry about the hot nights. Be philosophical, and you will find that sleeplessness is better prevented than cured."

"It is the humidity or moisture of the air that makes the trouble of the hot nights," explains Dr. Ira Van Giesen, pathologist of the Health Department of the city of New York. The thermometer seldoms goes very high — somewhere around ninety degrees, that is all. Out on the plains, in a dry atmosphere, the thermometer often reaches the 120 mark, but there are no heat pros-trations, sunstrokes or insomnia among plainsmen. During the dreaded hot nights, it is the personal discomfort that prevents sleep, Humidity interferes with perspiration. Perspiration is the eliminative function of the skin, carrying off the toxic or poisonous material, and, if interfered with, these toxic materials are k-pt within the body, producing all sorts of discomfort and, eventually, more serious conditions. Our apart-ments are too small. Air in them is invariably saturated with moisture, which prevents evaporation of the perspiration. Drink at the much abused soda fountains. They serve drinks which are mixtures of chocolate, milk, eggs, ice, lemons and so on. They are all good. Take two or three of these partitions of sixtures of sills. of these nutritious mixtures of milk restin myself."

A large can at Mrs. Smith's side proclaimed what had tired her; a black in Benziger's Magazine.

They are very refreshing. Fans, if you can have them, keep the air in circulation, evaporation. Cold and promote (By L. B. Jeromo, in the Extension.)
THE DREAD OF HOT NIGHTS.

Sleeplessness may attack its victims t any time; but in the long, close advisable. Take things easy and don't

sleep all right.'

Dr. Graeme C. Hammond pins his faith in peventing insomnia to tran-quility of mind. "No one," he says, 'can go to sleep with a thousand and

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WILL YOU TRY A PACKAGE?

of cold water and stay there until your body is cool; then slip on your night clothes just as you come from the tub. Don't dry yourself with towels—but go quietly to bed and you will sleep. Or sprinkle your clothes and sheets with cold water; wet them

well. No danger of taking cold. I have one of these bulb flower sprinklers, and use that."

Dr. 'Ihomas Darlington, commissioner of health, New York city, in considering the control of t considering the preventive remedies, quotes a text from Ecclesiastes: "The sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much; but the whether he eat little or much; but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep." "It is true," he adds, "that hot nights will keep us awake sometimes, but much of it is not due to the heat. Overfatigue and improper covering are both causes of insomnia. Posture and occupation are signed. previous to lying down are all important. Simply regulate your days according to the ordinary rules of simple hygiene, and you will sleep

"Cleanliness is a most important factor in preventing sleeplessness," declares Dr. M. S. Gregory, resident alienist at Bellevue hospital. "Nothing is more restful than clean, fresh clothing day and night. Fortu-nately, summer clothing is to be had in abundance by everyone. Frequent changes should be made. In fact, they can not be too strongly recommended. Soiled clothing is most distressing, especially to children, and is productive of heat conditions. Much may be done toward the alleviation of the insomnia problem by right living-living sober orderly lives-not hurrying about one's duties. One can exercise a great deal of control over one's self by a little thought and planning, and it will help wonderfully. Faming and and fretting—"stewing," as some one has aptly called it—about the weather gets on one's mind so that sleep is impossible. The whole matter may be summed up in this way: Quiet life, cleanliness, thin clothing and moderation in all things. These are the all-important elements in the prevention and curs of the insomnia of the dreaded hot nights. And, if you can, try a week-end trip

to the country; no picnics or excursions—but a complete rest from Saturday noon till Sunday night. Even a trifling change in surroundings will often work wonders. Monotony is at all times detrimental to health, especially to a lowered In the Supreme Court. 1909, A. No. 806.

Complaining Injurious to Health. Complaints are usually made in a minor key. This monotony rasps the vocal cords, taxes the nasal nerves and muscles that should not be brought into play at speaking, and tends to shallow, uneven breathing. The whiner, too, is almost without exception, a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining of itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increases phiegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, is not healthy, vigorous faultfinding, where fault really exists, but the belpless, futile complaining of any effort to right the cause of complaint, has a definitely deleterious physical effect on the whole constitution. Add to this the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear on the staunchest friendship, and take the light from the loveliest countenance, and the full effects of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better appreciated. Get the whine out of your voice or

it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining; brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe, Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face "can go to sleep with a thousand and about and make something of your-one things running through his mind. self. Reach up to the stature of a

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LANDSALE

Between JOSEPH A WALL, Plaintiff, ARCHIBALD D. McDonald, Defendant. To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Antigentish, on

FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1910, at 10 oclock in the forenoon:

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, whether 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, inpon or out of the following lots of land, namely: First, All that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at Marydale, near St. Andrew's, in the County of Antigonish, and ocunded and described, now or formerly, as follows, that is to say: Rounded on the North by lands of John AcDonald, farmer, deceased; on the East by the Sprin, field Road; on the South by lands of Hugh McGillivray; and on the West by lands of Angus McDonald; containing is all stay acres more or less, and being the lands conveyed to Archibald D. McDonald by Bonald McDonald (Archie) Marydale, and Catherine, his wife, by deed dated Hist September, 1901, and recorded in the Realistry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Rock 60, page 64.

Secondly: All that sertain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate at Narydale aforesaid, and now or former y bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the East by lands of Colin Chi-hoim (Kenneth); towards the South by lands of the late * ngus McDonald; lowards the West by the old Guysborongh Road or lands of Juncan McDonald; towards the North by lands of Duncan McDonald (1998). Towards the North by lands of Duncan McDonald (1998) and the lands of Duncan McDonald (1998) and

Judgment in this action.

FERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

ANGUS R. McDONALD, nuclioneer. Antigonish, June 20th, 1910.

THE CASKET,

POBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH
BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY TAMITED). M. DONOVAN Manager. Subscriptions Pa, able in Advance RATES—Canada, \$1.00 per year United States, \$1.50 **

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

THE SIGNS OF FUTURE IMPERIAL STRENGTH.

ations of British colonies United South | were divided, and that some were Africa, began its career on the first of anxious to have concessions made to this month, with a Botha as Premier | the Government, and that the Pope and a Gladstone as Governor-General. was being pressed to yield, to some Such are the tremendous changes that extent. Such rumours have been come with the passing of the years. A great future lies before it. The is given them by Rome, which speaks policy of British Government in the authoritatively on the subject as colonies favours its advance and progress. And, despite the long-continued apathy of the statesmen of the mother country-an apathy from which they are slowly arousing themselves - it has not at any time needed a prophet to foresee that the future of Great Britain will be largely determined by the future of her colonies. It is now nearly ten years sinc; we published in these columns an editorial on "The Mighty River of Wheat" and its possibilities as a factor in the future of the Empire. We said then that the possibilities of the colonies were not realized on the other side of the Atlantic, and that when the leaders there should become alive to the value of Canada as a national asset, and when the advantages which Canada could offer to the individual settler should be realised by possible emigrants, a change would set in which would alter the prospects and the future of the Empire.

We claim no special credit for that prophecy. The matter was very plain to anyone who knew Canada. Since that time a great change has set in. Our western provinces and territories are rapidly filling up. Already the possibility is apparent that Winnipeg may one day be the capital of Canada, and that the portion of this country lying east of that great city may le regarded as of less importance than that great territory to the west of it which is attracting the eyes of the world to-day.

We said years ago that we wanted his colleagues. English money to develop this great land. The time has come when we are getting it. In the last five years, leaving out all sums borrowed by governments, in England, the amount of English money invested in Canada is four hundred and fifty-five million dollars, equal to about eighty dollars as Canada, and for one that is growing so rapidly. This money has been invested in railroads, mines, municipal bonds, light and power companies, land and timber development, paper and pulp manufacture, loan and mortgage companies, and other things. Some of it, doubtless, will be lost to the investors, since bad judgment and fraud are to be found everywhere; but most of it, we believe, will be returned one day with good profits, to those who have laid it out. With the outpouring of money we want men; and we are getting them. If more of them were of the same old races that originally peopled Canada and fewer of them unknown quantities from nooks and corners of the world, we should be the better pleasel: but we cannot have everything as we would wish it.

Canada is the prestige and power she is adding to the British Empire; and Dominion of South Africa, and to the great new Dominion of Australia; and every stride they take will arouse enthusiasm in the hearts of the Canadian people. When one considers the fact that the population of the Empire to-day is about four hundred millions, and that only forty-five millions of them are in England, Ireland and Scotland, one begins to have the glimmering of an idea as to in Germany anent the Pope's Ency what this British Empire is, and what its future, under wise government and in friendly union, is likely to be. The trade of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1908, with British colonies and capable of increase to such an extent as would make even those huge is to continue to lead the world, she must do it by means of her colonies, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and others. Emperor William of Gerinconsistencies of to-day. Truth is many appreciates the value of always intolerant in its degree. What

ESTABLISHED, 185% colonies, because he lacks them. is it but the most down right intoler- strictly cloistered nuns in England, Some people think he cherishes the idea of making a great war, that he may get some, and colonize some of the overflowing human vitality of his crowded country in lands across the sea. Great Britain, on the other hand, having long had ample colonial territory, almost despised her colonies for a long time. But she is rubbing her eyes now when she looks out over the sea, and is beginning to take

THE CHURCH AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

From time to time, since the troubles in France assumed an aggravated form, the news agencies or the correspondents, in accordance with what seems to be a well settled policy, have sent to this country reports that The newest of the great confeder- the Bishops and clergy of France recently renewed; but their quietus follows:

There is no truth whatever in the rumours or the alleged pourparlers. M. Briand has as many turns in him as a very old and asture fox. His first idea was to separate the French laity from the clergy; when that failed he endeavoured to separate the laity and the clergy from the Bishops, whose very existence he ignored in his legislation; now he is willing to recognize the existence of individual French Bishops, with whom he would treat as though each of them were in no way bound to the Pope. "Divide and conquer" has been his motto from and conquer has been his motto from the first, but it has not profited him. In many ways French Catholics are unfortunately only too divided, and hence their pitiful position in the government of their country, but they nave shown a marvellous unity bishops, priests and people, with the Sovereign Pontiff, and they will accept no terms or enter into no arrangements which do not recognise arrangements which do not recognise

his absolute supremacy in all tuings that affect their religious interests. Speaking recently to a group of French pilgrims the Holy Father declared: "The Church of God triumphs even at the moment when triumphs even at the moment when she seems to have been beaten." The last elections appeared to give the coup de grace to all immediate hopes for religious peace in France, and yet we find that M. Briand is uneasy enough to make still and her attempt to ensure peace on his own terms, to confess that he is willing to res ore a part of the property which has been plundered from the Church, to allow the seminaries to exist, to withdraw the bil which is aimed at the destrucion of all religious schools in France That does not mean exact y victory for the Church, but it does mean that the passive resistance of French Cathodics to the reign of tyranny is getting on the neves of M. Briand and

Our London Letter.

A further step towards the desired

LONDON, June 16th, 1910.

the Coronation Oath and Royal De-claration was reached on Monday, when in reply to a question by Sir Charles McClaren, whether, baving for every man, woman and child in regard to the feeling of the country in Canada. That is an immense sum of favour of religious toleration, any tion of the Declaration, the Prime Minister stated that the Government intended almost immediately to bring Canada would be surprised to know what a prominent part she has taken in bringing about this desirable move Even the ultra prejudiced, who do not scruple to insult the loyalty of C-taotic Ireland, have nothing to say when confronted with the insult levelled at the Cathelic population of the Dominion and Canada looms so largely in the public eye just now as the darling of the people, that any affront to her cannot be tolerated. So the gentle influence of our Lidy of the Snows has been at work in this fresh development. Of course the bill will meet with opposition, the militant Protestant Societies are already very active in the matter, but they are to a certain extent counterbalanced in their influence by our own Catholic lay lecturers, at least so far as the man in the street is concerned. These The proudest achievement of gentlemen, who are mostly profesgo out in the summer evenings and on Sunday afternoons to our Parks and with this in mind, we turn friendly public spaces, where the people do conand hopeful eyes to the great new gregate, and there they expound to crowds of eager listeners the true history of the Declaration and the reasons for its abolition or amendment. Another reason added to the many already put forward by Catholic and Anglican alike, comes from a writer who suggests that the whole proceeding is a gross want of confidence in the Sovereign himself, whom it implies to be an unprincipled juggler with words. The principal opposition is being engineered in a subtle way. Much is made of the recent excitement clical, and to that portion of it which referred to the Reformers of the 16 h century as paving the way for the aposticy and rebellion of modern times, is tacked the protest of the Papal Nuncio in Spain regarding the breaking of the conditions of the Con-1908, with British colonies and cordat, in allowing public manifespossessions amounted to fifteen tations by heretical religious bodies. hundred million dollars, and it is Of course the moral is carefully drawn, -that Rome must not expect any further concessions from British Proas would make even those huge testants while she insults their figures look small. If Great Britain founders and will not tolerate their missionary efforts. For there is one thing which the world cannot forgive the Catholic Church, and that is

ance which the ex-President of the United States has just been preaching, and which is hailed as humane counsel peoples are not fit to rule themselves, and it is a duty and a charity to govern them, without wasting too much senimentality upon the work either. People here have been only too ready to concede these premises but if the ime argument was advanced for the Catholic Church-that she had a right to save Catholic peoples from the possible dangers of dabbling with heresy and schism by prohibiting its importation, would the ready acquiescence be the same? From the Church's point of view it is as important to faith and morals to stop the Evangelical traffic in Spain, as it is to stop the opium traffic in China, or the White Slave traffic in Europe. We have not to ook far for confirmation of the Pontiff's words that the Reformers exercised a bad influence on the morals of the countries they over ran. Here in pious Christian England, the country of the open Bible, it is now permissable for men to stand up and assail the very foundation of all morality and all society, the marriage tie, aye and even to compare the words of that very Holv Book with the filthy garbage served up by the gutter press from the refuse of the Divorce Courts! What faith and morals are here! Yet a London magistrate, speaking before the Royal Commission on divorce two days ago, stated that he considered Divorce the necessary corollary of marriage without which the latter was impossible, that the sooner all marriages were recognized to be civil contracts pure and simple, carried out by civil authority only, the better, and that really the nauscous details of divorce cases—which so many witneses had described as working untold evil on young minds, were no more indelicate than portions of the marriage service itself. Similarly, not twenty four hours later a well known writer gets up and challenges any sane person to state that marriage is a permanent thing! He says no one is so dense or so ignorant as not to know that marriage as an institution has profoundly changed in the last hundred years, and that anyone who thinks it is permanent cannot have the intelligence of a cow, and had better take lessons in the English language. And this crowning calculations are the companies and the companies are the companies and the companies are the companies. language. And this crowning calamity, this degradation of womanhood, nay, of human nature itself, comes after three hundred years of the "Reformer's" work in a country which has entirely cast off the "fetters" of the Catholic Church. Yet England's greatness is not synonymous with the declining birthrate, the weakening of the marriage tie, and the gospel of Socialism, for when she flung away

While we are all looking forward to the great day so soon to dawn, which will set the crown on the work of three devoted Archbishops of West-minster, and fittingly celebrate the jubilee of the re-establishment of the Hierarchy — the consecration of our Cathedral at Westminster, another great event of the Catholic year will be the Leeds Catholic Congress, which takes place at the end of July, and at which we hope to be present, after visiting the Passion Play of Oberam-mergau, and some interesting portions of Catholic Germany. Preparations for the Congress are now nearly com-plete. The Archbishop of Westmin-ster will be accompanied to Leeds by the Lord Mayor of London, and they will be received at the station by the assembled Bishops who are attending the Congress and the Lord Mayor of This will be followed by civic reception at the Town Hall, and a procession from thence through the streets to the Catholic Cathedral, where Archbishop Bourne will deliver the first mass meeting at the Town Hall will take place and an illuminated address will be presented to the Archbishop and Sir John Knill, who will be a prominent figure throughout the Congress, as indeed he ever is in works of Catholic piety or charity. On the four following days Solean High Mass will be sung each morning by a bishop and meetings of the various societies will follow: then come afternoon sessions at the university for the discussion of important social questions of the day; Benediction at the Cathedral and evening gatherings in the Town Hall for addresses by the principal ecclesiastics and laymen, or for social amenities such as conversazione and

the Cross she lost sight of the Crown.

On the final day a solemn Requiem will be sung, and afterwards those who are not in a hurry to return to their respective homes will have the pleasure of visiting Stoneyhurst College, and some other remarkable links with the Catholic past of England in the surrounding country. An nteresting and welcome feature of the Congress will be an exhibition, by atholic trades and crafstmen, and in one section of the building devoted to the introduction of Catholic wares to atholic buyers, will be found a loan ollection of Catholic historical relies. Amongst these are the mitre of St. Thomas a Becket, now the property of Archbishop Bourne; an original badge of the Pilgrimage of Grace; Cardinal Newman's hat, and his MSS, of the "Dream of Gerontius," together with other personal relics of the British martyrs, etc. The bookings already indicate that Leeds will once again be invaded by the hosts of Rome in overwhelming numbers, and as it is by largeness of proportions that the success or importance or movements is guaged nowadays, the first National Catholic Congress should give the Press something to talk about.

The Lord Mayor entertained 220 boys from his cli school, Beaumont College, to luncheon at the Mansion on Tuesday last, and was successful in prevailing on the Rector, Father Charles Galton, S. J., to institute an annual holiday in memory of a Beaumont boy occupying the position of first citizen of the Empire's capital. The boys roamed over the fine house at their own sweet will, and were shown its treasures by Lady Knill before they departed, highly delighted with their visit, and filled with the enthusiastic desire of emula-

tion which youth alone feels.

Even now there are few Orders of Chester.

bration of the tercentenary of the Visitation Nuns — the spiritual the good of the race. Certain daughters of St. Francis de Sales and St. Jane Francis de Chantal—all the more interesting. Their beautiful convent at Harrow-on-the-Hill has quite a mediaeval tone about it, the nuns it encloses including many great ladies, some of whom are widows who have distinguished sons serving in the sacred ministry. It is the only convent of the Order in this country, and is a link with the first dawn of the Catholic revival, for the three nuns who formed the nucleus of the present large establishment came to London in 1776, and were welcomed by Dr. Douglas, the saintly Vicar-Apostolic of the London District, so that they can probably claim to be the first cloistered nuns settled in the country after the dark days of persecution. They have several times migrated since then, but now they have a beautiful house and grounds at the quaint scholastic village, and the great Calvary, which is the centre of their tiny God's Acre, can be seen for miles across the adjoining country. Sometimes a priestly benefactor of the remember attending one such funeral of a Vicar-General, the solemn beauty the scene being most impressive of the scene being most impressive. Through the long avenue of trees which separates the Convent from the public road came the funeral procession, a choir of priests chanting the "In Paradisum." All around us the vivid green of coming Spring, while far away beyond the gently undulating pasture land could be faintly discerned the smoke of London like a discerned the smoke of London, like a gray veil flung over the blueness of the sky. From the stately red brick house before us came a long procession of Sisters to meet the Dead, each nun carrying a lighted taper, their bright blue veils emphasizing the blackness of their habits. It seemed a very haunt of ancient peace, that resting place at the foot of the great crucifix, far from the sounds of fretting modern life, girdled by God's country, hymned by God's birds, watered day and night by the dew of heaven, incensed by the prayers of these holy women. CATHOLICUS.

The Farmers' Excursion.

The excursion to the Experimental Farm on last Saturday, was very enjoyable and profitable. Quite a large number of farmers, especially the younger men, took advantage of it, Several of our clergymen were also present. From Stellarton an extra train was necessary to handle the crowd. Arriving at Truro shortly after ten, the excursionists went immediately up to the Farm. The forenoon was occupied in examining the buildings, implements, poultry, plant and fields.

The "upland," which alone was seen, consists of about 100 acres, 70 of which are under crops and orchard. It was noticed that the rotation is a four year one, (1) roots or corn, (2) grain, (3) and (4) grass. The different fields are large and in good tilth. One meets first an 8-acre field of corn just out. This will give, taking last year's average, 120 tons of ensilage which goes into the large silo. Near it are two fields of grain, some 30 acres in all. Then there are two fields of grass, the clover field being especially beautiful. At the extreme end of the farm is the root field — 10 acres under turnips and mangels. Roots at the Experimental Farm yield well on to 1,000 bushels an acre.

One cannot help contrasting these large well-tilled fields with the small patches so evident on many farms in this county; and the practice so com-mon here of leaving the land under grass for many years until exhausted as compared with the short rotation

In the poultry house were fowl in stages of development, and Mr. Landry was there with his extensive knowledge and experience in this line, to answer all questions regarding this important branch of agricultural industry. In the afternoon the stock was shown. The heavy Clydes, the faultless Achille of standard bred roadster class, the thoroughbred Luci-fer II and the high-acting Cliff Rosador would delight the eyes of any

Good specimens of beef cattle and splendid herds of dairy cattle were shown. The exhibition was interspersed with speeches by some of the public men of the province.

At the conclusion, a dairy herd of 22 head belonging to Mr. Blanchard of Truro was shown, and Mr. Blanchard in his remarks concerning it said that each animal in the herd made a gross return of from 100 to 150 dollars. Such a well-managed herd shows what can be done in the dairying business.

An interesting feature was the work of the new Government ditching machine. It was seen operating in the light sandy loam of the farm which was not a very severe test; but Mr. Fuller assures us it will do equally well on any kind of land, and has already this summer operated on various sorts of soils with good re-

This machine digs ditches for drainage much cheaper than they can be dug by hand, and some farmers are anxious to have it brought into this

The question of drainage of lands is well worth considering. There are certainly large areas in this country which would be much benefitted by

under drainage.

The outing was, on the whole, very profitable and should do much to stir p interest in our greatest industry, which is farming.

The magnificent Catholic (hedra of Westminster was consecrated on Tuesday. There was an imposing gathering of men distinguished in Church and State at the solemn and impressive functions. The new edifice was first mooted by the late Cardinal Wiseman. In 1895 the first stone was laid and in the winter of 1903 it was opened for service. The total expenditure on Cathedral, hall and cloister has been nearly \$7,000,000.

The King has created the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Wales and Earl of

DRUMMOND

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA

HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

A. KIRK & COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS FOR

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

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

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

> Don't forget we carry the largest and cheapest line of Ladies' Oxfords in Anti-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

(\$200 BTX (\$150 BTX) \$150 BT

Established over thirty years in Antigonish.

Branches in Canada trom the Atlantic to

the Pacific.

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

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

\$71,000,000.

******************* J. F. BLAGDON, Manager

THOMAS SOMERS

General Store.

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

Ready-Madel 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 large stock to select from.

Brantford Carriages

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

Dairy Supplies

Headquarters for all DAIRY SUPPLIES. Highest market price allowed for all produce.

HOMAS SOMERS

General News.

Prof. Vincent of Paris claims to discovered an anti-tyhoid

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has sed the expenditure of about \$1,193... for diei gible balloons for the army over \$0,000,000 is the value of the not of the mines of Ontario for the

a the Beltish Commons, Phursday. Postmaster General said that the peral penny postage entailed a loss (30,000, which would be increased (20,000 if the penny post were ended to European countries.

months ended March 31.

lasstimet d that there were 1.5(a), elsitors at Niagara Falls last year, number has been exceeded in but other seasons, once in 1906 and during the year of the pan-Ameri-

in a fight in the Chinese quarter of few York on Sunday three Chinamen re shot, two of them fatally, a third painfully wounded and more than wahots from heavy calibred revolshattered against the bricks or ined the pavements red. In three seven Chinamen were

An agreement has been made with presentatives of the P. W. A. lodges and officials of the Dominion Iron & el Co. and the Coal Company at ages now paid will be increased five cent, at the collieries, dating from This rate will also apply to he employees at the Steel Works.

In the list of birthday honors In the list of Dirtheay honors amight Bachelor is conferred on senator G. W. Ross, Mr. Byron Walker, Toronto, and Mr. H. N. Bats, of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, C. M. G. is conferred on Dr. J. G. Kutherford, of the Department of Agriculture.

In the conditions of the tender for constructions of the ships of anada's navy it has been decided ast one of the requirements shall be the ships must be built in Canada. Vickers Son & Maxim, an English lrm, are now preparing to have their landian branch at Montreal in diness for the work if their tender * accupted,

Boston Advertiser - Various reasons, arying according to political affiliations are given in England for the spalling increase of \$55,000,000 during past year in the national debt, but parties fight shy of the principal ason, the cost of armaments ever on increasing scale. We hear, how-er, the epinions of the political ders. Among the less prominent sople there is a better understanding

Hon, Charles Murphy has been avestigating the financial transactions the Government printing bureau at the Government printing bureau at the Markov and the Markov and transactions of a serious nature, at of the pofficials of the bureau, nk S. Gouldthrite, decamped when Making every effort to locate him. a Minister is continuing the investisitution will secure thorough thing. The report of the Minister's ings will not be made puplic till he investigation is completed.

General Porforio Diaz was on Sunlay elected president by an overtheiming majority, according to cturns received from all over the buntry Sunday night. The anti-re-distinsts' ticket, headed by Fran-Lais Polosi, received about 20 per at, of the vote cast in Mexico City, sanday night. It is estimated that etween 40,000 and 50,000 votes were tast in the capital. The city was free toom disorder of a serious nature, hungh at several voting places friends the randidates running against the administration party nominees, had cronal encounters with officers in

At the aviation meet in Montreal Saturday, thousands of people wit-tened the flights. Six successful. ights were made; three by Count December in a monoplane. The others were made with Wright biplanes. Brokens' feat was most thrilling. He stated to an altitude of 2,000 feet and t this height performed some volutions that made the spectators asp. He described sharp circles, pped his machine at a sharp angle and made a dive that caused many to ear that he was falling. On Tuesday ar. He made two ascents, in the which is close to the record, and as in the air twenty minutes. make any showing.

A New York "Sun" London cable va: "There seems to be a rift in entente cordiale between gland and France. It is reported at France is displeased by the failure Foreign Secretary Grey to adopt its om of view regarding Orete, be-wing that sooner or later some magrecable incident will occur, American Federation of Catholic So-Sir Edward's policy of prograstina-in. The French Government anted a conference, but Sir Edward ald not accept the proposal. He declined a suggestion that rep-cotatives of the protecting Powers hould meet frequently in London for settling current biness in regard to Crete.

JR

nd

A

News has been received at the the Grand Trunk Pacific headquart ers, Montreal, of what seems to be the groatest discovery of quartz reef gold that has yet been made in Canada. The flod is at Estter Creek, north of Palace Rupert. The news was brought to the Grand Trunk Pacific coal headquarters at Prince Rupert by Mr. C. M. Delgrove, according to the collected despatch, which says: "It is almost unbelievable. A thousand samps could be worked for a hundred years on the ground we had traversed,"

We hope that Your Majesty is opposed to that part of the "Royal Accession Oath" which is insulting and offensive to Roman Catholics. The American Federation of Catholic Societies, representing three million Roman Catholics and voicing the sentiments of the fourteen million Roman Catholics of the United States, hastens to congratulate your Majesty on the position taken and to thank you for your kind and noble sentiment.

We hope that through your News has been received at the the and Trunk Pacific headquarters, of what seems to be the

and scarcely mark the reef, for it is in many places 2,000 feet high, as I judge. It is more than a mountain of ore—an entire extend through the reef and between them lies the ore, in places 30 to 1,000 feet wide. It is my opinion the reel will eventually be traced down the canal, and it will prove the greatest mineral discovery ever made.

That the long-projected railway for Guysboro County may become a reality seems, from present happenings, to be very probable. On Monday a contract for the construction of the sudersigned its officers: and scarcely mark the reef, for it is in | Majesty's influence this shameful oath,

That the long-projected railway for Guysboro County may become a reality seems, from present happenings, to be very probable. On Monday a contract for the construction of the road was signed by Hon. C. P. Chisholm. Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, on behalf of the Provincial Government, and by John P. Bertram, barrister of Toronto, and George E. Boak, of Halifax represent-P. Bertram, barrister of Toronto, and George E. Boak, of Halifax representing some English and American capitalists. We understand the werk of construction is to commence before September 1st, 1910, and is to be completed by September 1st, 1913. The total length of the road will be 216 miles, and will run from Dartmouth to Guysboro via Dean's Settlement, and from a point at or near New Glasgow, or a point on the near New Glasgow, or a point on the Intercolonial Railway near New Glasgow, to a point on the main line from Dartmouth to Guysboro, and from a point on the main line at or near Country Harbor Cross Roads to the Deep waters of Country Harbor.
The road is to be known as the
Halifax and Eastern Railway. The
total subsidies to be granted is \$12,800
a mile, the Dominion and Provincial
Governments each practiting \$6,400

Governments each providing 86,400. The greater part of ex Senator Turner's speech for the United States before the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration tribunal, has hitherto been devoted to an endeavour to support, by appealing to a portentous list of by appealing to a portentous list of authorities, a line of argument in favor of the theory that the rights of the United States under the treaty of the United States under the treaty of 1818, form what is known in law as an international "servitude." analogous in some degree to those of the kind which commonly existed among the old German states. The subject is one of great complexity, but it may be said that the United States contends that the existence of this "servitude" over Newfoundland's fisheries limits Great Britain's sovereignty to that extent, with the result that Great Britain is prevented from exercising Britain is prevented from exercising her sovereignty, so as to make regulations which would impair the fishing rights of the United States. It is further contended that the United States is entitled to exercise sovereignty over its own territories in question. The United States claims not only the right to consumin fishing. not only the right to concur in fishing regulations, but also the right, if it finds these being enforced to the detriment of American citizens, to the burden, perhaps — though in cherrollicial places there is less mismethod of their enforcement as that to be exercised by Great Britain her-

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Casket:

Sir,- I read with some interest, your quotations from "America" and ment of the discovery, and no ence to the "organized campaign against tuberculosis." The number of imaginary cases of tuberculosis was your own comments thereon, in referalways ten times as numerous as the real ones, since the disease became known to be so fatal. Cough is one of the early symptoms of tuberculosis in the lungs, which the quack utilises to increase the sale of his nostrums, by his alarming advertisements in circulars and in the religious as well as the secular press. Before the "organized Campaign against Tuberculosis" commenced in the United States, the quack advertisements largely increased ticket, headed by Fran-the number of imaginary cases of tuberculosis, which are often more deing than the real ones in their early stages. And as "America"

many people predisposed to consump-tion, readily fell victims to it."

Has the disease in question in-creased "120 per cent." since the canpaign of enlightenment was started in the United States, as "America says? This may be hyperbolical? But I have no doubt but that the number of imaginery cases has increased "120 per cent, since the campaign of en-lightenment started there." The campaign has supplied christian scientists as well as the manufacturers of quack nostrums in the United Statas with abundant harvests in their professions. The quotation from "an exchange with which you concluded your remarks, bears testimony to that fact, as

"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 saving from tuberculosis. They suffering from tuberculosis. They were discharged as cured ten months ago by the physicians, using the Wright serum at the Wright build-

ing, St. Louis.' Only two cases cured! What a farce? Other nostrums have cured thousands! Still tuberculosis exists! H. CAMERON.

of England, and Asks for a
Modification of the Royal
Accession Oath Which is Insulting to

Catholics.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18, 1910

His Majesty King George of England; YOUR MAJESTY, - Report has

undersigned its officers :

Chairman of Executive Board.

. Ready, Kersington
. Ready, Kersington
. Molanis, Kamioons
lam sullivan, Cross Roads Ohlo
eay Richards, Charlos Cove
man MoNetl, New Glasgow
. Kenny, Halifax
lamerov, Cana Norman MoNetl, New Glasgow

J. B. Kenner, Halifax

A. Cameron, Canico

Mrs Arch, McLellan, Melton

Rev. J. McCarthy, Bangor

E. Kennedy, Vancouvor

Rev. J. D. Curry, Joggins Mines

James Dunn, Harbor

A C. Chisholm, Mahona Bay

Sisier Borroneo, North Sydney

Dor R.J. McDonaid, St Georges

Mary A McGonaid, St Georges

Mestern Bay L & D Club Western Bay

Alex McSonaid, Graniteville

John McGrath, McGrath's Mitn,

Angus McLean, Locknber,

Mrs Alian McDongail, Springdeld,

Isldore Landry, Atton,

Christopher Grant, Cloverville,

Dan McGillivray, Lakevale,

John J Kiely, Lower South River,

Angus J Don Id, Maple Ridge,

A A McGillivray, North Cambridge,

J R McDonaid, Port Hood,

Walter Carroll, New York,

D w Chisholm, L S River,

Danid A Campbell, Cloverville,

J A McPherson, Ashdale,

R J Nicholson, Baracnois Harbor,

David G Peirine, Larry's River,

Mrs Mary McEachern, Mabou Mines,

Oscar L Pitts, Llawood,

DIED.

At St. Rose, in the County of Inverness, on 22nd June, 1910, Peter McRaz, aged 72 years. Fortided by the last rices of the Courch, after a lingering libese of many years endured with Christian resignation to the Williof God, leaving two sons and four daughters to mourn their less. A good citizen, his word—a word of honour. May his sour rest in peace!

At Inverness, on the 18th uit, in the forticity year of his age, Hector McIsnis. Physically and mentally, he was well endowed by nature. His pleasant, manly ways won him many friends. During an illness of many years be was never known to complain. He leaves a widow and one child. After a High Mass, celebrated by Father McMaster, burtai took place at Mabon. May his soul rest in peace!

place at Mabon. May his soul rest in peace:
At Glace Bay, on the 7m inst., HECTOR Mc
KENZIE, of Washabuck Bridge, C. B., azed 10
years. On his way home from work at No. 3
collery, deceased entered the motor room to get
a drins, accidentally sumbled on the electric
appliances and was electrocuted. His remains
were conveyed home by a sorrowing brother
and sister, and interred at St. Columba cometery, iona, after Requirm High Mass. Sorrowirreparable loss. May he rest in peace:

At Judgma C. H. on Inne 12th, Chipisty.

At Judique, C. B., on June 17th, Christy, beloved wife of Malcolm McEachern, mercmant, after only a few hours' liness, spec 37 years. Her netimely death is a sail blow to ner husband and family. For industry and devotion to motherly duries, she was an exemplary model. An unusually large throng of friends from the surrounding districts of Port Hood, River in habitable and Greignish followed her remains to their final resting place. Besides syversi brothers and sisters, she leaves a worrowing husband and five little children. **say her soul have eternal rest!

Resolutions of Condolence

Following resolutions of condolence were passed by the Sydoey Branch of the C at B a s.

Whereas, almighty God, la His infinite mercy, has removed by death the beloved wife and mother respectively of our greatly esteemed and worthy brothers, Messrs. John and Edward Gallivan;

Therefore be it resolved, that, while bowing to the will of Divine Providence, we, the members of St. Frances Xavier's Branch, No. 307, of the Catholic Mutual Beacht Association of Lanada, beg to tender to our esteemed brothers and the other members of the family our sincer and heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained;

And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official organ, the Canadian, and the Antigonish Casker for publication.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His mercy, in the County of Antigonish, on the 23rd day of John Casa et al.

Situate at South River, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded on the North by lands of John Casa et al.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His supreme wisdom, to call to His sternal reward the father of our esteemed and worthy brother, Mr. John O'Dell:

Therefore he it resolved, that, while howing to the Divine Will, we extend to our worthy brother them here our shoerest, sympathy in his prother them here our shoerest, sympathy in his

Further resoived, that this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to our official organ, the Canadian, and to The Casker for publication.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death the brother of our very highly esteemed and worthy brothers, Alexander and Colin Campbell.

bell.

Therefore be it resolved that, while bowing to the Divine Will. we, the officers and members of St. Francis Xavier's Branch, No. 30, of the C. M. B. A., in meeting assembled, do tender to our worthy brothers our heartfell sympathy is their affliction;

Further, that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, and copies he sent to our official organ and The Casker for public atton.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death the mother of our esteemed brother, James R. Mc-

Neit;
Therefore be it resolved, that, while bowing to the 1-ivine. Will. we, the members of St. Francis Xavier's Branch. No. 357, of the Carho lio Mutnal Benefit Association of Canala, in meeting assembled, beg to tender to Brother McNeil our heartfelt sympathy in his bereave.

TUESDAY, the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1910,

ment;
Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Canadian and THE CASKET for publication.

JNO. McNamara,
Recording Secretary.

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 siways on hand and all goods suaranteed or money refunded.

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

For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

Saturday, July 30th, 1910, the purchase of the farm at Svivan Valows as the Donald Grant farm, and owner.

This very desirable property. reign, is the sincers wish of the American Federatholics Societies, and the lits officers:

EDWARD FEENEY,

National President,

ANTHONY MATTE,

National Secretary,

THOMAS H. CANNON,

rman of Executive Board.

A. K. MCINTYRE, Sylvan Valley, Antigonish

A pilgrimage expersion to Sto. Anne de Beaupre will take place on

July 19th, Next.

A special train will leave Sydney at 5 30 on that date, calling at the following stations, viz: Botschale, Grand Narrows, Ions, McKisnen's Botschale, Grand Narrows, Ions, McKisnen's Harkor, River Dennis, Orangedale, McIntyre's Lake, West Bay Road, Point Tupner, Muigrave, Harbor Poucher, Tracadle, Heatherton, Possquet, South River, Antigonish, James River, Avondsle, West Merizomish, New Glaszow, Stellarton and Truro. A special will also leave Sydney And connecting with the main special at the Junction. Plygims from Picton win take train at 10.25; those from Hailfax at 8. Pligrimage train will puss Mnigrave at 0 10; Antig sish at 10.42; New Glasgow at 12.15 and Truro at H.00.

A Refreshment Car will be added at Mulgrave, and a Pullman car at Moncton.

Fares are as follows: Sydney-Point Tupper district,

Mulgrave-Antigonish, 88 95. Antigonish - New Glasgow,

New Glasgow-Truro, 87.85. Pictou-Stellarton, \$8.00. Halifax-Truro, \$8.10. Truro-Springhill, 87 25. Pullman, 85. Drawing-Room, 818.00.

All fares are for the round trip. We shall arrive at St. Anne's about noon Wed. nesday, and stay there till about 1 p. m. Taursday. A good steamer service is a ranged between Levis and St. Anne's. A splendid 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. Arichat, C. B., June 17th, 1910

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Province of Nova Scotia, County of Antigonish.

COURT OF PROBATE

In the estate of James Mills, late of St Andrew's, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased.

situate at South River, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on the North by lands of John Cameron falexander's son!, on the East by lands owned or in possession of John J. McFariane, on the South by land owned or in possession of Ann McGillivray and lands of tonaid McPhie, and on the West by the river or stream known as South River, containing one hundred and twenty acros, more or less.

TERMS. Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivering of deed.

LAUCHLIN McMILLAN,
Dated St. Andrews. Leave the County of Anti-

Dated St. Andrews, June 23, A. D. 1910,

LAND SALE

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Between Hugh D. McDonald, Plaintiff,

ALIAN McDonald, appointed to represent the heirs and persons interested in the estate of Ellan McBonald, deceased, Defendant,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

situate, lying and being at Big Marsh, in the County of Antigonish, and Province of Nava Scotta, and forth defendant, and for in the content of the Marsh (In the County of Elem out of all that certain lot, p ees or parcel of the County of antigonish, and Province of Nava Scotta, and to the described as follows: Bounded on the North by lands of Hugh Macdongall; on the Scott had so the Scott had

E. LAVI GIRROIR. Plaintin's Sodeltor. Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, June 28th, Department of Public Works, 1910.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.

Nobby Footwear.

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

Women's Tan and Patent Pumps.

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

Women's Oxfords

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

Men's Oxfords

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

B. E. WALKER, President

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

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES

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

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

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

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

Address all cor-

respondence 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

NOTICE.

The well known horse, Don Bashaw, will be at the stable of Captain Patrick Webb, Havre Bouche, on Monday and Toesday of each week, on Wednesday, June 22od, at the stable of Autgoni h County, or his Deputy, at 156 Court House, Anthronish, in the County of Antigonish, on

WILLIAM P. GIRROIR, Owner, Blg Tracadle

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for Exten-sion to Breakwater at Tenecape, N.S." will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., Monday, July 25, 1916, for the construction of an Exten-sion to the Breakwater at Tenecape, Hants Plans and Processing Section 1918.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Abst. Secretary.

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 a McDonald

ann amana Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

Opposite Post Office.

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son.



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Christian Charity.

The inequality in the distribution of plexed thinking men. The children the world have their own answer, it is only a vague theory, a dream full of spectres and lost in entangling labyrinths. Not believing in God, the Cause of all causes, they cannot rise above the natural laws of the matter.

Yet we know that the natural laws of themselves are devoid of intelligence; they are blind and see not the reasons we would ask of them; they are dumb and cannot explain to us the workings of the spiritual and moral corder, which, in his inmost heart, every man desires to know.

And even when the man of the world has some little belief in God, if he has no copys of the football.

he has no sense of the Catholic Faith, his ideas of moral pooportions are confused and vague, and his only answer to the problem of riches and poverty is a hint at injustice in God or of imperfection in His power.

The children of the Church, on the contrary, find the problem illuminated by the rays of divine revelation, which teaches them that the primal cause of human suffering is original sin. But for that unhappy beginning, the inequality of riches could not have produced the sorrows and privations that afflict mankind, for it was evidently God's original design that man should enjoy happiness even in this earthly life. earthly life

He so constituted man that a life of virtue would be easy for him, and that, as its accompaniment, he would

have not sorrow but joy.

Distracted and blinded by the occupations of present life, our eyes scarcely ever look toward the life that is beyond. And yet the present life, according to Christian teaching, has no value except in as far as a trial, a preparation and a progress toward the

Considered from this point of view, the inequalities of life have a distinct meaning, carrying with them obligameaning, carrying with them obliga-tions both on the part of the poor as well as on that of the rich. The desire of ameliorating the condition of the poor is thus for us Catholics not merely a noble and generous sentiment but a precept of God, as binding on us as any of his commandments. It is a precept which ought to be better known by us. known by us.

Common sense as well as Christianity teaches us that there must always be inequalities. This, however, does not mean that the gulf between ex-cessive wealth and extreme poverty cannot and ought not to be dimished

as far as possible. On this point the economy of the Church is full of wisdom. She accepts poverty as a fact; but she does all that s possible to lessen it, or to make it in extreme cases, bearable. The Church s the mother of Christian charity.

The charity which the rich should show to the poor is not well understood in our days, even by Catholics. The Holy Scripture gives to it a noble name, and extolls it in profuse culogies. The Book of Tobias is a classic

Exhortation to charity.
Unhappily the world has chosen to despise and belittle the term, charity, Its conception of it seems to be confined to the penny which wealth casts carelessly or sneering into the outstretched hand of the beggar. At its noblest the worldly relief occasions no higher sentiment than the conciousness of having rid the public eye

of one grain of misery.

The Christian, in his charity, looks at once to God, to his neighbor, and to himself. Looking to God he displays his love for the Lord of all, and confesses that the earth and its wealth belong to God alone. Looking to his neighbor, he loves him in God, and as a child of God: he gives of his abundance as a part of his inheritance from the common Father of all. Looking himself, he ennobles himself and perfects himself in the spirit of sacrifice and helpfulness.

He does not strive to degrade the

poor with his charity, as do many so-cal'ed philanthropists, but endeavors rather to raise him up, to show him that he has a brother, and that both are bound together by the bonds of Christian love. Moreover, the Chris-tian, in bestowing charity, reflects that Christ wished for love of us to be poor, and that the poor are nearer to God than the rich.

God than the rich.

Finally, the Christian, in his charity, looks not alone upon the bread or the money he bes ows, but aids also in procuring work, in giving instruction, in a word, in aiding the poor man to obtain as far as possible with his own hands, the necessities of life. It is a method of giving which breathes about it an atmosphere of warmth and comfort, lifting the poor out of despair

comfort, lifting the poor out of despair into the light of hope.

Charity is uplifting; it draws the needy soul to God; it reminds him of his own dignity, comforts him in his sorrow, exhorts him to patience, to courage and to hope, and makes him capable of the ineffable consolations of the Christian Faith.

It is consoling to witness, under our Catholic auspices, so many hospitals for the sick, so many free schools, so many refuges for the struggling and needy; to consider the number of women who make themselves ange's of consolation; and above all to know that among Catholics it is not riches, learning or power which claims the most universal esteem, but that poverty itself is ever welcome, in fact, that it is the poor who are most revered as the elect of God's Church.

vered as the elect of God's Unirch.
So much and more does the Church do in order to relieve the oppression of want and to raise man to planes of peace and comfort. Our unbelieving adversaries, with all they say and do can never equal that. We and do, can never equal that. We are told that with all our charity we have not abolished poverty. Granted! But our charity has lessened the weight of poverty and sweetened its it has taken away

and brought in its place hope.

If the e is unrest and discontent among the poor, it is in spite of the effort of the Church. She holds out peace, happiness and hope; the poor man has only to draw near to experience the warmth and comfort that ence the warmth and comfort that

The Desolation of the Highlands.

A writer in one of our papers gives the world's wealth has given rise to problems that have in all ages perplexed thinking men. The children Sutherlandshire. He is of Highland orign and is delighted by the loneliness of the county.

It is no doubt pleasing to the over-worked in towns and cities to get away for a season from the haunts of men, but no Jew can visit Palestine and scan the ruins and desolation of his country without being profoundly moved and saddened. Just so will it be with any true Highlander who visits the homes of his kindred north of the Grampians. The desolation is heart - breaking. The hare burrows under the hearths of his forefathers; the wild birds build their pests in the solitude of the glens; the deer are sheltered by spruce and maple growing in fields where once waved oats and barley; sheep graze over hills and dales made rich by unrequited centuries of toil. The shepherd and his dog are the sole occupants of the once populous and happy valleys. Truly can it be said of the Highlander as of the Jew, "Your land is left unto you desolate." Take pleasure in such solitudes! God forbid! I went through them in '86 with a saddened heart. Nor is it necessary to go as far north as Assynt to see them. Speak-ing of the dessolation of the country on one of the McBain boats, sailing down the Crinan Canal, a Highlander said to me, "I walked twenty one miles to-day through Argyleshire and saw no human being but one." The sadness is intensified by a con-

sideration of the harsh and ruthless manner in which this desolation was accomplished. Sheep farmers from the south coveted the rich valleys of the north. They offered the Lairds an easier, if not larger, rent, and forthwith the flat went forth ordering the people from their comfortable homes. Where to? To the bleak seashore along points and promontories and surf washed moors to eke out a living or starve with the gulls. This iniquit ous mandate met with passive resistance. The people did not move by the time appointed and forthwith the factor, with the officers of state, began the work of burning. The houses were fired over the heads of all the sick, the aged and helpless even, and the heather upon which the cattle browsed in the spring, so that neither shelter nor food might be obtained in the coveted valleys.

The loss and suffering baffled de-scription. Think of the Crown order-ing out all the farmers of Pictou and Antigonish and Cape Breton and setting fire to houses, barns and pastures to compel the people to get out! Think of them without shelter, strewn about the seashore at high water mark, compelled to live on clams and kelp. The thought is apalling but in this horrible way came the solitudes of Assynt and the Highlands. Fifteen thousand of Sutherlandshire's people were thus driven from their homes, and it is computed that over two million acres of Scottish soil were thus wrested from its peasantry, and

given over to sheep and deer.

Had all these people emigrated, the expulsion, cruel as it was, might have turned out a blessing. But they could not, and their descendants are huddled along the seashore in miserable crofts to this day, while pleasure seekers roam, fi-hing and shooting over their ruined homes, paying toll to the Luirds, whose greed wrought

No wonder that Professor Blackie should have put these bitter words in the mouth of the Highland emi-

"By heavens! This is a lawless land;
We boast that we are free.
So is the wild cat, so the hawk,
All savage things are free,
The Lord is free to bind the soil,
The rich to crush the poor;
The poor! God knows he durst not
Tread the untrodden meor.
O Albyn! Oh my country!
On my dear loved highland home,
The lust of gold hath ruined thee,
The lust that ruined Rome."

Nothing worse than this was ever enacted in Ireland. But the Irish and the sons of Ireland agitated, and kept on agitating, 'till the curse of Landlordism was lifted in some measure by

special Irish Legislation.
The Editor of the North American, Hugh Sutherland, writing about this, says, among other things:—"Seven years ago the only living things on the land were herds of cattle. To-day there stand good houses, the land divided into small farms, and the people working for themselves instead of tor the landlands." of for the landlords.

It strikes me that God must have a controversy with any nation which thus deals with its people. Men have suffered for disloyalty, for religion and for nationality, but none of these had anything to do with the expulsion of the Highlanders. We boast of our

"Against the omnipotent mandate.
Be fruitful, repienish the earth,
The flag was raised in defiance
When driving out men from their hearth.
When crowding them into a corner
That farm be added to farm,
When turning their fields into forests
Regardless of hardshin or harm.
The flag like the moon, on the highlands
Is spotted and blighting, though bright,
The flag, like the sun, o'er the highlands
Will some day give nourishing fight.
It must boast of a grand restitution
In giving the people their land,
Or meet with Divine retribution
For daring flis law to withstand,"

Some phases of retribution are al ready discernible. The desolation of the country; the squalor and wretchedness of the back lanes of the country; the squalor and wretchedness of the back lanes of cities to which the disposessed have small head bobs over backward, the gravitated; the poverty of the crofters on the bleak, inhospitable shores of the ocean; the pauperism of the kingdom; and finally the large percentage of recruits for the army refused for deficient physique. All these point in no uncertain way to retribution for violation of Divine Law. The lords versus the Lord has pauperised the people and worse is sure to follow.

It take is the refused why so many people in Japan have trouble with their eyes.

Notice the first baby-carriage you meet on the street. If the sun is shining, the cover should shade the baby's face, and should have a dark lining to keep out as much light as possible.

It take it then that the Empire and not the Highlander only, not the sons of the Highlander, has an interest in

At the present day we scarcely ever find any reference made to the dark deeds of spoliation which reduced so many of our kith and kin to abject misery. This is true of very many from whom we ought to expect something better. This is a human trait against which the Lord provided, when in his yearly confession the Jew was made to say "A Syrian ready to perish was my father." When we become rich and increased in goods we are very slow to claim kinship with the destitute, much less to present kinship as a plea for doing them justice. The Canadian Parliament once took up the cudgels for Ireland. It has equal reason for demanding restitution of rights for Scotland.

This is no doubt the key to the silence of the Canadian press. The Scottish press, particularly the Scotsman, has all along been the active ally of the Lairds. For the poor crofters it had nothing but misrepresentation and abuse. It is to the credit of the Irish that they lent each other a helping hand in keeping their grievances to the front, until they succeeded in obtaining a large measure of redress. obtaining a large measure of redress. And yet Alexander McKenzie, Editor of the Celtic Magazine, the son of a crofter, on visiting, for investigation, the poorest parts of Ireland, said, that with only one exception he saw nothing in Ireland to equal the miserable conditions of the Crofters of Scotland. In general the Irish were better housed, better fed and better May I ask if there is anything that

Canadians can do in the matter. The Canadian parliament once passed a resolution in behalf of Ireland. Why not also in behalf of our kindred in Scotland? The spoilers are now look. ing to the sons of the spoiled for Dreadnoughts. It ought to be an opportune time to demand restitution opportune time to demand restitution of land for the kith and kin of our forefathers. It would be very becoming if, along with the building of new Dreadnoughts, something were done for the old Dreadnaughts, the Highlanders, who so often fought and won the battles of the Empire. I am sure it would be pleasing to God, and most noble in the sight of man, if Canada when spending her millions towards settling the dispossessed and oppressed crofters of Scotland upon the prairies crofters of Scotland upon the prairies of the West, or the mountains and valleys of British Columbia.—Murdoch Chisholm, M. D., Halifax, in Eastern

Dangers to the Eyesight.

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

If any one should ask what you considered the worst thing that could happen to you, you, might say

Think what it means,-to lose the sunlight, the sky and the clouds, the birds and the flowers! Never to see the faces of friends again; never to see kites fly, or dolls shut their eyes: never to be able to read, or play ball

or top, or skip rope!

Words could not tell our loss, yet blindness comes suddenly sometimes.

To be sure, there is the bony eyesocket like a mountain range around

the eyebail to protect it; and it is true that it stands guard like a faithful sentinel by day and by night; nevertheless, every Fourth of July of every year toy pistols and cannon fire-crackers blow their way past the sentinels and bring darkness to with her influence the atmosphere of

Scissors, knives, and sticks in careless hands do the same thing. A fell on a barbed-wire fence in such a way that a sharp point pierced the life,—The Pilot. nor daylight has made any difference with that eve. It is stone blind. On the Fourth of July and every

other day let our watchword be "carefulness," Toy pistols and cannon firecrackers should never be used. Remember that a ruined eye will never grow again.

Bones are not the only guardians of the eyeball, for there are the eyelids besides—the most wonderful curtains in the world.

You do not have to pull a string, or lift a latch, or give a command, to make them move. On the contrary, they act as if they did their own thinking. If dust blows, the curtain drops low and the fringe of the eyelash falls in such a way that you can peep through it even while it keeps

the dust out.

If any light is too bright, the curtain slides down just far enough to let in what you need; if you are sleepy, it shuts down so tight that not a ray of light can get in; while if anything comes quickly toward your open eye, the gurtain falls like a flash to protect the curtain falls like a flash to protect

Think of your eyelids for a moment. Guess, if you can, how many times they rise and fall every minute. They never grow weary; they are always diligent, and they teach us that even light itself should be kept out sometimes.

I have never seen an eagle gaze at the sun without winking, although I have heard that he can do it. Not so with us, however. Tears come to our eyes and we grow dizzy when we try the experiment. These signs prove what harm a very strong light does. Japanese mothers do not know this. I suppose, for they carry their babies as if they thought they had the eyes of an eagle.

peace, happiness and hope; the poor making restitution to our own kin on the bleak shores of Scotland. The highlander is not less worthy of confollow her benedictions.

Life a Scap is delightfully refreibing for the Highlander, has an interest in making restitution to our own kin on the bleak shores of Scotland. The Highlander is not less worthy of consideration than the Irishman. He too should be restored to the soil of his ancestery. He deserves well of his even and throw it on our work where

Yet there is the opposite danger of too little light. Thousands of women ruin their eyes by sewing in rooms that are too dark, while thousands of both men and women injure their sight by reading in the twilight or by dim lamps. It is not safe to do these things. Eyes are too precious to be strained either by too much or too

The Family.

In their effort to disturb the social conditions of the world, innovators logically attack the principle of fam-ily life. Society, after all, is but the resultant of many families. As the family is, so will society be. Hence one cannot hope to make society healthy, robust, moral and virtuous without first impressing these quali-ties upon the family. The stream cannot be pure that comes from an infected source.

If there is any well-founded complaint in the present day, it is the universal cry that society is morally ill. Some remedy must be forthcoming if direst evils and even ultimate ruin are to be forestalled. The symptoms of the fell disease that is eating at the heart of society are manifest and terrible.

But what are the remedies? The question has been asked and from a very unsatisfactory solution has been proposed. Some in their desire to cure the social evil have directed all their efforts towards the social body alone, and very rarely have bestowed their remedies upon domestic society in the family.

The leaves wither upon the tree and its fruit falls to the earth unripe and bitter, because the roots have not been

nourished. The evil is in the roots.

It would be well if these self-constituted healers of modern society were to content themselves with the mere neglect of family life, and confine their attentions only to society in general. They set their hands un-practiced and unskilled upon the very sources of society, weakening the bonds of family life, lessening its dignity, and degrading its obligations to a matter of convenience, to be put aside as it suits one's pleasure.

The family is the natural and primitive society, the parent of society in general. It precedes; society follows. It is the foundation of all society whether religious or civil. Hence any legislation or influence which will place the family upon the eternal principles of the General which are the ciples of the Gospel, which are the same as those of sound reason, will bring about for society in general a real and solid reform. The Catholic Church, ever aware of

this, has given her most earnest soli-citude to the moral and spiritual health of the family. Her cares are about it when the young people come to the altar for marriage; her words of blessing and counsel guide them amid the first uncertainties of wedded life; the first uncertainties of wedded life; she takes their little ones at the baptismal font; she leads them along the way of prayer and preparation to the reception of the life-giving sacraments; she holds her hands in benediction over the family circle, till the eyes of the aged become dim, and the footsteps are turning to the grave; she closes their eyes after the preparation of the last sacraments, and leads them through the darkness to the life that through the darkness to the life that

Under her guidance society receives Scissors, knives, and sticks in careless hands do the same thing. A college student friend of mine even unrest because she alone can bring peace and harmony into the family

Gladstone's Maxims.

The late William Ewart Gladstone frequently landed out to his neighbors at Hawarden printed slips read-

Drunkness expels reason, Drowns the memory, Distempers the body, Defaces beauty, Diminishes strength, Inflames the blood,

Causes internal, external and incurible wounds, It's a witch to the senses,

A devil to the soul. A thief to the purse

A beggar's companion, A wife's sorrow and children's sorrow. It makes man become a beast and

self-murderer, He drinks to others' good health And robs himself of h sown.

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COX TRURO,

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stroke of fate's irony that deprived us of his gifts and experience when honor compelled him to resign his South African command." The Dublin Leader writes: "The regret which his country feels at his death may well be intensified by the thought that his great abilities, as is the case with so many other eminent Irishmen, were spent mostly in the service of another country." Butler was an exception, We shall see that while serving another country with great serving another country with great ability he found time to devote his best abilities to his own and, we think, when the effect of his distinguished official services shall have passed, his services to his country and religion will continue to be remembered and

Born 1838 in Suirvale, Tipperary, William Francis Butler came of good Catholic stock. He was of the direct line of the Ormond Butlers, who furnished strong men to Church and State for 700 years. In America (No. 3), we had occasion to say of General M. C. Butler, a scion of the same house, that his Butler ancestry, gave ger erals to every war of the Union. Army or altar seemed the natural vocation of the Butlers, but Sir William's most notable ancestor, Sir Theobald Butler, was a lawyer. After the Catholic cause was lost at the Boyne, he stood as the fearless champion of his fellow Catholics in the bigoted Irish parliament, and though overruled by brutal force, his bold defence was pronounced irrefragable. He forfeited lorge estates in consequence, and little of Ormond's broad ence, and little of Ormond's broad line of the Ormond Butlers, who furence, and little of Ormond's broad acres remained to his Catholic descendants, but General Butler, his son, Rev. Richard Butler, O. S. B., and his cousin, Rev. Theobald Butler, S. J., of Macon, Ga., late Supprise of the su Macon, Ga., late Superior of the Southern Province, are proof that the inheritance of his faith and character

has not been forfeited.

When young Butler left the Jesuit
College of Tullabeg to enter the English army he carried his religious and national principles along with him, and never suffered professional aspirations or alien associations to taint or dilute them. Hence it is the strongest testimony to his military genius that wherever he served, in India, Canada, Natal, Ashanti, Zulu-land, England, Egypt, the Soudan, the Cape, he was always in the line of promotion. His every experience was the occasion of a book, essay or lecture, and in speech and writing he was outspoken as a Catholic and an Irishman. Belonging to no clique, military or political, he was the frank and forcible defender of oppressed nationalities everywhere, and at a time when the government he served was enacting and enforcing coercion laws in Ireland, he championed the cause of the Irish tenants and Ireland's autonomy, and sat beside Parnell in open court at the Times Commission Trial of 1889. His life of General Gordon, written the same year, had this to say on Gordon's

visit to Ireland:
"He beheld this strange state of slavery and slave-driving (of the Sou-dan) almost at the door of his own house. He who had been fighting man's savage injustice to man afar off in Darfourian deserts found all at once that within twelve hours' travel another species of vile traffic was going on. Officials found his opinions on this question so obnoxious that they declared Gordon 'had not had time to fully comprehend the Irish question.' Doubtless there were many pachas in Egypt who said the same of his Soudan views, and drivers and traders who spoke in similar strain of his effort against slavery.' His promotion, notwithstanding, to a Major-Generalship a few years later and his

pictured the Boers as a strong and sturdy race, attached to their independ-ence and worthy of it, and predicted that in a contest with British forces of anything like equal numbers they would triumph and deserve to triumph. He let his masters know that he had no relish for the task of crushing such a people, and that not an army of 50,000 or 100,000 could accomplish it. The disgrace of his recall was soon blotted out in complete vindication of his forecast and his attitude. His last official act before his retirement as Lieut-General in 1905 was to sit in judgment of men of high position who had corruptly profited by the war they had promoted.

His position on the Boer question was the natural outcome of his lifelong principles. As a soldier he did what he was set to do, with indeed a consideration and humanity uncommon among his compeers, but he never assumed or assimilated the conscience of his taskmakers. He never sympathized with unjust aggression, and least of all with aggression that was propped by hypocrisy. He believed that "the white man's burden" was nsually the white man on the black or brown man's neck. As far back as 1865 he had written in "Belgian Battle-

"The fact is, we like to make show of a sort of principle whenever we fight for interest. . . If we go to war with the Chinese because they don't want to get drunk upon our opium: if we annex half Asia, clear the Maori from New Zealand or knock Prince Satsuma's city into ruins,
'Duty' will be sure to figure somewhere in the performance. Glory
won't do, for the French fly that flag;
so we run up our big bunting labeled
'Duty' and like charity it covereth a
without ostentation and far from the

multitude of sins.

"Ireland, to which the Empire seems bound to turn for her greatest soldiers," says a London paper, "gave us one of the best of them in Sir William Butler, and it was a harsh stroke of fate's irouy that deprived us of his gifts and experience when sets the reader face to face with the under a British uniform, and to keep his soul would risk the uniform. His Life of Gordon and especially his lecture of 1907, throw as much light on General Butler's own career and

character as on Gordon's. Gordon also had a Celtic light-heartedness which, while largely ex-plaining his failure with the bureaucratic element of English Government life, was the active element in his nature that made him the most successnature that made him the most successful ruler of Eastern and African races that England has produced." Utterly unselfish, he was the only soldier Butler ever knew who complied with the third clause of the Baptist's rule for soldiers: "Do violence to no man, neither calumniate any man, and be content with your pay." Gordon said of the library, the pible: "The very heart of nature speaks in the Book," and Butler: "If the object in reading be the training of the human mind to measurement of man in the

chose who are perfect gentlemen, and who, though they may not be called Christians, are so in spirit and truth." Gordon "threw in his lot with Egypt, 'which had long been the prey of all the vultures in Europe,' against the amaigamated spoilers of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna;" and Butter adds from his many first the second s and Butler adds from his own African experience: "Governments, parliaments, armies, etc., are on the stage, but there are strings underneath that are held by the vultures and the great people above are dancing to them. This is the story of Egypt for forty

When Gordon was recalled, for much the same reasons as Butler was later, he told Lord Lyons, the British Plenipotentiary, "some wholesome truths that "stamped him in official eyes as a madman." To tell this diplomatic Palmins the simplest form of matic Polonius the simplest form of truth is to put him, the greatest Englishman of his time, out of court forever." We shall see that Burler's estimate of Gordon was even truer of himself: No matter what the task before him he knew but one rule: that right could never be wrong. This was the keynote of his life-work. He was no man's copy: he was himself."-M. J. Kenny, S. J., in America.

Leper Sisters of Canada.

The "Leper Colony " of Canada, the only leper refuge in the Dominion is at Tracadie, Gloucester County, pre-vince of New Brunswick. Tracadie is in the diocese of Chatham, over which Bishop Thomas F. Barry so ably presides. The government hos-pital for lepers is under the care of the hospital nuns of St. Joseph. How this most dreadful of all diseases, leprosy, was introduced to New Brunswick, and by whom, has never been satisfactorily explained.

When we visited the hospital some years ago, we were told of a tradition which recorded that nearly one hundred years ago two famished sailors who escaped from a West India ship, wrecked off Caraquet, Gulf of St. Lawrence, were tenderly cared for by the few people then living at Caraquet. These sailors settled here and married. About fifteen years after Generalship a few years later and his assignment to the critical command of the Cape, were clear recognition of his pre-eminence among British generals.

His character as a man was soon to prove equally eminent. In "Far Out diagnose the frightful disease, and not until the attention of the government was drawn to the condition of affairs on the gulf shore around Caraquet was it known that the disease was tubercular leprosy. Then, about fifteen years ago the provincial authorities opened the lazaretto at lazaretto at Tracadie and invited the hospital nuns of St. Joseph to nurse the leper patients confined to the lazaretto.

> These heroic sisters live in the same building with the lepers, do all the building with the lepers, do all the work in the hospital, minister to the victims, renew the bandages on the supurating sores of these outcasts from civilization. Many of the predecessors of the Sisters now in the lazaretto died from the loathsome disease and to-day fill leper's graves. The devoted nuns apparently have no fear of the contagion, indeed, from their cheerfulness and sublime resignation to the will of God, one might nation to the will of God, one might be pardoned for believing they wel-come the disease and the death. Like the preaching of St. Paul, the devotion of these holy women is "to the Jew a stumbling block, and to the Gentiles foolishness." What manner of women are these nuns, who, for Christ's sake and for the sake of these diseased "members of the Body of Christ," said good bye forever to those at home, to all that women in the world value and prize; to ease, comfort and the delights of pleasant companionship, and doomed themselves voluntarily to the horrors of

sight of men. If these heroic women Had General Butler never worn have no more of immertality, belief in Had General Butler never worn sword, his pen would make him famous. "Great Lone Land." "Wild North Land" and "Red Cloud" are living pictures of real persons, places and adventures, more striking and fascinating than fistion. His life of Napier, another Irish soldier of strong individuality and another living proaches, in infirmities, in persecuequally dexterous with sword or pen, proaches, in infirmities, in persecu- house."

tion, in distresses, -for the sake of

There you have the solution of the problem of the entombment of these wonderful sisters. The love of Christ constraineth them as it did the Apostle of the Gentiles, and like him, "for His sake they are ready to suffer and to die."—The Intermountain Catholic.

Rev. Dr. MacMillan, of St. Matthew's, Deplores Objectionable Words in the King's Declaration.

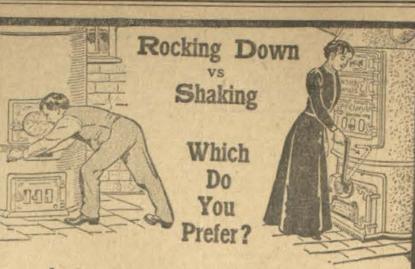
Rev. J. W. MacMillan, D. D., of St. Matthew's, preached, an eloquent sermon in that church on Sunday night, taking for his subject "The Coronation Oath." He spoke particularly of the sentence which reads: "The invocation or adoration of the Corona Mary of the Saint and Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the Sacrament of the Mass as used by the Church of Rome are superstitions and idolatrous," and was of the opinion that the objectionable words should be removed. Roman Catholics, he said, were as loyal to the British flag and the British constitution as were the members of any of the other denominations. Why should they be stigmatized and their religious opinions be insuited by the King to wnom they bear loyal allegi-

Dr. MacMillan thought that in these days when there are so many great and wonderful problems to deal with it is time to put aside our small and narrow prejudices. There is a useful uplifting, heroic work waiting for all, God holds us all in the hollow of His hand. He remembered us all and the part we are to play in the eternal drama and no great work for the up-lifting of the world can be done while there is bitterness in our hearts one against the other. Let us all unite in the broad union of Christ-like en-deavor. Why should we waste precious time in little, mean, petty and conflicting jealousies? Let us be one in the strong serene, unquench-able faith, in the loving kindness of God, the wisdom of Providence, and in the redeeming love of Christ-look ing fearlessly toward the end of this temporal existence to the eternal. Having this ideal before us, it will be possible to make our lives effective, grand.-Morning Chronicle, June 21.

Highland Catholics.

June 9th was the Feast of St. Columba, Patron of the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles. On the Sunday within the octave the feast was cele-brated by the people of Glenfinnan by a pilgrimage to the sacred island called atter one of his most famous disciples, St. Finnan, who is also patron of the local Church of St. Mary and St. Finnan, Mass was said at 8.30 by Rev. W. Macdonald, and shortly after one portion of the one portion of the congregation, accompanied by the rev. gentleman, set out in boats for the long journey of 16 miles down Loch Shiel to the Green Isle, the name by which St. Finnan's Isle is generally known within the "Rough Bounds." Mass was again said at Il and another the state of the control of the congregation, and should be control of the congregation, accompanies to the congregation the congregation that t was again said at II, and another body of the parishioners left about 12. Loch Shiel was calm, and the sail down the loch—so closely resembling a Norwegian Fjord—was greatly enjoyed. Various places of interest were pointed out. The monument at the head of the loch indicated the spot on which Bonnie Prince Charife raised his standard in August 17th. Sheep his standard in August 1745; Slatach, to which he retired, heart sick at the to which he retired, heart sick at the small number who had flocked to his banner; Salmon Bay, the scene of many a stirring contest between the disciple of Izaak Walton and the lordly salmon; Prince Charlie's Bay, where the Prince Innched on August 19th. The lovely glen of Gienaladale then opened out, Colonel Macdonald—brother of the last Archbishop Angus Macdonald of Edinburgh, and of Bishop Hugh Macdonald, of Aberdeen—takes his territorial title from deen-takes his territorial title from deen—takes his territorial title from this place. Typical Highland hospitality was offered to the Prince here on August 18th, who rested there on that evening. For their devotion and loyalty to the Prince the soldiers of the Dake of Brunswick, after Cuiloden, burnt the house of the Glenaladales in 1716. the home of the Glenaladales in 1746. At Annat, near Gaskan, were seen the remains of an old cemetery, in which according to tradition, rest the remains of a Bishop MacDougall (?)
Here, too, resided in penal times some priests. Priests' Rock, on the Suinart shore, was pointed out as the place—on the very edge of the loch—where in days of persecution the priest said Mass, the people remaining in their boats, others clustering on the hillsides, sentinels being posted to give warning of the approach of a possible enemy. A few strokes of the oar and the Green Isle bursts into view. That magnificent Celtic cross dominating everything, marks the grave of the Rev. Charles Macdonald, for 33 years priest of Moidart, who died in October 1894. When the various parties had landed a procession formed, and all proceeded to the ruined chapel. It is of very ancient date, is open to the heavens; its stone altar is still in position at the Pastern end; its carved stone cruciffx is still there, and the ancient bell of the sanctuary rests on the altar slab. Its history is unknown, but it has

remained thus for over 200 years, and is held in the greatest reverence by Protestant and Catholic alike. No one attempts to remove it; no one comfort and the delights of pleasant companionship, and doomed themselves voluntarily to the horrors of continuous association with putrilying flesh, with repellant surroundings, to daily fellowship with repulsive human beings and with decaying human bodies. were once more launched, and in a few hours all reached home in safety, Pligrimages to St. Finnan's Island were common in days gone by. In this manner did the Catholic people in this gien celebrate the Feast of the this gien delebrate the Feast of the great Saint of Iona, and it is pretty certain that in no other parish in the diocese was it celebrated in such an



Look at the man above. He's SHAKING an ordinary furnace. He bends nearly double, exerts all his strength, works up a prespiration, and gets a sore back.

Now, look at the woman. She stands nearly erect, gently moves the lever to and fro, a few inches, and the ashes are dropped into the Sunshine ash-pan. This is called ROCKING DOWN. It's so easy a child can do it.

Which method do you prefer? Why, Rocking Down, of course.

Go to our agent in your locality. Let him show you the many other time-saving, labor-saving and fuel-economizing features of the Sunshine. Order him to install the Sunshine with a guarantee to heat your home to your entire satisfaction.

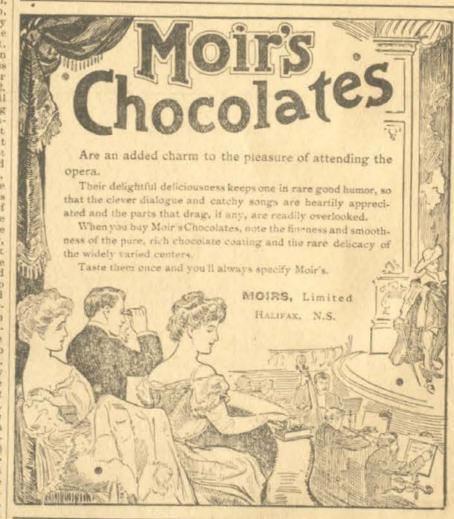
McClary's Sunshine

Farm for Sale 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 harms. Plenty wood and well watered. For further particulars, apply to

P. O. BOX, 183, Antigonish. Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

The farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied by the late Donald McDonald, Allan's son, con-taining about 200 acres of good land, well-wooded and watered and conveniently located near school, post-office, etc.





good home made bread-made of "BEAVER" FLOUR. It means vigor, bone and muscle to your growing children, because it is a perfectly balanced food. And it is the least expensive food you can put on the table.

"BEAVER" FLOUR is a scientific blend of the best Western Spring Wheat and Ontario Fall Wheat. It is as good for pastry as for Brezd, and best for both. Your grocer has it.

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

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, 110 CHATHAM, Ont.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Entertainment—Celtic Hall page 8
Water Rates—S A Hurbert page 8
Haying Tools—D G Kirk page 8
Eye glasses—Wallace page 5
Potatoes for Sale—D D McDonaid page 8
Land Sale—D D Chisholm page 5
Auction Sale—F H McPhee, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

THE stores will be closed as usual at 6 p. m. to-night (Thursday, June 30).

Tickets. — Pilgrimage tickets are for sale at Miss McDonald's book-store, Antigonish.

WALDREN'S Photo Studio will be open from noon July 7th to noon July

Dr. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, July 5th and 6th.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that Straits Settlement Silver, some of which is in circulation here, will not be accepted by the Banks.

JUDGMENT was for defendant with costs in the cause Mrs. Gallant vs. Chisholm, tried at the late sitting of the Supreme Court. This is the only decision fyled as yet.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAW-THORNE street, Antigonish, and the eighteen acres of farm land adjoining. a part of the estate of the late John McDonald, builder, has been sold to R. H. McDonald, manager at the Kirk Woodworking Factory.

MR. LEO LEBLANC of Victoria Mines, student, will canvass, Cape Breton County for The Casket, begin-ning at once. Our many subscribers and friends in the County will kindly aid him in his work of collecting renewals of subcriptions and in securing new subscribers.

THE ENTERTAINMENT which takes place to pight at the Celtic Hall promises to be a great success. In addition to the readings, vocal selections, tableaux and farce-comedy, Mr. Howard Macdonald is to favor the audience with some instrumental

Underdrainage.— Any farmers in the County who would like to have the Government ditching machine brought into the County would do well to communicate with the Secretary of the Antigonish Agri-cultural Society, Mr. Alex, McDonald, Antigonish, letting him know approximately the number of rods they want to have ditched. The sooner applica-ion is made for the machine the

A LARGE SHIPMENT of machinery has arrived for the Maritime Fresh Milk Co., and is being unloaded for installation at their factory. The Company expected to be in operation before this time but had been delayed through non-delivery of the machinery. They hope, however, to be in full operation in about ten days. A circular letter and prospectus is being handed to the business men of the Town, making a special appeal to them for their co-operation by buying the Company's stock—a limited amount of which is for disposal.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER will be the attraction at the Celtic Hall on Tuesday, July 5th, when Avis Paige, that young and beautiful actress, will appear as the star in this production. Miss Paige is one of the cleverest and most versatile women ever seen on the local stage, and her portrayal of the role of Rose Garland-a simple country girl - is one of more than ordinary merit. She is supported by a very capable company, and no doubt large audience will greet her here. The prices will be 25, 35 and 50 cents.

THE ANTIGONISH BATTERY OF FIELD ARTILEEY entrained at six morning for annual twelve days' camp at Aldershot, N. S. The battery had its full strength in men and mounts. The men reported at ten o'clock Monday at the drill shed, per instructions, yet it was six o'clock Tuesday morning before they left Antigonish. In the meantime they were compelled to wander aimlessly about Town, waiting for their train. Naturally they will arrive at Aldershot in a unnecessarily exhausted condition. Surely there should not be such lax regulations in military doings. The Sydney Battery also went to Aldershot by same train.

ACADEMIC HONOURS .- At the closing of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Halifax, N. S., on the 23rd instant, the highest literary bonours of the Academy were conferred upon Miss Mary Chisholm. Miss Chisholm won the Governor-General's bronze medal for English Composition, the Arch-bishop's gold medal for Success, and first prizes for Christian Doctrine, Application, Latin, Elements of Natural Theology, Literature, French and Distinction in Studies. Miss Frances Chisholm won first prize for Application, Ethics, Latin, History and Literature, and honorable mention for Success. Miss Gwendolyn Chisholm won first prizes for Logic, Latin, Grammar, History and Physics, and second places in Composition, Literature, German, Christian Doctrine and Mathematics. Miss Katharine Chisholm, the Archbishop's Silver Medal (Junior Classes), and first prizes for Latin, Christian Doctrine, Recitation, French, Nædlework and Order, and second places for Application, Geo-Chisholm won first prize for Applica-French, Nædlework and Order, and second places for Application, Geography and Botany. Miss Ellen Chisholm won first prizes for Application, Reading and Mathematics, and second places for Recitation, Grammar and French, The success of the five sisters moved Dr. Forrest, the President of Dalhousie University, to say the Commencement Day seemed to be the day of the "Clan Chisholm." They are daughters of Mayor are daughters of Mayor

WEDDING BELLS.—A wedding ceremony at the Cathedral, Antigorish. on Monday was witnessed by numerous friends of the -Mrs. Margaret MacAdam of Antigonish and Mr. Daniel McDonald' or James River, Ant. Rav. Michael Gillis officiated. The attendants were Mies M. E. Purcell of Antigonish and Mr. Peter McDonald of Briley Brook. After a visit to the home of the groom's family, Mr. and Mrs. McDon

ald leave to-day for Winnipeg, where they will reside for a time. THE CASKET joins their many friends in wishing them every happiness through

On Tuesday, 28th inst., at the parish church, Tracadie, the Rev. M. Laffin, P. P., united in marriage Miss Mary J. Chisholm, of Tracadie and Mr. Joseph Brophy of Mulgrave; and Miss Mary E. Leydon of Bayfield and Mr. Roderick A. McIntosh of St. Andrews. Miss Rose Girroir, organist, and Mr. Vincent McNeil, teacher, respectively presided at the organ during Nuptial Mass and for the wedding marches. Both the young couples have the best wishes of numerous friends for their

future happiness. future happiness.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Lawrence's Church, Mulgrave, on June 21st, when Rev. D. J. McIntosh, P. P., united in marriage Miss Ella J. Webb, daughter of the late Maurice Webb of daughter of the late Maurice Webb of this place, and Mr. James Morrison. The bride, who is one of our most popular young ladies, was given away by her brother, Thos. J. Webb. A sister of the bride, Miss Annie L. Webb, was bridesmaid. Mr. L. J. Shanahan, Principal of Mulgrave School, did the honors for the groom. The church was gaily decorated for The church was gaily decorated for the occasion, the sanctuary and altars being tastefully decorated with flowers, while the couplet were married under an arch of lilacs. The wedding march was beautifully rendered by Mrs. V. J. Carey. Wedding luncheon was partaken of at the home of the bridge methor, after which the home bride's mother, after which the happy couple boarded the train for Montreal and other Canadian cities. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold crescent set with pearls, to the bridesmaid a gold ring set with three whole pearls, and to the groomsman a signet pin. The bride and groom were the recipi-ents of costly and handsome wedding presents from their numerous friends.

There took place at the residence of Mr. Aubrey Kirk, Antigonish, yesterday, June 29, at eleven o'clock, a very pretty house wedding, when Miss Rae M. Smith of Truro, a cousin of Mrs. Kirk, was united in marriage to Mr. Geoffrey A. J. Boak of Halifax. The bride carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley as she entered the room on the arm of her brother, preceded by little Bobbie Kirk as flower boy, to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by her cousin Miss Rachel Murray. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Cumming of Stellarton, in his own unique style, At the conclusion of the service, Geo. E. Boak, Esq., of Halifax, father of the groom, read a number of congratulatory telegrams from distant friends. Only a few of the immediate friends of the contract-ing parties were present. The happy couple left on the one o'clock train, and will visit some of the Western cities before settling down in their home at 123 Coburg Road, Halifax.

Personais.

Mr. Dan. M. G. Walsh of Jamaica Plains, is visiting at his old home at Fairmont, Ant.

Miss Minnie Forest, formerly of Mt. St. Bernard's Convent, lately a student of music at Quebec, is in Town.

Mrs. Alexander MacNeil of Rear Georgeville was a passenger by Monday's noon train for Vancouver, where she joins her husband.

Continued dry and hot weather has already affected the wheat crop of Manitoba and Sasketchewan. The crop appears scorched and dried up.

Mr. C. F. McIsaac, Transcontinental Railway Commissioner, and Miss Agnes McIsaac, his niece, arrived in Town on Monday, the latter from a Montreal Convent.

Rev. R. K. MacIntyre of St. Francis Xavier's College staff, Antigonish, arrived here from Washington on Saturday, where he spent the winter attending the Catholic University.

Rev. R. H. Macdougall of this diocese arrived in Antigonish yesterday from the United States, where he has been for several months recuperating his health. We are pleased to learn his health is at present very

One of the graduates in medicine this year at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was R. F. Macdonald of the Landing, Antigonish, who stood well in his several classes. His mother, Mrs. Ronald Macdonald, was present at the graduation exercises, having only returned home from her trip, which included visits to New York and Boston.

Best quality foolscap, ink, pens, etc., at C. J. Macdonald's bookstore.

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on the lands now owned by Rhodes, Curry & Co. Limited, in this County, and on any lands they may yet purchase, will be prosecuted. Also, trespassers on the lands of J. C. Macdonald. Town, whereon there is a an orchard and growing hay, are notified that they will be proceeded. prosecuted.
W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

CELTIC HALL One night only



Bates and Shalroy offer

Avis Paige in

"The Farmer's Daughter" A delightful Comedy Dramain 4 acts.

The Best Play Ever Seen Here Prices 25, 35, and 50cts.

For more than fifty years Singer "ewing Machines have been recognized as maintaining the chines have been recognized as maintaining the highest of excellence. Easy running, it has no equal for high or heavy work.

Sold on easy terms.

S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigonish

St. Martha's Hospital Fund,

Previously acknowledged\$540 00 Rev. M. Doyle, Antigonish 50 00 K. Sweet, Antigonish 50 00

Among the Advertisers.

Wool-highest price paid at Bon-

Clean your harness with best English harness oil, at Bonner's. Buckwheat and graham flour, farina

and flaked wheat at Bonner's.
For sale, two good working horses.
Apply to Edward Cashen, Fairmont.

Everything required for teachers examinations, lowest prices, at C. J

Teacher wanted at Charlos Cove. Apply, stating salary, to C. Richard. Charles Cove.

Wanted, at once, a competent girl to do house-work. Apply to Mrs. Bernasconi, Hawthorne St. Lost, a hand-carved silver swastika

bracelet. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Casket Office. Wanted at once, a girl to assist with general house work, no cooking. Apply to Mrs Andrew McGillivray,

Box 405, Antigonish. Special foolscap paper, with and without marginal lines, for provincial examinations, also pens, pencils, compasses, rulers, etc., at Mrs. Harring-

ton's book and fancy goods store. Wanted, on July 4, a girl for general house work and for plain cooking. Another maid kept. Apply to Mrs. C. Earnest Gregory, Church Street.

Pop, and all kinds of bottled temperate drinks, fruit syrups, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. We are manufacturer's agents and supply the trade at factory prices. Pop, in cases of 2 dozen, 85c. Bonner's.

Picnics-The picnic season will soon begin. As usual we are the banner experienced picnic suppliers. No pic nic too large for us to handle with ease. We give you plenty stuff, and take back all left over in good condition. Bonner, the picnic supplier.

C. B. Whidden & Son's Israel horse, Red Light, will be at St. Andrew's on Saturday, July 2nd, and at his own stable, in Town, same evening and until Saturday evening, July 9th. The Percheron horse, Taupin, will be in Town until Monday morning, July 4th; at Lochaber, at A. Manson's, afternoon of July 4th; then to Melrose and back to Manson's Friday, July 8th, coming home Saturday, July 9th.

Unpaid Water=Rates.

The water will be turned off from all premises

fail to have their water rates paid by Saturday next, July 2nd. This notice is final.

S. A. HULBERT, Sept. Water Works

THAT HEADACHE

is apt to come from eye-strain, and very often the only remedy is glasses. If you care to come in we will test your eyes FREE OF CHARGE and demonstrate to your entire satisfaction, if anything is wrong. We are at your service at any time.

WALLACE The Jeweler and Optician

Auction Sale

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1910, commencing at 10 oclock,

at the residence formerly owned by the late A. Mactsanc. Esq., Main Street, Town, a lot of Household Furniture, consisting of

3 Bedroom Sets; 4 Large Tables, 6 Small Tables, Chairs and Lounges; 3 Stoves; 1 First class Cooking-Stove; 1 Sewing Machine, a let of Dishes, Car-pets, Curtains, Pictures, Lamps, Mats,

F. H. McPHIE, Auctioneer.

100 bushels good Table Potatoes, for sale at D. D. McDONALD & CO.'S, Bailey's Brook.

Remember

Remember that THE CROWN TAILORING CO. is ahead in making good e'othes, 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.

SEW ING MACHINES.

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 Sleigh, Set of Harness, Robe, Driving Boot, Sled, Plow, Harrow, and a Lot of Household Effects, such as Carpets, Mats, Stoyes, Folding-Bed, etc. These articles will be soid at private sale until JULY 1ST. Anyone wishing to purchase any of the above, will please call on MRS. CHRISTY MCKINNON, Mill Road, Sylvan Valley

WANTED

Tenders will be received by the subscriber until the

1st of July

for painting the exterior of the Catholic Church at Inverness, Two coats. Material to be pro-vided by the parish.

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

FOR

The valuable and well known farm situated as Beach Hill road, about 2½ miles from the Town of Antigonish. It consists of 250 acres, 80 of which is in good state of cultivation, 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 25; barn is 80 x 30. Pasture is well watered; well at bouse and well at barn, will be soid on easy terms. Apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hill

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

Our prices are the lowest and we give good terms.

Do not buy till you call on us.

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 McDonald, 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 McDUNALD, Barrister, Anticonish

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.

ar Dinner and Tea served on the Grounds, and all amusements custom ary 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.

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 by D. J. Macdonald, from A. Monday until Tuesday evening of each week during season J. D. MacDONALD.

Owner and Groom,

Maritime Dental College

Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Halifax Medical College. Session opens

August 30th, 1910. For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean

192 Pleasant St.,

FARM FOR SALE.

Halifax, N. S.



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,

\$2.50.
I Lot Woman's dongola low shoes, size 3 to 5, reg. price, \$1.25 and 1.35, Sale Price, 75c.

I Lot Women's low shoes, 21 to 52, reg. price, \$2.00, Sale Price \$1 00. I Lot Women's laced boots, reg. price \$2.25, 2 50 now \$1.50

other bargains in Misses', boys' and children's shoes, same I Lot Men's raincoats reduced to \$1.50.

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