Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 14, 1910.

Nc. 28

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JULY 14.

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Statistics show that, of the inmates Canadian prisons, seventy seven per cent, are Canadian and British, ud fifty-nine per cent, are Canadian born. Only twenty three per cent are foreign born, which includes those from the United grates. This is a good showing for the foreigners, and the differne would be still more striking were mot that Canadian juries are more to Canadians, especially to those who live in the local community, than they are to foreigners.

The new editor-in-chief of America is Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J. Father Campbell graduated from the college of St. Francis Xavier in 1896, and joined the Jesuit order immedately afterward. He has been rector of Fordham, Provincial of the New York and Maryland province, and assistant editor of the Messenger. His history of the pioneer Jesuit missionaries, a work of great research and ability, is now in course of publication, two volumes being already issued, and the third now on the press. He is a noted preacher. America has already done grand work. and taken high rank, and its future under Father Campbell will doubtless be of the brightest.

The same press agency which sends out all the misleading despatches concerning affairs in Spain, gives us one his week, which, we have no doubt will turn out to be as unreliable as the others. The Bishop of Madrid is reported to have led an attack on the spanish government in a speech in which he said that the law of the Church is the law of Spain. We do not expect to find out the truth as to what any Spanish bishop said from the cable despatches that come from that, though Chierch Work would, no doubt, swallow the statement without a blink, and some of our "representative Canadian papers" would not only swallow it but would cry for more. We always are obliged, in such cases, to wait for the European papers ; but, one of these days, if we can keep it in mind, we shall tell our readers what the Bishop of Madrid did say.

One of the great reasons why Cathone papers devote so much time to watching and refuting misrepresentations and calumnies that effect the Church was well stated by Rev. John Handly, a Paulist, the other day. Father Handly sought an opportunity to answer a bigoted attack made on seems, substantially refused him a profit:

hearing. He said : and the Ca holic hearts, turning faith in doubt, obedience in o revoir, virtue into license. You may read your newspaper and mentally deny the anti-Catholic statements it contains, but your little children and the little ones of the flock read, and, for want of public denial assimila of

There is so much cold, hard, undeniable truth in this that we carnestly ask our readers to consider it well. Do not. children will be able to distinguish the fact from the falsehood, nor that they will always be satisfied with your own assurance to them that such statements are not to be believed. Children ask strange questions, and are not always satisfied with the answers the question in your home.

ountry not to abandon farming.

THE

"Should you conclude to go into turn. To what else can they turn? farming," said President Taft recently in an address to a college graduating class, "you will have selected an occu-pation in which there is likely to be reater progress in the next generation han in any other.

And a contemporary adds, remarkng on President Taft's words :

"And the time is coming when there will be more profit and honor in being farmer than in being a doctor or a

And let us add that the time is here now when there is more money in it, with far less responsibility, worry and annoyance than doctors and lawyers have to endure. The farmer of the west of Canada to-day is a very important person. The farmer of the east of Canada was always an important person, though he was so humble that he refused to believe it. because he saw a few people in the country town who dressed better, though they sometimes could not pay for their clothes. And the farmer of the east to-day can be just as important a person as he chooses to make himself. He can let the rest of us live, or he can starve us; and he pretty nearly does starve us when he goes off to a mine, or a fishing bank, or a city, where he is not half so important a person as he would be at

At Guelph, Ontario, a body of wise men, called "The Convention of Charities and Correction," at its second annual meeting, passed a resolution urging the adoption "of the system in use in some of the States of the American Union, requiring persons about to marry to present a certificate from a medical commission, showing that they are physically and intellectually fit to discharge the duties of married life." It is news to us that any State of the "American Union," as they call it, has any such law. If any State has such a law it is not to be congratulated. Laws cannot accomplish everything, and unwise law - making does more harm than good. There is a tendency nowadays to turn all sor s of theories and half-developed ideas into laws. Some subjects had better far be left to be regulated by custom and practice, even though some hard cases arise once in a while. It goes without saying that men and women who are very ill, particularly in the case of cer; ain diseases, ought not to marry;; and we are not aware that such marriages often occur. But the con-Spain. And we do not, at this ditions of il-health are many and moment, know what he said; but it is various; and rules are difficult; and reasonably sure that he did not say any general rule is highly imprudent and even dangerous. Of course insan persons cannot marry; but that is quite a different matter from committing to some person or persons the authority to judge when people are "mentally fitted" for married life. Great as the medical profession is, and no one values it more highly than we do, we are far from thinking that, even as a matter of mere law, any such power should be committed to physicians. Nor do we at all suppose that they would care to assume it.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we find the following tribute in the editor at columns of a leading Boston daily paper, to a man to whom we have often referred in these the Church at the World's Sunday columns, and whose literary works School Convention at Washington: have afforded us, in common with and the Washington daily papers, it many others, much instruction and

"In all the squere mi'es of wisdom "But you say . . . Why not lead given away grarts, and in all Niagaras of advice poured out freely as water at the world say what it will? The answer is plain . . . Little by ments, there was at least one address which possessed depth as well as length and breadth, and vision as well as hard common sense. That was the address delivered to the graduates of B ston College by Dr. James J. Walsh, dean of the Fordham university medical school-a ma eminent

as philosopher and as physician. He says the sane and temperate word about education and Educational ads, about poverty and crime, about the relation of college men to political corruption, about wealth and philan-thropy. Neither a morbid p ssimist nor an exuberant optimist, he looks at for one moment, imagine that your human society calmly and reports children will be able to distinguish the what he sees without prejudice and

without mincing his words.

He has no panacea for all human ills. He recommends only the od miliar remedies of abso ute honesty. industry, charity. But every word he utters sounds like gospel truth. His address is wor h reading by the millions in this blessed land who have they get. Have the Catholic side of the good for une to be neither paupers nor millionaires.'

"Sounds like gospel truth," do you For many years past we have been say? "The old familiar remedies of uging our young people in the absolute honesty, industry, charity -Why, they are gospel truth. Now, let our young farmers and farm- What else could they sound like? failed to publish such pictures at

well to become farmers' wives, listen for the ills of society in the minds of Blessed Virgin has at length appealed to this, from the big, able, broad- dreamers; but, when each has had its to the judgment of Protestants, not minded man, who is President of the airing and its day, it is to "the old so far as to make them adopt it, but

> might succeed in arousing more interest than they can ever hope to arouse by the repetition of stale canards about the Catholic Church in that country. The republican institutions of Mexico are slightly more despotic in their operation than those of France, which is placing them very high in despotism. Theoretically, it is possible to elect a man to replace Diaz as President. Theoretically. other men have the right to present themselves for election. In practice, however, it works out otherwise. America tells us that Senor Madero, a prominent professional man, ventured to proclaim himself a candidate in opposition to Diaz, and began a campaign. He is now in jail, on a charge of "insulting the Mexican people." Diaz is back in the President's chair. Just what "insulting the Mexican people" may properly mean, we know not. What it means, in this case, is, probably, that he suggested to the Mexican people that Diaz might stay at home next term. Similar "insults" to the French Republic have been alleged, with effect, against the opponents of rotten government in France. Nothing helps an unscrupulous statesman or ruler so much as to delude the people into believing that he is so completely identified with their national existence that an attack on him is an attack on their nationality and on the nation.

Father Cherrier of Winnipeg, who is travelling in China, sends to the Central Catholic some interesting accounts of the Catholic missions in that country. Speaking of the mission of Kiang Nan he states that there are 199 Jesuits, as follows: One Vicar Apostolic, 153 priests, of whom 24 are natives; 17 scholastics, of whom 3 are natives; 28 brothers coadjutors, of whom 0 are natives. Of secular clergy, 41 priests, 27 seminarians, 43 classical students, at the college. Of religious congregations, 71 Brothers of Mary, of whom 36 are natives; 128 Carmelites, of whom 71 are natives; 97 auxiliaries, of whom 33 are natives; 53 nuns of St. Vincent de Paul (9 natives): 18 Little Sisters of the Poor, (2 natives), and 192 Presentandines, all natives. 'The statistics of the Province of Kiang Nan are as follows: Catholic missions, 1191: Christians, 184,364; Catechmens, 110,758; schools for boys, 645; schools for girls, 589; pupils, 5,940: Christian girls, 7,843; pagan girls, 2,373; male teachers, 813; female teachers, 703. These figures are for the year ending in June 1909. In 1847, in the same Province, there were only 23 priests, 351 missions, 60,963 Christians, 506 Catechumens, 631 baptisms of adults, 810 baptisms of pagan children. The figures for the year 1909 are, 195 priests, 1191 missions, 184,364 Christians, 110,758 Catechumens, 8,383 Baptisms of adults, and 41,173 baptisms of pagan children. The number of Christians increased in the same Province in 1908-1909, by 10,251. We give these figures in some detail, because we think that our people in general do not read much detailed information as to what the Church is doing in pagan countries. We purpose giving some information on these subjects from time to arouse interest in the great work of the foreign missions. The hardships, the trials, the patient sufferings and long, uncomp'aining endurance of our missionaries in pigan lands do not strike a responsive chord in the

Catholics now living can remember Blessed Virgin Mary. There are few subjects upon which the more intheir views so much. We dare say our readers have no iced the Christremember when the publication of a in papers and magazines circulating amongst Protestants was never thought of. For a number of years wives, and those who would do There are many imaginary remedies Christmas time. The devotion to the words quoted often in these columns. Yet, good boys and girls go from old age be?

and narrow of them any longer object to it. Some very striking commenda-H Doctor Butler and his confreres tions of this devotion have been would turn their attention to the written by Protestants. One of the political conditions in Mexico they fluest of these, by Hartpole Lecky, is as follows:

Because of her (the Virgin Mary and through her, woman was elevated to her rightful position, and the sanctity of weakness became recog nized as well as the sanctity of sorrow. No longer the slave or tool of man, no longer associated only with the ideas of degradation and sensual ity, woman rose in the person of the Virgin Mother into a sphere, and became the object of homage of which antiquity has no conception. Love was idealized, the moral charm and beauty of female excellence was fully felt, a new type was called into being, a new sort of admiration was everywhere fostered Into a harsh and ignorant and be nighted age this ideal type infused a conception of gentleness and purity unknown to the proudest civilizations of the past. In the pages of living tenderness which many a monk writer has left in honor of his celestial patron, in the many millions who, in many lands and many ages, have striven with no barren desire to mould heir characters into her image, in holy maidens who, out of love of Mary, have separated themselves rom the glories and pleasures of the world, to seek in fastings and vigils and humble charity to render them selves more worthy of her benediction. in the new sense of honor, in the hivalrous respect, in the refinement of tastes displayed in all the walks of society—in these and in many other ways we detect the influence of the Blessed Virgin Mary. All that was best in Europe clustered round this deal of woman, and it is the origin of many of the purest elements of our

The Pope has again spoken on the subject of the Catholic press. The Catholic paper is, plainly, in the forefront of his thoughts. In concluding a letter addressed to Mgr. Shahan, President of the Catholic Educational Association, on the eye of the Conference of that Association at Detroit, His Holiness said:

We may add that your efforts will have greater success, if in addition to all other means of preserving and increasing Catholic life, you devote special attention to that means of preading the truth and refuting error which is so well fitted to our own time and conditions, i. e., newspapers reviews, and similar periodical publi das, abuse for the dissemination their perverse teaching and for the ruin of morality. Having thus se before you the path along which your to not doubt that you will abundantly correspond to our desires. But les on lack the aid of divine grace which quickens all human energies, we very ovingly in the Lord, and as an assur divine help, confer upon you bers of the aforesaid association, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at St. Peter's, Rome, June 10,

1910, in the seventh year of our ponti-ficate. Pius PP. X.

If any amongst our readers think that we recur too often to this subject, they must put the blame upon the venerable and saintly pontiff, whose name is signed to the above emphatic statement. Who, in all the wide wor'd, is in a better position to appraise the Catholic press at its true value than Pius X? From the centre of Christendom he looks out over all nations. He sees that Catholics in lands where there is a weak Catholic press, are apathetic, dull and easily imposed upon by rascality and easily damaged by anti-clerical scheming and malice. He sees a Catholic minority in Germany, with their to time, and feet sure that it will help 200 Ca holic papers stand upright, clear-eyed and calm in the midst of religious hostility, respected too much and feared too greatly, for any man to insult or provoke them unduly. He sees a Catholic minority in Holland with 15 daily, 31 tei-weekly, 76 weekly, breasts of our people who have grown and 52 monthly and quarterly papers up in the protecting shelter of the and magazines, and, like the Catholic Faith, as often or as deep y as they minority of Germany, they are not to not one of the first, but one of the last be deceived nor defrauded. He sees the Catho'ic majorities in France and faith and morals, Italy fall headlong, repeatedly, into that when they were young much the traps set for them by anti-clerical as the result of other sins, it does not bigotry was directed against the love and infidel minorities who have the occasion us great surprise; but, when and veneration of Catholics for the all-important advantage of controlling the press. His Holiness, no doubt, has hopes that in this new world. telligent Pro es ants have changed Catholics will copy the wisdom and one who has been accustomed to avoid the errors of their co-religionists in Europe. That is to say, that mas editions of popular magazines they will, first, last and always, mainand papers for some years past. We tain a sure and sound standing and representation in the press. He says p cture of the Mother and the Child he does not doubt that Catholics will abundantly correspond with his take up some other rereation. desires. But many will not-the more is the pity. They will not, though he past, many of the most widely read should utter personally in every papers and magazines have never parish the wise and earnest words made than could be made by an ordinquoted to-day and the other stronger

One of the papers which have been good Catholic homes, well trained arguing that peace is more likely to and instructed, accustomed to obey endure between Great | Britain and the precept, aware of the value, digfamiliar remedies" that men must so far that only the more intolerant Germany because of the Kaiser's sad nity and sublimity of the Mass, and, visage at King Edward's funeral, in a brief space, without having begives us now a better reason for expecting a continuance of peace for some time to come. In the great naval manoeuvres now on, the British fleet consists of three hundred and seven warships, which cost about five hundred million dollars. Forty-five of these are battleships, ten of which are of the Dreadnaught class. These are of the latest and, supposedly, the highest, type of naval development. Yet we are told that some of Great Britain's greatest authorities on naval matters are far from believing that the question of naval supremacy is settled or to be settled by the predominance of the Dreadnaught class of ships. Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Arnold White do not think highly of the Dreadnaughts. They think that, in the North Sea, they could not be used effectively. They think that the most important portion of the navy is now the class which embraces torpedo boats, torpedo boatdestroyers, and submarines. The practice of sowing the seas with mines of explosives, which will unquestionably mark the next great war, will enhance the value of this class of vessels, and, at the same time diminish the value of the huge, heavy ships of the Dreadnaught class. So these men think. Shall we see the Dreadnaughts go to the scrap-heap in a few years? The scrap-heap has been getting costly warships so fast that men hardly have time to look at them, before they are gone. And the new developments are almost wholly theoretical. The only naval war of any magnitude in modern times, was the Russo-Japanese war; and the Russians made such a poor stand that they did not even furnish

> the anxious [naval experts of Europe with a good object-lesson. Our American neighbours may rise to mention Cuba and Manilla; but we beg to be excused. We are speaking of war. There has not been a "fleetaction," as it was called, since the battle of Trafalgar, with the single exception of the battle of the Sea of Japan, which latter was almost as great a farce as the destruction of poor Cervera's fleet, or what was called his fleet. So the naval experts are dealing largely in theories. consequently, involved many grave uncertainities, and war under such theories under the constantly changing conditions of naval construction and development, is a thing to be avoided by almost any means. No man knows to-day what a naval war would mean, nor what results it would produce. The most pronounced feature of the modern navy is its enormous costliness. Think of those three hundred and seven ships, representing five hundred million dollars as their first cos, without counting a cent of the cost of maintenance or operation. Think of a Dreadnaught blown to pieces by one small torpedo or floating mine? Will the whole thing become impossible to continue? Whilst one first-class power holds on all must do so, Can they keep it up? Or, will international peace, as a permanent institution, come by this road? Will disarmament come, for the very reason that the science of armaments will become too highly developed?

THE NEGLECT OF THE SUNDAY MASS.

A valued Catholic contemporary says that the missing of the Sunday Mass "is the parent sin," and that "it is the cause of causes when there is a question of Catholic defection."

This statement is too general. The missing of Mass is sometimes the commencement of the falling away from faith and morals; but, on the other hand, it is, of course, in many cases, things things that mark the decline of

When it comes at a late stage, and it marks the commencement of a life of indifference or vice, it presents a puzzle. For, the neglect of Mass by attend Mass, and who understands what it means, is something that needs accounting for. It is not to be explained by a mere change of mind or thought, such as may cause a man to stop going to concerts and to

In the case of at least nine of every ten who ever attended Mass regularly, a deeper impression must have been ary habit or custom.

come vicious, without having ceased to believe, they begin to neglect the Sunday Mass. What is the explanation? In such cases, this neglect is, indeed, as our contemporary says, the parent sin; but what causes this sin?" Temptation and the general propersity to go wrong, of course; but we inquire as to the particular cause. Mere indolence does not account for it, in more than a few cases. These young people are not usually lazy. Iff attendance at Mass were burdensome or unpleasant, our natural dislike to onerous and disagreeable things might account for it; but it is a light duty, and the discharge of it is made lighter yet by arrangements of hours to suit. the convenience of all.

Why is this so often the first thing to be neglected? It aids our inquiry somewhat, to note that this lamentable change of habit follows, usually, upon a change of environment, upon people being transplanted to a new locality; upon their finding themselves in new surroundings, and amid. scenes that are, to them, attractive and wonderful. It would seem that they lose their mental perspective, and their sense of proportion. Distances, sizes, shapes, and values no longer appear to them truly and accurately.

As the sky-scraper on the city corner effaces the impression of the country store; as the four story boarding house effaces the impression of the country home; as the thronged street effaces the impression of the quiet country road; so the bustling, busy thousands, intent on business or on pleasure, efface the impression of the calm, God - fearing people they knew at home, who gave a foremost place in their daily lives to God. It is a kind of mental topsy - turvydom, produced so easily and so pleasantly that those who suffer from it are hardly aware that they have lost anything. But they have lost that most important thing, the right point of view : and, much as their eyes may be delighted by what they see, the picture they gaze upon is unreal.

Neglect of Mass, of course, is met with everywhere; but we think it most often commences under such conditions. This is one of the things that Catholic parents ought to think well upon, when their boys and girls wish to go off to large towns or cities, particularly at an early age. They may have confidence that they will be preserved from rushing headlong into lives of vice, though, unfortunately, such confidence is often not justified. But, will they go to Mass and to Communion? Will they abandon, one by one, the pious practices of their religion. Again and again have wemet young men and women who had been the good boys and girls of country towns and villages, conventtaught, some of them well ins ructed, -met them after a brief residence in a city. Of those who had sunk into lives of vice, we do not speak ; but, of those who had not, very many had preserved no more sense of religion than is possessed by a pagan. The city had driven it all out of the poor, weak, silly heads. They had somehow acquired the notion that going to Mass, saying prayers, abstaining on Friday, were trivial matters, which, though they might seem important in a Nova village, were not up-to-date, and that people in a city had more important things to think about. Poor, foolish mortals! As though ten cities were worth one Mass! The true lessons that a great city can teach to a though ful mind had passed over their boads. They had a reads. They had never thought that the hurrying thousands on the city streets were going towards the grave none the less surely than the man who wasked slowly and lonely on a country road, and going towards that

One of the most difficult things to lo, in this world, is to preserve an occurate sense of proportion, a true dea of the comparative values of hings, and the correct point of view. It takes the average man a full half of his lifetime to find out and realize the things that are not worth doing; and by the time he has learned to do well some of the things that are worth doing, the grave is at hand. Speak-ing generally, it is only the old who come anywhere near to appraising the Mass at its true value. It is the old who linger when the young have hurried out, after the candles are extinguish ed, loath to leave the presence of God on His altar. Well is it for them that the world, which looked so bright and gay when they were young, the world in which they have suffered and joyed by turns, the world which looks so unimportant to their age dinmed eyes, has not succeeded in depriving them of the sense of the Divine Presence, of the great and sweet consolation of hearing Mass.

But, as to those who abandoned the Mass early in life, what like will their

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Also for Fire and Accident Companes, Office. Town Office Building. MAIN STREET. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Agent for Fire, Life and Accident

MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH, N. S.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by Allan McGilliyray, situated at Fairmont, about 4 miles from Antigo-Lish, containing 130 acres, part of which is under excellent cultivation. Good pasture, Well watered. Plenty poles, hard and soft woods. Comparatively new house and good barn. Easy terms. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Antigonish, June 16, 1910.

Land for Sale

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

Advice to Ladies

CORNHILL, N. B., March 9th, 1910. C. GATES SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. GENTLEMEN: This is to say that in 1904 I was very sick. Headache and heart trouble, due to change of life, my life seemed to me really not worth living. Had a doctor in attendance, 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 wonderful. After I had taken the first two or three bottles, I felt much worse than usual, but as the directions said this sometimes was the result, continued their use, and soon began to see marked improvement in strength, so that I was able to work and gained 3° lbs. in fesh. I thank you for placing these remedies within my reach, and most heartily recommend their use to ladies at this time of life, and advise the continuance of them as I know it sometimes takes a few dozen bottles, but the cost is small compared with physicians' charges. I am sending you this that you may make it known and thus benefit someone who may be suffering as I was.

With heartfelt thanks, I am

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his home-tead. Price \$30 per acref Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patents and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Intert.

the successful suitor for the hand of the successful suitor for the hand of the fair young lady. The victim of this unfortunate affair is believed to have been buried beneath the trees at have been buried beneath the trees at ruin by being purchased by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society glade, makes nocturnal excursions about the place. At night uncanny sounds are heard and the present

manor houses possess a charm and a glamour which even the prosaic present has been unable to dissipate. Of course there are some of them which have no strange or romantic tales to tell, but they form the excep-tions rather than the rule. Almost any one of them, selected at random, has somewhere hidden away back in its

Seignorial Homes of French Canada.

(By F. S. Somerville, in Busy Man's Magazine,)

Scattered throughout the Province

of Quebec, there stand more than two hundred and fifty quaint and picture-esque old manor houses, the relics of

seigniorial system added a distinction and a glory to the period of the French regime. Even to-day these

past history, a thrilling chapter. With the seigniorial system and its workings, it is not the purpose of this article to deal. Suffice it to say that the system, while introduced in the first place for military purposes, became eventually the basis of a New World aristocracy, modelled on the old French pattern, and that the seigniors, the lords of the land, held with all the pomp and circumstance of the French noblemen.

of a magazine article to glance at a few of the more notable manors and to contemplate any feature connected with them which render them worthy

de la Petite Nation is one of the finest examples of old manorial architecture in the Province of Quebec. This seigniory was granted to Bishop Laval by the Company of the West Indies in 1674. It consisted of a tract of land on the Ottawa River fifteen miles square. The property was given to Laval University by Bishop Laval, from which institution it was pur-chased in 1694 by Joseph Papineau. The first manor house was built at Papineauville, a year or two later, and was replaced in 1813 by another manor house, built upon Isle Anosin, opposite Papineauville. This house was destroyed by fire about 1840. The present house was begun in 1849 by Louis J. Papineau, son of Joseph Papineau, and was completed in 1851. In 1871 it passed into into the hands of L. J. A. Papineau, and upon his death in 1903 it became the property of his grandchildren. The house was built of stone, quarried in the neigh-borhood, and a'l its beams were sawn

or hewn by hand.
This particular house is more pretentious than most of the manor houses of Quebec, although it follows almost precisely in design the usual style. Near by the old house is the chapel and other buildings, which were usually found close to the old seigniorial mansions. The main part of the building is oblong in shape and has at one corner a round Norman tower which does not look unlike the old Martello towers that were erected throughout Conada for defensive purposes during the French Regime. Another tower of imposing proportions, rises from the other corner of the house, and in it is situated the green house and vinery. The library which is one of is interesting features of the house, is built of solid stone and is detached from the main portion of the house, standing at another corner. It is absolutely fireproof and contains over 5,000 volumes, some of which are very old and valuable. A curious little old Norman gate may also be seen on this side of the house. The view from the top of the mansion looking up the Ottawa is one unexcelled on any other part of the river. The present owners of the seigniory are descendants of Louis J. Papineau,

the Canadian patriot. Another old manor house which has spots of the Province of Quebec. an exceedingly interesting history is that situated on the Seigniory L'Isiet du Portage in the Coun y of Kamour- and woof of the history of the counthe good Intendant Talon, in the year 1672. The fir t manor house was commenced in that year and completed the following year. The original of the city of Montreal. This building is one of the oldest, if not the oldest building in Canada, which is still in good condition, have as well as its disavantages. As a ginal building was the habitation of many lords of the seigniory down to the year 1835, when i was almost entirely rebuilt, most of the old house, however, being incorporated in the new building. About this time this portion of the Province of Quebec had become the centre of a large shipbuilding and lumbering trade, and the master of the old manor house was engaged in this industry. The house ituated on a plateau, which rises high above the St. Lawrence River.
As one gazes at the old house, standing in its lofty situation, the we lwooded slopes of the Notre Dame Mountains in the background make a fitting setting for its ancient walls. by runs a brook, coming from the mountains, which in the old days was used to run the banal mill, built at the point where the brook flowed in o the St. Lawrence. Near the old mill may be seen the store house, barns and sail-making house and the residences of the employees, and the habitans. These buildings are now all fallen into decay, and the old over-shot waterwheel has probably turned for the last time. When the shipbuilding industry was no longer pro-fitable the owner abandoned the old house and it was shut up for a long time during his absence in England.

time during his absence in England.

A tragedy associated with the history of this old seignioral home is the foundation of superstition, which prevails among the habitans even to the present day. Although enacted nearly a century ago the belief still obtains among them that the disembodied spirit of the victim of this particular "affaire d'honneur," continues to make nocturnal visits to the old manor house. The story as told in old manor house. The story as told in the little village is as follows: One of the early seigniors had a niece whose charms nad won the hearts of both the resident physician, and a visitor to the manor house, who was of high military rank. Both were encouragement from this well favored daughter of Eve. It was plain that this state of affairs could not exist for long, and they finally had recourse to the "code," which was in those days considered the only way for gentlemen to settle their difficulties. The story goes that the doctor, who was a dead shot, having had much practice on the game preserves of the old seigniory that the doctor was a dead shot, having had much practice on the game preserves of the old seigniory that the doctor was a dead shot, having had much practice on the game preserves of the old seigniory that the basement of the building, and this is the first recorded instance of a printing press being operated in Canada. After Franklia had returned to Philadelphia, Mesplet remained in Canada, and founded the said soberly. "I am a professor my dear," was the reply. "I impart my knowledge to the students."

"Then if you keep on that way," she said soberly, "pretty soon you won't know anything yourself, will you?" long, and they finally had recourse to

easily killed his adversary and became dazette. This building has been the successful suitor for the hand of more fortunate than some of the other occupants of the house, grown familiar with these accustomed visitations, dismiss the idea contemptuously occupants of the house, with the remark, "Oh, it is only the ghost," and compose themselves to

The foregoing story is a fair example of many that hover about these

old mansions. As an instance of the wonderful hold which the seigniorial system of land tenure has even to this day upon the habitans, who still reside upon the seigniories, the following story is A dependent farmer, who upon presenting himself to pay his tithe of one cent per annum was asked why he did not buy the farm on which he become absolutely independent in the possession of a freehold deed, since he could well afford to do so, answered. hat the new order of things was It is only possible within the limits distasteful to him, and he much preferred to pay his cent every year, and preserve his dependent position. This is not in any way a solitary instance and shows how deeply the oots of the old system are set in the people who have for hundreds of years The manor house on the Seigniory resided on these old seigniories. The Seigniory L'Islet du Portage is the property of Mrs. John Rankin, of the city of Montreal.

Another old seigniory which possesses many features of particular interest, is that known as the Seigniory de St. David, situated in the heart of the French Canadian country. The manor house was built by the first Wurtele who came to this coun-

try and was for many years the seat of this distinguished Canadian family. The architecture of the manor house, while in the main possessing the salient characteristics of the old French houses has incorporated in it many features which are distinctly German, thereby reflecting the nationality of the builder who came to Canada from near Stuttgart in Germany. It was in a measure a reproduction of his home in that city, being a large square stone structure with an enormous roof, the whole containing two stories and an attic It was beautifully situated on undulating ground, surrounded on three sides by the River David, the waters of which drove the wheel of the old grist and saw mills in the neighbor-hood. It was like an oasis in the desert, the country for miles around being as level as a prairie. The old house was embowered in trees and shut in beautiful grounds. The fruit trees were imported from the seigalso the grape vines, from which real Rhine wine was made. At one time this seigniory was owned by a French Hugenot, named Dr. Calvet, who was said to have been a political traitor and it is also said that he received harsh treatment from the government

of Governnor Haldimand.

The late Judge Wurtele may be considered as "the last of the old because he was the last seigneur to render "Foi et Hommage" to the Governor on his succession to the property in 1853, before the changes in this system of tenure rendered this ancient and picturesque custom obsolete. Time's effacing fingers, have wiped out all beauty from the place and change and decay have destroyed the grand Lombardy poplars and stately elms, which at one time made this one of the beauty

This seigniory was granted by try is the Chateau de Ramesay, in the ancient and effete institution, which ing been erected in the days of Louis XIV., and it is doub ful if there is another old house in Canada around which there clusters so many associations of bygone days of political and social life, not only in the days of the French regime, but also since the day Canada was won by the British on the Plains of Abraham. This fine old chateau was built by Claude de Ramecan the eleventh governor of Mont-real in 1905. Its site was then in the most fashionable quarter of the ci y. Nearby were the dwellings of such distinguished people as the D'Aillebouts, D'Eschambaults, Barons de-Longueil, Madame de Portneuf, the of Baron de Becancourt, Claude de Ramezay was a man of considerable importance in the colony, holding many positions of trust, during a period of forty years. He married Mademoiselle Marie Charlotte Deny, who was a daughter of one of the most aristocratic houses of Canada. Within the old chateau were held many brilliant entertain-ments, and the leading ecclesiastical military and political dignitaries of the state, were entertained within its walls. It was here that the council of war were held and it was here also that the terms of peace were considered. The noble red men came to the cha eau to air their grievances to the governor, as did also members of the noblesse, all having meted out to them justice and good advice by the excellent Governor de Ramezay. No partiality was shown by him in his dispensation of justice. Later, the cha eau became the property of the Company of the West Indies, and ultimately was bought by the Government, as a residence for the govern-ors. During the time of the Ameri-can invasion of Canada Benjamin Franklin, and his fellow commissioners Charles Carrol, of Carrollton, and Samuel Chase, who were sent here to treat with the Canadian government, resided during their stay in the old chateau. Franklin brought with him a printer by the name of Fleury Mesplet, who set up his cases and hand press in the basement of the

of Montreal, who have retained it for the headquarters of the society. it now are gathered many of the relics of the past, which have found a safe resting place from Time's despoiling hand. In its picture gallery may be seen the portraits of nearly all of the governors of Canada before and since the capitulation of Quebec and various others connected with the history of Canada.

The Chateau Bigot, or "The Hermias it is known among the English people of Quebec to-day, i possessed of an obsorbing history as it has been the abode of both a man the highest and noblest character, and once also was the dwelling of one whose deeds will ever remain a stain on the pages of the history of Canada. Within these venerable wall, the good Intendant Talon was accustomed to call together his advisors to consult call together his advisers, to consult with him with regard to matters of state. Those were troublous times for Canada, and she required and fortunately had good men at the helm of the ship of state to direct her affairs. The mother country was yeary parsimplication in her troubles. very parsimonious in her treatment of the s ruggling young colony, and only such wise and able statesmen as Talon, and the men whom he gathered about him would have ever piloted her safely through this critical moment of her existence.

The Chateau Bigot or "Beau-manoir" as it was called when the infamous Bigot assumed possession of it, was, however, soon to witness different scenes than these. Councils continued to be held, but they were not councils which had for their aim, the advancement of the colony. The Intendant Bigot, who was hand in glove with the members of the organization, known as "La Friponne" conspired here with his fellow libertines to rob the colony of the funds, small as they were, which were sent from France. The old halls have rung with the drunken laugh of these men during their periodic carousals.

It is told that in this same mansion.

the Intendant had a secret bower, in which he had confined, rgainst her will, the Indian princess Caroline, and it was his habit to exhibit her to his

boon companions. Nothing remains of it now, but a mass of old ruins, around which cluster many tales of romance. According to old prints and descriptions, it was a very stately pile, and was built on the same general lines of other manor houses, but larger and more pretentious, as this particular mansion fell in the class known as chateaux. It was built of stone, gabled and pointed in the style of architecture prevailing in those days. It was built by Jean Talon, whose name will ever be associated with the best traditions of Canada. Among others who came to the chateau to relate his wanderings in the new country, was the Sieur Joliet, as came also Pere Marquette, and it was from here also that the interpid LaSalle, one of the most romantic figures in Canadian his ory, set out to explore the waters of the Mississippi River, news of which had been brought by Farther Marquette. The grounds around the old chateau were patterned on those of the Luxembourg. The main building was set in the midst of exquisite gardens. Fruits of great variety grew in the broad fields of the estate. The old chateau was in a measure a striking contrast to the beauty of the surrounding gardens. Sombre and majes ic, it rose with its massive doors and mullio ned windows, all of which were kept barred, ofttimes ho'ding within their Another of the arcient chateaux of four walls, victims who were guests

> country grows and prospers and be-comes wealthy, and its people are per-mitted more leisure, for a consideration of the history of the past, they will find that the material appanages derived from such sources are small, but the romantic and emotional value the province of Quebec and if these traditions of the past serve no other purpose for them, they at least indicate that they possess a proud and distinguished ancestry which will always remain a source of rare gratifi-

The Secret of Happiness.

cation to them.

An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties, without repining or betraying the least impatience. One of his intimate triends, who highly admired the virtues which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old man: "I can teach you my secret with great facility; it consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes. His friend begged of him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the Bishop. "In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to get there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a place I shall occupy in it, when I die and am buried ; I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed; where all our cares must end; and what little reason I have to repine or to complain.

The little daughter of the hostess looked long and inquiringly at the guest who she had been told was very learned man and a professor. During a lull in the conversation she spoke up. "What do you do in college, please, sir ?"

Red Rose Tea is so popular because "it's good tea" and because when you buy a package you have the comfortable feeling you're getting an article fully worth every cent you pay for it.



Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

Maligning Catholics.

"America" finds that society people as thinkers are, unfortunately, a small minority. Towards them gravitate, as planets and comets around the sun, a host of minor, frivolcus stars for whom all things Catholic are a fit subject for ridicule. They childishly blaspheme what they know not.
Unwittingly conscious of the unapproachable majesty and vitality of the Catholic Church, which they are powerless to impugn, they take refuge in the impotency of the control of the in the impotency of an infantile sneer. They besmirch what they cannot con-trovert. A syndicate of vile publications has for years been exploiting the similarity between 'monkey' and 'monk,' rejoicing in its degradation of humanity merely because that degradation is supposed to affect the monastic orders, whereas it disgraces only that part of the human race which abjectly believes, on insufficient evidence. that its ancestors were apes. Advertisements of drinking monks are as common as they are contemptible. But it was reserved for a widelycirculated and fashionable illustrated weekly of New York, to recommend a brand of champagne by means of a highly colored, full - page advertisement which is a reproduction of a picture representing four bishops, two monsignori and one cowled abbot drinking, in that identical champagne, the health of the chef who bowingly acknowledged their good wishes. Of course, the seven prelates have double chins and beaming faces. But one silently wonders if the artist and the advertiser have not stupidly over-reached themselves. Who will buy that champagne solely because the much maligned clergy are supposed to like it?

"Don't Look so Cross."

A man was hurrying along a city street the other day when the above remark was addressed to him by an acquaintance going in the opposite direction. The first individual is not a cross person nor of a bad disposition. He only has a common habit of fre-

intentness of thought or earnestness of speech is instantly accompanied by a frown and oftentimes a scowl, vet he is not ugly. Only when he smiles or laughs is this frown absent. Everyone knows this type. The remedy is to smile more! Laugh more! We speak of the phlegmatic Briton,

stolid German, the volatile French-man and the placid Oriental. But the world over the American is called the "hustler." We hustle to meals. We hustle to trains. Two-thirds of the people one sees at our terminal stations are on the run. They prefer to go that way, utilizing the last moment for another task. They "hustle" lines of age and care into comely faces and really shorten their lives by lack of deliberation. They look cross and ugly without in the least desiring so to appear, and all beleast desiring so to appear, and all because of habit. That it is a habit is demonstrable by

one example. No better - natured people can be assembled anywhere than in the United States. Crowds of them will in line for hours at a ticket office or deliberately file out of a place of amusement with the utmost good nature. But it is simply because they cannot help themselves. The moment they are freed from the restraint of the crowd off they go at a canter for car or home. Stop and think an instant, you hustlers. Dismiss that anxious look. Take a long, ful', breath, throw back your shoulders and assume an even rhythmical stride—and smile.—Boston

Widow (tearfully).-John was such a hand to worry when things didn't go right. He simply wore himself out doing it. Why, the very last day he lived he was fretting because the price of coal had gone up a dollar a ton.

Friend (rying to say something consoling). — It is too bad—too bad, madam! But your husband is over all his trouble at last. He won't have to worry over the price of coal where



and appeals to all thinking women.

Order it to-day from your grocer. DEALERS—Write for prices on all Feeds, Coarse Grains and Cereals. 115

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



accept this gentle hint and take along a box of Moir's chocolates when he calls. We will wager his lady friend will readily discover a secluded

The only regret that accompanies a bex of Moir's Chocolates occurs when the last one has vanished.

Every ingredient the purest and best. Every bonbon the highest quality. Every box spiced with the charm of wide variety. MOIRS, Limited, Halifax, N. S.

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JUST IN TIME.

The operating-room of the telephone change in Middleton looked bare nely with the curtains all drawn mely the two lights over the board burning. Within that aboard burning. Within that night operator, and the only screaming into his ear to save Bobby Mitchell in the signal tower. In some

wivel chair. had never worked alone at night Her younger brother Alec, usually worked with her, had Don't worry." usually worked with her, had taken sick at the last minute, too take his place.

Then her eyes opened to fall upon the "howler" in its place on the big generator. After one stupid instant o get any one to take his place, he secreed the idea of asking any come just to be company for end of the switchboard. It was a lonely position for a but Molly did not think of being | might frighten them, and if they were negroes — there was another pistol shot, the crash of a falling chair, loud voices—then she turned down the

he office was rather unpleasantly ated close to the railway; but ddeton was too small a place to with locked doors between her the street, she could not see that e was anything to fear.

hree miles away, however, Robert thell, night operator, was afraid her, even when Alec was there, had tried to laugh him out of it

me night every week the money for idge-building gang was brought on 10 o'clock train and left in his care ntil 8 the next morning, when he ansferred it to the contractor, who rived at that time. This arrange-ent was an unusual one, and only mporary. Of course it was known

Molly knew it, and on Friday ghts always made herself decidedly etched with worry, and this was day night. He laughed at her rs, even as she did at his. He was man, and, of course, fully competent take care of himself

But her position was not one for a sit at least it was no place for her.

She had finally agreed to give it up and become Mrs. Mitchell in the early mmer if he would only leave that lely old telegraph station in the lderness, where he was liable to be rdered every Friday night, and chaps other nights between, and get other position back in civilization. So the compromise had been effected t last and Molly's operating hours

ere growing short. This was January. Soon it would March, April, May — then she officed a light on No. 224 line. There and been a call on that earlier in the

What number?"

No reply. She challenged again. No answer. here was evidently no one there. The hone had been carelessly left off the ook. The light would burn and the ne would be useless to the other copple on it until that phone was mg up on the hook.

The Proper Age for First Communion. It was mean to put the "howler" on the middle of the night. It was ad enough in the daytime. No. 224, towever, deserved a lesson. They were always leaving their telephone

The "howler" was a rather recent ing in the Middleton telephone lice. It was a most hideous unthly roar, not unlike the hee-haw a donkey on a gigantic scale. By the switchboard it was let in on the

Evidently the whole household was son aware of it. There was a great "what the dickens?" Then a woman's clear laugh. The telephone went up on the hook with a bang, and of the faithful, of either sex, as soon light on the switchboard went

once a year. . . and receive the Sicrament of the Eucharist at all, events at Easter, unless, in accord with the priest's advice, he deem it In twenty minutes more she would call up Bob Mitchell. He was always asy until one o'clock and she did not isually call him until after that. Then they could talk for an hour or two with little interruption.

She could feel the grinding of its heavy wheels as it pulled slowly out of the station just below. She went the window, and, raising the cur- our Lord is doubtless more willing to

tain, looked out.

Its monster eyes blazed at her out of the darkness. Then it shot by with a roar, and stretched out its since willing to enter their innocent hearts and to keep them pure than He is to go to many an adult. roar, and stretched out its sinuous length into the distance; a trail of fire

She drew back suddenly and drop-ped the curtain with a shiver. Two egroes, ugly and sullen-faced, were ding on the buffers.

The room seemed strangely lonely

her as she turned back into it. fall. The shadows in the corners were deep and mysterious. Every sound in the walls made her start. She was strainng her eyes and ears for something the could not have told what. Then he light flashed on No. 186. Eviently he could not wait for her to all him to-night. Her fears vanshed. Let him listen a few minutes. He would be all the happier when she did answer. She hummed a song to

Therefore, as soon as a child is able to make a good confession, it is able to go to Holy Communion, nay, more so. For the requirements for the Sacrament of Penance, notably that of distinguishing between sins and realizing them, are more difficult for a child than are the personner. The tiny opal light burned steadily. He did not flash it by moving the book on his instrument up and down as a more impatient man might have me. She flew over to the board phone, Plugging in on No. 186, she child than are the necessary dispositions for Holy Communion, which are the state of grace and a

oke softly:
"Hello, Bob, dear!" There was no answer. She spoke in

miden terror.

Hello, Robert!" She listened intently. With the reached?
Some re Discretion means the power to discriminate, that is to sav, the power om would strike against the sensive diaphragm of the instrument, and of recognising a thing and of distinguishing it from something else. Hence the discretion required for

could get it, in a small degree at ast. Yet she heard nothing, though the strained her cars. Then she cand a pistol-shot; the sound of traking glass came to her ears clearly a shrill call: and his voice loudly, perately, not in the transmitter, far away in the room somewhere. sh pitched, with the evident inten-n that she should hear it.

Molly-help!"

At that call all the blood in her reason, so as to be capable of conceiving a certain devotion towards this rushed into her head, then ing a certain devotion towards this cept back again, leaving her faint Sacrament." (S. Th., III, qu. 80, a. 9,

They would kill him. What could do alone? She must save him mehow, but how — how? Why age at which a particular child shall all she admitted to its First Communion?

feet, a heavy jar as something fell. Then the light flashed on No. 29, and

jack, and the "howler" drowned all

deafening monotone into her brain.

There were ages and ages of torture.

some one was calling her.
"Molly, Molly, it's all right, dear.
Are you there?"

voice sounded very far away to her.

limitless sea.
"You saved him with your old

"Bob ll be all right in a minute, so

brace up, litt'e one. He had just taken the 'phone off the hook, it seems, to call you, when he saw one of

them standing in the doorway. It was lucky for him he didn't get time

to hang it up again. You are all right, surely, Molly?"

"That's a girl! Don't faint now. That was a brilliant idea of the 'how-

off our feet. Sam's gone to your

house to send some of your folks

down to you to brace you up. There, there, Molly! Don't cry, — now! Why, Molly, step it—here's Bob!"

With strained ears she heard the

Are you all right, Molly darling?

And the three miles between them

(Catholic Fortnightly Review.)

verified in children at an early age.

confession of sins to the priest at least

better to defer the reception awhile for some reasonable cause." (Canon

Again, many children would never have lost their innocence had they

been allowed to receive our Lord at an

early age and frequently. It would

have been easier for them, with the help of their Eucharistic Lord, not to commit the first sin, than without

this help to avoid a second and a third

Now, some pastors, moved by zeal but ill advised, wait until many of these children have lost their

innocence, before they allow them to

under grievous sin, the reception of

the Holy Eucharist as soon as the age

of discretion is reached, and in this

respect it makes no distinction between confession and Communion.

But when is the age of discretion

Some reach it sooner, others later.

receiving the Eucharist is "the age at which a child no longer mistakes this sacred Food for the ordinary nourish-ment of the body" (Vasquez and

St. Thomas Aquinas says that " he

Eucharist may be given to children as

soon as they begin to have some use of

be admitted to its First Communion?

good will.

They thought it was the evil

Yes, now."

familiar voice.

"Oh, Bob, yes!

Catholic Citizen.

for their lives - two niggers. finished one of them.

On No. 186 line, as she listened in gony, came the sound of scuffling mysteries are the father and the priest to whom the child goes to confession; hen the light flashed on No. 29, and for it is the duty of these to question in a warm oven to heat, and add it to agony, came the sound of scuffling mysteries are the father and the priest she recognized the voice of one of the children with a view to ascertaining Downs boys. In her fear she could scarcely speak intelligently.

She realized suddenly that she was screaming into his ear to save Bobby of it.

Mitchell in the signal tower. In some way she made him understand at last.
"Yes. All right, Molly! We'll go.
"Yes. All right, Molly! We'll go. there is also an account to be given whether this rule of the Catechism of the Council of Trent is being observed, namely that no child who, according she reached forward the jack on the he reached forward the jack on the nd of the switchboard.

Even if they were white men it debarred from the Sacred Table (cap

Several of the points mentioned above have been taken from a little brochure which deserves the widest circulation among priests and parents: other noises.

After that, she was not quite sure of anything. The board grew very far away. The opal light gleamed like an evil eye. The noise beat steadily in a deafening monotone into her brain.

First Communion of Children and Its Conditions. Translated from the French of Pere H. Mazure, O.M.I., by F. M. de Zulucta, S. J. (B. Herder, St. Louis, 45 pages, 10cts).

St. Alphonsus wrote to his clergy as follows: "Notice that, in the common opinion of doctors of the Then she remembered what it was and stopped it, and listened again; Church, the obligation of children to receive Communion begins to hold from the age of nine or ten." To this one may and that many children already possess the needful intelligence at the age of seven or eight. Others do not attain to it until after It was one of the Downs boys. His the age of eleven or twelve. Yet the She seemed drifting, drifting out on a number of children capable of receiving Holy Communion before the age of nine is found to be far larger than brass band! We met them running of those who become fit only after the

> When a child is asked suddenly and not in the wording of the catechism, what is it people take when they receive Communion, and it answers eagerly: "Our Blessed Lord!" there is little doubt as to its having sufficient discretion to make its First

Communion at once.

This, at least, is the opinion of Fr. de Zulueta (l. c., p. 14), and he even adds that "in the actual discipline of the Church, it cannot happen, that a child maybe allowed to communicate one himself, and I don't wonder. In this small room it was terrible. When we opened the door it nearly took us and yet not be bound to do so owing to its fewness of years."

The whole question, then, as to the age for First Communion is not so much a question of age as of discretion, i. e., of the presence or absence of the discretion needed. Little Nellie, afflicted inmate of the

hospital of the Good Shepherd Convent, Dublin, said to her nurse one Cemmunion morning: "Go down and get the Holy God, and then come and kiss me." With full approval of and kiss me." With full approval of the Bishop this child of four and a half years of age made her first Communion on December 8th, 1907.

were as nothing. For love is a won-derful thing, even at long distance, and—so is a telephone "howler."— From the Church's teaching con-cerning the age for beginning to receive the Holy Eucharist, the author of the above booklet draws three conclusions:

The Decree on Daily Communion First, that children are bound under pain of grievous sin to communicate (Dec. 20, 1905) mentions only two conditions for worthily receiving the as soon as they are capable: so that, when that period has been reached, they are no less bound to make the Blessed Eucharist : the state of grace and a good intention.

Now these two conditions may be Easter Communion than they are to make the annual confession.

What, then, hinders them from receiving their Lord? Not the will of Christ, who says: "Suffer little children to come to Me;" not the will forbid Communion, and the child. consequently, be excused from sin, its of the Church, which even lays it down as a positive law in the Fourth Council of Lateran: "Each member superiors thenceforward become responsible and burden their own consciences.

as he (or she) has reached the age of discretion, shail privately make priests are not the sole judges of the The third conclusion is that parish age at which a child should be admitted to the Holy Table. If the parish priest happens not to be the confessor of the child, the task of judging will belong mainly to the a much earlier age.

Be careful at all times with whom parents and to the confessor,

> Communion. As soon as a child has reached the age of discretion, he has a divine as well as an ecclesiastical right (nay even obligation) to receive his Eucharistic Lord, the Divine Helper, the proper food of his soul, the divinum pharmacum of all his ills, and no power on earth has a right to

and no power on earth has a right to debar him from it.

But it would be much better that such a child were not also debared from solemn First Communion, simply because he happens to be more intelligent and more pious than other children. Nay, rather abandon a praxis that has no justification either before Christ or His Church, and allow also such early developed children to take part in the solemn First Communion with its retreat, its First Communion with its retreat, its impressive ceremony, the hymn-singing, the family-gathering, the mutual joy of parents and children, and finally the renewal of baptismal yows, and the consecration to the Blessed Virgin.

Some pastors fear that if they enforced this rule, careless parents might take their children from school

Perhaps parents will be the less inclined to take their children from school the earlier the children are admitted to their First Communion. Besides, there is the civil law to back the priest. — A FRIEND OF CHILDREN.

Some Preserving Dont's.

materials for good results.

Don't use what is called "A" or "soft" white sugar or brown; use

granulated white sugar for all preserves or jellies. Don't use granulated white sugar for spiced fruit; use light brown

Don't make spiced fruit too sweet; four pounds of light brown sugar to seven pounds of fruit is a good

Don't use an over-abundance of spices; too much makes it taste bitter.

the boiling liquid.

Don't put hot preserves in cold glasses or jars and not expect accidents; have the glasses or jars in scalding water, rinse well, then fill as quickly as possible.

Don't allow preserves to stand about after they are cold; put melted paraffin on cover with lids, wash off every trace of stickiness, and put ima cool, dark, dry place for future use.

Don't expect to make good preserves "hit or miss;" they require great care combined with the best materials and exact measurements to insure success, Don't expect preserves to cook over a hot fire and not expect them to stick

and scorch. Don't let them cook without stirring, even when the fire is slow.

Don't cook preserves on a gas range without an asbestos mat.

Don't use a thin agate sauce pan and old-fashioned porcelain-lined porcelain-lined iron preserving kettle is best. Don't think you can hurry preserves; it is out of the question to

do so and yet have them perfect. Don't forget to rub the bottom of the preserving kettle freely with olive oil to prevent sticking.

Don't neglect to drop apples, pears, peaches, and all light colored fruit into a bowl of cold water as you do them to prevent discolouration before cooking.

A Word to Young Women.

The girl who is blossoming forth from girlbood into womanhood has much to learn, even though she be sweet and good. Every young girl has her faults, and all who have been or will be in the time to come. have some one or other failing. One fault many of our girls have is to listen to any scrapegrace and his affectionate falsehoods.

Be very careful of any man whom your friends do not know, and who is not at once desirous to know them. If he tells you he has some regard for you, or is asking your acquaintance, it is necessary for your welfare that he should know your family and your friends, and that they should know of your friendship for him. Perhaps he will try and tell you there is some weighty reason why he can-not meet your people for the present, or, that if they knew of your friendship they would object. That is downright wrong. True affection braves all obstacles and triumphs in the end. Love that has never faltered through stress and storm is the love to be relied on. No man is honorable or a fit companion, neither does he mean well with you if he does not wish to associate with your parents and friends. There is a touch of dishonesty about

it. It looks as if the man wanted to make a plaything of you, to cast, you aside when he wills. The older the man the more easily he can engage the attention of the young girl; and if he be undesirable, the more damage the girl will suffer at his hands. The man who would seek you secretly or ask for clandestine meetings is not the man for you to associate with. Remember there are certain rules laid down by polite society, and these rules are for the guidance and good of young people, and for their protec-

Listen to the advice of your elders and do not imagine you are wiser than they. Often times older people laugh at and ridicule the attachments of the young. This is wrong, if the companionship be good and innocent. They seem to forget that they, too, were young at one time and had their friends and acquaintances, perhaps, at

20).

Many children are better prepared to receive our Lord than some adults who approach but once a year; and our Lord is doubtless were a right to determine a certain age for solemn First Communion; but they have no right to set a uniform age limit for private scarcely make a mistake.

Habits.

There is nothing more certain than that "habits" grow upon people— some people, of course, more than others—and it is these which each one of us should observe and watch

most carefully.
Cultivate a cheerful spirit. It is as youth in an old person and tonic to a

young one.

Depressed spirits, looking on the dark side of things, and finding fault and flaws with everything from the Lord down to the weather is a bad habit many indulge in. It is a demon to fight against, though it may take a lot of trouble and determination to put it down. Some of us find fault through habit with everything surrounding us, from the time we arise in the morning until we lay our heads on our pillow at night, and, I think, then too many find fault, perhaps, in their dreams. When they meet a friend, they say or do something which annovs or does not suit them. There happens to be a breeze which stronger than our liking would dictate; some busy-body tells us tales against our best friend or nearest and dearest, and we straightway put them down as gospel truth, our dear ones must be at fault; we go to church, and the sermon is too long or too short, or something is said which we do not approve of, and the sun is hot, Don't make a mistake and wait until the special fruit in season is nearly over and then pay the highest prices or it.

Don't think over-ripe, soft fruit makes good preserves or jellies. Don't ever use anything but the best materials for good results.

Don't use what is called "A" or the good preserving bonts.

Go not approve of, and the sun is hot, or it rains or snows, all of which is wrong to our superior minds of fault-finding habits. Fault-finders never are to blame for anything themselves: there is always another person who is the fault-finder, and must be blamed. They may loose a paper or mislay it, a particular bill or book is gone, but they have not seen it, and the sun is hot, or it rains or snows, all of which is wrong to our superior minds of fault-finding habits. Fault-finders never are to blame for anything themselves: there is always another person who is the fault-finder, and must be blamed. They may loose a paper or mislay it, a particular bill or book is gone, but they have not seen it, and the end is some one finds it or they find it themselves just where it was put, not by another, but by the blameless fault-finder.

People who yield to this habit of seeing things through a fault-glass and are mournful over triflles as much as over mountains find something to mourn over and find fault in every detail of life. Our neighbors, their extravagances, their shortcomings, to our way of thinking they never do just as they should or our intelligent The Downs Farms was the nearest lelephone to the tower. Could she wake them. She rang desperately on their line, No. 20.

be admitted to its First Communion?

Don't cover preserves or jellies they are apt to boil over.

The Downs Farms was the nearest lelephone to the tower. Could she wake them. She rang desperately on the Council of Trent: "The persons best qualified to decide when children bon't use cold sugar for jellies; pust as they should or our intelligent while cooking; they are apt to boil of the cover preserves or jellies they are apt to boil of the cover preserves or jellies. The cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies while cooking; they are apt to boil of the cover. The persons best qualified to decide when children bounds in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies. The community is the cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover preserves or jellies is the rule laid down in the Bon't cover prese

not subject to fault-finding and mourning, if you are not strongly determined to fight this baneful habit. It is death to happiness, and disastrous to health and success in life. By success in life I do not mean hoarding up money—for that does not by any means stand for success in life. Many who have made the greatest success of life are those who have had very little of this world's good when all was summed up, but they were rich in friends, at peace with their relatives, good friends to all the world, their neighbors and strangers, and good deeds of every description made up

Fault-finding makes one a sad bore a most unwelcome visitor, a poor friend, an unhappy home, and leads to old age before due time.—The Tablet

For Sale By Tender.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned

SATURDAY, JLUY 30. 1910 for the purchase of the farm at Cloverville, known as the Experimental Farm, owned by Mrs. D. C. Campbell. Inis very desirable property is situated about 4½ miles from Town and contains about 2½ acres, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. The farm is well watered and wooded, and the soil is rich and easily worked. The house is new and well finished. There are three good barns and waggon house. Wire fences all around the place.

Further information given by the undersigned MRS. D. D CAMPBELL,

St. Mary's St., Antigonish

A pilgrimage excursion to Ste. 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.; Bolsdale, Grand Narrows, Iona, McKinnon's Harkor, River Dennis, Orangedale, McInt r's Lake, West Bay Road, Point Tupper, Mulgrave, Harbor Boucher, Tracadie, Heatherton, Pomquet, South River, Antigonish, New Glasgow, and the Sydney Mines at the same hour, calling at North Sydney Mines at the same hour, calling at North Sydney and connecting with the main special at the Junction. Pligrims from Pictou will take train at 10.20; those from Hallfax at 8. Pligrim age train will pass Mulgrave at 9 10; Antig. nish at 10.42; New Glasgow at 12.15 and Truro at 11.00.

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

Sydney-Point Tupper district, \$10.30.

Mulgrave-Antigonish, \$8 95. Antigonish - New Glasgow, New Glasgow-Truro, \$7.85.

Pictou-Stellarton, \$8.00. Halifax-Truro, \$8.10. Truro-Springhill, 87 25. Pullman, \$5. Drawing-Room, \$18.00.

All fares are for the round trip. We shall arrive at St. Anne's about noon Wednesday, and stay there till about 1 p. m. Thursday. A good steamer service is arranged 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. Beturning 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. Arichat, C. B., June 17th, 1910.

J. C. MacIntosh & Co.

Established 1873.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Direct Private Wires.

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

Orders for listed securities executed on all Exchanges instantly over our exclusive wire. Continuous quotations. The best Market and Financial News available. From our long experience and efficient service to the public, covering the past thirtyfive years, we have become estab- To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Antigonish, on lished as the principal centre for local securities, including

Municipal Debentures Bank Stocks and Cor= Doration Bonds and Bunicipal Debentures Bank Stocks and Cor= Doration Bonds and Bunicipal Debentures All the estate, right, fitle, interest, property, claim and demand, weether at law or in equity of the above named defendant, Archibald D. McDonald (and of all persons claiming by, through or under him since the recording of the above judgment) of, to, in, upon or out of the following lots of land, namely: First. All that certain lot, plece or parcel or poration Bonds and



If's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us. 40 Dr. S. J. Kondali Go., Encaburg Falls, Vi-

For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned

Saturday, July 30th, 1910, Saturday, July 30th, 1910, for the purchase of the farm at Sylvan Valley, known as the Donald Grant farm, and owned by J. C. McIntyre. This very desirable property is situated about one mile from Town and contains about sixty acres of land, of which nearly twenty are in excellent state of cultivation. The remainder good pasture with a fine grove of poles. The farm is well watered and the soil is rich and easily worked. The house is new and well sinished, and contains ten rooms, with remainder good pasture with a me grote or poles. The farm is well watered and the soll is rich and easily worked. The house is new and well finished, and contains ten rooms, with pantry, closets and perch. There is a good water supply, with pump and sink in the house. The ceilar is large, with cement walls. Tho bare has room for ten head of cattle, besides a large mow and scaffold. Further information given by the undersigned. No tender necessarily accepted.

A. K. McINTYRE,

A. K. MCINTYRE, Sylvan Valley, Antigonish,

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.

To be sold at Public Auction at St. andrews in the County of Antigonish, on

MONDAY, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1910)

at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, under license to sell the real estate of the said deceased, granted by the Court of Probate for the County of Antigonish, on the 23rd day of June, A D. 1910;
All the e-tate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand, which the said James Mills at the time of his death had, of, in, to, ow out of all that certain piece or parcel of

AND SALE

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Between HUGH D. MCDONALD, Plaintiff,

ALLAN McDonald, appointed to represent the heirs and per-sons interested in the estate of Ellen McBonald, deceased,

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonieh County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, on

TUESDAY,

the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

LAND

situate, lying and being at Big Marsh, in the County of Antigonish, and Province of Nova Scotia, and bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the North by lands of Hugh Macdougali; on the East by lands of Daniel MacDougali; on the South by the Main Road leading from Georgeville to Malignant Brook, and on the West by lands of Dougall Macdougall, containing one hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances, belonging thereto,

TERMS. Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed. DUNCAN D. CHISBOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish Co.

E. LAVI : GIRROIR, Plaintiff's Societor. Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigopish, June 28th, 1910.

LANDSALE

In the Supreme Court. 1919, A. No. 896.

Petween Joseph A. Wall, Plaintin, ARCHIBALD D McDonald, Defendant

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

LAND

Stocks:

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

Correspondence Invited.

A Treatise on the Horse, Interest of Spannia County of County of Antigonish, and bounded and described, now or formerly, as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the North by lands of John he-Donald, farmer, deceased; on the East by the Sprin, field Road; on the South by lands of Hurah McGilliyray; and on the West by tands of Angus McDonald, containing in all sixty acres more or less, and being the lands conveyed to Archibald D. McDonald Catherine, his wife, by deed dated 21st September, 1991, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Antigonish, in Book 65, page 84.

Secondly: All that certain 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 (Mi-hoim (Kenneth); towards the South by lands of the late Apus McDonald; towards the South by lands of the late Apus McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by the old Guysborough Road or lands of Duncan McIntosh, formerly of John McDonald; towards the West by

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

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

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THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY J. MITED).

M. DONOVAN Manager. Subscriptions Payable in Advance RATES Canada, \$1.00 per year United States, \$1.50

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

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

THE STAR'S THEORY OF SAFETY-

The Montreal Star, in an editorial entitled "National Safety Valves," says: "The instinct of personal liberty must have a safety-valve or burst the boiler." This is stated misleadingly, and it betrays some confusion of ideas. The Star is speaking of the laws, or lack of laws, that permitted the holding of the recent ceive the prize-fighters? prize fight in the State of Nevada, entertain it. The Star, though it liberty" does not look for "safetyvalves" because in free countries it valve," they mean that they want an opportunity to revel in license, not to which he first aimed. enjoy liberty. We do not see why license must have a safety-valve. This is an incomplete and inadequate comparison anyway it is looked at. Does the Star mean that what it calls the "safety-valve" should be recognized and allowed? Does it mean that if men will kindly refrain from outraging decency in a dozen ways, some one particular way of being bad is to be reserved for them as a safetyvalve?" Or does it mean that, if they will be good on three hundred days of the year, it would be wise to let them have full swing on the other sixty-five days, thus providing them with a "safety-valve."

A "safety-valve," be it remembered. is a contrivance by which a boller, over-supplied with steam, relieves itself of pressure automatically, whereas otherwise it might burst and blow up, dealing out death and destruction to unsuspecting people. The Star's comparison is an unfortunate one. Are we to understand that a thief should should be allowed to steal, say, one day in a month, so that he may not threaten our property on other days? And what are the results to be expected from such a "safety-valve?" Would the thief, by reason of such lenient treatment come to be a well-regulated, methodfeal thief, who will decline to steal on any but the days appointed, or will be gradually extend his stealings

This maxim of the "safety-valve" is about as true and about as valuable who used it in 767. oats, which is to say it is nousense. If the Star will go upon the other tack, and say that men's vices will burst out sometimes, until time shall be no more, we will agree. But that is quite a different matter from saying that "The instinct of personal liberty must have a safety-valve, or burst the boiler." The outbreaks of wice are "danger-valves," not "safetyvalves." They do not prevent the Dursting of any boilers; but they Toosen the rivets, and weaken the joints, and put the boiler in such a the night by clerics. state that it is in greater danger of exploding than it was before.

The Star says: "The average Briton will bow cheerfully, meekly, or grudgingly, to laws made to protect his neighbours for molestation by him. Laws made to protect him from molestation by himself he resents as infringements upon the szered principle of personal liberty. This statement is not accurate. Britons submit cheerfully to scores of wise laws which prevent them from self-inflicted injury. Do they not submit to laws that prevent them from submit to laws that prevent them from quaint ceremony symbolising the buying dangerous drugs without a union of the two Charches, and the physician's prescription? Is not the instructions given to catechumens. law against suicide generally acknowledged to be good and wise? Will a enan be allowed to enter a house where there is small-pox, even though he offer to be quarantined and to take his chances? May a man sit down upon a railway track, and say it is an exercise of personal liberty? What are all these, but "laws made to protect him from molestation by himself.' It is a libel on the Briton to say that he resents such laws.

If the Star means that the Briton tesents laws which prevent him from the whole throng being most respectdoing himself moral injury, why many men who are passionate and wilful do resent such laws; but that in itself is no argument at all against such laws. The only real argument cases, they would be wholly beyond the power of the state to enforce. great missionary College at Mill Hill, men who did the deeds of the against such laws is that, in many

reason for not exacting them. Were it otherwise, it was difficult to see why the state might not, with propriety, forbid all serious moral offences, if the law-makers could agree as to what they were, since a moral people must necessarily be stronger, happier and more content than a

vicious people. The Star's reasoning leads nowhere, The outbreaks of natural depravity are visible and undoubted, but to say that men must have them is to say that they cannot get along without them, and that therefore law and authority ought to permit, if not to en- double file of acolytes carrying great courage them, which is nonsense. To say that there are and always will be outbursts of deviltry is true; to say men must have them, is false.

And what is the "bursting of the boiler," which is to follow, if men are not allowed to do these things? That is rather, a puzzle. To take the immediate case which started the Star on its rambles, what tremendous upheaval would have occurred, had Nevada followed the excellent example set by California, and refused to re-

But, we do not think the Star meant when other States had refused to all that its words implied, or quite realized whither it drifted as its speaks of liberty, is thinking of licence, article went on. That is a fault we which is a different thing. "Personal | find with some of the Star's editorials. They seem, like the manoeuvres in the childhood's game of a "stormy meets with no repression. When weather" to lead him who ventured people talk of wanting a "safety- forth boldly in one direction to a destination quite different from that at

Our London Letter.

LONDON, June 29th, 1910. The Feast of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, and the Vigil which preceded it in this year of Our Lord 1910, will be ever memorable days in the history of the Ecclesia Britanica. During the last decade London has witnessed some stirring Catholic pageants, which have recalled the faith of old with all its rich beauty of symbol and warmth of expensive colour to a cold and unfamiliar generation. The great Cathedral at Westminster has already taken its place in the life of the nation, and its mighty campanile is visible like a Roman pharos of the faith from every quarter pharos of the faith from every quarter of the city. But it was reserved for yesterday to set the crown upon the unceasing labours of the chief pastors of our flock during a period of sixty years, and it was fitting that the day of him, for the supremacy of whose successor the English martyrs youched with their lives, should see the end which crowns the work. the end which crowns the work.

For yesterday, in presence of a vast multitude of Catholics from all the three Kingdoms, and not a few representatives of the further portions of the Empire; with her Sanctuary filled with the members of the English heirarchy, with Canons and Monsignori, mitred Abbots and members of the religious orders in their various distinctive habits, while a great multitude of the secular clergy overflowed into seats placed immediately below the Sanctuary, the Roman Catholic Cat hedral of Westminster, the Metropolitan Church of Britain, was solemnly consecrated to God, with the old wonderful rite used by our Catholic forefathers in the eighth century, which has come down to us in the Pontifical of Egbert of York

The previous day, in the Cathedral Hall Archbishop Bourne had solemnly exposed the sacred relics which were to be placed in the fourteen altars of Cathedral at their solemn and individual consecration by as many Bishops of the Province. Amongst these were several relics of those who suffered under the Tudor and Stuart persecutions in addition to relics of St. Clement, St. Edmund, St. Francis de Sales, St. Thomas of Canterbury, William of York, St. Boniface, St. Constantia, and St. Domnilla. These were all enclosed in silver caskets and deposited by the Archbishop in gilded shrines, placed upon a temporary altar where they were watched all through

A stormy night had just given place to a bright windy morning and torrents of rain which deluged the streets had only just ceased to fall when the first procession passed round the great fane, chanting the Litanies of the Saints. There were only a few groups of people here and there in the Cathedrai precincts to witness the sprinkling of the boundaries and door posts with holy water, the challenge of the Ostiarius to the Archbishop's demand for admittance and the disappearance of the procession within the Cathedral, where the Archbishop traced with his staff on an ash strewn floor the Greek and Latin Alphabets in the form of a St. Andrew cross, the But when the magnificent and picturesque procession of the relics issued forth from the Cathedral Hall about 10.30, a. m. the small group of onlookers had increased to a vast crowd, most of whome were waiting their turn of admission to the Cathedral, their ranks being continually swelled by brake loads of excursion-ists who had arrived in London from the North after a night of travel. There was however also a good sprinkling of the general public, while he balconies of the smart flats in Victoria Street and Ambrosden Avenue were packed with residents and their friends, the demeanour of Cathedral mace bearer, followed by acolytes. Then walked Oratorians,

Carmelites, Franciscans, Dominicans, Benedictines, Premonstratentians, all

in their varying robes, of black, brown, white and cream making a

memories of the man who planned and brought to being this mighty planned that edifice from whence a never ending stream of priests should go forth in the prime of their mand to the uttermost end of the earth, to preach the gospel to the heathen, and to lay down their lives sooner or later for the poor of Christ -for the missionaries of Mill Hill never return. Then came a great band of the secular clergy of the Arch-diocese in cassock and cotta, behind whom walked the Chaplains of the Cathedral in grey and purple, after these again came the canons in their robes, and then the central feature of procession was heralded by a gilded lanterns high aloft and walking either side the biers, each supported on which rested the precious relics of the saints and martyrs, some in gilded urns, others in crystal cases cerned the flower wreathed skull and numerous hones of those who had died for Christ that we might keep the faith. Cloth of gold, deep crim-son, and a wonderful shot brocade of a browny purple were the vestments worn by the sixteen priests who carried the four reliquaries. Behind them came the bishops, two and two consecrating prelates in gold mitre and cope, the rest in purple manteletta and biretta. At the end of the procession walked Archbishep Bourne bearing his crosier. Three times did the procession en-circle the walls of the Cathedral, solemnly chanting as they went.

Then the great doors were flung open, and the Bishops passed to their various altars, the relics were borne to the sanctuary and to the chapels, and the great rite of the consecration of the altars commenced. During the many ceremonies prescribed, various antiphons were chanted. From my vantage point in the gallery above the sanctuary I looked down simultaneously on the principle consecration of the magnificent high altar of polished Cornish granite, and on that of the chantry character is the Carbon and the chantry character. of the chantry chapel of the Cathedral's founder, Cardinal Vaughan, which was performed by the present Bishop of Salford. After the aperture in the altar, "the sepulchre" had been anointed with chrism, the relics placed therein and the stone comented the altar was washed with cemented, the altar was washed with water and wine, its four corners were anointed, and grains of incense were burnt on the five crosses carved in the altar table. Then by degrees the beautiful bare stone disappeared from view under a magnificent altar frontal of costly embroidery, the new cloths were placed upon it and blessed, the great silver gilt-candlesticks and noble Byzantine crucifix, bearing on its arms the Alpha and Omega of creation, were all placed back in position each by the united efforts of three mea; Dr. Cahill, Bishop of Ports-mouth appeared with his attendant priests vested for High Mass in magnificent vestments of silver llama richly embroidered, and the Holy Sacrifice began, the Archbishop assist

It was indeed a day of prayer, for the Mass was not finished till just before 3. p. m. and immediately afterwards Sext and None were chanted, for it is a boast of the Metropolitan Cathedral that from the sad day when it opened its doors for the first time toreceive the body of its founder, the Divine Office has been carried on without interruption all through the liturgical hours. We were back at the Cathedral by 7 p. m. for the huge popular celebration, specially designed by His Grace, with his usual thoughtfor those who were prevented by their avocations from attending the Mass. Long before the great door was opened vast crowds were waiting patiently in queues for admission. If the scene bad been solemn in the sunlight of morning, as it glinted back from the scarlet uniform of the Knights of St. Gregory, and the stars and medals worn by various distinguished laymen such as the Duke of Norkfolk, etc., it was even more impressive when the great shadows which gather in the vast spaces of the mighty dome hovered over a dense throng of men and women, drawn from every class and from all parts of the three Kingdoms. Moreover the royal hues of Empire and of martyrdom had flung their rich tints athwart the Sanct uary, for it was the Vespers of the Vigil, and the altar was decked in crimson richly embroidered with gold, while the long procession of ecclesias the pale marble frame work with the richest hues of scarlet and red and purple from the varying tints of velvet brocade and satin in the bishops' vestments, the officiating clergy wearing wondrous robes of cloth of gold shot with scarlet, while the Cathedral Clergy wore dalmatics of a rich carmine, and the canons made up a background of purple only broken here and there by the sudden

darkness of a monk's black robe. The Bishop of Clifton preached a sermon which will certainly be much talked about. Eloquent and prophetic, it dwelt upon the past, the present, and the future and was well founded on the words of Isaias "O poor littleone, tossed by the tempest, of all comfort bereft, behold I will set thy stones in order and will lav thy foundations with sapphires." The eloquent prelate took us back in spirit to the days when the Mass was the inspiration of those realisations of ideal fancies placed in stone which once glorified our land from end to end, when men thronged the highways and the field paths to konour Jesus of Nazareth passing by and mothers lifted their babes for His blessing. It was the Mass which had kindled poetry, quickened! invention, and stimulated labour; to the Mass we owed the England of the past. would not the Church have missed her greatest crown in this land, if persecution had not come upon her. Was not the fervid confession of a few short years perhaps more overflowing with merit than the long centuries of simple but natural devotion.

where our forfathers suffered in their narrow home, we can look out upon a vast Empire which we have helped to Over us, too. waves the flag of Empire. Over us, too, the sun never sets." Our thoughts as Catholics must Imperial, because they concerned with a mightier Empire than any the earth has seen, the spiritual Empire of which Christ is the head. While we can never forcet the names of the Bishops who were the pioneers of that restored Hierarchy whose jubilee we celebrate to-day, we would rather stretch out the hand of brotherly love and rejoicing to the Churches of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, [Malta, India. than dwell upon the past, for we could not forget that it was Catholic princes, Catholic nobles and even Catholic priests who aided the work of the Reformation, and both had faults. But now we had almost realised that unfulfilled dream of Michael Angelo, the Church whose four arms should stretch, equal in length to the four quarters of earth, crowned and perfected by the over shadowing dome of the Apostolic succession. Indeed the Church of Britain had her stones set in Order and her foundations laid with sapphires. For in the future it might be, the exile from across the seas would return and kneel to hear his Mass of thanksgiving in one of the chapels of his holy tane, and as he knelt thoughts would crowd upon him of the Mass and Peter, and Peter' The very word would conjure up the rack and the Tower, the gibbet of Tyburn and the Martyr's chains, for it was for Peter and the Mass that Britain bled, that her bloody bands, her firm faith, her sickness of ever cheated hope, her long night of almost extinction were endured. And if it is the will of God that the Church should once more take her place as mistress of the Nation, bow strange and far away ever our day will see to that returning pilgrim, who shall find in Westminster Cathedral, the mother Church of a mighty Empire.

It was a great discourse, a sermon that raised high hopes, that aimed to heal old wounds, and set firm foundations for the future, and it thrilled hearts already kindled to enthusiasm and full to bursting with the thought of our noble and holy dead, and the pride of their message from a common parent. For the Holy from a common parent. For the Holy Father had sent a message to say he was present in spirit that day, with those within whose faith the spirit of the martyrs till survives, and he granted to Bishops, Priests and People his Apostolic benediction. In reply, a message flashed across the wires to Rome carrying the gratitude of Catholic Archbishop, Bishops, Clergy and people, and declaring our un-swerving loyalty to Peter and to

To day the great rejoicings are continued, the dull brick walls of the cathedral have become a bower of verdure, stately palms wave about the altars and brilliant red lilies, white lilies and other choice blossoms adorn the sanctuary and side chapels. In the presence of twenty-four Bishops and numerous Provincials of religious Orders, His Grace the Archbishop sang High Mass, the sermon being preached by that learned and eloquent theologian, the Bishop of Newport Amongst those Bishop of Newport. Amongst those present was the aged Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, who had journeved from Rome, and special sympathy was given to Dr. Whiteside, the gracious and kind Bishop of Liverpool, whose carriage was stoned in the streets last Sunday, as he went to lay a foundation stone, afterwards being followed for some distance by a yelling Orange mob some hundreds strong.

It was almost more than a remarkable coincedence that the very day which sees the consecration of Cathedral, and our own rejoising that shadows, should also see the intro-duction of a Bill for the amendment of the last insult and disability which disgraces the statute book of England against our faith. In a crowded House of Commons yesterday the Government Bill for the amendment of the King's Declaration was read for the first time, and its sacond reading was passed by a majority of 311, only 42 members voting against the Bill. In his speech the Prime Minister stated that he hoped in course of time even the few high offices which were now closed against Roman Catholics would be thrown open to them. He laughed at the idea that the Oath was any safeguard to the Protestant accession, and declared the late King had a great repugnance for the Oath. The Leader of the Opposition joined forces on this matter and declared himself thoroughly in favour of the Bill; Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader and master of the political situation, who it is believed inspires many of Mr. Asquith's acts, made a rousing appeal for tair play, and the only dissentient voices came from Lord Bosebery's son, who is half a Jew and appears to glory in the fact, and two bigoted Nonconformists, Cornish members, with, of course, one or two Ulster men thrown in. In place of the words which declare our faith superstitious and idolatrous, and the holy Mass a blasphemous fable, it is proposed to substitute the following:
"I . . . do solemnly and

"I . . do solemnly and sincerely declare in the presence of God that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church by law established in England, and that I will according to the true intent of the enactments to secure the Protestant succession to the throne of my realm uphold and maintain the said enact ments to the best of my powers according to law."

What more can any reasonable Protestant want? CATHOLICUS.

St. Martha's Hospital Fund,

Previously acknowledged. Father McDougall, Antigonish 50.00 Miss M. Boyle, Strathlorne 1.00 C. Edgar Whidden, Antigonish 30.00

Express - A No. 1 second - handed express, 2 seated, for sale; a good one. When you want a new waggon call on T. J. Bonner,

DRUMMOND COAL

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

SOURCE STREET, Royal Bank of Canada

Established over thirty years in Antigonish.

Branches in Canada trom the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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

Savings' Department

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

Antigonish Branch

J. F. BLAGDON, Manager CAN MAN STAN MAN STAN

THOMAS SOMERS

General Store.

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

Ready-Made Clothing

Another lot of ready-made clothing for Men, Youtha 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.

THOMAS SOMERS

General News.

rying Kemp lost his life in No. 1 pery of the Nova Scotia Steel & Company, Sydney Mines, on

Daniel J. McDonald of Loch nd, C. B., was gored to death by while feeding his cattle in the me on Friday.

tonald Gillis, the ten-year-old son ncan Gillis, Whitney Pier, C. B., drowned Sunday afternoon while ng accidentally fallen over.

the military are at Springhill, haveen called there because of disances due to the strike. One hun-and sixty men and ten officers Halifax Monday afternoon.

ast week there were 240 deaths in the as compared with 198 the a net decrease in population of Of the 240 deaths, 154 were of ldren under five years, most of killed by bowel how were killed by bowel

The Roblin Government of Manitoba successful in the elections held on onday. Definite returns are not vet curable. The result appears to be conservatives, 11 Liberals. In the House there were 28 Conservatives 13 Liberals. The election camign was most bitter.

sir Wilfred Laurier opened his st Friday, when he addressed big owds at Fort William and Fort thur. At present he is in Manitoba, has announced that the present arlament will run out to the full m, which disposes of the rumors of a early general election.

charge made by Rev. John orn, in an address to Orangemen, Protestant children attending ic schools in eastern Ontario are ed to learn Roman Catholic yers and go through devotional cises and keep the holy days was before Premier Whitney at onto on Monday. He promised

During the fiscal year which closed th March 31 the people of Canada spirits to the amount 815 gallon, per head as mpared with 806 in the evious year, a slight increase. The assumption of beer per head was 76 gallons, wine 97 gallons, and of the person 2010 rounds. In the pressure 2010 rounds. acco 2.940 pounds. In the previous rear the consumption per head of ver was 5.348 gallons, of wine .85 allons, and of tobacco 2.910 pounds.

in the Commous on Thursday remier Asquith announced that the Declaration Bill would be passed fore the House rose. The premier's rder to prevent agitation in the country during recess. The non-conformist members of the House, umbering 100, have decided to resent a memorial to Mr. Asquith epeating that in the declaration they hink it sufficient that the King bould declare adherence to Pro-estanism, not to the Church of

Campleton, N. B., a town of 4000 or 000 population, situated about 110 miles from Newcastle, was wholly destroyed by fire on Monday, only six or seven houses remain. Over three dousand people are homeless and the property loss is estimated at \$2.000,00. Richardville, a small village, a
mile distant from Campbellton, was
also destroyed. Seven persons are
exported to have lost their lives. The mmunity is without sufficient food upplies and outside places are conesidents have left for neighbouring

Municipal Council.

Following are the minutes of the pecial Meeting of the Municipal ouncil of the Municipality of Antigo-ish County, held Tuesday, July 12th,

The Council met at 10 a. m., the the warden in the chair. Roll called. All present except Councillor McEachern, absent on account of illness. The reason of calling the meeting was set forth by the Warden who desired the Council to the the who desired the Council to give the matter their best consideration. He hought the question should have been dealt with by the Town Council as the petition was prepared in Town and the movement against autos had the origin in the Town. The Warden then read the requisition of four incillors, calling upon the Warden o hold a special meeting as follows:

To A. S. Macmillan, Warden of the Municipality of Antigonish Co.: "We, the undersigned Councillors for ne said Municipality, hereby request you to call a special meeting of the Municipal Council of the said Municipalty for the purpose of regulating or restricting the running of automobiles on the public highways to certain days of the week and also for the public highways to certain days of the week and also for the purpose of appointing an Inspector under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act."

ANGUS MACGILLIVRAY, DAN J. MACDONALD, J. M. CRISPO, PATRICK WALL."

The Warden explained that on his part of the Committee. eceipt of above requisition he had astructed the Clerk to prepare and distribute notices of the meeting as equired by the Act. This had been into

Councillor Wall explained why he had signed the requisition. Feeling in his district was very strong against automobiles and he felt it a duty to have the matter brought before the Council for consideration. He called on automobiles and automobiles and seemed to the council for consideration. auto owners who might be present

Dr. W. Huntley Macdonald spoke behalf of the auto owners. He said objection to autos lay in their clihood to scare horses. There was solutely no question of the utility of He thought there was no al danger of scaring horses. In his on experience he had only met with cases of runaways, and one of

the habit. The petitions, he believed, did not represent the sentiment of the people of the County. He had met many farmers himself who were in sympathy with anto owners. To accustom horses to autos is to make then more marketable. Personally he had proved their constraints. he had proved their superiority to a horse. Councillor Macgillivray thought doctors and clergymen should be exempted from any regul-lations to be made by the Council. The Warden then called upon the

The Warden then called upon the County Solicitor to read "The Motor Vehicle Act," so that the Council might know just what legislation had en passed regarding autos by the

autosoff the streets of the Town on the days on which they are to be prohibited by Council.

Councillor Gorman thought autos more dangerous on Country roads than in Town. The discussion was then continued by others.

At this point applications for the position of Inspector under the N. S. Temperance Act were ordered read, which being done, it was ordered that applications be received and ballotted for. Archibald McDougall was elected, receiving 8 votes to 2 received by W. F. McKenzie.

On motion Council then adjourned to consider the question of autos in

caucus. Council met at 2.30 p. m. A resoluical tour of Western Canada on tion in the following terms was then

read and unanimously adopted :
Resolved, that the following regulations be made with respect to the use and operation of Motor Vehicles within the Municipality of Antigonish County:-

The use and operation of motor vehicles, upon any of the public high-ways of Antigonish County, is pro-hibited on Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each

week.
(a) This regulation shall not apply to Clergymen or Doctors of Medicine, who in the practice of their calling or profession may, in cases of extreme urgency, use and operate motor vehicles on such days.

2. The violation of the above regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for a first offence; a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars imprisonment for thirty days, or both, for a second offence; and a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days or both for a third or subsequent

3. The provisions of Section 6, subsections 2 and 3 and of section 7 of Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1907, "The Motor Vehicle Act"; and of Chapeter 161 "Of Sum-mary Convictions," Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1900, shall apply to the proceedings for and the recovery of penalties under these regulations.

The Clerk was instructed to prepare extracts from "The Motor Vehicle Act " and amendments to be published in THE CASKET for the information of the general public

Councillor McEachern was excused by unanimous vote from attendance. Minutes of this meeting were ordered read and were approved. They were then ordered published in THE CASKET. On motion Council adjourned. ALLAN MACDONALD, M. Clerk.

For want of space the extracts above mentioned from the Motor - Vehicle Act are deferred publication until next

Anti-Tuberculosis Literature.

Tenders for the printing of 40,000 copies of "Consumption: Its Cause and Prevention," for the seven eastern and Prevention," for the seven eastern
Counties of Nova Scotia, have been R. McDonald, who for many years lived on received from Canadian, English and Scotch publishing houses. Considering that this literature can be imported free of duty under either one of two tariff items, and that publication according to specification is possible only because of the low rates offered by English and Scotch firms, the Committee on Publication will shortly place the MSS, with a house on the other side.

The Committee is required to have a bank deposit as an evidence of good faith on their part, consequently an account has been opened in the Bank of Nova Scotia. This bank, due to the public spirit of its management, is one of our advertising patrons. All the Municipal and Town grants have been called in. Although the agreements with our advertising patrons read that "amount is payable on presentation of order after publication of literature," so many have offered to pay in advance that the call will be made general on an after the 18th inst. We are asking payment in advance not because we are entitled to the favour, but as an accommodation. It was originally intended to have the printing done in this country, in which case the agreement would be sufficient security. We regret to have to trouble our advertising patrons who come forward so liberally to make the movement possible. However, the high quality of binding and paper will so enhance of binding and paper will so enhance the value of the publication as an advertising medium that all interested will finally endorse this action on the

SECY. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

Organizer Speaks. Holders of complimentary tickets will please take notice that those tickets are not transferable, - not to be used by any person other than the one to whom they have been offered.

Applications for berths on Pullman car should be in by the 16th, at the latest. The money need not necessarily the sent, but intending applicants should make their wishes known in time, so that a sufficient number of

against me, so are disappointed applications for them.

A. E. Monbourquette, Oganizer.

Arichat, C. B., July 8th, 1910.

Pullmans may be restained. If un-occupied berths are charged up

Picnics-To the fore as usual, as cance in leaving the horse standing on the fact that the horse standing on the horse standing or the horse standin to the fact that the horse had formed picnic supplier. Bonner, the

Mr. Frank Murphy of New York is spending a month or two in Anti-

Mr. G. W. Kyte, M. P., St. Peter's, C. B., was in Town over Sunday.

Mrs. H. H. McCurdy of Sydney is in

Miss Mary McNeil of the Somerville, Mass., hospital nursing school, is visiting in Antigonish.

Miss Catherine A. McDonald of Forest Hills, Mass., is visiting relatives and friends in Antigonish.

Provincial Legislature.

Councillor Wall thought some understanding ought to be arrived at with the Town authorities to have absence of twenty-five years.

Mrs. Catherine Madden, Sydney, C. B., is visiting friends at South River, Ant., and vicinity, after an absence of twenty-five years.

Mrs. W. H. Barry of Merrimac, Mass., and Miss Florence Macdonald are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Macdonald, St. Joseph's Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Brophy of

Mulgrave arrived home Tuesday evening, after a two weeks' wedding trip to Montreal and other cities. Neil McNeil, Esq., builder and contractor, of Boston, spent Monday and Tuesday at Antigonish. Mr. McNeil was the guest of St. Francis Xavier's College. His friends in the East—and they are numerous — are glad to see him looking so well. He is now spend-

ing a few days in Cape Breton. Among the Advertisers.

Kodaks and Brownie cameras at Copeland's Drug Store.

Picnic-If you contemplate having a picnic, call on T. J. Bonner. Pop and all temperate drinks,

wholesale and retail, at Bonner's. New row boat for saie cheap. A. McGillivray, Box 405, Antigonish, N.

A full supply of Photographic goods, films and paper all sizes. Send for catalogue. Copeland's Drug Store. Protect your horses and cattle from flies by using Kansas Cattle Oil—best and cheapest on the market. For sale by D. Chisholm.

I have two new high grade Waltham watches in silveroid cases, which I will sell for \$5.00 each. A snap. Wallace, the Optician and Jeweler, Antigonish, N. S.

The big church picnic of the season is at Lakevale on Tuesday, 19th. Band in attendance. Go to Lakevale for a good time and salt water breeze, Don't forget the day.

Cheap Horses,—C. B. Whidden & Son have a few cheap horses to dispose of at once. Horse, \$25; mare \$35; mare \$42.

DIED

At East Bay, on the 6th July, Inst. ALLAN MCDONALD, at the advanced age of 95 years. Funeral with Requiem High Mass on the 8th.

At Caledonia Mills, on June 30th, after a lingering lilness borne with resignation to the Divine Will, RODERICK A. CHILHOLM, aged 28 years. After a nequiem Mass on Saturday, the 2th inst, his remains were interred in Heatherton cemetery. He leaves a sorrowful mether, live sisters and one brother to mourn their loss. R 1 P.

At holseade, on June Sain, and are Edizabeth, youngest daughter of air, and airs, D. A. Mc-Intyre, in her 17th year. Deceased was a bright young lady. Her sunny disposition endeared her to all who knew her. She was a kind and loving teacher, She leaves to mourn besides a sorrowing tather and mother, two sisters and one brother. R. I. P.

On the 19th May last, at Prince Rupert, B-C MRS ANNIE MCNEIL, in the 78th year of her age The deceased, who was a daughter of the late Roderick - clonald (Ruaridh Mor) of S-S Harbor, was always in excellent health up to within a short time of her death Quiet and refined in her manner and of a cheerful disposition, she enjoyed the friendship of many She was comforted and consoled for some weeks by all the rites of Holy Church and died a heart. all the rites of Boly Church and died a beanti-ful and edifying death May her soul rest in

R. McDonald, who for many years lived on Hawthorns St., Antigorish, and who will be remembered with tender and affectionate regard by many residents of this Town. For over twenty years he lived in the States, his life, a worthy example of an exemplary Catholic and a good citizen. Fortilea by the last rites of the Church, he passed to his reward, leaving a widowed and five sons to mourn his loss. A High Mass of Requiem was held at St Catherine's thurch. Somerville. The burial was in at Paul's cemetery, Arlington. The pallbearers were his four sons—John angus or New York, Roderick Josaph and Peter Donald of Somer ville, and Ronard Stephen of Mostreal. A fifth son, Angus alban, of Seattle, was unable to attend by reason of the distance. The high esteem in waiten he was held was strikingly shown by the large concourse of relatives and friends at his funeral. He was a native of Washsbuck, Cape Brecon. May his soul rest in peace!

At S. S. Cape George, Ant. Co., on Monday, July sth, Donald McDonald, aged 79 years. Mr. McDonald was born in West sterigonish, Pictou Co., where he resided for 42 years, performing his duties as a worthy citizen. In 1873 he removed to 8. S. Cape George. Here he built for himself a beautiful bome, wherein was found hospitality and kindness. A man of the

They Fear Your Common Sense

You are right to use common sense in buying a cream separator. Common sense says 'The greater the akimming force, the feater and cleaner the akimming—The fewer the parts, the more durable and easy to clean.' You have reason to feel indignant when agents for common, complicated cream separators, who fear your common sense, try to hide these plain facts by belitting your judgment. These agents cannot hope to sell their common machines if they admit these facts, for they cannot admit them without confessing that

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are the best. Tubulars contain neither disks nor

other contraptions, yet produce twice the skim-ming force, skim faster, skim twice as clean, 12% lbs | 8% lbs | 6% lbs | 6% lbs | wash several | ZNBn | 12K185 | 8K185 | 0K86 | 68K8 | wash several times easier than common separators. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separa-Service and service and servic common separa-tors than any one maker of such machines sells, Write for Catalog No. 340

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

dnest mould, a sterling Catholic and an upright citizen, his clergy had always in bim a generous supporter. For 37 years he acted as charch warden, his sound judgment and indetatigable zeal winning him the love and good will of his pastors and of the people. The number of expressions of sorrow evoked at his being sammoned out of life, and the widespread manifestations of respect and esteem, spoke cloquently of his integrity and goodness of heart. He is survived by four sone and two daughters, one brother and three sisters. His loss is also mourned by a host of friends in Fictor Ce. as well as in Antigonish. On Wednesday, July 7th, after a Requiem High Mass, celebrated by Father Peaton, his remains were laid to rest in St. Columba's cemetary, where a very large number of friends and relatives had gathered to pay him their last tribute of respect. R. I. P.

TEACHER WANTED

For Balieue School Section, a grade C or D, male or female teacher. Apply, stating salary, to MICHAEL MORRISEY. Baleine, C B.

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

Our prices are the lowest and we give good

Do not buy till you call

BONNER'S. Lakevale Picnic

In aid of st. Columba's parish, on the beautiful grounds facing the North Lake opposite the presbytery at Lakevale, on

ULY 19th, 1910

DINNER and TEA

will be served on the grounds, and all the amusements customary on such occa-sions, will be provided for.

Garden Party on the afternoon of July 20th ADMISSION : 25 CTS.

By order of Committee.

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 always on hand and all goods auaranteed or money refunded.

R. GRAHAM Tel. 78 Best Flour for Sale.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-

SHERIFF'S SALE

1904, C. No. 348. In the County Court for the District No. 6.

Between JOHN D. COPELAND, Plaintiff JOHN SCOTT GORDON, Defendant To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on

WEDNESDAY the 17th day of August, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the above named defead ant at the time or the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in and to All that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND

situate, lying and being at James River, in the County of Antigonish, aforesald, and described as follows: Bounded towards the South by lands of William McDonald; tow-rise the West by lands of Robertok McDonald and lands of Robert Mchools; towards the North by lands formerly owned by Donald McLean and lately owned by alexander McAdam, and towards the East by lands of Robert Nichols and lands of Colin McDonald, containing two hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurcenance thereto belonging.

The same having been levied upon under an execution issued oursuant to an order of this Honourable Court, dated the 9th day of July, last, a judgment culy recovered herein, which was recorded for upwards of one year.

TERMS:—Ten per cent at time of sale; re-

TERMS:-Ten per cent at time of sale; re-milader on delivery of deed. Dated Sheriff's office, Antigonish, N. S., July 11,

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Mid - Summer Bargain Sale. Men's Section.

You should take advantage of this sale; the only way to do this is to come early and have first choice; look over this list and thus decide. "Do it now."

25 Men's Summer Suits, 1st price, \$8 00 to \$12.00; now \$4.25, \$4.75, \$7.50.

10 Men's Lustre Coats in gray and black, \$1.25 each.

18 Men's White Vests, 1st price, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Now \$1.50; a large lot of Straw Hats from 10c. to 25c.

Men's gray felt hats, 1st price \$1.50 and \$2.00; now 50c.

Women's Section.

Balance of our Women's Summer Coats to be cleared out at prices to suit anyone.

> 1st price \$3.75, now \$2.50 66 4.50, 4 2.75 4 4 75, 4 2.95 6 5.50, 4 3.25 4 7.00, 4 * 14.50, ** 8.75 " 16.00, " 9.75

A large lot of wrappers, 1st price, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, now 75c.

Summer Hose, 3 pair 25c 44 3 pair 50c

Large lot White Shirt Waists-25 cents while they last.

This Sale for Cash or Produce only.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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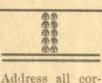
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respondence to R. H. McDONALD Manager

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RETURN OF OUR NEW FAVOURITE MR. PAUL GILMORE

In"THE WOLF" By Eugene Walter, author of "Paid in Full," assisted by Miss Adelaide French. CELTIC HALL, 19TH INST.

This is the greatest and most realistic drama of the century. Depicting the simple life of the Canadian woods. A play that held New York and Chicago spellbound for one whole season. First time of star in this play at less than \$1.50 prices.



If Mr. Gillmore in "The Wolf" receives proper support and encouragement, he will return in other of the latest and greatest New York successes. If you want high - classed attractions, now is the time for you to prove it. PAUL GILMORE.

PRICES FOR THIS ENGAGEMENT, 4 ROWS FOR \$1 REMAINDER, 35, 50 AND 75 OTS. CARRIAGES, 11 P. M.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for School Section No 68, L'Ardolse, Richmond County, one holding a first class certificate; male preferred. Aprily, stating salary wanted and experience, to ANGUS R McLEOD, Sec to Trustees, L'Ardoise, Rich Co.

TEACHER WANTED

D. D. CHISHOI.M.
Sheriff.

Execution.

A teacher wanted for St Andrew's school, section No. 39. Apply, stating sa'ary and experience to DAN. A. BOYD, Secretary to I'custess, St. An Irew's

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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Hawkesbury to Charlottetown Thursdays noon. From Boston Tuesdays Wednesdays and Saturdays at noon.

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Why is Mass Said in Latin?

(From the Examiner, Bombay, India.) "When Christianity was first established, the Roman Empire ruled the destinies of the world. Pagan Rome had dominion over nearly all Europe and large portions of Asia and Africa. The Latin was the language of the Empire. Wherever the Roman standard was planted, there also was spread the Latin tongue: just as at the present time the English language is spoken wherever the authority of Great Britain or of the United States is established,"—The "Faith of Our

"The Church naturally adopted in her Liturgy, or public worship, the language which she then found prevailing among the people. The Fathers of the early Church generally wrote in the Latin tongue, which thus became the depository of the treasures of sacred literature in the Church."

The popular view which is reflected in this passage has always interested us, so we must be excused for a discourse somewhat longer than the importance (or unimportance) of the matter might demand. Let us take a rough survey of the distribution of languages at the time of Christ and for two or three centuries after.

Latin as a vernacular was confined more or less to Central Italy.

In Northern Italy, Gaul, and Spain there was a kind of Celtic; in Germany Teutonic; in Marseilles, Lyons, Southern Italy and Sicily, Greek; in Northern Africa, Punic and Greek.

Greek was of course the vernacular of Greece, Thessaly, Macedonia and Asia Minor.

Aramaic prevailed in Palestine. The conquest of Greece had brought Greek into the Roman Empire

through two channels. Among the educated it was taken up as a language of culture; among the lower classes it was spread by the multitudes of Greek slaves. Latin remained the social language of religious worship, the law, the army and the government; but Greek became almost the lingua franca of the Empire — a language which every Roman was supposed to know. In most of the distant provinces Greek was spread, rather than Latin, IThe Jews of the Palestine spoke Greek. The Jews of the dispersion spoke Greek. Hence the Septnagint translation of the Old Testangint translation of the Old Testangint translation. ment. Hence the New Testament was written in Greek, even the Epistle to the Romans. Again, the first Fathers of the Church all wrote in Greek-Ignatius of Antioch, Polycarp of Smyrna, Hermas (writing of Roman readers) Pseudo - Bernabas, Justin Martyr; Aristides (addressing the Emperor); Irenaeus of Lyons and Hippolytus refuting the Gnostics; Clement of Rome writing to the Corinthians, Sotor of Rome ditto. In fact all the Popes of the first two

centuries seem to have written Greek if they wrote at all.

The original Roman liturgy is supposed to have been in Greek; and the Apostles' Creed, as it is called (appar-ently the Roman baptismal creed) was also in Greek.

The first of the Latin - writing Fathers is Tertullian (Circa 200 A. D.,) and he was an African. In fact Africa seems to have been the place where Latin was chiefly kept up, at a time when it was practically neglected in Italy itself—even the Sibylline books were written in Greek. Many of the writers cultivated both

The need for a Latin Bible was first felt in Africa, where the original of the so-called Itala is supposed to have been made before it was carried over

As regards the West, there is no doubt that the higher class natives of Gaul and Germany and Britain culti-vated Latin, and not Greek; and that partly through this, and partly through the settling down of the soldiery, Latin became an important element in the modification of these languages

But on the whole it seems true to say that at no time was Latin "the language of the empire" in the sense of a universal lingua franca. This is far more true of Greek, but not strictly true of either.

The initial adoption of a Greek liturgy at Rome was obviously due to that being the prevalent language there. Similarly the introduction of a Latin liturgy in its place, perhaps in the second or third century, was due to the revival and prevalence of Latin in Rome. But when we inquire why the Latin liturgy was spread over the whole Western Church, this seems to be accounted for, not on any reflex principles of adopting the language of the people, still less because Latin was the language of the Empire-for it was

It came about, we think, chiefly from a concatenation of circumstances which practically made any other al-

ternative impossible.

In the first place, the great centre of western missionary enterprise was Rome itself; or, at any rate, the clergy who went out missionising were always in the first instance men who were accustomed to saying Mass

Their preaching had to be done by

Their preaching had to be done by interpreters till they picked up the local vernacular for themselves.

The making of a vernacular liturgy was very difficult. At first the language was not well enough known; then when it became known, it was the wide and wanting in words. too crude and wanting in words, finally it was too fluctuating.

Some attempts were made, but without success; and so in the end the clergy, who had been carrying on the offices in Latin according to their custom, continued to do so-letting the people make the best they could of it, and aiding them by suitable instructions as to what was going on. Latin became a lingua franca of Western Christendom for similar reasons—because the clergy were the educated men; because the only language common to the clergy every-

of the case, and from simple common sense recognizing that necessity, and

conforming to it. As regards the services of the Church, the people, who in their pagan ceremonies had been used to unintelligible formulas uttered their priests, took the use of a language they did not understand as a matter of course, and accommodated their devotion to it.

And so everybody was content until in the sixteenth century the Reformers began to stir up the question, and to make a controversial and even a doctrinal point out of it. Then, and then only was the Church compelled to take up an attitude of defence in regard to a practice which had hitherto been unquestioned.

The foregoing is a rough impression which may need revising in parts; but it is on the whole, we think, a far nearer approximation to the facts than the view, so often assumed, about Latin being the language of the

No one reflecting on the matter will, we think, deny that in the abstract a service in the language of the worshippers would be preferable to a service in an unknown tongue. Even allowing as we must that the

Mass is essentially a sacrifice directed to God, and not an "instruction" to the people it seeme obvious that the people, who are supposed to join in the offering would, ceteris paribus, do so more easily and completely if it was couched in their own native tongue.

Nor is this obvious acknowledge

ment a giving away of the case. The Church's practice is in fact only in-telligible when understood in the light of history. The circumstances of the past show how it unavoidably came about, and present circumstances show why, having thus come about, it should be maintained.

It is all very well for a narrow and circumscribed sect to glory in its ver-nacular services; for such services are practicable in a single country where everybody speaks the same language. But in a universal missionary concern, and so vast a concern, too, as the Catholic Church is, the least experience shows it to be impracticable.

Look around India for instance. There are hundreds of languages in vogue, and nearly a dozen of them are the vernaculars of millions. But these are so irregularly distributed that there is hardly a single diocese where the language is the same throughout; and in some there are at least three prevalent tongues. It would certainly be possible to produce vernacular lit-urgies in the chief among these languages. But at once another diffi-

culty occurs—in fact two difficulties.

First, in most of the churches where
Mass is said, there is sure to be a mixture of different races, each using a different language -some Canarese, some Telegu, some Tamil, some Mahratti, some Concanim, and besides. some Europeans.

Hence a Mass in any one language

would be unintelligible to all the rest. Secondly, look at the case of the clergy. At present any priest can say Mass, privately or publicly, in any church in the whole world; and it is the same always.

Given local vernaculars, he could only say Mass privately, and must bring his own books and server with him if things are to be done properly. Moreover, in the missions a priest is

liable to be sent to this or that station. Suppose he goes to Ahmednagar, he must say an English Mass for the soldiers. If he goes fifty miles further to Kendal he must say it in Mahratti. If he is sent to Anand he must say it in Gujerathi. If he goes to Gooledgood it is Mahratti again, and if to

diocese he needs Telegue in the north, Tamil in the south and Canarese in minds to loftier sentiments with no the west: in Travancore he must use Malayalam, and in Ceylon Cingilese. Surely no priest could be expected to equip himself in this cosmopolitan

We need not work the matter out' further. The conclusion is that the vernacular system is unworkable in the Catholic Church because it is Catholic or world-wide; and considering that Catholics as a body are per-fectly satisfied and well suited by the existing system, there is not the least

it. And if there are a few who criticize and object, we can easily allow them the liberty of a preference over it.

With a short explanation showing how the people are able to follow the services intelligently if they wish to, and that they can also participate profitably and rationally by means of private devotions according to their own taste, the apologetic for Latin services is complete.

Success.

tion of material well-being in and for itself. The man who, for any cause can be done in life. failed to support himself and those for whom he is responsible, ought to feel that he has fallen lamentably short in his prime duty. But the man who, having far surpassed the limit of depending upon him, then piles up a great fortune, for the acquisition or retention of which he returns no corresponding benefit to the nation as a whole, should himself be made to a whole, should himself be made to far from being a desirble of the control of t

rather through the practical necessity Miss Francis Little Discards Crutches At St. Anne de Beaupre Shrine.

> Having been enabled to discard crutches, which she had used several years, as a result of a visit to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, Que., Miss Francis B. Little, daughter of John Little of 114 Draper street, Dor-chester, Mass., is receiving congratulations of a host of friends.

> Miss Little, who is 24 years old, was afflicted with infantile paralysis. At the age of eighteen she became so crippled that she had to use crutches, her left foot becoming entirely useless. In recent years she was able to take only a few steps with the aid of The best medical skill was brought

to her aid, but no hope was held out that she would ultimately recover. A surgeon advised amputation of one foot in the hope that progress of the disease might be arrested. But Miss Little had faith in prayer.

Having concluded that all that medical skill could do had been done, she decided to visit the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. In the meantime pray ers of the clergy, her family friends were continuously offered, as were also masses by her spiritual ad-adviser, Rev. Fr. Edward Kenny of St. Peter's church, Dorchester. Others received holy communion to the end that Miss Little's health might be bettered.

Corpus Christi, Sunday, May 29, was devoted in part by the Catholic churches to parades in honor of the feast of Corpus Christi. On that day there was a large outpouring of people of the Meetinghouse hill district con-nected with St. Peter's church, of which Rev. Peter Ronan is rector.

Miss Little was greatly affected because she was unable to attend service that day. She then determined to visit the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. With her older sister, Miss Marie Little, she left Dorchester, on June 5, arriving in Quebec the following day.

She presented herself at the shrine, accompanied by her sister, as a sup-plicant for the restoration of health. Three days later while in prayer in the chapel Miss Little who had remained seated, being unable to kneel, said to her sister; "I can move my foot. Let us go to the shrine and She went to the shrine and knelt in

prayer. On arising she found she had no further use for her crutches and ft them where they had tallen. Miss Little left St. Anne's Friday to return to Boston. She arrived home late Saturday evening and found her

household most thankful over her re-Miss Little was born in the North End of Boston. She was educated at St. John's parochial school, under the tutelage of the sisters of Notre Dame. -Catholic Opinion.

Mr. Sherman's Tribute to Sisterhoods.

On May 18, Vice-President Sherman was the honored guest of Nazareth Academy, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Nazareth, Kalamazoo County, Mich. In the address to the large distinguished audience assembled to greet him, he made the following statement:

"To me, the Catholic Sisterhood seems to be one of the strongest proofs of the existence of a hereafter. speak, not as a member of the Catholic Church, or a sectarian, or a member of any religious belief. These noble women have given up all that they have in this world, their wealth, their homes, their hearts, their lives and have devoted all their energies Alnavar or Tumaricop it must be Canarese, etc., etc.

Traveling through the Madras of hope whatever of any reward, except that which they hope for in the great beyond. There is no more potent demonstration of the existence of God than the work of the Sisters. All praise, all honor to the great army of the Oatholic Sisterhoods." - Catholic

The Use of Wealth.

I decline to recognize the mere multi - millionaire, the man of mere wealth, as an asset of value to any this.

Even converts for the most part get quite used to it after a few months, and most of them then begin to prefer it. And if there are a fam. But it is the way in which it has been earned or used, and not the mere tact for the vernacular system, if their taste lies that way—so long as they do not make themselves disagreeable of wealth, that entitles him to the credit. There is need of business, as in most other forms of human activity, the great guiding intelligences. Their places cannot be supplied by any number of lesser intelligences. It is a good thing that they should have ample recognition, ample reward. But we must not transfer our admiration to the reward instead of to the deed rewarded; and if what should be the reward exists without the service having been rendered, then admira-tion will come only from those who are mean of soul. The truth is that, It is a bad thing for a nation to raise and to admire a talse standard of success, and there can be no falser standard than that set by the deificaance, compared to other things that

It is the duty of every honest statesman to try to guide the nation, so that it shall not wrong any other nation. But as yet the great civilized peoples, if they are to be true to themproviding for the wants, both of body and mind, of himself and of those depending upon him, then piles up a mind that in the last resort they must a whole, should himself be that feel that, so far from being a desirable, he is an unworthy citizen of the among private citizens or among private c COAL! COAL!

where was Latin; because it was the language of a time of chaos; because it was the language of the group to loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and saling vessels. Apply to Inverness, C. B.

Inverness, N.S.

Inverness, C. B.

Inver community; that his right thinks ing fellow-countrymen put him low in the scale of citizenship, and leave him to be consoled by the admiration of those whose level of purpose is even than his own.

hattons. should be high, but not so high as to make it impossible measurably to realize them. We sincerely and earnestly believe in peace; but if peace and justice conflict, we scorn the man who would not stand for justice.

A Big Job.

Father Burke, editor of The Catholic World, has something to say in the May number of his magazine on the value of the press. Our readers know where our hearts are on this ques-tion, and how earnestly we are preaching the printed word as one of the greatest instruments for keeping alive and spreading the Truth. "The greatest agency in publicity to-day," says Father Burke, "is the press; and by the press we mean the printed word which includes the book, the quarterly, the monthly, the weekly, and the daily newspaper. Whatever other agencies of publicity there may be-and such agencies are almost in-numerable-the curious gossiper, the ordinary talk and conversation of the individual, private social committees of this kind and of that, legislative in-quiries, city State and national investigations and reports-whatever other agencies there may be, the press, and in particular the daily newspaper, is the m st efficacious organ of publicity that we possess.

For the Catholic body, since we have no daily press, the weekly paper is our great agent of publicity. Did you ever stop to figure just what it means to circulate, as The Monitor does, week in and week out, whole broadsides of Catholic teaching, Catholic truth? We do it up it various kind of packages-in news items, in articles, in stories, in poems; every word in our paper is designed to bear its message, either directly or in-directly. (This and that department of the paper,—what are they for b. t to attract and hold the interest or readers in the paper as a whole?) Just pause and figure out what we are doing :-and then take another pause and see if you are helping! "If not why not?"-San Francisco Monitor. Making Evil Worse.

You are ruined, or you are stricken by a great bereavement, or again, you see the fruit of toilsome years perish before your eyes. You cannot rebuild your fortune, raise the dead, recover your lost toil, and in the face of the inevitable, you neglect to care for your person, to keep your house, to guide your children. All this is pardonable, and how easy to under stand! But to fold one's hands and let things take their course is to transform one evil into worse. who think that you have nothing left to lose, will by that very thought lose what you have. Gather up the frage ments that remain to you, and keep them with scrupulous care .- Charles

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for the purchase of that valuable farm at William's Point lately owned by Joseph McLonald This farm is in a very desirable locality and only about 2j miles from Town. It is we wooded and watered, with good house and barn. For any further particulars apply to ALLAN McD.JNALD, Barrister, Antigoni June 22nd, 1910.

FOR THE CLERGY

Chasuables from \$ 7.00 up Dalmatics 20.00 up Copes Veils 15.00 12.00 up 10.00 up Chalices 12.00 up Ciboria Ostensoria Sanctuary Lamps 6.00 up Candalabras, Congs, Bread boxes and all classes of religious articles. Flowers from 15c. bunch up.

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M. TRUI pather Morriscy's No. 26 Cures Catarrh by a Combined Treatment.

on midden weather variations in our result in a great many cases of red hard to cure, and one which eads to serious pulmonary and

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doctors confine themselves to hing external applications, and give internal treatment excluad thus do not promptly relieve

Morriscy, the skilled priestan, rightly regarded catarrh as a trouble, consisting of unpleasant effects and their fundamental the latter having to do with im-

cure for catarrh. It consists of to be taken three times a day, and the salve is antiseptic, and quickly the inflamed membranes of the passages. The tablets go to the of the trouble and restore the system austral tone. Together, they cure. ecially compounded salve,

Instead of neglecting a disease that is mpleasant to yourself and to others, and me which often leads to pneumonia and examption, it is surely the part of wiso take timely steps to do away with effects and at the same time remove

De for the combined treatment. At or druggist's, or from Father Morriscy dieins Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

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ratuable and well known farm situated as Bill road, about 2 miles from the Town (peals). It consists of 200 acres, 80 of is in good state of cultivation, and 130 in a 50 is intervale land, and 60 well as Sal is a fertile loam. Farm cuts (in fifty tone hav. Dwelling 3 x 30; barre 30. Pasture is well watered; well at and well at barn, will be sold on easy apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beach Hill Box 225, Antigonish.

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farm at Fraser's Milis, formerly occupied like Denald McDonald, Allan's son, con-gabont 200 acres of good land, well-and watered and conveniently located sheel, post-office, etc.

amountsh, 16th March, 1919.

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desirable farm, situated on main hin i miles of the Town of Antigonish, for sale. It is very convenient to School, Post Office, Telephone and good house and barns. Plenty wood watered. For further particulars,

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tole and well known farm, situated Valley, lately occupied by John Me-fter km en as the "Murphy Farm" for Town, containing 160 acres of first class buildings. For further ANGUS WeDOUGALL.

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COX TRURO.

The Casket and Its Contemporaries. invoke Our Lady of the Rosary.

strength" is the title of a very able and patriotic editorial in *The Casket* let us burn it before Gur Lady's of the 30th June. The writer's vision of the future of the British Empire is most attractive and statesmanlike.

The Description With the course of the unfortunate couple felt revived. The Presbyterian Witness.

The Antigonish CASKET has been printing a series of valuable and interesting articles on the Catholic press some of which have been reproduced in these columns. While the discussion of the reasons why Catholic papers should be supported liberally is an old subject, some of the the things said by THE CASKET should get beneath the most callous skin. The Catholic paper is the proper and most efficient vehicle for explaining the errors of sectarian bodies, the falsity of new doctrines and religious fads, and warning Catholics against the dangers involved therein. It is better to leave to the priest in the polpit the explanation of the dogmas of the Church and the duties of true beievers, and relieve him of the necessity for entering into controversies with unbelievers by delegating that necessary work to the press.—Catholic

As soon as THE CASKET loses a good editor it always has the luck and judgment to find another valuable man to take his place. Our new friend in the chair by the sea promises us in the concrete—a pleasing little treat and feast this week. Well does t inaugurate his ministry of the pen by pleading for union among those who write for the Catholic press. We must be united, and strong with the strength of the sea in consequence. Personally we try to show our brethren all the kindly respect, esteem and admiration we can, even if there is a little vinegar in our ink for shams, frauds, imposters and slanderers.

There is no good in the outcome of uarrels between two Catholic pens. when both sincerely mean to work as Catholics; and yet, not only defense, but aggressiveness is necessary when dealing with foes who have but scant

regard either for truth or justice.

More flies may be caught with a ray of honey than with two barrels of vinegar; but what do we want with flies; at most they are but trouble-some little things.

While, then, we assure our admirwhite, then, we asset out admit able Antigonish contemporary that we deeply value their gentle preach-ment on unity among us all, we, at the same time, want to show we do, by publishing abroad the doctrine it teaches, and which says:

The Monitor quotes from a letter of the late editor of the New World, Dr. Charles J. O'Malley, in which he said:
"'As I see it, you have a splendid
chance to build up and develop Catholic literary talent and Catholic talent in music, painting and sculpture, in California and the West. Find out the Catholic writers in California and gather them about you, as I always try to do wherever I go. Leave others to scold, if they will. Do you build, build, build! My one hope, this earnest apostle of our Faith concluded, is that, when I am dead, some friend will say of me: This man never dwelt in the morning himself, but he builded hope in the souls of others."
"We think the days of bickering

between Catholic journalists are passing, and the unfortunate and injur-ious practice dying out. The common end, purpose and desire of all Catholics papers, to instruct the Catholic people, to defend the Church, her doctrines and practices, to advance and advocate all that will promote the best interests of our people and our country, should give us enough to do without whacking each other's heads, nowever impatient we ma times with each other. Being all human, and holding diverse views on many subjects, it is easy for us to clash at times; and there is often omething very enticing about a fight. The Catholic press, however, is none too strong, and we need each other's too strong, and we need each others help. We all need to keep in mind the word's of the dead journalist: 'Do' you build, build, build! Tearing down and pulling to pieces are comparatively easy. It is not so very difficult to criticize effectively. There are ten good critics in the world to every one who can add accomparations to the world's store of usesomething to the world's store of useful knowledge or ideas."-The True Witness.

Saved by the Rosary.

The following touching incident took place recently in a large town in Belgium:

There lived in this city, in the greatest poverty, two old people, husband and wife. They lodged in a miserable room for which they had to pay a sum small in itself, but far more than they could afford to give. It frequently happened that they had to go to bed without any supper, and at the time of which we speak their breakfast usually consisted of a few crusts of bread soaked in water. They had formerly been in easy circumstances, but owing to reverses of fortune had been obliged to sell all their furniture, and now, although lacking the very necessaries of life, they had not the courage to make known their poverty. At length, having spent their last farthing, when Saturday came it found them without means of procuring any. The second means of procuring any. The woman was paralysed, and her husband not able to rise from his sick bed, so that with no one to assist them they passed the whole day in the greatest distress, and when night came they were still fasting. They could only weep and pray. Sunday passed as Saturday had done in a still more cruel desolation. Towards evening the poor woman went down into the street, but a basic property of the street, but a basic property of the street, but a sun of the street, a sun of the street, and the street of the stree but shame prevented her from begging, and she went upstairs again weaker and more discouraged than before. They had both been fortyeight hours without food, and the effects of this prolonged fast were visible on their drawn faces. "We are going to die," said the old man, "God has abandoned us," His wife made no immediate answer; but after a few minutes' reflection, she caised. a few minutes' reflection she raised her licad and, as if suddenly inspired,

"The signs of future imperial rength" is the title of a very able have a little candle end in the drawer,

by this ray of hope; the little piece of candle was found with some difficulty in the darkness, lighted and placed before an image of the Blessed Virgin that no one had been willing to buy, for it had not the least intrinsic value. Supporting each other in their weakness, the two old people knelt down before the statue, and began

devoutly to say the rosary.

Now, a seamstress, who lived in the same house, and whose window faced theirs, had occasion that night to give a sick child a drink. Rising to do this, a sick child admins. Rising to do this, she perceived the light in the room opposite. "These poor people may be ill," she said; then urged by an interior force, not knowing what compelled her, she took a lantern and went up to their room. She opened the door. What a sad spectacle presented itself to her gaze! The poor old people, exhausted by suffering and hunger, had not been able to remain kneeling; they had fallen on the floor before the Mother of Our Lord, clasping their rosaries in their hands, and murmuring in dying accents the Ave Maria. It was no longer possible for them to conceal their misery. The charitable neighbor hastened to bring them her own bread and some broth and any other food she could find. She encouraged them to eat and took all the care she could of them, and early the following morning she ran to the priest and to the president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. These she acquainted with the miserable condition of the good old couple, and without delay they both set out to visit them. They gently reproached them with not having asked for help, and left them a plentiful alms and promised always to assist them. To complete the happiness of the aged pair, some little time after they came

in for a small legacy which quite put them out of danger of all want. Had it not been for the little end of the candle burnt before the statue of Our Lady during their rosary, or rather had it not been for the confidence in her protection which inspired them with the idea of offering her this little dovotion, the good neighbor would never have thought of going near them, they would never have inherited the sum which saved them from poverty, and would both have died.

Curing Hay.

The hay crop is one of the hardest the farmer has to save properly. The weather being the controlling factor it is hard to lay down any definite plan, the clover harvest being about over now. Timothy is not so hard to handle.

In the making of first class hay, exposure to sunlight and rain after it has been wilted and especially after it has been coiled, must as far as possible be avoided. The best quality of hay is obtained when it is slightly wilted or about half dry, then put in coils and allowed to remain thus until it has dried so as to be in fit condition for storage before it is drawn into the barns. While in coils a mild fermentation takes place, and this fermentation improves the hay. Exposure to rain must, if possible, be avoided because the rain dissolves and washes out a portion of the soluble food ingredients which the hay naturally contains and renders it less digestible.

going until noon. The hay is usually teddered twice before coiling. In the afternoon, as soon as the bay is about half cured, put it up in coils and leave it there two or three days, then if the hay is fairly well cured it may be drawn direct to the barns. If there is a damp, heavy feeling in the hay, it may be necessary to open up the coils in three or four forkfuls, but do not expose it to the sun any more than possible after it has been coiled. If the hay is cut late in the afternoon it may be left flat over night. Next morning as soon as the dew is off put on the tedder and as soon as the hay is fairly well wilted, coil and leave as

The latter cutting does not require as much time in curing, but the quality of the hay is much injured by leaving too long before cutting,-

Two Ways of Cooling a Room.

There are two methods of making cool a hot room for sleeping at night, One is English, one is tropic. The English method is to put a large block of ice in a bowl and let it evaporate in a room. The tropical idea is without

This is to take a sheet, dip it in the bathtub filled with cold water, wring it, then suspend in the center of the room, not far from the bed. easily be attached to a piece of twine that runs from one piece of woodwork to another.

The wind blowing on this sheet is cooled and makes the hot room moist, and keeps the atmosphere refreshed. It is an especially good thing to know in case of illness, where the patient must stay in a hot city and finds the

Silent Service.

"I cannot be of any use," is an ex-clamation used by many people. "I cannot be a missionary. I cannot nurse the sick, or visit the poor and do for them. There is nothing really worth while that I can do for Our

But our tongues are not the only faculties we can use in the service of the Lord. Surely there are ways,

made no immediate answer; but after noise; but its calm, steady beam noise; but its calm, steady beam shines down continually, and is a shines down continually, and is a benediction to many. A flower cannot said: "My dear husband, we must

when plucked; but its sweet fragrance and beauty make it a blessing. Be like a star in your peaceful shining and a flower in your sweet purity and fragrant humility, and many will thank God for your life. The living sacrifice does not always

mean the active work. But it may mean the patient endurance of a wrong, the quiet bearing of a pain, the sweet forgiveness of a wrong, or a cheerful acquiescence in a disappointment. All these, and many more, will make your life blessed, even though silent, and you will be working continually for God .- The Tablet

Catholic Social Study in England.

Bishop Ketteler startled a great gathering of German Catholics in 1848 by declaring that social questions were more actual and more urgent than political. He may be said to have spent the remainder of his life in driving that lesson home.

As a result his influence has been simply incalculable. To him is due in very large measure that strong position which Catholics hold in Germany to-day. Had he been merely a "political" bishop instead of a "social" bishop, the results must have been very different. True, the Cath-olics of Germany will considerable political power at present. The political power at present. The Centre is a political organization. Yet, as M. Georges Goyau has so clearly shown, the Centre did not start as a political party. Its initial aims were social aims. It began by setting forth the Christian idea as a social force. It sought, not to pull political wires but to defend the rights and liberties of the people, to champion the distressed, to bring healing to a stricken nation. Of these aims it has never lost. It is strong to-day because it is in touch with the people and speaks with the voice of the people. It has kept its power, not by adroit political juggling, but by cleaving to those Christian social principles which alone can ensure political stability.

The Catholics of Germany have learned the lesson. The Catholics of France have not, though many of them are at last making some effort to do so. Had a tenth part of the energy which has been wasted by French Catholics in political dissensions, recriminations and struggles been devoted to the uniting of their forces on a platform of Catholic social reform, we should to-day be spared the sight of the venerable Church of France with its millions of adherents being strangled by a handful of Freemasons

Have Catholics in other lands learned the lesson? At least they are beginning to do so. Social action is knitting them together as no political action could do. We see men uniting on a Catholic social platform who have hitherto been divided by the bitterest of political antagonisms. means of social action, encouraged by the episcopate, we see the Catholic clergy of many lands recovering that rightful influence with the people which is based on disinterested solicitude for the popular welfare—influence which, so far from obscuring the spiritual dignity of the priesthood, sheds an added lustre upon it. We see an intelligent laity working out the consequences of their Catholicism into all the details of public life. As of old the Church civilized the nations, so to-day she is fulfilling in increasing measure that task of which she alone has the ultimate secret—the removal of social evils, the solution of social problems. The Catholic Church in England has

CUTTINO.

In cutting timothy hay at the beginning of the season, the mower is started in the morning, the tedder almost at the same time and both kept children are to be found in the front rank of every profession and calling. It is rebuilding its shrines, erecting its schools, establishing with persistent self-sacrifice its social and charitable

self-sacrifice its social and charitable institutions. As regards this last point progress has been remarkable, as a glance at the "Handbook of Catholic Charitable and Social Works," published by the Catholic Truth Society, will show.

The Catholics of England, then, have attained to a satisfactory measure of organization. The Eucharistic Congress, held in London two years ago, made them experience with a thrill their religious solidarity. The institution of a National Catholic Congress is a sign that they feel their social solidarity. that they feel their social solidarity. And with this awakening sense comes the realization of a new and im-perative need—the need of concerted

For it is now becoming apparent that only on condition of such study will the Catholics of England be able to carry on and extend the work thus happily begun. The country is going through a hewildering series of social transformations of which political complications are the effect and not the cause. The real forces at work are social forces. To guide the issue must be the work of social rather than political action. Schemes of far-reaching import are afoot (it is enough to mention the Report of the Poor Law Commission), and nothing is more necessary than that Catholics should be prepared to face the situation thus created. But they can do so effectively only if they are fortified by preliminary course of

The Catholic Church has a dis-tinctive social doctrine. As Professor Max Turmann has pointed out, her social doctrine is not merely eclectic it is not a thing of shreds and patches borrowed from various schools. It is consistent and unique: closely woven into her theology and philosophy. has stood the test of time, it appeals to men's best aspirations ann it cannot fail, when adequately presented, evoke the sympathy and command the allegiance of the people. It has a power of welding men together as no merely political cause can do, for it hes deeper than politics. All this is true. Yet we have to remember that the Catholic Church which gives us

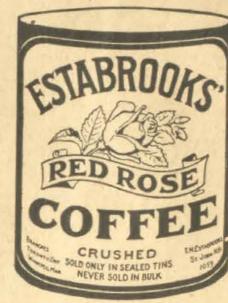
EVERY star from the market until te to the fullest

cess and enormous saie are the result of this method of doing business, coupled with the all-important fact that Red Rose Tea has always been good tea.



Every guarantee made on behalf of Red Rose Tea applies to Estabrooks' Red Rose Coffee.

It is of a very fine quality and is prepared by an improved process of manufacture: crushing instead of grinding. Described on the label. Will you try them? Both will please you.



Estabrooks' Coffee for Breakfast and Red Rose Tea for other meals.

scarcely be effected save through concerted study

That is the lesson which Catholics in England are beginning to realize. On all sides we see a movement in favor of what may be Catholic social educa-tion. The Federations, formed for the defence of Catholic liberties, are coming to understand that those liberties must be safeguarded not by occasional protests and mass-meetings, but by creating an army of alert and enlightened men who will take their part in social action. The Catholic Women's League is moving in the same direct tion. Catholic social and charitable organizations are becoming aware that their work cannot be carried on without reference to wider social currents which are stirring in the

Meanwhile a centre of reference and a fountain head of social information has been created in the Catholic Social Guild-a body of representative Cathothe work which this Guild has already accomplished during the eight months its existence, something may be said on a future occasion. It is enough to indicate here that Catholic Social study in England is in a fair way to securing that definiteness and coordination which are so indispensable in the present situation. This slight sketch of recent tendencies in England will have its interest for Catholics in other countries. For in varying degree the same need may be said to press upon Catholics, in every civilized land at the present day, and an account of what is done in one quarter cannot fail to stimulate Catholics elsewhere.

The Duty of Joy.

For Christians joy is a duty. Abundant provision is made for their con-tent, their peace of mind, their blessed-ness as well as their serenity. So they should "rejoice evermore, in praying without ceasing and in everything give thanks." Of the members of the primitive Church it is recorded that primitive Church it is recorded that "they did eat their meat, with gladness and simpleness of heart." When believers are spiritually minded, when they are hungry for goodness and usefulness rather than worldly wealth and fame, it is natural for them to be glad. They can then see the sunshine that rests on all stormlands the flowers talk to them of the clouds, the flowers talk to them of the love of God and the birds sing the praise of His bounty. The gospel is the grace of God that bringeth salvation, as we all know; but all do not know that the Greek word translated grace means "that which gives joy." It is the love of God that is the supreme blessedness of His nature; it communicates to man participation in

the life and love of the happy God. Grace is gladness. Worldly aims, petty social ambitions, frivolous and foolish self-serving will inevitably banish all sunshine from the soul; but all those who pursue life's real values, who live in the heavenlies, whose deepest aspiration is to be more like Christ and to share constantly in the sacrifice which is loving service, can be glad. Those who "pray without ceasing can "rejoice evermore and in everything give thanks."

What Wealth will do to a Man.

The life story of the multi-million-aire who died a few days ago furnishes an example of what wealth turnishes an example of what wealth will do to a man. This multimillionalize was born in a cabin in Ireland and he learned the millwright's trade in that country. He came to the United States when only ten, and went to Worcester, Mass., where some of his poor relatives are still living. He was a faithful attendant of the Sacred Heart Church, and played the cornet in the band of the remperance society, and took part in many a Catholic parade. Then wealthe. and with it other associations, Wia' these were is best shown by a smal paragraph in his will, in which be easy that he wants his funeral service to be conducted by his brother Masons. How much better for him had he remained a poor carpenter in the city of Worcester, enjoying himself in the company of those of his own blood and faith, practicing the virtue of temperance and living a faithful son of Mother Church.—Pro-

Childless Most Criminal.

Bertillon, the famous French expert in criminology, from records which he has kept and tabulated for three years, has just announced that it is the childless who people the jails. There are at least twice as many of them as those who have one or more tables at home. babies at home. The proportions run about like this, according to Bertillon: Unmarried in prison, 11; married, with children, 5; married, without children, 8; widowers, with children, 12; widowers, without children, 15.

Bertillon accounts for these facts by

Ayer's Hair Vigor

STOPS FALLING HAIR **DESTROYS DANDRUFF**

AN ELEGANT DRESSING MAKES HAIR GROW

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

Ask your doctor if there is anything injurious here. Ask him also if there is not genuine merit here.

Does not Color the Hair

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Sheriff's Sale—D D Chisnoim, page 5
Tenders Wanted-page 5
Bankrunt Sale—J A MeDonald, page 8
Entertainment—Celife Hall page 8
Bargain Sale—Chisholm, Sweet & Co, page 5
Ghis Wanted—Mrs Lee, page 5
Auction Sale—Allan McDunell, page 8
Auction of Horses—F H McPhie,

LOCAL ITEMS

K. of C. meeting to-night; special

PILGRIMAGE tickets for sale at C. J. Macdonald's bookstore.

IN THE published returns at the entrance examinations, Margaret Mc-Naughton's aggregate should have been 425, not 415

A PIANO, ORGAN and other Musical Instruments can be had now from J. A. McDonald Piano and Musical Company of Halifax at bargain prices. Messrs. McDonald having purchased the large bankrupt stock of these goods of the W. H. Johnson Company, Ltd., of Halifax.

THE ATTENTION of Nova Scotia school teachers is directed to the Regulation of the Council of Public Instruction in respect to Military Drill. After this year teachers must be qualified to give instruction in the subject, and must hold certificates to that effect. Students at the St. Francis Xavier's Summer School can qualify during the session which opens to-day.

what tired after their experience, the were all in good condition, having theen free from sickness and accidents during the twelve days of camp. The horses returned safely. There were 500 men in camp.

LAKEVALE PARISHIONERS are confidently expecting a large number at their picnic on July 19, and are making preparations for entertainment in accordance with their expectations. Lakevale is a delightful locality for a summer outing. Parties travelling to the picnic by boats can find good landing at the wharf at the South Lake, which is but a quarter of a mile from the grounds.

ST. NINIAN STREET SCHOOL, Antigonish, is to have two new teachers next term, Miss McLeod, the principal. and Miss Young, of the intermediate department, having resigned. Both were very successful and competent teachers. Miss McLeod was principal here for four years, and proved to be an exceptionally clever and painstaking teacher. Under her the pupils made marked progress. They will be succeeded by Miss Sadie Porter and Miss MacGillivray, both of Westville.

THE HALIFAX BOARD of Trade excursionists will arrive at Antigonish to-night. They number 102 persons, exclusive of the members of the Royal Canadian Band. The party leaves Antigonish at 10 a. m. Friday, consequently the people of Antigonish are unable to extend any form of entertainment to the visitors, much as they would like to. Bandmaster Ryan hopes to give our people a short outdoor concert at the Court House commencing at 9 o'clock, a treat that will be much appreciated.

culent grasses causing them to thrive. Prices, too, are satisfactory to the Flora Campbell vs. Port Hood Coal farmers. Last week Mr. Dan Cameron lambs, 6 cents per pound. The light-est weighed 77 pounds. Earlier in the season 7 cents per pound was received, then 61 cents, and now 6 cents is the One farmer received \$6.50 for a single lamb when the price was 7 cents.

THE TRUSTEES of St. Martha's Hospital wish to thank all those who have already contributed to the Building Fund, which, doubtless, is only in its infancy. With the advance of summer, as money becomes more plentiful in the Town and County, subscriptions will no doubt be very much more frequent. Small, as well as large, contributions will be thankfully received by the treasurers. The need of a much larger hospital is becoming every day more keenly felt, the present one being again crowded much beyond the limit of its proper capacity. This, an injustice at all times to the sick and those attending them, is doubly so in the sweltering summer heat.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Anti-gonish and Sherbrooke Telephone Company, Limited, was held at Melrose on Monday last. The directors, we understand, were able to report a very successful year, declaring the usual dividend of six per cent. and placing as large an amount to rest as on any previous year. Warden Mac-Millan, who has hitherto been the efficient general manager of the Company, was elected President at the directors meeting immediately following that of the shareholders, and Rev. J. C. Chisholm, P. P., St. Josephs. Vice-President. Some changes in the directorate, necessitated by the holding of this meeting, were made, Mr. I. Sears, who was closely connected with the enterprise in its inception, again taking a place on the Board. At the end of its fiscal year, 31st May last, the Company had exactly 300 telephones in operation, and expects to increase that number materially during the present year.

THE GROWING CROPS.-The yield of hay this season is much larger than the average crop grown in Antigonish County, and, as far as we can learn, is larger than usual in every part of the Province. Of course on old land the growth is not much better than in other years, but where the land is attended to the harvest of hay will be the best for the past seven or eight years. In the Canadian West and in the United States the reports indicate short crops of hay and grain, dry and hot weather having prevented satisfac-tory growth. We, however, had rather opposite weather conditions during the growing season, there hav- Ronald McDonald of South Side

Saturday was the first real warm day of the season, the thermometer mark ing 83 degrees in the shade. On Sunday it was still warmer, 91 degrees being recorded. Since the weather has continued warm and dry. Our grains are also very promising, and show every indications of a good yield. Roots, too, are doing well.

SUMMER SCHOOL LECTURES.-President Cummings of the Agricultural College has found it impossible to come to the Summer School this week as had been arranged before our last issue. He will, bowever, come on Monday next, July 18th, and will give his first lecture on Monday evening at o'clock, and his second on Tuesday. at 10 a. m., both in the College Assembly Hall. We bespeak for him large audiences. On the evenings of Thursday and Friday of next week, Dr. M. J. Ryan will be the evening lecturer at the Summer School. Those who had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Ryan speak last year will be glad of the opportunity of hearing

RETURN OF PAUL GILMORE. - On Wednesday evening of last week the patrons of the Celtic Hall witnessed probably the very best dramatic presentation ever seen in Antigonish. The company was Paul Gilmore's and the play "The Mummy and the Humm-ing Bird." Paul Gilmore is an actor of many and decidely clever parts, while the several members of his Company gave him so strong yet so artistic support that the presentation was one rarely equalled in these parts. The of Artillery arrived home from camp at Aldershot on Saturday last, at 6.30 a. m. Though naturally as the control of the contro teresting plot and story and some intensely thrilling situations. No intensely thrilling situations. No doubt the Company has won the favour of all lovers of the drama in this community by their splendid per-formance recently and will receive good patronage next Tuesday evening.

ORDINATION. - Among those who were raised to the Holy Priesthood by His Grace Archbishop McCarthy in the Holy Heart Siminary Chapel, Halifax, on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, June 29, was the Rev. John J. Bryden of this diocese. The young priest had the happiness of having his parents, brother, sisters, and a large number of near relatives present at his ordination. Rev. Father Bryden celebrated his first Mass in his native parish, St. Barra's, Christmas Island, C. B., on the Feast of the Precious Blood, Sunday, July 3. He was assisted by the Rector, Rev. Angus R. McDonald, who also preached a very able sermon on the respect due the priests of God. The altar was tastefully ecorated for the occasion. After the Mass the young priest gave his bless-ing to one of the largest congregations seen in that church for many years. His people and a number of near relatives received Holy Communion. His sister,-Sister Mary St. Columbaand Sister Mary St. Andrew of the order of St. Martha were present .-

COUNTY COURT .- The July sitting at Port Hood opened on Monday, the 5th prox., Judge Macgillivray presid-All the cases on the docket were tried but one, and judgment was re-served in each case. The causes were: E. O. Leadbet er vs. The Town of Port Hood, an appeal from assessment; J. D. Matheson for defendant,

Daniel McLennan for Town. LAMBS are fairly plentiful this season and their quality is rather better than last year, the spring having been the suppressing contagious disease; ness, claim for professional services for suppressing contagious disease; D. McNeil for plaintiff, J. D. Matheson for defendant.

> Co., an action for money had and received for the use of plaintiff; Donald McLennan for plaintiff, Daniel McLennan for defendant.

> H. N. Macdonald vs. Joseph Doucette, an action for the conversion of hav for sale under order of Court; D. McNeil for plaintiff, J. D. Matheson and Daniel McLennan for defend-

John Cameron, M. D., vs. County of Inverness, action for professional services; Donald McLennan for plaintiff, J. D. Matheson for defend-

The action of Allan Kennedy vs. Eastern Tel Co. is, by agreement of counsel, to be tried out of regular sittings—at chambers; Donald Mc-Lennan for plaintiff, F. A. Mc-Eachern for defendant. After motions, Court adjourned on

Friday sine die.

LIQUOR SEIZED UNDER NEW ACT .-Below is recorded an incident which shows how the new Provincial Liquor Act is working, or rather how it is not working up to the expectations of the temperance people

On the arrival of the maritime express at Trurc Friday afternoon, Inspector W. R. Geldert seized sixteen cases, and two barrels of intoxicating liquors en route from Halifax by the Canadian Express Company, consigned to four different parties in Mr. Geldert notified the agent not to deliver the goods. This procedure was under the common carrier section of the act, which forbids the carrying of intoxicants by express companies to other than legal vendors, or physicians. The barrels were marked "Beaver Flour" and the cases were enveloped in brown paper. While a municipal inspector such as Mr. Geldert is, can examine suspected parcels, and if they are found to contain intoxicants, notify the express compay's official not to deliver the goods, he cannot take the goods away and lock them up, or destroy them. After examining the parcels, and satisfying himself that they contain intoxi cants he must next notify the provincial inspector, whose duty it is to carry on the persecution. It was just there Mr. Geldert got into a quandry. There was no provincial inspector for him to report to, for notwithstan-ding the fact that it is nine days since the act came into force, the government has not yet appointed a provincial inspector. Mr. Geldert wired the attorney general for instructions.—
The Citizen, July 9.

WEDDING BELLS.—Miss J. McDonald, 11 Fremont street, Brockton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Wanted at once, at Victoria Hotel, Truro, one female Cook, one Dining Room Girl, one Kitchen Girl Address

MPS NEWTON LEE

ing been fairly frequent rains and decidedly cool temperature. Last Charles G. Coleman, son of Mr. Saturday was the first real warm day and Mrs. A. R. Coleman of 437 North Montello street, were quietly married Edward's church, the pastor, Rev. Edwin J. Dolan, officiating. They were attended by Miss Mary E. Boland and Eugene Burke, After a short wedding trip they will make their home at 51 Glenwood avenue. Mr. Coleman is employed in the cutting department of the Churchill & Alden Co, factory and his bride has been employed in the stitching department of the T. D. Barry Co. No. factory. They received many handsome wedding gifts, - Brockton, Mass.,

At Cambridge, Mass., on June 14th, the Rev. Father Flynn united in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Florence McGillivray of Dunmore, Antigonish, and Mr. Joseph McEachern of Prince Edward Island. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jessie, and the groom by his brother, Mr. Daniel Mc. Eachern. After the ceremony, the happy couple met at their home at Somerville, Mass., a number of friends, assembled to wish them a long and happy life. The esteem in which the bride and groom are held was evident from the numerous valuable presents

At the Catholic Church, New Denver, B. C., on May 31st, A. J. McGillivray of Sandon, formerly of Lakevale, Antigonish, and Miss P. Cantfell of Sandon, were married by Rev. Father D. Jeanotte. Miss Rose Isenor and Mr. James Harding assisted the bride and groom during the ceremony. Chas. Isenor gave the bride away. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was partaken of at St. James Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Gillivray are well known and popular in their district and have the best wishes of many friends for a happy and prosperous future.

DEATH OF DR. P. A. MACDONALD. At Port Hawkesbury on Sunday evening last Doctor Patrick A. Mac-donald, one of the leading Catholic laymen of the diocese, passed away after an illness so long and severe that for some months past his death was almost daily expected. The news, though thus not unexpected, brings sorrow to a very wide circle of friends whose warmest admiration he enjoyed on account of his high standing as a physician, a man and a Christian. Doctor Macdonald was born at East Harbour au Bouche on March 17, 1842. Receiving his education at St. Francis Xavier's College, he devoted himself to school-teaching in his early years and in 1871 after a most creditable course in Harvard, he received his degree in medicine and surgery from that University. For some years he practised in Port Mulgrave, removing to Hawkesbury about twenty eight years ago. His skill as a physi cian and the great care and pains he bestowed on every case ensured him a large practice; yet, though ardently devoted to his profession he never allowed its duties to interfere with those which he owed to his Maker, his family and the community in which he lived. The successive pastors of St. Joseph's, Port Hawkesbury, ever found him a veritable tower of strength in carrying on the work of religion in the parish. His good ex ample, his wise counsel, his time and his means were always at their disposal. This accounts for every living priest who had been an incumbent to the parish either being present at his funeral or sending a telegram regretting unovoidable absence. In 1876 Dr. Macdonald married Annie, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Condon of Guysborough, who survives Two of their sons, Dr. Clarence J. of Old Perlican, Nfld, and Thomas Howard of Port Hawkesbury, have followed their father's profession; while the third, Dr. Harry C., is a recent graduate in dentistry. only daughter is Miss Mary Lillian. At the funeral on Tuesday Rev. D. J. McIntosh, P. P., Mulgrave, celebrated high Mass of Requiem and after the absolution preached a short but exquisite sermon on death, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the virtues of the deceased, who was his class-mate in college and his life-long friend. The other priests present at the ceremony were Rev. J. J. Macneil, the ceremony were Rev. J. J. Machell, P. P., his pastor, whose assiduous attentions to him in his long illness were most consoling, and Revs. C. F. McKinnon, P. P., Sydney Mines, and D. MacPherson, P. P., Glendale. The memory of the departed will long be cherished in Port Hawkesbury, and THE CASKET joins with the entire community in extending its sympathy to his bereaved family. May he rest in peace.

Special price \$1.00 pair on men's canvas boots, leather reinforced and slip sole. Fraser's Shoe Store.

Sale Auction

The subscriber, having sold his farm, will sell at auction at his house, South River Road, On Wednesday, the 21st inst, at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

a good Milch Cow and her calf;
1 Mowing Machine (single) 3 Horse Rakes
1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 Trip Cart and Truck
1 Sleigh, 1 Sied, 1 Express Waggon,
Driving and working Harness and other
farming implements, all in good repair
MS: 4 months. TERMS: 4 months' on approved notes for sums over three dollars; other items cash

ALLAN MCDONNELL South River Road, July 14th, 1910 Auction of Horses.

To be sold at public auction, on
Tuesday, the 19th inst., commencing
at 2 o'clock p. m at 2 o'clock p. m.

on the premises of Angus McGillivrav, Main St, Antigonish (Known as the Roche property)

10 Good Working Horses TERMS: 5 months' credit on notes with ap F H McPHIE, Auctioneer Cook, Kitchen and

Dining - Room Girls Wanted.

Notice to Overseers

Overseers are again reminded of the necessity of making prompt returns properly filled and sworn to. Neglect of duty in this respect will result in the penalty for neglect pro-vided in such cases being enforced. ALLAN MACDONALD.

July 13th, 1910.

Auction Sale.

To be sold at public auction, at the store on Main Street, Town of Antigo-Daniel McDonald, on Saturday, July oth, 1910, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., a lot of household furniture consisting in part of:

2 Bedroom Sets: Lot of Matting: 1 Iron Bed, Spring and Mattress: 2 Child's Cots and Mattress:

Pictures, Mirrors, Rockers, Lamps; 1 Cot and Mattress, 1 Morris Chair; Carpet, Oil Cloth,

6 Dining-Room Chairs, 1 Hall stove;

Cook Stove, Dishes, Pots; Pans and Kitchen Utensils; 1 Washing Machine, Tubs, Boiler; 1 Kitchen Cabinet, 1 Child's car-

1 Gramaphone with 18 records; 1 Bicycle, 1 Stove, 1 Iron Chair or

Lounge: 2 Bedsteads, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. F. H. MACPHIE, Antigonish, N. S., July 7th, 1910.

TEACHER WANTED

For Clyburn section, South Bay Chapel, Ingonish, a C or D teacher. Apply, stating salary and experience, to M. C. WILLIAMS,

Sec to Trustees, South Bay, Ingonish.

TEACHER WANTED

For Irish Cove School, Section 49, a grade Ceacher. Please give reference and salary ex-

Irish Cove, July 8th, 1910.

Teacher Wanted

A grade D or C female teacher wanted for Little Lorraine school. Apply, stating salary wanted, to MICHAEL KENNEDY,

Little Lorraine, C. B TICE

We, as helrs of the late Donald McDonald 'Archy,' do refuse to relinquish our claims and do protest and will contest any action taken to dispose of said estate. The defendant, not being responsible for debts contracted, on secount of serious it juries received several years a.o.

DAN MCDONALD, DOUGALD MCDONALD. 1108 North E Street, Tacoma, Washington, U S A

fown, whereon there is a an orchard and growing hay, are notified that they will be W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

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

WILLIAM P. GIRROIR, Owner, Big Tracadie

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

Tenders for Academy

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Academy" will, be received up to 6 o'clock p. m

TUESDAY, JULY 19TH, 1910 for the erection of the proposed Academy building according to plans and specifications prepared by D. Henderson, architect, Truro, N. S. Separate tenders marked "Tender

for heating" will be received for heat-ing said Academy.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Town Clerk, Port

The lowest or any tender not JOHN H. MURPHY,

Maritime Dental College

Secretary School Board. Port Hood, N. S., July 5th, 1910.

Session opens August 30th, 1910.

For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean MRS NEWTON LEE, Victoria Hotel, Truro Halifax, N. S. 192 Pleasant St.,

HARVEST BARGAIN

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

r Lot Men's kip and grain shoes, Amherst make, reg. price \$2.50 and \$2.75, Sale Price \$2.15. 1 Lot Men's fine shoes, reg. price \$3.25 and \$3.50, Sale Price

1 Lot Woman's dongola low shoes, size 3 to 5, reg. price, \$1.25 are

1.35, Sale Price, 75c. 1 Lot Women's low shoes, 21 to 52, reg. price, \$2.00, Sale Price

\$1 00. 1 Lot Women's laced boots, reg. price \$2.25, 2 50 now \$1.50 other bargains in Misses', boys' and children's shoes, sam reduction.

I Lot Men's raincoats reduced to \$1,50. go Men's suits assorted patterns sizes 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, reg price \$10 and \$12, Sale Price, \$6.00.

I Lot Boys' suits size 4 to 8 years, reg. price \$2.25, Sale Price \$1.50. I Lot men's fall and spring overcoats, regular price \$10, Sale

price 5.00.

1 Lot men's black and brown hard hats, reg. price \$2.25, Sale price, \$1.00.

I Lot men's black, brown and grey soft hats, assorted styles, rez price \$2.25, \$2.50, Sale Price \$1.50. Highest price paid for WOOL and BUTTER.

PALACE CLOTHING COMPANY Main Street,

Bankrupt Sale

..OF...

Pianos, Organs and Musical Goods

We have purchased from the assignee the entire stock of the W. H. Johnson Co., Ltd., at Halifax and all the Company's

We have the use of the stores for and a short sime -- 3 -have no room on our own premises eve order; they will be sold, prices will do This immense stock of Grands, 1 Organs, Sewing Machines, Talking M

> Will be sold at turers' Wholesa

It is the greatest sale of musical goods that has ever taken place Canada. There are hundreds and hundreds of REAL BAR-GAINS - there will be one for you if you act at once. Send for list giving full particulars and prices.

J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co. 46 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S.

Also Moncton, Amherst, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

Having Tools

We have a full line of the above, including

SCYTHES, WOOD and IRON SNATHES, HAY RAKES, WOOD and STEEL BOUR HAY FORKS two and three prong; GRINDSTONES, SCYTHE-STONES.

Also a large assortment of

MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS, MOWING PLATES, OILERS, MACHINE OIL, WRENCHES, HARPOON FORKS, PULLEYS, ROPE, ETC.

Seasonable Goods

SCREEN DOORS, WINDOW SCREENS, OIL STOVES, ICE - CREAM FREEZERS, CHURNS, CREAMERS, FACTORY MILK CANS, LAWN MOWERS, PURE ENGLISH PARIS GREEN BUG DEATH, SPRINKLERS, GARDEN HOSE

Also a large stock of

BLACKSMITHS' and CARRIAGE - MAKERS', BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Give us a call and let us figure on your requirements with you. We carry a large and well-assorted stock, and being in close connection with the manufacturers, can quote fine prices.

Antigonish

SEWING MACHINES or to make the same, it has no equal for light or heavy work. Sold on easy terms.

DANIEL C. GILLIS. S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigon

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