Fifty-eighth Year

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Nc. 29

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JULY 21.

The Chamber of Deputies of France peelled last week the election of M. Monprofit, one of the most distinguished surgeons of France, and eated in his stead a negro Socialist from the French West Indies. Premier Briand declared for a continution of the struggle against what he alls "clericalism." The negro Socialst will be a better assistant, probably, than the distinguished surgeon.

Russia has now spent a billion dolars on the Siberian Railway, connecting Russia with the far East, without etting, as yet, any return worth speaking of. This is a feat that may well astonish the people of other lands who have looked upon Russia as havne been consigned to a very low place amongst the nations by the Japanese war, That war, and its defeats, seem to have done her good.

One hundred cities in the United states have prohibited the presentaion of moving pictures of the Jeffriesohnson prize-fight. The question has lso been brought up for England, in the British House of Commous. We hope that all our Canadian towns and ties will follow the lead. Our views especting prize-fights are well known. We have often expressed them when we we were with a minority. To-day, however, they seem to be the views of

The Reverend Mother of St. Louis Convent, Kiltimagh, County Mayo, beland, has secured a verdict for lanunges and costs of suit against The Nineteenth Century and After.' or a libellous article published in that magazine and written by a contribuor. The case came on before Mr. ustice Wright, when the counsel for the defense admitted the libel and religious institutions. Thos people will be careful in future.

The rector of an Episcopal church in Edinburgh placed a crucifix on the outside of his church, and riots ensued, and the matter was taken under the gentle influence of the "Protestant Sons and Daughters of Freedom," who undertook to have it removed by the civil authorities as "an idolatrous and superstitious Popish image. The authorities declined to interfere. The rector was assaulted, but the amiable intentions of his attackers were interrupted by the police. The mage of our crucified Lord is still provocative of anger and ill will, in some

Emperor William, of Germany, has pregred to an astonished, sometimes bewildered, world in many roles. or tried to be, in turn. But, we fear low announces himself as an editor. get himself into deep water. He has has never dreamed.

A witness before the Royal Comm'ssion on divorce stated that the numbers of divorce per hundred thouand of the population, in the followdates, 73; Switzerland, 32; France, 23; Germany, 15; England and Wales, ation, and does not pretend to be. The figures for England and Wales will ever be again. This Royal Comission has been appointed through selforts of those who favor greater cility for obtaining divorce. They have not yet succeeded, however.

The more we read of the work of lay

collected and distributed, since it began, ten million dollars, founded a thousand parishes and fifteen hundred smaller mission stations. America SIXTY CENTS Smaller mission stations. America tells us that this society has a paper which is printed in three languages and circulates more than a million copies. The society supports and subsidizes also schools and teachers.

> The Montreal Star is waging war on the Street Railway in that city, for carrying ridiculously inadequate fenders on its cars. Fifteen lives have been extinguished on the Montreal Street Railway by running down accidents during the present year. We know of some places in this Province where fenders are carried on the street cars, which are neither ornamental nor useful. They might as well be on the top of the car as on the front, of so little use are they for saving life in cases of running down. No company should be permitted, for the mere saving of money, to neglect any proper safeguard to secure safety of life. This is a principle that ought to be most rigorously applied to all industries and occupations and with respect to some of them it is so applied.

The Pope, in a recent communication to the Catholics of Germany, spoke in severe terms of some of the men who originated the Protestant movement in that country in the six eenth century. Thereupon, a storm arose, and it has raged for weeks. One would suppose that personal references, after the lapse of eenturies, cou'd hardly be fiercely resented, though the statements made might be disputed. The amusing feature of the situation is that the very same people in this country who are ready to applaud the outery of the Germans over an alleged insult to men who have been for centuries in their graves, are willing to see the King of Great Britain and Ireland grossly insult the living.

A New York paper furnishes some information that will be interesting to Professor Schurman of Cornell, the legatee of Goldwin Smith's great idea of a sympathetic, brotherly union between the English-speaking races In a published list of those appointed to teach English to foreigners in the public night schools of New York, the names of the men were, with a agreed to a verdict. That is an effect few exceptions, Hebrew. How wou'd live way to deal with attacks of that | Schurman proceed to infuse the spirit of English-speaking brotherhood into these Jews? There are said to be eight hundred thousand Jews in greater New York. They are rapidly becoming the chief real estate owners. They have practically monopolized certain lines of business, notably the clothing business. And their Ang'o - Saxon sympathies, we fear, are not great.

Earl Grey will be long remembered in Canada as a Governor-General who wished to be more than a figure - head, and whose endeavours in that direction met with success. From the first year of his assuming the duties of his office, he took a lively and keen interestin the present condition and future prospects of this country. He realized the value of Canada to the Empire as few Englishmen have done. He set a new pace for his successors, by person-Emperor, Statesman, Soldier, Sailor, ally interesting himself in placing be-Artist, Author, all these he has been, fore the people of Great Britain the facts concerning this great colony. he has, at last, ventured too far. He and the poss bilities of the "last great west." A few days ago he told the We have felt that some day he would people of England that Canadians are a sane, sober, strenuous people; patriwen head of the State and head of the otic and invincibly industrious; which, may for a long time; but he has in the main, we think is true. As speriences before him, if he is Earl G.ey's standing in England is of really going to be an editor, of which the highest, his words of praise for Canada have had much effect in that

The papers that have so many complaints to make as to al'eged intolerance in Spain, might consider the case g countries are: Japan, 215; United of the Duchy of Brunswick, where some "concessions" have lately been made to Catholics. Hereafter Catholic Japan, of course, is not a Christian | children will not be obliged to take part in "Lu her feasts" and other distinctively Protestant celebrations; him. Seeing there a rule that the we lower, perhaps, now, than they nor to learn and sing Protestant hymns; nor to be present at Protestant catechism instruction; nor to buy Protestant catechisms or other Pro ru'e, he wrote "Every day." Napotestant religious books. They are leon knew what went to make a not, however, to be exempted from nation strong. He knew what the the Protestant school prayers nor the Church had done for France; what devotions on certain state holidays. the Church, and the Church alone, Catholies in Germany for the Church Brunswick is an important state of could do for France,

admiration for them. They have a the advantages that our "representation for the health and welfare of the society similar to our Catholic Extentive Canadian papers" seem to people is the adulteration of food. sion Society, which, however, is better imagine are lacking in Spain. Yet, Paper boots are bad enough. Imisupported than ours is. It has it is only to-day that it is conceding a tation dress fabrics which go to pieces tries have long been accustomed.

A man who had had wide and varied statement that "the people dearly to persuade themselves that they are not being fooled, when their better judgment te'ls them they are, and so obliged to open their eyes. The people of Berlin have lately been indulging in a good deal of so-called 'spiritualism." A certain Frau Anna Abend was the favorite agent, or medium, in putting people in communication with the other world. Now, the German police are extremely matter-of-fact, as we have always heard; and, without regard for the dangers of meddling with the supernatural, they managed to lay hands on one of the summoned "spirits," silliness will have to find some other enough of the supernatural about it, namely, a German prison.

Kipling aroused the ire of many people a few years ago, by some verses in which he pictured the deterioration of physical manhood and strength in the young men of England. Now comes the Archbishop of York, and says much the same thing, and says it very forcibly. He says that self-indulgence and effeminacy prevail in the public schools and universities of England to a great extent; that there is a spirit of softness, slackness and laziness, overeating is necessary to turn the inhabitants of the towns and cities into real men. Unfortunately, there are grave objections to general military training, if by that he means any such sys em as prevails in some other countries. The conditions criticized by the Archbishop of York and Lord Curzon are the results of careless education, for the most part. Education produces a certain refinement of the feelings and the senses, and increases the love of beautiful and agreeable things. That is one of the great reasons why education should be interwoven with religion, and the two should go together. To educate a man, to excite in him an appreciation of bright and pleasant things, without putting him in a position to reject the bad and adopt the good, is only to increase his chances of everlasting ruin.

Napoleon I. was a ruler, compared with whom the present rulers of France are not worthy to be named. He had seen the churches of France ornaments and sacred vessels, the robes of the priests and all that could be plundered and looted from church or glebe, carted to Paris and there sold, burned, given away, or thrown away. Carlyle tells the story, in his grim, powerful way. The people of France are strangely constituted, mentally. They permitted all that; they even applauded it, their heads in a mad whirl of exci ement, delusions and dreams. Napoleon was then a young officer in the army. He saw, in a few years, the Catholic churches refurnished, the Catholic clergy back in their homes; the Catholic Church more powerful than ever. The little great men who rule France to-day would have regarded this as a calamity. The little great men of that day would have had it otherwise; Smith, a Protestant, published in but the people of France had recover d their reason, and they sent the little great men to the guillotine, where they had themselves sent thousands. A few years after the plundering of the churches, Napoleon was sole ruler of France. He knew the French people and the Catholic Church. One day he visited a boarding-school at Erouen. He asked about its regulations. A book of rules was brought young girls should hear Mass on Sundays and Thursdays, he asked for a pen, and in the margin opposite this

portion of the religious liberty to almost as soon as one attempts to which Protestants in Catholic coun- wear them are bad enough. But, when we come to food, we have to deal with health, even with life itself. From time to time, we have published experience in entertaining the public, trustworthy particulars of the adultsummed up his impressions of the eration of various kinds of foodstuffs; credulity of human nature in the and have endeavoured to keep our readers posted concerning the frauds loved to be fooled." They do not and tricks practiced upon unsuspect exactly like to be fooled, but they like | ing people by greedy and unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers. It is an evil of great magnitude and wide extent, nowadays; and its cure lies enjoy sensational things without being largely with the people themselves. Without the general cooperation of the people, government analysts and investigators can do but little. The time has come when people must be cautious in paying out their good money, even for articles that they think they know all about, lest they buy some wretched, unwholesome, slow-poisonous preparation labelled with the name of a standard, wellknown article. The Canadian department of Inland Revenue is at present considering the question of "bleached who proved to be Anna herself. So flour," having taken up 223 samples of Anna's little cake is dough; and Berlin | flour for that purpose, ten of which were taken from Halifax. It appears humbug to amuse itse'f with, for that some millers have commenced Anna is in a place that has little the practice of bleaching, or whitening flour, by the use of oxides of nitrogen. The final report and decision of the Department will be of great interest. In Canada, and in the United States, the governments are endeavouring to enforce the pure food laws; but they need the hearty co-operation of the people. People should inform the proper authorities - in Canada, the ministry of Inland Revenue-whenever they meet with exp riences of adulterated foods or suspicious preparations, and send in samples whenever possible. No man can work in the dark, officials must have information, something to work upon. The offence and overdrinking. Lord Curzon is a hard one to detect, very often thinks that general military training and it is a cruel and cowardly offence. To put dangerous drugs into food even in small quantities, is an offence that ought to be punished severely when detected. There can be no doubt that much sickness that is never traced to its source, comes from eating harmful substances placed in foodstuffs, to colour them, to preserve them, or for some other insufficient

One of the happiest ideas of our law makers in recent years is the Juvenile Court. It owes its progress on this continent largely to Judge Lindsey of Denver and to a society of New York philanthropists who have interested themselves in the saving of young criminals. Nova Scotia has now a Juvenile Court Act, passed this year. The object of such legislation is, of course, to distinguish the case of the juvenile offender, who has made his first entry on the path of crime, and to give him, not the summary punishment meted out to the hardened offender, but a course of supervision and probation with a view to correctdesecrated, and their furniture and ing his evil tendencies and saving him and making him a respectable citizen. It will interest Catholics and probably amaze many Protestants to learn that the idea is a very old one, and was first carried into practice in Italy two hundred and thirty-three years ago. In 1677, the venerable Phillipo Franci, of the Congregation of the Oratory, instituted a House of Correction in Florence, to receive youths who, formerly, were shut up in the public prison, with depraved persons, and, instead of being reformed, sank deeper in vice. In this House of Correction effo.ts to redeem them were made by instruction, reading, rel gious practices and work. Then there was the House of Refuge of San M chele, founded in Rome in 1703 by Pope Clement VI. In 1833, when Mr. Philadelphia, a book in defence of segregation of youthful criminals, he said of Pope Clement's House of

Refuge: "The first reform of penitentiary discipline is due to Catholic Rome The prison in which it was introduced there for the first time has remained for over a century the only example of what Christian beneficence can do, and this reform has not left its birthplace Rome, but has remained without imitators in Christendom. The House of Refuge of S. Michele was the first penitentiary house in Europe. The scope of tais noble institution was moral reform, not the infliction of punishment. By a Motu proprio of November 14, 1703, Clement XI., decided to form a special prison for boys, regulated by a discipline suitable for them. More interesting still, the same wi-e Pope established a special court con ected with S. Michele in

plan is generally regarded as a purely modern method. And with the special court and the special prison, the Pontiff set apart priests for religious instruction of these juvenile offenders, and appointed a staff of masters to teach them various crafts. and to keep them employed. Other Pontiffs after him instituted changes in the system of San Michele, and Pius IX. founded the colony of S. Balbina for youthful offenders, placing it in harge of the Brothers of Our Lady of

We are told that there is much interest taken in Rome in the present experiments in juvenile reform in North America. Rome is, however, a couple of centuries ahead of us in the matter. So let us not be vain.

A NEW CHRISTIANITY MADE IN CHICAGO.

The Biblical World of Chicago, edited by thirteen members of the faculty of the University of Chicago, attached to the School of Divinity of that University, presents to the world a "New Christianity." The presentation is made in an editorial for which, it seems, the thirteen editors accept responsibility; and the promising and hopeful production is now being proclaimed, if not acclaimed, across North America. Even as a mere journalistic label, the title is mislead ing. The thing does not seem to be quite new. Some of its features, if not all, the world is rather familiar with. Scientific study, we are told, is to be paramount. Faith, indeed, there is to be; but it is to be faith in science, in scientists; and we are to open our mouths, and shut our eyes, and take what they give us to make us wise. We think the advocates of this kind of faith are going to meet a good many skeptics.

If there be a controversy between genesis and Geology, we are told, the 'New Christianity" will stand with geology. In that case, it had better be ready to fall with geology.

No one is less willing than we are to

belittle what geological research has done for the world's store of knowledge; but, when all is said for it that can be said, it has given to mankind much unquestionable information, and, together with that, a vast series of cleverly constructed cases, based on circumstantial evidence, without being able to assure us that all the circumstances are known that might affect the conclusions. Few sciences more readily admit of erroneous conclusions than geology. Strange to say, the earth itself is a most untrustits history. Geologists start out upon tery of the coal cellar. their investigations from all sorts of starting points. They avail themselves of the labors of the astrone of the experiments of the physicist, of learning of the chemist, of the botanist, of the zoologist, even of the ordinary observations of the traveller. The peculiar territory of the geologists is the rocky framework of the globe: and all creation does not show us a witness more likely to mislead than th's same rocky formation. That many of their conclusions are correct, is beyond question; but how much can they absolutely prove? The earth yields up much evidence; but it withholds much. How do we know when the evidence is all in? How are we to tell when some of it has been missed or overlooked? Very often that portion which is brought to light is misunderstood or misinterpreted. Geologists themselves admit that a considerable acquaintance with different branches of science is necessary for success in their work; also a tolerably wide knowledge of the processes now at work in changing the face of the earth, and of many forms of p'ant and animal life. And every s ep in these, which are themselves subjects upon which human knowledge is incomple e, is beset with the possibilities of error. They admit that only in proportion as they understand the present, can they expect to decipher the past. And it is undoubted that they cannot understand even the present fully, unless everything is open to the widest and fu lest inve-tigation. - which it is not, and that even if it were, there are chances to err at every step. And, without mastering the existing economy of nature, the geologist is not ready to start out upon the investigation of the past.

But, when he has started upon that investigation, then it is that error dogs every foots ep. There is the danger of unconsciously assuming that the phase of nature's operations, now visible, has been the same in all past time: that geological changes have taken place in former ages in the same manner and upon the same scale. Which era witnessed slow and gra-

and religion, the greater grows our the German Empire, and has had all One of the greatest evils now threat- years of age were to be tried. This in change; whether he has exhausted all the causes of changes; as to all these questions, the geologist does the best he can ; and few things are more uncertain than his conclusions. The accessible solid part of the globe forme a very imperfect chronicle. The record is fragmentary, and has been much mutilated and obscured. The record is of unequal value in different places. Geology has not revealed, and never will reveal, a trace of the first solid crust of the globe. The oldest rocks yet discovered have probably been derived from others older than themselves. Geology must be content to date its first chapter from the earliest period of which any record has been preserved among the rocks. So dating its first chapter, its history of the earth is compiled from materials imperfectly observed, incapable of actual presentation to those to whom it would prove its case; and which are dealt with in the light of imperfect information concerning other sciences which are, in their turn, as imperfect and unfinished as geology itself.

Yet, coming before mankind with all these indisputable imperfections upon its head, geology, through some of its teachers, has not hesitated to reach farther back for the date of its first chapter, and to question, -nay, to decide upon-the beginnings of the After all, it is easier to believe in

God's Church and Revelation. The geologists ask us for too much faith. But what further about this "New Christianity?" It is to result, we are told, "in releasing men's minds from the bonds of tradition and creed." We are to "accept the result of scientific study of the world, and deal in every-day works, more than in theological subtleties." We are to "accept the assured results of historical investigations into the incidents of ancient times." We are to study religion "by historical methods." Now, any man who has a coal cellar with a little coal in it, can lead a geologist out of his depth by merely leading him to that coal cellar. Geologists cannot explain coal. The best they can do for us is to tell us that many theories have been propounded to account for coal, and rejected, and that "the generallyaccepted theory is," as follows and so forth and so on. But they cannot account for it conclusively. And it is from science that we are to accept a "New Christianity." It is the scientists who are to free us "from the bonds of tradition and creed." Let worthy witness in the investigation of them first, at least, explain the mys-

My Wish.

The writer of these verses was A. Alphonsus McKeough, who died at Mulgrave on June 3rd last, at the early age of 20 years. Several of his poems appeared in The Casket, each of which marked the writer as a youth of rare literary promise.]

My soul is sad, and my mind is weary, My heart heavy-laden and sore, And I long for rest, and a soothing

quiet: To s'eep and awaken no more.

If I could think in the dull earth's still-

ness. To find the peace, that I crave, This earthly body I'd glad surrender,

To lie at rest in a quiet grave. To lie at peace on a quiet hillside, Afar from all toil and care,

In the blissful calm of the long, long hours, At rest in the churchyard there.

And o'er my grave bloom the sweet wild flowers,

And shadows fall on the waving grass,

Whi'e the winds breath low, in the azure heavens, And sigh a requiem as they pass.

Far, far, out on the restless ocean, The gleaming sail of the vessels

ride. And vanish in the dusky distance, Losing their little transient pride.

And there would I sleep, while the

world around me Still kept its vannted, toi some way. But I would hear not its bustling

clangor. Wrapped in the peace of Eternal Day,

P. E. Island, and brother of the late Bishop McIntyre, died on Saturday

and those of 1882 and 1887, and it might be said that he was the first Liberal appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Island. His term

It is officially announced that the court con ected with S. Michele in which all offenders under twenty dual change; which were more rapid place on June 22 of next year. (America.)

WHY THE BLOC ALWAYS WINS.

In the religious crisis which has been agitating France for so long a time many things are to be considered, but they may be ranged under two clear and simple questions: 1. Why does the Bloc always gain ground?

2. Why do the Catholics always lose ground? These two questions are so intimately correlated that an answer to the first foreshadows the solution

What makes the Bloc strong is its organization and its tactics; whereas the organization and tactics of the Catholics have hitherto remained ineffective. The Bloc follows out a plan which has, for its partisans, the immense advantage of having been prepared and determined on a long time in advance. The name le Bloc has been in use for about twelve years only. Invented a little while before by M. Clemenceau, this symbolical appellation was definitely adopted and consecrated in 1898.

At that time there was organized in the Chamber for the first time a compact and solid majority of moderate freethinkers, radicals, and socialists. The name Bloc was perfectly suited to these groups which were from that on to be united by the bond of antagonism to religion. this program was not really new, except in its political adaptation. In point of fact, it had been systematically applied for twenty years, and its origin goes still rurther back. The separated of the schools was planned conquest of the schools was planned before 1870, and immediately after the military defeats of the country it was pursued with indefatigable ardor.

To account for the victories continually won in France by free thought, a review of events is indispensable (I reviewed these facts in two long articles, which the London Times faithfully published over my signature on November 6 and 8, 1903. The explanations there given by me were, in great part, reproduced by the North American Review last February, but without acknowledgment.) I need hardly point out that they are of the most vital importance. Evidently the party which enters upon a long campaign, with a fully developed plan in which the ultimate object is clearly defined, the whole series of operations foreseen, the progressive steps and essential manoeuvres calculated beforehand, has every chance of success. Now, as early as 1872, the conquest of the schools, the destruction of teaching congregations, the suppression of convents, the separation of Church and State, the founding of a multitude of associations destined to turn away from the Church children and youth, in a word, a general effort tending to secularize laws, minds, morals, all this

was studied, decided, prepared.
Even the method of procedure was elaborated and fixed. It was understood that a series of progressive reforms would be adopted, between each of which more or less prolonged intervals of time would be allowed to elapse, so as not to alarm the nation, and in order to accustom it to view each new measure as the natural and logical consequence of the measure previously accepted and realized. It was also understood that the entire aggressive program would be presented as a work of neutrality, of tolerance and even of pacification. We have seen, we continue to see, the astounding fulfilment of all this.

The first move was the laicisation of the public schools, conceived and carried on in this way. After 1870 a false idea was purposely set affoat to mislead humiliated France by starting "the fable of the schoolmaster," namely, that the military disasters of the French were caused by the general ignorance in which, so it seemed, had remained immersed. Even before 1870, viz., in 1863, the cry was heard, "The German school-master won the battle of Sadowa." After the defeats of 1870 the formula received a new application and was propagated in France with prodigious ardor. During ten years and more an enormous number of books, pamphlets, newspaper articles and political and pedagogic speeches spread broad-cast this Talse but skilfully chosen idea, "The German schoolmaster won the battle of Sedan." A multitude of people became convinced that the reconstruction of the nation could be accomplished only by the unlimited multiplication of schools and a new system of teaching. The irritation against the fallen

empire was extreme, so the reformers purposed doing the opposite of what had been done under the empire, which had generally upheld religion which had generally upheld religion in the primary schools, the lycees and the colleges. The militant free-thinkers succeeded, without great difficulty, in persuading the liberals and the crowd of moderate folk that patriotism required the separation of religion from the school; therefore, there must no longer be any Brothers or Sisters in the public, that is to say, in the communal schools, in which up till that time Religious were very

At first and for about ten years the great reform wore a liberal and con-ciliatory aspect. Jules Ferry, Paul Bert and a hundred others were careful to aver that it was not aimed at beliefs. Ordinarily, in spite of their settled determination to push their undertaking further, they confined themselves to saying that the mixture of religious and lay people in public teaching produced a strange and re-grettable confusion. They spoke as if they had in view merely a sort of house-moving or re-arrangement, so as to make everybody feel at home. The public or communal schools were all to be confided to lay teachers who would not bother about religious instruction. As to the members of struction. As to the members of religious congregations, it was declared that they might direct other schools founded by private citizens and in which religious instruction would have its place. In the Senate, on December 9, 1879, Jules Ferry, Cabinet Ministruction assumed the appropriate the configuration of the control of the contro inet Minister, assured the anxious Catholics of the country that "religi-

ous teaching, confined to its legitimate proportions, will continue. Your liberty is entire, absolute; you may establish as many religious

schools as you wish. you complain ot? Use your liberty." Hence it is not surprising that the laicizing reform was approved of by many peaceful and liberal citizens.

Nevertheless, in 1901, laws voted in close succession suppressed the majority of the religious congregations. all the teaching orders, consequently all religious schools, to which Jules Ferry had promised complete and clearly defined liberty! In the course of a few months, with the help of the of a few months, with the help of the police and the army, Premier Combes suppressed fifteen thousand free schools. The hour had come for giving a new impulse to the anti-religious struggle. In other words, many of the important measures decided upon long before but hitherto held in reserve, were now to be carried out.

held in reserve, were now to be The question of religious schools having thus been settled, the Bloc promptly entered upon that part of the program which was to upset the the program which was to upset the general system of worship. For the last hundred years there had been a concordat with Rome, guaranteeing the rights of the clergy. In virtue of this treaty, priests had hitherto received a salary which represented but a small part of the ecclesiastical property confiscated in 1791. Frequently to the preceding twenty years.

ently, in the preceding twenty years the Separation of Church and State had been demanded by some isolated freethinkers, but it had been brushed aside as a project of reform that had been abandoned. Suddenly it stood in the forefront of the measures that had to be urged. M. Combes had just seized the reins of power, and according to the time - honored usage, he had declared that he wished to preserve the Concordat. A fortnight later the same Combes radically changed his mind and prepared the rupture with Rome as well as the suppression of the Budget of Worship. Combes, who was carrying out the projects of the men back of him, had just been ordered to act. The affair was conducted with extraordinary speed. The hour had struck.

There were also other measures on the program. They were announced on June 6, 1909, by the Journal Offiel that a law will be passed to keep under the influence of irreligious teaching the boys and girls who have completed their primary school course. Up to the age of eighteen the youth of both sexes must attend post-graduate institutions established expressly to combat Christian habits and beliefs.

Even now other measures of the same sort are contemplated and will be carried out according to the same program. To invoke patriotism, oleration, progress; to take possession of education as a means of influencing the popular mind; to invade the administrative offices and the government; to get hold of the legislative machine and turn the laws into instruments of domination and propagandism; such is the realization now effected, of the plan fixed upon at the outset. Many and different reasons explain how so audacious a plan could have been executed, but among these reasons one of the most important is that the freethinkers have always been ready beforehand. They have always been able to take the initiative; to attack instead of merely remaining on the defensive; to utilize or even to originate events instead of being led by them. To execute such skilful tactics it was

not enough to have planned them and to have them adopted by a certain number of influential persons. They had to be above all regulated and directed by a powerful authority, like that of the commander-in-chief in war who arranges every move of each army corps. This authority in France is Freemasonry. It wields extraordinary power. It prepares the laws, it has complete control over the legislature. Its method of procedure subsequent applications. The frewould be an interesting study, would require special and detailed treatment. British or American Freemasons have no idea of the role that this association plays in the heart of old Christian France. I have indicated it in the April Nineteenth Century and After, when speaking of a very remarkable work by a former French Freemason, M. Copin Albancelli, who has successfully organized the fight against the lodges. To-day I have space only to recommend this work. It is in two volumes and is putlished by the Librairie de la Renaissance française, Passage des Panoramas 52, Paris. The first volume is entitled "Le Pouvoir Occulte contre la France," the second, "La Conjuration Juive contre le

vigor of full maturity, relates what he has done and seen. M. de Marcere was three times a Minister of the Republic, and in particular Minister of the Interior from 1877 to 1879. Listen to this statesman summing up the events of which he was a witness: "At the time when the story I have undertaken ends, little or nothing was known of the Masonic campaign. At most, the initiated might suspect it; and this common error gives the key of most of the events that fill this volume. It is a ray of light thrown backward over a past which thus opens up new victae of information." ("Hist dala" vistas of information." ("Hist, de la Rep.," par M. de Marcere. Deuxieme partie. Quatriene volume. Avant-propos, page XV. Paris, Librairie Plon.) Such are the words of a statesman speaking with the auth-ority of profound knowledge and long experience, and with the accent of a

noble and courageous conviction. Such then, are the reasons of the success of the Bloc. In another article I will try to point out wherein has hitherto lain the weakness of French Catholics. Eugéne Travernier, Associate editor of the Univers.

Elder Sister—Come, Clarence, take your powder like a man; you never heard me make a complaint about a little thing like that.

Clarence—Neither would I if I could daub it on my face. It's swallering it that I don't like.— M. A. P. Potato Blight.

THE KINDS OF BLIGHT. There are in this country two diseases of potatoes which commonly go under the name of "potato blight." One is known as "early blight" (Alternaria solani) and the other as " late blight" (phytophthora infestand).

The ideal conditions for the development of this disease are damp, muggy weather, with a temperature of about

The late blight seldom makes its appearance in the Maritime Provinces before the first of August, and may appear at any time from then on to the end of the season. When the weather conditions are favorable, it is very rapid in development and very

A healthy looking patoto field may be destroyed under its attack in the course of only a few days. It begins near the ground and rapidly works upward on the plant. Fields affected emit a peculiar, characteristic odor.

EARLY BLIGHT.

Early blight does not require as favorable conditions for its development as are necessary for late blight. It is a disease which may begin to affect the plants early in June or any time thereafter. It is usually most destructive in July and August. The disease appears as brownish spots on the leaves. It usually attacks the ends of the leaves, where the moisture evaporates last, more than it does the other parts of the leafy surface. It is much slower in action than late blight. Weak plants suffer more from attacks than vigorous ones. The injury it does is undoubtedly greater on late varieties and on late plantings of early varieties than it is on early plantings of late varieties. The latter are often nearly mature by the time this disease becomes serious.

SPRAYING FOR EARLY BLIGHT ON EARLY PLANTINGS OF EARLY

VARIETIES. The indications are that it will not pay to spray with Bordeaux mixture on early plantings of early varieties, but this has not yet been definitely proven. Wherever it is to be done, it must begin when the plants are small -about eight inches high, and continued about every ten days, until about ten per cent. of the leafy surface is affected with disease, after which it is not likely to be worth while. very rainy weather, the applications should be sufficiently more frequent to keep the leaf surface well covered with a coating of the Bordeaux mix-ture. When the spraying is begun while the plants are small, an appli-cation of twenty-five to thirty-five gallons of Bordeaux mixture per will usually be sufficient the first time. The second time the applicagallons per acre, and the third and subsequent applications should be at the rate of sixty to seventy - five gallons per acre. Thorough spraying under a pressure of about seventy-five pounds, from a nozzle of the Vermorel type, is essential to success. One nozzle per row is sufficient for the first application, atter which two nozzles per row will be needed.

SPRAYING FOR EARLY BLIGHT ON LATE VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Spraying for early blight on late varieties has proved profitable at the Experiment Stations. For late varieties the first application may be delayed until the earliest varieties in the neighborhood show signs of the presence of this disease, when the spraying should be no longer delayed. Since the plants are usually of fair size by this time, the first application should be made with two nozzles per quency of spraying should be about every ten days, except in rainy weather when it should be made more frequently, as was above recommended for early varieties.

HOW TO MAKE BORDEAUX MIX-

The strength of Bordeaux mixture to use in spraying for potato blight is: 5 pounds of bluestone (also known as copper sulphate and blue vitriol) and 5 pounds of the best grade of stone lime to 50 gallons of water. The bluestone can be dissolved most readily by hanging it near the top of the water. lime must be tresh, and of the best grade, and should slake readily. It should be slaked several hours or more before it is wanted. When I also beg the readers of America to allow me to mention another book which agrees admirably with the volumes just commended. It is the fourth and last volume of the "Histoire de la Republique," by M. de Marcere. The author, who, at eighty-two years of age, still preserves all the vigor of full maturity, relates what he has done and containing the five pounds of bluestone, should then be diluted to about filteen gallons, and poured into the barrel with the diluted bluestone solution. The resulting product is the Bord. for use. Any poison needed for potato beetles may then be added, thus spraying for blight and the potato bugs at the same time.

TESTS FOR BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

If the lime used is of low grade, there is danger of burning of the foliage from the Bordeaux mixture. A good test is to hold the point of a knife blade in the mixture for a short time. If cupper collects on the blade, more lime must be added to prevent

A good chemical test is by means of potassium ferrocyanide. Dissolve an ounce in a small quantity of water. To test the Bordeaux mixture, take out a dipper-full after stirring well, and let settle for a few minutes. Then pour into it a few drops of the potassium ferrocyanide solution. If a rust-like sediment forms, more lime must be added. If no sediment forms, and there is only a slight yellow dis-coloration, sufficient lime is present. Potassium ferrocyanide is a very deadly poison.

STOCK SOLUTIONS FOR BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Stock solutions of bluestone and lime save much trouble when Bord-eaux mixture is being used on a large scale. A stock solution of bluestone may be prepared by dissolving in a keg or earthen jar all of the bluestone that the water will hold. A supply must be left hanging in the top of the

water at all times in this method. A gallon of such a solution will contain three pounds of bluestone, and the amount taken out can be adjusted to he number of pounds of bluestone

A stock solution of lime, may be prepared by slaking a certain number of pounds of lime and adding enough water so that each gallon will contain two pounds of lime. The milk of lime must be well stirred before taking any out, or there will be danger of not getting enough lime into the Bordeaux mixture to keep it from burning the foliage.

CLOSING CHARGE. Throughout all this work, it must be

remembered that high pressure, thorough application, constant agitation and careful straining are essential to success .- Maritime Farmer.

Tribute to Cardinal Gibbons.

In talking recently to some school-

boys, Cardinal Gibbons said: The man who conquers himself con-quers the world, remember. If a boy were left to himself, he would grow weak and would have no courage; for he would waste his time in sleep and idle pleasures. There is no more restriction put on you than was put on me when I was of your age, and I did not lose by it.

No, Cardinal Gibbons did not lose

by his early training. Says the Balti-more Sun of June 30th.

To-day is the forty-ninth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbon's ordination to the priesthood and the twenty - fourth anniversary of the bestowal upon him of the red beretta of the cardinalate. Another year will bring his golden jubilee as a priest and his silver jubilee as a member of the Sacred College, a combined distinction which no American has heretofore attained.

The Cardinal will be seventy - six years old on July 23 of this year. He occupies a unique position in the city and State with which he has been identified for so many years, and he has long been recognized as one of the foremost Americans. It is doubtful if any citizen of the United States has exerted such a strong influence abroad as he. To mention his name any-where in this country or in Europe evokes tributes which come equally from Protestants and Catholics. one will question the assertion that he occupies in the hearts of his countrymen, a position never before reached by any American churchman.

A comprehensive sketch of the life of the Cardinal would be almost a history of his times. He has been thoroughly identified, not only with ecclesiastical, but with political, social and economic movements in such a prominent way that he has exerted a pronounced influence in many direct-

Every great movement which has affected the American people has affected the American people has enlisted his interest. It was due to him chiefly that the Louisiana lottery was finally conquered after years of ineffective struggle. Every President since Garfield has been his friend and they have all consulted him and in not a few cases have been guided by his advice.

During these memorable years he has clung closely to the primary duties of his office, the merciful labors of a minister of religion, and this has been the work which has appealed to him most. No clergyman diocese has surpassed him in the fervor and constancy of his religious devo-tions. He is always ready to help the humblest as well as the greatest. Sacred Heart Review.

How to be Unhappy

Wouldst thou be wretched! 'Tis an easy way, Think of but seif and self slone, all day; Think of thy pain, thy grief, thy loss, thy care, All that thou hast to de, or eel, or bear Think of thy good, thy pleasure, and thy gain Think only of thyself; 'twill not be in vain.

makes more bread to the

barrel than any other

flour on the market-

bread that takes up water

readily, "stands up" well

in the oven, looks well,

tastes well and is light

Being a carefully prepared

Flour is also an ideal pastry flour,

making the most delicious cakes,

Ask your grocer for it.

Keeping two flours-one for bread and

one for pastry - involves unnecessary

expense and bother. Beaver Flour is

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

blend of Manitoba Spring wheat and Ontario Fall wheat, Beaver

and nutritious.

pies and biscuits.

best for both.

Weak Throat—Weak Lungs

Cold after cold: cough after cough! Troubled with this

taking-cold habit? Better break it up. We have great

confidence in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for this work. No

medicine like it for weak throats and weak lungs. Ask

your doctor for his opinion. He knows all about it.

His approval is valuable. Follow his advice at all times.

No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Always keep a good laxative in the house. Take a dose when your cold first comes on. What is the best laxative for this? Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor his opinion. Let him decide.

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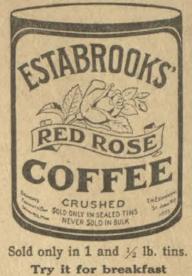
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Flour, for baking Bread and

Pastry.

BAKING IS

Good coffee means a good breakfast. Nothing takes its place. Nothing tastes so good. Estabrooks' Coffee has the vigorous strength and delicate richness which brightens and satisfies the appetite. Clears the brain. A good starter for the day.



Our Wonderful Language.

to-morrow

Nora was looking out the parlor window when a bunch of sheep were moving south.

Turning, she exclaimed: "Look at the fleet of sheep." We corrected her by saying that a fleet of sheep is called a flock and a flock of ships is called a

After she had recovered from her load of information we put upon her, we promised to write out for ner and her little companions a list of what are called synonyms or words which have very nearly, though not exactly, the same meaning. It is well for the young man or woman who is study ing the intricacies of the English language and trying to master the nouns of multiple to remember that a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of fish, like porpoises, is called a shoal, and a shoal of deer is called a herd, and a herd of chickens is called a troop, and a troop of wild ducks a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffi-ans is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of en-gineers is called a corps (pronounced a kore), and a corps of robbers is a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlefolks is called the elite of society, and the elite (pronounced aleet) of a city boisterous blackguards and rascals, are called toughs, roughs and rowdies, and the misellaneous crowd of a city's population is called the public, and the public, while professing a religious creed, the community, and the com-munity attending a particular church a

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for bath or toilet. For wasning underciothing it is uneaquiled. Cleanses and purifies.

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ANTIGONISH, N. 8.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

F. H. MacPHIE, Agent.
Antigonish, June 16, 1910.

Landfor Sale

A lot of land containing 50 acres, 3 miles from Antigonish, on the Cld Gulf Road. This lot has has good hard wood and poles on it. For fur-ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply 10 JAMES THOMPSON, Clovervilla

Advice to Ladies

CORNHILL, N. B., March 9th, 1919. CORNHILL, N. B., March etc. 19-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 30 lb., in flesh. I thank you for placing these remedles 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 physiciaus' 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 Manifoba, 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 asy agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending home steader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon an 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 ciphy acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother a sister.

his father, mother, son, daughter, breader sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3 w per acre Duties — Must reside upon the homestead pre-emption six months in each of six reamfrom date of homestead entry tincluding the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead in octain districts. Price \$3 per ac re. Duties—Multivate fifty acres and creet a house worth \$20.

W. W. CORX.

Deputy of the Minister of the Inter-

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The Heart of a Friend. rithat is glad when your heart is gay, true in the time of cares; alves the trials of a fretful day doubles the joys that it shares;

a seart that is yours when the way seems dark, and you's in sunshing, too; but that cares not for rank or mark But only the heart of you;

A heart that can cheer your heart with its comfort your h ur of need; that is brave and fathaful and strong, rever misforture may lead;

sent that will hear no ill of you in he ever qui k to defeud, in he ever qui k to defeud, sent that he always true, steel-true—sent that he heart of a friend meh is he heart of a friend —CORNELIA SEYLE, in Catholic Citizen.

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In 1904 I

A WORD-AND A BLOW.

(By Ella Adia Smith)

t would never have happened if last scratch rehearsal had not execrably, or if Major Hay-is neuralgia had not attacked for hours, making havoc of nee and temper alike. He had his physical sufferings to him-very unwisely as it turned out, the ladies had retired disifted and out of heart with a ye-racking performance, Hay-a's own nerves were strung up to highest point of irritation. Left hemselves in the wide hall, the chaffing him about the poor ty of his preformance that aftera; and one audacious youngster, fully fledged enough to be entirely fally neages enough to be entirely cious, suggested that as a stage-Hayhurst was not acting up to Eva Saxton, who was the only of them who had gone satisfac-ly through her part that disastrous

layhurst could have kicked the lad his inapposite joking, as just then neuralgia was unbearable; instead kicking him, he answered with the agery for which repressed physical fering was entirely responsible; am sorry to have marred Miss

axton's brilliancy. It takes a better tist than I am to play the adoring wer to a plain woman; the two gs are incompatible."

Now Hayhurst, like the average in, had always thought beauty the duty of every woman; but, to do justice, in his normal state he ld no more have voiced such a stality concerning a lady and a ow-guest than he could have struck with his hand But retribution as swiftly upon him, as with one rtled impulse the men turned their ds to see Eva Saxton with her foot the last stair, practically in their

There was nothing to be done or iden; the words had been clearly tered and clearly heard by all esent; not a doubt about it. There as a moment of stunned silence, of eneral shock, and then Eva descendthe last stairs and spoke to the

"Heft my book here. I want to ad until dinner-time. If we think but the rehearsal we are lost." She looked straight at her host and

no one else. Coming forward, he ook her hand and turned her gently othe staircase. She was not going or run the gauntlet of those panicricken, flustered men if he knew it. "My dear Mignon," he said, using or the first time hes wife's pet name or the friend of her girlhood, "I can't llow any books. You must just, rest mill dinner, or you will be tired out after the exeming is over." ore the evening is over.'

elf. Would you like me to go?' "I suppose you ought to go," ad-aitted Sinclair, gloomily; "of course your going will wreck the per-ormance, but we must make Miss

is he saw how bitterly his friend took

Incre was nothing more to be said, and they had to await the ruling of the woman who had gone to her room marting with this rough touch to a fiving wound. For she was a worshipper of the beauty denied her; she had always regarded it in others with a passionate admiration quite beyond its real worth. She had idealized it in writing and in verse, envied its possessors with a wistful envy which puzzled with one's bread and butter."

worked as it is. You looked deathly when to look much bet er now. We won't let her go, will we, Jim? "

"Certainly not, unless she really wishes it," replied Sinclair, with a gravity which puzzled his wife.

"I expect I must go," said Eva, as brightly as she could; " it does not do quarrel with one's bread and butter." There was nothing more to be said, writing and in verse, envied its butter."

"You are not going," insisted Nina.

"Only wait till I have sent the men off shooting, and then we will fight it out."

"But one man refused to shoot that the lock at any moment. bough she had schooled herself to do

intle to his taste? She felt at first day?"

"Oh, no," she said, gently and could not; se f-respect almost insisted upon her not doing so; but wiser counsels prevailed at length, and she saw that the way of true dignity and right dealing lay straight in front of her with no turning either to right or left.

"Oh, no," she said, gently and could use towards an unsuspecting man; but she found no flaws in his devotion to her, nor did either of them ever regret their marriage.

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"Oh, she said, gently and could use towards an unsuspecting man; but she found no flaws in his devotion to her, nor did evention to her, nor did eve

physical suffering which had made

By dinner-time she was strong in good resolve, yet dreading unspeakably the evening's ordeal. She went down at the last moment to find the down at the last moment to find the against more important ethics.

"Major Hayhurst! this is just a "Major Hayhurst! this is just a "Major Hayhurst!" social atmosphere disturbed. The "Major Hayhurst! this is just a women were mystified and the men taciturn and uncomfortable, with a tendency to estracise the offender in against more important editor.

"Major Hayhurst! this is just a "Major Hayhurst! this is just a structure and uncomfortable," with a tendency to estracise the offender in

Eva felt that with her lay the key of the position; if she could show herself bright and undisturbed all would be well. To this end she bent the whole strength of her will, for once rising entirely above the shyness which so often marred and obscured her real charm. Almost forgetting herself and her indignity in an unselfish effort to restore harmony and selfsh effort to restore harmony and good feeling, she showed at her very best—that best which only her intimates had knowledge of. She talked for them all with such a tactful, kindly humor that very soon the meal, which had commenced with such dourness, blossomed into merriment and good cheer. She had lifted the cloud, and once even, noticing the undercurrent of feeling against Hay-hurst, she had deliberately drawn him into the conversation with a friendly and direct ques ion.

In answering he met her eyes full, and almost for the first time in his life his own fe'll in shame and con-trition before those of a woman. Gallantly as she was bearing herself, the pain of the wound he had dealt her showed in the kind, blue eyes.
And she was going to carry the whole
thing through, a thing that must
have become so dis asteful to her to be well-nigh impossible. How distasteful it was he only realized as they as they were starting in the omnibus that was to take them to the town hall; for in passing her he had touched her dress, and she drew it away sharply withan impulse too quick and unconscious for her to control. Until the performance began he had no speech with her; she held court without him, for not a man of the house-court but was her sworn and loyalty servitor. There were many in the cas, many pretty girls; but for once they had to give place to Eva, the

heroine of the occasion.

They had to give place, too, on the stage, for there the artist rose above the woman, bringing out a thousand subtle graces of voice and movement. She was not pretty, but she had her beautiful momen s-an inspired brilliance and charm of expression which could hold and fascinate an audience.

But it was not easy this night to forget the woman in the artist; she had to struggle hard to rise above selfconscionsness and do justice to her part. Yet she did it, and Hayhurst played up to her with a real and earn-es ness of which the rehearsals had given no hint. He was one of those who invariably rehearse badly and perform well; but on this occasion he put his whole soul into an endeavor to adequate y support her. No one did amiss, and the two chiefly concerned did so admirably that success was assured. Only at the last did Eva's splendid nerve fail her, when the time came for the curtain to fall upon the reconciliation and embrace of happy lovers. All the evening she had been dreading this as the impossible; and when the moment came she was help-less in the indignity of it, without power even to say the few words that nght to be said, her faltering was He kissed Eva's hand before he let go, and they were all silent until crootfall had passed beyond hear-so. Then Sinclair turned, full of at the end of her endurance as she g. Then Sinclair turned, full of at the end of her endurance as she sheems wrath, to confront the felt herself taken into a strong, sus-Tender, from whom the others had taining ho d. Totally ignoring stage mewhat withdrawn. That he had etiquette, he kissed her deliberately, aced practically their own senti- but only as a man kisses the woman as no condonation, insomuch | for whom he has the most reverential her ugliness was entirely natural, but to admit of misinterpretation; but he lolet her know it in words was an offence almost without pardon, for she had fainted now that the day's laylurst knew this as he spoke work was over.

"ad"of hardly have obeyed it; but on the present occasion it furnished an excuse course your going will wreck the performance, but we must make Miss Saxion our first consideration."

"Certainly. In any case she will probably refuse to acc with me, and multi-trightly, too. I had be ter waith the initiative."

"Above sether all wave with him it should not go that if the worst came in the standard of the set of the same in the standard of the set of the same doubts, but he was not going to say so then. He feared the making of one false step as she listered and wondered if such a change of front in less than three weeks could guarantee stability in the future. A man might quarrel with him it should not go that if the worst came Angry as they all were with him, it should not go—that if the worst came to the worst they would detain her by force.

"Ir's suicidal, Eva; I won't hear of it. You must be shockingly over-worked as it is. You looked deathly

day, and as Eva stood outside on the terrace, wearily out of sorts and jarred in body and mind. Hayhurst lough she had schooled herself to do lough she had loved, the lough verdict against her from carelough verdict against h

re-scenes with a man who had ankly told his fellows that she was

the rehearsal so intolerable to him, and so recommended him to the mercy of her own judgment. have been stirred by the man's remorse—and, after all, what a trifle it was—just a trespass from the law of By dinner-time she was strong in conventional chivalry, and yet calcu-

among themselves, and your only crime was in letting me hear the criticism — and that was pure

accident.
"You are mistaken," he said.
"Men, decent fellows, don't speak so
of women, even among themselves;
they don't, indeed. Miss Saxton,
until yesterday I had always thought myself a gentleman. If you go away to-day I shall never feel myself one again, and it is more than probable that I shall be cut by my own messmates. Officers who are gentlemen will not associate with one who is not if they know it.'

He did not spare himself; so it lay with her to spare him. With a gracious gesture she held out her

hand in complete forgiveness.
"I will not go, Major Hayhurst—
and the subject is closed between us. I quite realize that you were suffering, and, therefore, a little cross and cantankerous.

She used the quaint word purposely to lighten it to him; but as he took her hand he was not deceived into thinking that she would not rather have gone away.

Throughout the next fortnight the companionship between Hayhurst and Eva Saxton was an unusual one as between man and woman. The previous happening had entirely brushed aside conventionality and the constitutional shyness which was Eva's misfortune. They never talked platitudes when they were together, and Hayhurst compassed her about with a watchful care, which met her, turn which way she would. He did not make these attentions conspicu-ous or lover-like; he would obey her instantly if she dismissed him that he might enjoy the smiles of beauty; but he would return again to her neigh-borhood at the earliest possible moment and divine, apparently by instinct, the thing she would best like

With the enthusiastic collusion of Nina Sinclair he would plan excursions which effectually prevented Eva from working too hard; if she elected to remain behind, the two between them would make such a course practically impossible. And in so far as she could. Eva met Hayhurst's kindness in a like spirit; but he knew well enough that, although he had won the outer courts of herfriendship, she would try to keep the door of the inner sanctuary barred against him. Womanly pride would keep sleepless watch and construe the entrance of love as an act of contrition.

For, pretty or plain, she had become more to him than any other woman in the world, and he would rather have watched her changing expressive face than another accredited with perfect beauty. But as a lover he was severely handicapped, and he saw nothing for it to await the inspiration of the moment. But the inspiration never came; and one evening he de-liberately asked her in marriage.

I have rushed the position shamelessly, but as a soldier I know some positions must be rushed or they can never be taken. You remember that brutal speech of mine; of course you do, and you may think it strange that now I hardly regret it, because through it I have learnt what you

see he had broken the letter of a gentle-respect and admiration. The action have listened since time began. She good thing for all of us, it seems to was dictated by too sincere a feeling was listening, but in what spirit he

self go, and he may have shared these extravagance or her flirting, and yet love her still—but if he became chronically offended with her homely looks, nothing could reconcile them. Hayhurst was in love now, but she had no wish to enter a foot's paradise with no hour.

She tried him by a long probation, by every test that a clever woman could use towards an unsuspecting

Nervous of temperment she was not without a fine courage when it was needed; moreover, for a moment she was supremely just, and she knew instinctively that Hayhurst, brutally as he had spoken, must now be suffering the active little minds and then got himself in hand again. "If you do it will be said, and truly, that I was guilty of driving a lady guest out of my host's house. My punishment will be just, but you will not inflict it?"

Keeping the youngsters out of mischief during the long vacation isn't the easiest of problems, Aunt Bride and then got himself in hand again. "If you do it will be said, and truly, that I was guilty of driving a lady guest out of my host's house. My punishment will be just, but you will not inflict it?"

A far harder-hearted woman would ave been stirred by the man's hurt a child. It's funny, perhaps a bit emorse—and, after all, what a trifle exasperating sometimes, to see how the child-labor laws can be misunderstood. Aunt Bride ran across a mother, the other day, who felt quite aggrieved because she couldn't teach her little girls to run the sewing machine and bake bread and do a little plain ironing. She herself had known how to do all these things when eight or nine. Aunt Bride was puzzled. It seems to her that chil-dren, both boys and girls, should be taught to do real work, by helping in the care of the home just as soon as they are able. A little tot of five can run errands, fill waste baskets, do some make-believe dusting, and wipe an unbreakable dish or two. So nathrally she couldn't understand why her neighbor's ten - year - old girls weren't experts

in some of these lines.
"Ah, it's those child-labor-laws, "Ah, it's those child-labor-laws, the children's mother explained.
"You know you get into all sorts of trouble if you put children to work before they're fourteen."

Aunt Bride was nearly stricken dumb. She wonders if there are many more mothers like that one. And she

more mothers like that one. And she doesn't feel sure yet that she made the beneficent child-labor law understood. For really its one of the best things that ever happened. It wouldn't be, however, if it stood in the way of children being trained in habits of work from the moment they were able to carry a tiny broom. It aims simply to prevent their being put at tasks beyoud their strength, tasks which will injure their future; and to protect them against the ignorance and greed of parents and employers. But sensible persons believe that children are better for having some regular light work to do every day. Two or three hours daily, helping in one way or another, can't possibly hurt a well child, and the discipline of regular work and responsibility can't be overestimated.

Occupation of one sort or another is absolutely a matter of course for a normal child. He will find it for himself, not always in healthful ways, if you don't provide it, so the wise parents are those who do a little quiet steering on their own account. Even the games and excursions of vacation may be made very valuable training-grounds. More than one successful individual owes his success to the training of eye and mind he receives during vacation. Aunt Bride heard a pretty story, the other day, of a father who was anxious that his children should be keen observers. He hit upon the plan of taking them for a day's outing once a week. After they had lunched under the trees, he would mark off a square of ground for each child and tell each one to study the ground closely and report what they saw. At first, they thought it one of daddy's jokes. What was there to see in a little bit of ground? The first day they saw everything in a few minutes. But the offer of little prizes stimulated interest, and after a while, they spent hours in the engrossing study and put excited enthusiasm into the reports they brought to the amused umpire. The variety of life, heaped and packed into a square yard of earth, is amazing when you come to

And it seems to Aunt Bride that every one of us ought to practise some of these seeing games with ourselves. We are never too old to learn how interesting the world is. Haven't you often heard people couplant about their humdrum lives? "There is nothing to see," they say. "Just lished as the principal the same folks, the same wagons local securities, including passing, the same posts and trees. were; I saw you as I should never have seen you, and I want you, Eva! I want you!"

The city is the place for me. There you see something new." And the city dweller grumbles in the same let her know it in words was an fence almost without pardon, ayhurst knew this as he spoke "Sinclair! I can never forgive myst."

"I suppose you ought to go," ad
"I suppose y are for a room with a little furniture, and then for an empty room. It's astonishing the number of things one can see is an empty room. Such trrining would transform your world. There would be no more monotony. The street car ride which seems such a bore would be a brand new trip every morning. The out-look from the home-window which has seemed exactly the same every time you locked out for fifteen years would present a different wonder every

And you know it might be a good thing to train your soul-eyes in some-thing of the same way. We could train them to see the good in our neignbor's unprepossessing appearance. We might see the little opportunity to be kind and helpful at every hand, which requires only a few moments' time and no money at all, instead of thinking of the great things would do if we had leisure and wealth. -Aunt Bride in Sacred Heart Review.

Freaks of Language.

A peculiar kind of blundering known as "folk etymology" is responsible for some of the queerest freaks of language. An easy example will make this clear. Our American word "carryall" for a kind of vehicle is not a communication of "carryall" for a kind of "carryall" for a kind of "carryall" for a communication of the carryall carryally and the carryally carrya is not a compound of "carry" and "all," but a slight distortion of the French "darriole," a diminutive car. The change was made in obedience to the universal tendency to assimilate the unknown to the known, to make words mean something by associating them with others which they resemble in sound.

Often there is no etymological relation between the words associated, as when sparrowgrass is made out of asparagus. This particular corruption was once in such good co'loquial use that Walker, the lexicographer, wrote, "Sparrowgrass is so general that asparagus has an air of stiffness and pedantry."

"He always wins who sides with God,
To him no chance is lost;
God's will is sweetest to him when
It triumphs at his cost."

For Sale By Tender. For Sale by Tender

SATURDAY, JLUY 30 1910 for the purchase of the farm at Cloverville, known as the Experimental Farm, owned by Mrs. D. C. Campbell. Fals very desirable property is situated about 44 miles from Town and contains about 200 acres, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. The farm is well watered and wooded, and the soil is rich and casily worked. The house is new and well misched. There are three tood barns and waggon house. Wire fences all around the place.

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

Look Him Right In The Eye

Two sorts of agents claim that disk filled or other complicated, hard to wash, out-of-date cream separators are modern and easy to clean, One sort knows better but hopes you don't, because he wants to sell you that kind of machine. Look that fellow right in the eye—tell him you do know better, and that he can't fool you. The other sort of agent is simply mistaken—he does not know the facts. Tell him to look at a Sharples Dairy

Tubular Cream Separator Tell him it has neither

Tell him it has neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produces twice the skimming force, skims faster, skims twice as clean and washes several times easier than common separators. Wears a lifetime. The World's Best. The

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 separators than any one maker of such machines sells.



No.340. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPES, MAN.

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 established as the principal centre for

He wanted her. It was the old prime all the Eves have listened since time began. She was listening, but in what spirit he wanted not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and cally life the children's game, "Try could not divine for she was still and call the Eves strain. Neither has the seeing eye, that's all is the matter. It would be a good thing for all of us, it seems to foreclosed, and of the defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through or under the said. **Proprint** | McDonald, late of Big Marsh, in the County of Antigonish, Widow, deceased, the mortrage herein foreclosed, and of the defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through or out of all that certain lot, pece or parcel of county of the defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through or out of all that certain lot, pece or parcel of county of the defendant, and of th

nearest bank FREE OF CHARGE. Correspondence Invited.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the underalgued, and endorsed "Tender for Suply,
ing Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be
received until 4,00 p.m., on Tuesday, August
16, 1910, for the supply of Coal for the Public
Buildings throughout the Dominion.
Combined specification and form of tender
can be obtained on application at this office
Persons tendering are notified that tenders
will not be considered unless made on the
rinted forms supplied, and signed with their
actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an
accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable
to the order of the Honourable the Minister of
Public Works equal to 10 per cent (10 p. c.) or
the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter
into a contract when called upon to do so, or fall
to complete the work contracted for. If the
tender be not accepted, the cheque will be re
turned.

The department does not bind itself to accept
the lowest or any tender.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, A-st Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 6 1910,

Temperate Drinks

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

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 have

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 guaranteed or money refunded.

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

Tenders will be received by the undersigned Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

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
twesty 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 finished, and contains ten rooms, with
pantry, closets and perch. There is a good
water supply, with pump and sink in the house.
The cellar is large, with cement walls. The
barn has room for ten head of cattle, besides
a large mow and scaffold. Further information
given by the undersigned. No tender neces
sarily accepted.

A. K. McINTYRE,

A. K. MCINTYRE, Sylvan Valley, Antigonish,

SEWING MACHINES. For more than fifty years Singer Sewing Ma-chines have been recognized as maintaining the highest standard of excellence. Easy running, it has no equal for light or heavy work.

Sold on easy terms.

S. G. KEATING, Agent, Antigonish.

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 forencon,

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 estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand, which the said James Mills at the time of his death had, of, in, to, os out of all that certain piece or parcel of

situate at South River, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows:
Bounded on the North by lands of John Cameron (Alexander's son), on the East by lands
owned or in possession of John J. McFarlane,
on the South by land owned or in possession of
Ann McGillivray and lands of Donald McPhie,
and on the West by the river or stream known
as South River, containing one hundred and
twenty acres, more or less.

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

LAUCHLIN McMILLAN.

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

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

ALLAN McDonald, appointed to represent the heirs and persons interested in the estate of Ellen McBonald, deceased, mortgagor, Defendant.

mortgagor, deceased, Defendant.
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish 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,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale granted herein by His Honor A. Macgillivray, master of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, being Judge of the County Court for the District No. 6, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1310, unless before the day of sale the amount due herein, together with interest and coars he added.

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 Mais Road leading from Georgeville to Malignant Brook, and on the West by lands of Dougall Macdougali, containing one hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto.

belonging thereto.

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

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,

High Sheriff of Antigouish Co

E LAVI GIRROIR, Plaintiff's Societor, Dated Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, June 28th,

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 17.h 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 defendant at the time of 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, aforesatd, and described as follows: Bounded towards the South by lands of William McDonaid; tow rds the West by lands of Roderick McDonaid and lands of Roderick McDonaid and lands of Roderick McDonaid and lands of Roderick McDonaid McLean and lately owned by Alexander McAdam, and towards the East by lands of Robert Nichols and lands of Colin McDonaid, containing two hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenance thereto belonging.

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

TERMS;-Ten per cent at time of sale; re-mainder on delivery of deed.

Dated Sheriff's office, Antigonish, N. S., July II,

D. D. CHISHOLM. Sheriff. ALLAN MCDONALD, Plaintiff's Solicitor on Execution.

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THE CASKET.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

ADORING THE INTELLECT.

President Hadley, of Yale College, has some generosity. And that is not surprising. A man who has succeeded in improving upon the type of Christian faith which sent the martyrs into the arena of pagan Rome, and which to-day sends its martyrs into the camp settlement and the fever camp, can afford to be be generous. And President Hadley is generous:

"We must not, indeed," he says, "disregard the feelings and prejudices of those who were brought up in the older faith by unnecessary denial of their premises; or disregard of their observances; but we may thank God our faith rests on a surer foundation than the completeness of this or that miracle or the verbal authenticity of this or that scriptural passage.'

Generosity often springs from pride. The conceited man sometimes makes generosity an outlet for his conceit. And President Hadley might, indeed, thank God, if he could get rid of some portion of the abundant conceit displayed in the foregoing words.

We have not yet heard of any man facing raging wild beasts, or inhabiting the charnel houses of disease and death through love of history, or upon any impetus given him by science; but we know of many thousands who have done these things through love of Jesus Christ. They had not, however, obtained their knowledge of Him by the modern methods prescribed by President Hadley. Their faith was accomplished by humility; and humility is not to be found in the men who hold the views set forth by Mr. Hadley.

He says :- "In former years, we were bound down by creeds which described in detail God's attributes and God's wishes, but to-day we must try to judge for ourselves regarding God's attributes and God's wisnes, exercising an intelligent private judg-

The God whom we are to adore and serve, in other words, is the God we have been able to discover by our own reason, which is to say, there are to be almost as many Gods as there are men. If multiplicity and variety are desirable in the matter of all matters in which it is important that we should be right, then, by all means, give the matter into the keeping of the intellect. If on the other hand, multiplicity and variety are to be avoided, how is certainity to be reached by the litems on the agenda was a resolution Hadley method. Are the lesser intel- against the Declaration Bill he telelects to give way to the greater? Will President Hadley seek diligently until he finds some man who ne acknowledges to be his intellectual superior, and then, rejecting his own conception of God, accept that which is held b, his intellectual superior? And, if not, and if great minds and small minds have equal rights in siders that heresy deserves other than this intellectual research, the man who cleans President Hadley's boots has as much right to set up his own conception of God as President Hadley has to set up his. God is, tuen, to every man just what his particular human brain conceives Him to be, and nothing more. This is what President Hadley's words mean, if we are to attach any definite meaning to

Even the idol - worshippers of the ancient pagan nations did not go so far as this in multiplying Gods. In none of them did each individual God. They had many gods; but, at evidence of a Catholic Priest, since it least, they shared them in common,

But President Hadley's theory has another difficulty. The human intellect presents variety and also change. It does not act consistently or steadily even in the same man. It follows then, that if God is to be known by the intellect alone He will be understood differently by different generations and also differently by the same man at different times. Variety and multiplicity, again. Is there no necessity for certainty, then? For, if we follow this course, certainly there can never be. Error is not the weakness of feeble or uneducated minds alone. Napoleon was a man of enormous genuis; but his blunders were tioned great, in proportion to his successes; and so it has been with all great minds. Human reason, when most highly developed, has ever failed to ensure accuracy.

Does it matter, then, whether we have any real knowledge of God in dispensation, such marriage would be this world or not? If it does, has anyone by intellectual effort and Church, or should a Jew or heathen diseased meat for the sake of cheap. Canada.

not his great grandson laugh at his present conceptions and ideas? And how about the man who blacks his boots? Is there to be a heavenly aristocracy of brains? Are true believers to be known by their honorary degrees and their certificates of college graduation? Will the ignor. ant man be damned if he does not study and learn? Is there a duty to study? How much study is it necessary for the man to make, who cleans President Hadley's boots?

How hollow all this sounds! Such are the inevitable absurdities that attend such theories. If there is no duty to study, why bother? If there is a duty to study, it is a duty that the vast majority of men can never have a chance' to perform, and that a large proportion of them are unfitted to perform, and we should then be forced to conclude that the only opportunity of attaining knowledge of God is reserved to the small class who have the chance to study deeply; while not even they can be sure they know anything about Him. What a gospel of despair is this!

Our London Letter.

LONDON, July 6th, 1910. The minority of 42 which last week set its face sternly against justice and fair play when the Bill for the amendment of the Royal Declaration was taken in the House, have been busy in various parts of the country attempting to recruit fresh forces for the Second Reading affray. Despite lectures, excited telegrams to the Premier, upbraiding him for "capitulating to Rome" and other like amenities, little progress has been made. A few people have expressed made. A few people have expressed great anxiety as to what would happen if the Church of England, by law established, were disestablished, while others point out that the religion by law established in Scotland is Presbyterianism. Some afflect to feel thrills of apprehension lest Rome should join in the effort to disestablish the Church of England in order to make the situation and the aspect of the Sovereign's religion more vague. The Protestant Alliance is endeavouring to suggest that the Scottish nation are extremely angry at the alterations proposed, which merely affirm the King's belief in one form of doctrine, leaving the numerous disbeliefs which such a statement presupposes to be imagined, and that Scotland demands that "the foreign power which has been expelled from France for dis-loyalty and from Germany for insult, shall not be allowed to foist an alien communion on the British nation. The Catholics of these islands, English, Irish and Scottish, naturally resent the appellation of the word alien" to men and women who have done as much and sometimes more than others to make Britain what she s as an Empire. And I am glad to say that the faith is making such strides in Sco land that it is incorrect to treat that gallant land as the last stronghold of true blue Protes antism of the good old Calvinistic order. So that this diatribe, which was printed and distributed to Members of both Houses, goes for very little. Some of the most prominent men of both political parties are showing themselves very determined supporters of the Bill. Mr. Walter Long was to have addressed a meeting of Belfast Orangemen the other night, but hearing at the last moment that one of the as he had already voted for that Bill and would probably vote again for it at the Second Read ing, he felt it best not to attend the meeting: this was a great shock to the Orange mob! To-day a "Privy Councillor" writes to The Times seeking information. He requests one of the leading Catholic theologians to inform him whether it is still true that in any circumstance the Church congentle means of restraint, that heretics should be put to death if contumacious? He says that he believes it is this idea which still leads some persons to oppose the amendment to the Deciaration, and that he and others would welcome an ex-cathedra pronouncement on the matter as an assistance to deciding the line they shall take. Probably one of our able theologians, who were recently denied a hearing in The Times on some vital matters, will now be able to reply to "Privy Councillor" in full.

The Divorce Commission which is now sitting, and which is of interest to us from the serious bearing its deliberations may have on the future moral code of the country, has had is studying the subject from the varying points of view of all sections of the community. The Church in England being invited to state her point of view, that able lecturer, preacher, and theologian Monsigner Canon Moyes, attended before the Commission. He pointed out that the church was hostile to any form of divorce, regarding marriage as a sacred trust committed to her care for the sauctification of the human family, which was made up of innumerable family circles. He drew the demarkation line between that form of separation which was occasionally allowed for grave reasons by the Church, and under which husband and wife remained husband and wife, though apart, so long as they both lived, from the divorce of the secular authority which premitted remarriage. Questioned closely on the dispensations occasionally granted by the Church, the Uanon pointed out that the de-crees of nullity referred to were only granted in cases where there had been no completed marriage or where the Pauline privelege was exercised; that is to say, in the case of a Catholic who married a non-Christian without a

Has become converted to Christianity and President Hadley acquired it? Will the husband or wife of such an one refuse to live peaceably with convert, then again the Pauline and produce fifty guineas damage in privilege would be employed if desirable, and the Christian party would inexpensive settlement which could be be free. During the past eighteen years only six marriages had been declared null in England. A short time since a well known Catholic lady novelist appeared in the Divorce Court for a decree, of Separation against her husband, also a Catholic. The incident caused much scandal at the time, but the step was only taken to safe guard civil rights of property, etc., as while both parties remain practicing Catholics they are still bound to remain single while the other lives. Neither was it divorce which was asked for, though the grounds were sufficient for the Civil Court, but merely a judicial separation. The consensus of evi-dence is that the poor are not anxious for the increased facilities, which some persons consider they should enjoy, to rid themselves of the companion they have taken for better, or worse. Some extraordinary views have been aired before the Commission, some advocating civil marriage as compulsory and to be the only recognized ceremony, others suggest ing yearly or weekly contracts, while yet others held up to opprobrium so called Christian Churches which undersold each other in the matter of this sacred religious rite. The Commission continues to sit and the summing up of the evidence which it has heard will be no easy matter.

A remarkable instance of the power and clemency of Our Lady of Lourdes has just been made public. A retired Anglican clergyman who has been converted to the Church, has a son who has been for years afflicted with signs of a malignant disease in the ear. The poor boy, who is now sixteen, became so considerably worse last May that a famous physician in Harlye Street was consulted and advised an immediate operation, adding that it was the boy's only chance, though he would not guarantee he would come out of the ordeal alive, and even so, his hearing would be gone forever. Mr Booth-man, M. A., had ever since his conversion had an intense devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes, and had closely examined into the miracles performed at the famous shrine. He had built in the garden of his country residence near Dover, a minature grotto to the Blessed Mother and here the family commenced that novena which was to end in a miracle. The father obtained the promise of prayers from several communities of nuns, asked a number of priests to make a novena of Masses, and repaired day and night for nine days with his son to the grotto in the grounds where special prayers were said and the boy's ear was bathed with water from the French shrine. It was in the Convent Chapel of the Augustinian sisters, on the last day of the Novena that the miracle happened. The poor boy was serving Mass and just after the elevation he experienced the most excruciating suffering he had yet endured. When the Mass was over he hastened to his father, but was astonished as he went to find he could hear the clock ticking as he passed it, and found moreover that the ear had ceased to discharge. After an examination by the family doctor, who pronounced the lad cured, the father, mother and son, set out for the Pyrenees there to offer their thanks at our Lady's feet, and to present the boy to the two Doctors who watch over the cases of Lourdes and adjudicate on their authenticity. The grateful father immediately offered himself as an Hospitaller of our Lady, and his loving piety became so much noticed amongst the pilgrims that even before the full story was published in the Journal of the Grotto, it was beginning to be much talked of, while it has created a profound sensation in the quiet rural district where the Boothmans are During the past few days we have

seen the end of two campaigns against the Church, both of which were of a dubious character. The first of these is the lecturing tour of the "escaped Nun" Margaret Moult, who fled in a dramatic manner from a Convent at East Bergholt where she had been for seven years, and gradually sank until she became the willing tool of the Protestant Alliance, for whom she toured the country, elegantly gowned and giving spiteful accounts of the Nuns with whom she had lived for so long. There is only one thing to be said for the misguided girl's credit and that is, that though on several occasions "approached" to do so, she never spiced up her narrative with any of those Maria Monk episodes which the audiences of the Alliance so greedily crave for. At the same time she went from place to place stirring up the old animosity against Convent life, and openly declaring that she had abjured the faith. She would in time probably have developed those more lacking in her first efforts, but she has now retired from the lecture plat-form. And the reason? The erstwhile Dame Maurus Moult, cloistered nun, has broken her vows in the most completely possible way. She is now Mrs. Robert Page, and her career as a lecturer, is, we are told, ended. What the end of her life will be it is difficult to imagine, possibly the new oil-gations upon which she has embarked will end by bringing home to her more than anything else all that she has lost, and we can only hope that she may before the end make what reparation remains to her, for the succeeding acts of calumny and treachery which followed what at first appeared to be an act of nysteria, that but for the opportune interference of the Protestant Alliance, might have been but an episode in an other-

wise well spent life.

The other anti-Catholic campaign is that of a scribbler signing himself "Pat," who writes for one or two of

ness by which a whole orphanage of girls was rendered ill, so says Pat, he and produce fifty guineas damage in arranged out of court, where the damages awarded would have been a good deal heavier. The gallant little nuns, in tackling the scribe, have not only vindicated their own good name, but have conclusively proved how much reliance may be placed on the remainder of "Pat's" testimony when he calmly accuses priests of murder, of intimidation of the jury, and of becoming multi-millionaires on the preceeds of their systematic robberies of the Irish peasantry!

We would rather turn from these frightful slanders to the charming picture presented this evening when a band of devout men and women passed in procession round the old garden where Sir Thomas More once walked and prayed, and finally knelt before the same God who inspired his splendid faith and couage, beneath the sacramental veils, in the humble shelter which exiled French nuns have raised wherein they may adore Him day and night and plead for the land of their birth and the land of their exile on this site made precious by so many memories of the good and great of old. CATHOLICUS.

South River.

The hay crop looks well, but the mower and rake test will, in a few days, determine the quantity. The grain crops are, so far, promising, but nave a considerable time yet to show results. "Autoists" can now, through the wisdom of our considerate Municipal Council, make tri-weekly reports of crops and all other prospects in the country, while we ourselves must thereby possess our souls in patience at home, for three business days in every week, whether this suits us or

In this connection let me say, we of the country have always been under the impression that our Councillors represented us and not a few individuals in Town, who have their own Council. The petition asking for a special meeting of the former body, specifically asked that our modern machine speeders be limited to one day in the week. Pursuant to said petition, the meeting was held, but it seems its prayer was disregarded, and the very paternal gove nment of the municipality, doubtless after due deliberation, decided that a few of the citizens of, the Town should practically have exclusive control of our public high-ways for just one-half of the business days of the week, while their own constituents in thousands must be subject to this solemnly isssued decree and look pleasant. No doubt the members of the Council, in seeking reelection next fall, will be prepared to explain their attitude and conduct, in connection with this late piece of legis-

One "autoist," representing the rest, urges in their behalf the utility of utomobiles, and that in his experience, only two "runaways" have come under his notice. His experi-ence, as an autoist, is not yet very extended, and itwo runaways, or accidents caused by them are just two too many. Their utility must and will be measured by the general benefits derived from them. That nearly all of us must confine ourselves to our homes for half the time, for no better purpose than seeing loaded autos, speeding through the country for pleasure, and pleasure only, can scarcely be classed among general benefits.

We would chierfully grant them one whole week in every month should they invite progressive capitalists, and convey them to our mineral districts, with a view of exploiting, developing, and making them better known to outsiders. One particular district at Upper South River might now receive attention. It has for years been known that a large area here, extending to Goshen, contains most promising indications of copper. A late discovery made at McPhee's Mills, by Dan McGillivray, miller, is, according to reliable information, an apparently safe strike. A vein four feet wide has been uncovered a distance of forty-five feet, widening in that short space to eight feet. rock here is thickly impregnated with what is pronounced high class copper ore, and in spots with pockets of it nearly solid.

Assays of surface specimens classified it as excellent indications and of paying marketable value, but a late assay of specimens from the solid lead, by an expert analyst, shows that it contains eleven per cent. of pure copper, which is much above the average percentage carried by the best paying copper mines in the West. Let our "autoists" and other monied

men combine business with pleasure, help to develop or have developed our latent resources, improve conditions remunerative qualities which were generally, and we shall naturally lose much of our prejudice against what we consider useless, if not dangerous and harmful innovations.

We would justly expect an inspec-tion and report of this property and others by the proper official in the Provincial department of mines. Outsiders do not know ourselves, our country or its resources. It is the West, the West, while the East, perhaps through our own indifference and inactivity, is allowed to remain ur known and undeveloped. A few progressive men have undertaken to expose this vein, in order to bring it to the public gaze and to test it, but sensible, as they are public spirited, they are prepared to neal reasonably with any staunch company who show evidence of business. A NATIVE,

Continued negotiations between the Grand Trunk Railway and its employees respecting demands by the "Pat," who writes for one or two of latter for increased pay have failed to our daily papers and a well known magazine. After vilifying the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland to his strike. All the conductors and trainheart's content, and just keeping outside the reach of the law, this worthy has at last overstepped the limit and having accused certain Nuns

DRUMMOND

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA

HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

FOOT PROTECTION FOR HOT DAYS



Your feet can be easily injured these days, by not being properly cared for.

At no time of the year are your feet more sensitive to foot troubles than during the hot

This is the time when they perspire easily, swell and become very painful. All Summer foot troubles can be avoided

by wearing the right shces-INVICTUS Colored Shoes.

The colored leather used in INVICTUS Shoes is porous, so that air is constantly circulating around your feet.

We have INVICTUS Colored Shoes both in Oxfords and Boots, either in Lace and Blucher Style in all the newest 1910 shapes the shapes that lead the styles in Canada.

A. KIRK & COMPANY

The D Royal Bank of Canada

Established over thirty years in Antigonish.

Branches in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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

Savings' Department

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

E Antigonish Branch

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J. F. BLAGDON, Manager

THOMASSOMERS

General Store.

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

Ready-Made Clothing

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

Boots and Shoes

We are leaders in offering good serviceable footwear. 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

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It is reported in Ottawa that when e changes in Sir Wilfred Laurier's inet materializes, before the next son of parliament, John W. Defoe, or of the Winnipeg Free Press, ill be one of the new ministers.

The Brighton Express bound for abourne, ring., collided on Sunday the Richmond station with a adding train, of which two carriages nd the guard's van were wrecked.

An acute labor problem is confront-ing the construction of the mountain section of the Transcontinental Rallway. The contractors are offering \$25 to \$3 a day with board. They have 1,000 men at work and ought to

A statement issued by the British easury gives particulars of the ational debt on April 1, making the tal aggregate of gross liabilities (\$12.318,125, as against \$1,770,606,at the corresponding period of last

A new Manitoba heat record was made on Friday. At Brandon anp Minnedosa, 104 was reported, and at Pierson and Morien it was 102, and at Cypress River, 102. It was 100 at several points. In Winnipeg 98 was

Forest fires are raging near Keslo, Five men took refuge in the Lucky Jim zinc mine, but the tunnel and shaft of the mine acted as a chimney, drawing the smoke and hames through, and the men had no hance to escape.

Zealand to join the rest of his party on board the steamer Terra Nova. He plans to arrive at the south pole in

The plans for the new St. Maryis ollege, Halifax, are fast nearing comoletion, and the new building will be started as soon as possible. The num-er of pupils at the college has shown

fore he had travelled far his engine went wrong and his aeroplane fell a distance of more than 500 feet. Ely vas picked out of the wreckage in a ying condition.

The Royal Commission on Industrial raining and Technical Education ap-ointed by the Canadian Government tour the world and collect information on that subject, arrived at Hali-iax Saturday night, and held the first meeting of their tour at the Technical College Monday morning. The Com-mission was in session in Halifax and secured until last evening all the in-location possible. rmation possible.

Torrents of rain visited a large ection of Southern Ohio, Northern kentucky, and Southern Indiana Sunday, adding to the large damage done by Saturday's cloud-burst. A Silas Baptist Church, near Paris, Ky., was struck by lightning and a dozen worshippers were seriously stunned. The damage to crops in the three States within a radius of 60 miles of Cincinnati will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Automobile accidents are becoming telephonomon occurrences in Nova Scotia. \$32.99. he latest automobile fatality appened last Friday evening at Cape Smoky, C. B. A car containing four citizene of Sydney upset and plunged over an embankment lifty teet deep. The owner, Mr. Frank-Bezanson, was pinned under the automobile and killed. The other three persons managed to jump from the machine, and thus narrowly escaped with their lives, Mr. Bezanson conducted a large jewelery business at Sydeny for the past ten years. Prominent in business and other circles, his sad death was keenly felt by the people of Sydney.

Action was taken by the city council of Boston on Monday looking to the utimate purchase of the Commonwealth docks in South Boston from the state by the city, to conserve the city's interests and looking to the advent of the Grand Trunk Railway into Boston. A resolution, which passed without oebate, urged the ocation of the Grand Trunk terminal in Boston, while an order, also un-animously passed, asked that the governor suspend negotiations with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in reference to the lease of this property until the city had been given an opportunity to purchase

There are many contradictory re-ovts respecting the extent of the jury to the wheat crop of Western anada by the intense heat and drouth which has been experienced there scently. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is anxious to have the reports as favorable as possible, and from this source no doubt the reports making little of the effects of the heat and drouth. On the other hand private reliable information from the estern Provinces say the damage is ery serious and is also spread over a Mr. arge area. The best indication of a also. ort wheat crop is the recent advance flour, some 60 cents per barrel. rge millers know actual conditions. ad this move of prices is a sure inti-lation that the crop has been most home, S. Side Harbor. injuriously affected.

Considering the population and the completeness of the destruction of the own, the Campbeltion fire is the st disastrous in the history of New runswick. Pratically nothing of the wn—its industries, its churches, its omes—escaped the devouring flames. ortunately the people escaped with heir lives, but whatever they possessed

Twenty persons were injured and continues to be sent — money, food, clothing, tents for shelter, etc. The insurance amounting to about a million dollars, though not more than a counter of the loss sustained will give quarter of the loss sustained, will give a start to rebuilding. The people are said to be facing their difficult situation with courage, and are already talking of a better town. That they have the sympathy and good wishes of the country, and will receive substantial assistance, in extended credit A full line of kodaks as and in various other forms, there is no Copeland's Drug Store. doubt. Rev. Fr. Wallace had mass in the open air on Sunday, the church, convent and other parish property having been consumed by the flames.

continues at the rate of forty-five individuals a day. From July 4 until July 15, 497 were expelled by what is known as the second method. That is they were forced actually to leave town. During the same period 1,22I persons were expelled by the first method which, in effect, is a warning for their departure, but permits them time for a settlement of private affairs. In the majority of cases the latter method proved ineffective as the Jews in that category are tive as the Jews in that category are prone to return to Kiev after temporary absence. During the twelve days mentioned there were 165 expulsions from Solomenka and 151 from Demieffka. Since May 14 when the imperial order became effective ordering that all lower the support of the suppo ordering that all Jews who could not establish a legal right of residence elsewhere should be returned within the pale, the restricted district of the Polish provinces and the Ukraine, there have been expelled from the cities Solomenka and Demiefika suburbs 3,011 persons by the second method, and 3,64I by the first method. However, in making this total of 6,652 allowance must be made for a large percentage of duplications in the count. Many have been expelled only to return and be sent away again, Captain Robert F. Scott, commander of the British Antartic expedition, started Saturday for New Zealand to join the rest of his party the steamer Terra Nova.

While the expulsions from Solomenka and Demiefika are largely composed of those who were originally expelled from the city. Officers of the Jewish relief committee of Kiev state that roughly estimated, seven hun-Jewish relief committee of Kiev state that roughly estimated, seven hundred families had already been sent out of the city and four hundred families were still subject to such treatment. In the case of those who returned after the expulsion the authorities have adopted drastic measures, the returning ones frequently being accompanied from the city by gendarmes and in many cases banish-The first serious aeroplane accident a Canada took place on Saturday, then Eugene Ely who had contracted offy between Winnipeg and Portage a Prairie, made his third attempt. guards. The number of expulsions is constantly growing owing to the discovery of illegal makeshifts employed by the Jews to gain the right of residence. Since January 1, the authorities received 17,272 petitions for right of residence accompanied by documents purporting

Town Council,

to establish such right.

The monthly meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening last. The estimates for the current year were submitted and the rate of taxation was fixed at \$1.75 per \$100.00

John McDonald was re-appointed inspector of licenses, under the New Temperance Act. The following accounts were ordered to be paid; repairs water works \$38.36; drain pipe and junctions \$157.42; repairing fence \$2.50; James Robertson & Co., supplies water works \$4.70; Allan McLellan, timber for repairs reservoir \$22.47; trucking, \$3.00; Membership fee Union N. S. Municipalities, \$10.00; telephone rental, \$6.75; repairs streets,

Poor Railway Service

MR. EDITOR, -The contingent of St. Ann's pilgrims from Inverness County passed over the Inverness Railway yesterday, where they experienced some of the discomforts of travel, on their way to connect with the special at Mulgrave. There was but a single passenger car, attached to a coal train, in which they were packed like sar-dines in a box. The overflow had to seek refuge in the baggage car. Among this overflow I observed some aged persons, a few of them clergy-men, all squatted on luggage or leaning against the sides of the car. Are not the people of Inverness County and the public in general en-titled to better treatment than this?

July 19th, 1910.

Personals.

VIATOR.

Mr. J. O'Neil Doyle of Margaree, C. B., was in Town this week.

J. W. Chisholm, Esq. of Inverness, is visiting his brother, Mr. Joseph C. Chisholm, East End, Antigonish.

Mrs. Dan. McKillop and Miss Mary Ann McKenzie of Boston are visiting Mrs. M. J. Whalen of Fairmont, Ant.

Mr. David Fraser, of Vermont, and his sister Miss Margaret, of Brookline, Mass, are visiting their mother and friends at St. Joseph's Ant.

Neil McNeil, Esq., of Boston, spent Monday night in Antigonish on his return from Cape Breton. He left for Boston on Tuesday morning's

J. D. Kane, teacher, of Newcastle, N. B., arrived in Antigonish yesterday and will attend the Summer School. Mr. Kane attended last year's session

wance Mrs. George M. Bowman and children and Miss Cassie McDonald, ions, all of Brockton, Mass., are visiting parents and friends at their old

Mr John R. Macgillivray, formerly of Antigonish, now in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railway, and Mrs. Macgillivray, are visiting Mr. Macgillivray's sister, Mrs. J. J. Gillis,

was swept away in a very few hours. Generous help in various forms was one half at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

St. Martha's Hospital Fund,

Previously acknowledged, A. S. McMillan, Upper South R., 30 00 Lauchlin Cameron, Antigonish, 5 00 M. Donovan, Antigonish,

Among the Advertisers.

One second hand cook stove for sale at a bargain. Dan Chisholm.

A full line of kodaks and supplies at

Lost, on South River Road, on July 11, a lady's coat. Finder please leave

The expulsion of Jews from Kiev on tipues at the rate of forty five Town for family of four. Address "M. E.," care of CASKET.

at this office.

The Sylvan Valley grist mill will close for repairs on August 1st. Carding done at any time.

Two new canvas tents, 10 x 12 and 12 x 16, at a low price at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s

Six dozen white lawn waists, sizes 34 to 40, to clear, at 25 cents each. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

For sale, at a bargain, a jump-seat waggon in good repair. Apply to J. W. Falt, Town. For sale. -A set of heavy double team harness, only used three weeks.

A snap for some one. W. S. Forest, Town.

Lost, between Maryvale and North Grant P. O. a purse containing sum of money. Finder please leave at this

Acknowledgments.

Rev L J McDonald, Charlottetown John A McLean, Rear River Dennys Rev W J Frehili, Harrisville J D Leary, Kockingham John Huibert, North Lochaber Alex Benoit, Pomquet Station Alex A McDonald, Lismore Allan McIsaac, Antigonish Kennedy McLean, Puri Brook Dan acLeilan, Cloverville Srs of Charity, Glace Bay Allan McIsaac, Antigonish
Kennedy McLean, Furi Brook
Dan AcLellan, Cloverville
Srs of Charity, Glace Bay
Donald McLel an, Heatherton
Mamle Gillis, Antigonish
Mrs D Hanrahap, Fairmont
Congde Notre Dame, Newcastle
B B Kay, Canso
Jas W Callahan, Danbury
John McKinnon, West Merigomish
A J Gillis, B C Chapel
Frederick B Arnaud, Halifax
Robt Cox, North Sydney
Malcolm McEachern, Hillsdale
Caroline C White, Whiteside
T B Cooper, Wine Harbor
D McRae, Moose Creek
Mrs Michael McNeil, Exeter
W E O'Leary, West Quoddy
John Rogers, Fraser's Grant
Elias W De Coste, Harbor au Bouche
Francis Dunlap, Boutardrie
Wm Coady, Bouladrie
Mrs E Goman, East Tracadle
Margaret Druhan, Mayfield
Jessie McDonald, Bridgewater
Will McPherson, Nakusp
Bella Chisholm, Boston
D S Chisholm, Auld's Cove
Sr St Etheltrude, Bourlonnias
Mrs Daniel McAilister, Montreal
P Clancy, Mulgrave
Mrs John McLean, Balley's Brook
Jas Chisholm, Avondale
C F Grant, Antigonish
Collin Chisholm, Pomquet River
Mrs W. J. Boyle, Bayfield
W W Webb, Harbor au Bouche
Alex * CDunald, Doctors Brook

At Pictou, N. S, on the loth inst., in her 61st year, Annie MCPHERSON, beloved wife of JOHN MCLELLAN, after an illness of seven months. Consoled by the last rites of Church, she calmly passed away, leaving a husband, one son, two daughters and two brothers to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace!

At New York, on July 8, after a short liness, at the early age of 17 years, Daniel H. Reilly. A good boy, he had an edifying death. His sorrowini parents, brothers and sisters deeply mourn his loss. His mother formerly lived at S.S. Harbour, Antigonish. May he rest in peace?

At Thorburn, on July 4th, 1910, MRS. CATHERINE MCCONALD, relict of the late Donald McDonald (McClister, Thorburn, Death followed the effects of an accident After High Requiem Mass and an instructive discourse by the pastor the funeral one of the longest witnessed in Thorburn, took place, the pail-bearers being fix grand sons of deceased. Mrs. McDonald was a model mother, woman and neighbor: though she had attained the good old age of 78 years, the will be widely missed. She leaves ten children, one of whom is Sister Mary Elizabeth, of Springileld, Mass., who was present at the deathbeed to aid in consoling the departing soul, also forty-four grand-children, one sister and one brother to mourn their loss. May she rest in peace!

At Lower L'Ardoise, Friday, 15th inst., of heart failure, PHILOMENA, widow of the late WILLIAM BRYMER, in the 65th year of her age. Altho' confined to ber room for the past two weeks, her death came quite unexpectedly, and was a sad shock to her family and immediate friends. Her illne-s was short but her life was a preparation for death, and fortified by the ministrations of the Catholic Church, of which she was an exemplary member, she passed away to her reward. Her demise will cause deep regret in the hearts of her neighbors and many friends to whom, by her kind and cheerful disposition, she had endeared herself. She leaves to mourn their loss three sons and seven daughters for whom much sympathy is felt. After a Requiem High Mass, Monday afte noon she was laid to rest in L'Ardoise cemetery by the side of her husband, who predeceased her less than two years ago. May she rest in peace!

At Little M. bou, on Tuesday morning, July

the side of her husband, who predeceased her less than two years ago. May she rest in peace!

At Little M bon, on Tuesday morning, July 5th, ANGUS MCPHEE, aged ST years, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Port Hood parish. Mr McPnee was born at Mabou Coal Mines, whence he moved to Little Mabou about 'orty five years age. Honest industrions and thrifty, he soon became one of the most properous farmers in the country. Moreover, his large-hearted hospitality gained for nim the affection, as did his sterling integrity and high Christian character the admitation and respect of all who had the pleasure of knowing him. His death leaves a notable gap in the ranks of that fast passing generation of "grand old men" who knew how to continue habitual obserfulness of disposition the best of good fellow hir, and indeed all the virtues of the moble race from which they were sprung, with the highest l'eals of duty and the strictest adherence to its commands. Mr. McPhie was married to Flora, dang ter of the late well-known Alian Cameron of North-Eaet-Mabou, who survives him. He has a tamily of four sons and seven daughters, of whom four daughters pre-deceased him. As his death, due to a paralytic stroke, was somewhat unex pected three of bis sons, who are at present in the Western States, were unable to be present. The youngest daughter, arrived from Newbury. port, Mass., a few hours after her father had peacefully passed away. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 7th lnst Rev. Fr. Chisholm P. P., who had been his pastor almost from the time he moved to this parish, sung high mass and officiated at the grave. The chisholm P. P., who had been his pastor almost from the time he moved to this parish, sung high mass and officiated at the grave. The chisholm P. P., who had been his pastor almost from the time he moved to this parish, sung high mass and officiated at the grave. The chisholm P. P., who had been his pastor almost from the time he moved to this parish, sung high mass and officiated at the grave. The cha reward promised to the good and faithful servants of the Divine Master. Requiescat in

Farm for Sale

50 bushels good white oats for sale at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s.

The balance of spring millinery in trimmed and untrimmed hats, reduced one half at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

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

we will pay ASH

Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Boots and Shoes Crockeryware, Shirts, Overalls, Etc.,

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

men man

Beautiful Gold Watch

5 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Send me your name and address and Iwill send you at my expense ON APPROVAL

A Fine Gold-Filled Waltham Watch This Watch is regularly sold for \$20.

50 cts If perfectly satisfied after 5 days, 50 cts a Week give you the very a Week

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT: Nickel, 15 Jewels, Settings, exposed pallets; out Expansion Balance; patent Brequet Hairspring, hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, polished and gilded under plate. The case is one I recommend very highly. Will replace at any time, should it prove unsatisfactory. Mail your name and address now for FREE TRIAL to Jewelry Dep't of

WALLACE The Optician and Jeweler ANTIGONISH - - N. S.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Whart
and Road at Port Felix, N. S.," will be received
at this office until 4,00 p. m., on Monday, August
15, 1910, for the construction of a Wharf and
Road at Port Felix, Guysborough, N. S.
Plans, specification and form of contract can
be seen and forms of tender obtained at this
Department, at the offices of C. E. W. Dodwell,
Esq., District Engineer, Hallfax, N. S. E. G.,
'linidge, Esq., District Engineer, Antigorish,
N. S., and on application to the Postmaster at
Port Felix, N. S.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders

N. S., and on application to the Postmaster at Port Felix, N. S.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printer-forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each memoer of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for six hundred dollars (\$600.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Asst Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 12, 1910. TEACHER WANTED.

ANGUS R McLEOD, Sec to Trustees, L'Ardolse, Rich Co

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. Receseseseseseseses

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.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

LUKE BROS., LIMITED INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES, MONTREAL

good house and barns. Plenty wood watered. For further particulars, P. O. BOX, 183, Antigonish.

Anyone wishing to purchase the hay on my farm at William's Point, or to make the same, can get full particulars by writing to me at Mc-Pherson's Allis, Pictou County. DANIEL C. GILLIS

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, 88 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, row \$2.50 4.50, 4 2.75 4 4 75, 4 2.95 " 5.50, " 3.25 7.00, 66 4.95 " 14.50, " " 16.00, " 9.75

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

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

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

This Sale for Cash or Produce only.

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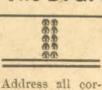
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TEACHER WANTED

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, Irgonish.

TEACHER WANTEJ

For Irish Cove School, Section 49, a grade C teacher. Please give reference and salary expect.d.

Irish Cove, July 8th, 1910. Secy for Trustees. **Teacher Wanted**

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

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Temperate Drinks

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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 anaranteed or money refunded.

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

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

SATURDAY, JLUY 30, 1910

for the purchase of the farm at Cloverville, known as the Experimental Farm, owned by Mrs. D. C. Campbell. Pits very desirable property is situated about 40 miles from Town and contains about 200 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. Were fences all around the place.

Further information given by the undereigned

MRS. D. D CAMPBELL,

St. Mary's St., Antigonish.

OUR

PIES

When the march begins in the morning
And the heart and the foot are light,
When the flags are all a flutter
And the world is gay and bright,
When the bugies lead the column
And the drums are proud in the van,
It's shoulder to shoulder, forward, march!
Ah! let him lag who can!

For its easy to march to music With your comrasses all in line, And you don't get tired, you feel inspired And life is a uraught divine.

When the march drags on at evening And the color bearer's gone,
When the merry strains are silent
That piped so brave in the dawa.
When you miss the dear old fellows
Who started out with you;
When it's stabborn and sturdy, forward

Though the raggged lines are few. Then it's hard to march in silence, And the road has lonesome grown, And life is a bitter cup to drink, But the soldier must not moan.

And this is the task before us,
A task we may never shirk.
In the gay time and the sorrowful time
We must march and do our work.
We must march when the music cheers us
March when the strains are dumb,
Pincky and valiant, forward, march!
And smile, whatever may come.

For whether life's hard or easy. The strong man keeps the pace. For the desolate march and the slient The strong soul finds the grace.

-MARGARET E. SANGSTER

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> Hawkesbury to Boston, Fridays 9 p. m.

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

Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Rallway agents. For all Information apply to Plant Line Agents at Hailfax. H. L. CHIPMAN,

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Your jewelry repairs will be correctly and promptly attended to, at a moderate charge, if you leave them with

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

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

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MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B.

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

Honor to Marquette.

The people of Prairie Du Chien and of the state of Wiscousin on June 17 did honor to the memory of Pere Marquette, the Jesuit Father who discovered the upper Mississippi river. The people of the east section of Iowa assisted in doing homage to the French explorer who was the first white man to look upon the Father of Waters. It was June 17, 1673, that Marquette and Louis Joliet emerged from the Wisconsin river and floated out upon the broad bosom of the much talked of, but never before seen, Mississippi. The confluence of the two rivers is at a point a short distance below the site of Fort Craw-ford and what is now the city of Prairie Du Chien.

Upon the 17th of June the present year, 237 years after the famous dis-covery of Marquette, Prairie Du Chien unveiled the base of a bronze statue to Father Marquette, the statue itself to be dedicated some time later in the The statue is to be paid for by popular subscription and will be a bronze effigy standing forty feet in height, located upon a high point of land and visible for miles up and down

the Mississippi, and commanding a view of the Iowa bluffs.

The career of Father Marquette reads like a romance. He was the first white man to set foot upon Iowa soil, hence his life carries with it much of historical interest to the people of the Hawkeye state. He had spent many years with the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, building churches and teaching and preaching to them. The Indians held him in high esteem. They had a warm affection for the good missionary who had devoted the best years of his life to their welfare. He had resolved to go farther west and see the great River, which he had heard of so often. The Indians besought him with tears not to undertake so perilous a journey, but he had resolved to go. Louis Joliet, with five experienced voyagers, embarked with him, May 13th, 1673, in two birch bark canoes. Arriving at the western extremity of the French explorations they engaged two Miami guides to pilot them to the Wisconsin river.

Wisconsin river.

They had floated down that river to where it empties into the Mississippi river, when they were delighted at beholding the magnificent river so often heard, of the largest on the continent. This was on June 17th, 1673. They felt the inspiration of their great discovery. All about them was an unknown region, not a human was an unknown region, not a human being was to be seen. They landed from time to time, made camps, killed game and caught fish. They ascended the bluffs and saw in the distance boundless prairies, upon which were herds of buffalo and elk. The explorers passed between shores of unsurpassed beauty, where Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington and other flourishing towns and cities now stand. On June 28th they landed on the stand. the west shore and discovered human footprints in the sand,

They traced them to a patch which led up the bluff. They followed the trail westward for several miles, till nearing a fringe of timber a column of smoke was seen and soon after a tent was discovered erected in a grove. It proved to be a part of an Indian village. It was built on the bank of a small river, the shores of which were shaded by a beautiful fringe of timber. The natives were astonished to see white men, but no hostile demonstrations were made. It is likely that few, if any, of these Indians had ever seen a European before. The Indians made signs of friendship and offered the pipe of peace. They proved to be a band of the Illinois tribe, and had two other villages a few miles distant. The river on which they were living was called by them the Mon-in-go-na.

Marquette was well enough equainted with the language of the Illinois tribe of Indians to converse with the villagers. When he had explained who they were, the object of their visit and the pleasure it afforded them to meet some of the inhabitants of that delightful country, the Indians gave the explorers a very cordial welcome.

They were invited to a feast which the squaws had prepared, and which

Marquette describes as follows:
"It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large bowl filled with a preparation of corn meal boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The Indian conducting the ceremonies had a large wooden spoon which he dipped in the mixture, called by them Tage-mety, and passed it in turn into the mouths of the different members of the party. The second course was ish, nicely cooked and separated from the bones and placed in the mouths of the guests. The third course was a roasted dog, which our explorers declined with thanks, when it was at once removed from sight. The last course was roast buffalo, the fattest pieces of which were passed to the visitors. It was excellent meat and nicely cooked." Marquette and Joliet were delighted

with the beautiful country. The fish and game were plentiful, and the friendly reception by the Indians, all conspired to give the explorers a lofty onception of both the country and its inhabitants. This was Iowa as seen by the first white man. For six days they remained with their Indian friends hunting and fishing and living on the best the land could produce. The natives exerted themselves to provide every entertainment for them, and urged them to prolong their stay. When Marquette and his party could not be induced to remain any longer, more than six hundred Indians escorted them back to the river, where their canoes were moored, and

regretfully bade them good-by.
The Indians watched the white
men, waving them farewell, until they disappeared in a bend in the river.
The place where they landed is supposed to be where Montrose now supposed to be where Montrose now stands. A complete record of their trip and a description or chart of the country was kept by Joliet, but unfortunately, were lost. Father Marquette's chief interest in all his deriver expeditions into unknown

prevailed among the tribes of Indians; but the first white man that came among them was met with warm welcome and substantial tokens of friendship. The French, doubtless under the influence of the Jesuits who led them in nearly all their expeditions, treated the Indians with kindness and respected their rights. The people of nearly all other

nations regarded and treated them as savages having no rights that white men are bound to respect. The French lived with peace and security among them, while the English, Spanish, and Portuguese made war upon them, which brought retaliation and massacre of men, women and children. Father Marquette won the confidence and esteem of the Indians, and when he and his party bade fare-well to the Illinois chief, the latter presented him with the pipe of peace. The sacred calumet, ornamented with brilliant feathers, was suspended from the neck, and was a safeguard among all the savage tribes that he might encounter in his journey.
In latitude 33 degrees they met a

fierce tribe of Indians of the Michigamie nation. These natives had heard, no doubt, by tradition, of the invasion of De Soto, one hundred and thirty years before, and the atrocities perpetrated on their ancestors. At first sight of the canoes manned by white men, the alarm was sounded. A large band of warriors assembled, and armed with bows and arrows, tomahawks and war clubs, embarked in their canoes and advanced with yells of defiance upon the seven Frenchmen. The fearless Marquette, unawed by the impending danger, held aloft the sacred calumet. Seeing the token of peace, the Indian chief restrained his men, and in turn made signs of peace. He invited Marquette and his party to the village, where for several days they were entertained with hospitality. They descended nearly to the mouth of the Arkansas river, a distance of more than 1,100 miles.

They learned that the great river they had discovered emptied into the

Gulf of Mexico, at a distance of about 600 miles from where they were camped. The object of the expedition was accomplished, the party had entered a region where the language learned by Marquette was unknown, and it was difficult to communicate or procure information from the natives. The Indians were hostile and might at any time attack the little company. Should these men be killed their valuable discoveries would be lost to France. Moreover, they were liable to come upon Spanish settlements, of free-booters, of which they were as much in dread as the Indians.

Hence they concluded it was their duty to return to Canada and report the result of their long and interesting voyage. Propelling the canoes up stream in hot weather was not such in easy task, but energy and persever-ance accomplished it. Arriving at the mouth of the Illinois river, they heard from the Indians that this viver afforded a much shorter route to the Great Lakes than the Wisconsin river. They therefore ascended it for two weeks and then crossed the Illinois prairie from its head to the Chicago river, and followed that stream to the shore of Lake Michigan.

interesting fact that the steamship ask the Congress to promote more companies on the other side of the Atlantic are being overrun with applications for passage to America on the occasion of the great Eucharistic Congress to be held in Montreal in September 1908; and at Cologne, last year, gress to be held in Montreal in September. As far as may be conjectare too recent to need any more than tured from present data, it seems more | the merest mention. English readers, probable that this coming twenty-first | particularly, need no reminding of the international celebration in honor of the central object of Catholic worship, the Eucharistic God, will vie in magnificence of ceremonial, in multitudes of attendant adorers, and in devotional fervor, with the most successful of the twenty Congresses that have preceded it. A brief enumeration of these former celebrations may prove of present interest to our readers.

Eucharistic Congresses, according to Father Galtier, of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, began at Paray-le-Monial, and owe their origin princi-28, 1881. It lasted three days; was attended by representatives from Italy, Belgium, Spain, Austria, England, Mexico, Chili, and the West Indies; and closed with a procession of the Blessed Sacrament attended by three thousand men. In the following year, 1882, the second Congress was held at Avignon, the residence of the Popes for three-quarters of a century. Six thousand men walked in the procession on this occasion, carrying candles protected by transparencies bearing the arms of the Blessed Sacra-

Liege, Belgium. It was destined to be a fruitful source of blessings for that a fruitful source of blessings for that country; as, in the following year, the Belgian Catholics routed their political adversaries, and began that beneficent reign of Catholic government which has continued in power ever since. It was at Fribourg, Switzerland, that in 1885, the fourth Congress assembled, under the Presidency of the illustrious Cardinal Mermillod. The fifth was held in 1886, at Toulouse, where are jealously guarded the tomo and the ashes of the inspired singer of the Eucharist, St. Thomas of Aquin. Fifteen hundred priests and thirty thousand of the

for the sixth Congress, one of the best prepared and most fruitful as yet held. It opened beneath the centuried vaults trip and a description or chart of the country was kept by Joliet, but unfortunately, were lost. Father Marquette's chief interest in all his daring expeditions into unknown regions was the conversion of the Indians to Christanity. He made but Indians to Christanity. He made but few notes or records of his travels. immense concourse of worshippers,

popular at Antwerp, this Congress took on features of exceptional grandeur; and Our Lady's procession, dating back five centuries, swept through a multitude numbering over hundred and fifty thousand. During this seventh Congress there was organized a pilgrimage to Hoogstraeten (near Antwerp), where is venerated the relic of a startling miracle of the fourteenth century. During the celebration of Mass by a priest who doubted the Real Presence of the body of Christ under the sacramental species, the consecrated wine suddenly became as blood which overflowed the chalice and spilled upon the corporal. No washing has ever been able to efface from the corporal, which is still preserved, these miraculeus blood stains.

In 1893, the Oriental churches were associated with their Western sisters in homage to the Eucharistic God; for the eighth Congress was held in Jerusalem. Pope Leo XIII, desired to be present in some fashion at this notable function, and named Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, as his special legate thereto. In 1894, Rheims itself was the scene of the ninth Congress. For the first time at such conventions, the plans for 1894 provided for the discussion of "Social Studies" and "Works for the Laborer.

In 1897, the tenth Congress was held at Paray le-Monial, and more or less naturally was called the Congress of the Sacred Heart. The eleventh Congress, celebrated at Brussels in 1898, surpassed all its predecessors in organization, in numbers, and in the perfection of its details. The outstanding feature of its deliberations was insistence on the Blessed Sacrament considered as the great remedy for the ills of society. The twelfth Congress, held at Lourdes in 1899, concerned itself especially with the relations, to the Eucharist, of the Blessed Virgin under the beautiful title of Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament, and with frequent Communion. At Lourdes, too, for the first time women were definitely associated with the work of the Congresses.

At Angers, France, where the thirteenth Congress assembled in 1901, there was inaugurated the section called Catholic Youth, - a section destined to hold a prominent place in all future celebrations. In the four-teenth Congress, indeed—that held at Namur, Belgium, in 1902,-four thousand students and other young men played a preponderating role in the solemn opening of the functions. The pomp and external setting of the fifteenth Congress, at Angouleme in 1904, suffered somewhat from the hostility of a sectarian municipal council, as also from the lack resources, it being a city of secondary importance; but this drawback was offset by notable faith and piety, and by the importance of the work accomplished.

The brief but glorious history of Euchartistic Congresses apparently reached its culminating point in 1905, when the sixteenth of the series was held in Rome, and there was set upon such conventions the seal of official consecration and universality. Bel-gium again in 1906 claimed the honor proffering special homage to the Blessed Sacrament; and at Tournai Father Marquette died in 1675 at the age of 35 years. His country was specifically called that of Holy Commankind,—Northwest Review. Brief" sent to it by the Pope, and Eucharistic Congresses.

An English exchange notes the congressity to sent by the Holy Father expressly to assiduous frequentation of the Holy

magnificent object-lesson which the nineteenth Eucharistic Congress presented to the millions in England's metropolis; or of the ultimate, if indirect, benefit accruing to the Church through the ill-advised and belated forbidding of the public pro-cession of the Blessed Sacrament. The holding of the twenty-first Congress in the Catholic metropolis of a British colony will have the effect of emphasizing the lesson taught in London; and the splendor, religious pomp, and devotional solemnity of the pally to three individuals: Father Chevrier, the Don Bosco of Lyons; the saintly Mgr. de Segur; and a pious lady still living. The first Congress was opened at Lille, France, on June was opened at Lille, France, on June have glorified the Real Presence on the banks of the Thames.—The Ave. most favourable circumstances could have glorified the Real Presence on the banks of the Tbames,—The Ave Maria.

The Trend of Free Masonry.

In a letter to the London Tablet. Rev. Herman Gruber, S. J., calls attention to a matter of importance. · Since 1889, in consequence of a

resolution taken at the International Masonic Congress on the occasion of the centenary of the French Revolution, 1789, increased efforts have been made by the Grand Orient of France In 1883, the third Congress met at and its partisans in all countries to bring about a closer union of all the Masonic bodies and allied institutions and associations of the world in order to realize more efficaciously and more rapidly the purposes of Freemasonry according to the principles of the French Revolution. The chief of these purposes is the defeat of the Vatican, the eternal and irreconcilable enemy of Masonry inside and outside the Masonic lodges.

"Several international congresses followed: In Paris, 1900; Geneva, 1902; Brussels, 1904. The next congress was arranged for 1906 in Rome, but already adjourned, because time at Rome, the center of Catho-licity, it was absolutely intended that faithful took part in its closing.

Paris furnished, in 1888, the setting the congress should be a really uni-

"The unitive efforts were then of Notre Dame, in the presence of an redoubled, and indeed the Grand Orient party succeeded to bring about

Fierce feuds and savage warfare had with the feast of Notre Dame, so their annual assembly, even decreed the re-establishment friendly relations with the Grand Orient itself. The Grand Orient party exulted and cried victory. All seemed to be accomplished according to its desires.

"In the meantime the Germania, June 9th, November 12th, 1909; Feb-ruary 5th and 19th, March 1st, 10th and 12th, published incisive articles alarming the Prussian government, etc. The consequence was a strong reaction against the decree of May 27th, 1909. Four of the most important German Grand Lodges declared themselves with the utmost energy against the establishment of the official relations with the Grand Orient, and three comprising for themselves two-thirds of all the German Masons, even most severely condemned the decree itself. A session of German followed.

Military Training in Nova Scotia.

More than 1480 Nova Scotian teachers last year took the course of physical or military and physical training under expert trainers supplied by the Department of Militia and Defence, as against 56 the previous year. The following passes were made in each class in the respective years:

1909 1908 Grade A (military) Grade B (physical) 1291 12 Grade C (physical) 63 30 Nova Scotian teachers won the 1st

prize (\$250) and the 6th (\$25) offered by the executive council of the Strathona Trust to Canadian teachers, for tary training in the public schools of the Dominion.

Four hundred dollars has been awarded as Strathcona prizes for excellence in physical training by teachers in common schools, and \$400 for excellence in military drill and rifle shooting in the high schools.



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"The event is of the greatest importance also for English-speaking Catholics. For if the closer union of the Grand Orient should be accomplished with the German Grand Lodges, also the union of the Grand Orient with the English and American would follow, or at least partially and practically be realized. And this would be very dangerous for the generalization of the French Kulturkampf throughout the whole world. Think the Ferrer agitation. I wonder that the foreign press has so little seized this aspect of the matter."

the best essays on "The best method of introducing and developing a general system of physical and mili-



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n every family medicine chest, there ald be a bottle of Father Morriscy's ment side by side with the other pre-ptions of the beloved Priest-physician. very one who has tried the Liniment tifies to its wonderful soothing and ealing powers. From the young ball layer to his rheumatic father or grand-te, every member of the family will find casional or constant use for this in-

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comparable preparation,
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bottle. At your dealer's, or from Father
Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham,

FOR SALE

The valuable and well known farm situated as teech Hill road, about 23 miles from the Town famigonish. It consists of 260 acres, 8° of high is in good state of cultivation, and 120 in same 60 is intervale land, and 6° well cooled. Soil is a fertile loam. Farm cuts annilly fifty tons hay. Dwelling 34 x 5°; barn 181x 9°. Pasture is well watered; well at appearance of the soil on easy own. Apply to

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Beech Hill Box 325, Antigonish.

Farm For Sale

e farm at Fraser's Mills, formerly occupied le late Donald McDonald, Alian's son, con-ing about 209 acres of good land, well-ded and watered and conveniently located J A WALL.

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

Farm for Sale

very desirable farm, situated on main t, within i miles of the Town of Antigonish, fiered for sale. It is very convenient to rch, School, Post Office, Telephone and way; good house and barns. Plenty wood well watered. For further particulars, it to

P. O. BOX, 183, Antigonish.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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

When Buying Silver Remember that the longest wearing, best-designed silver plate to be had is the 1847 ROGERS BROS

brand. Spoons, forks, knives, are heavily plated and will wear for years and years.

Bost tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO. "Silver Plate that Wears"

DANIEL C. GILLIS.

Gooper's Fly Knocker

Flies and Mosquitoes

Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

INCREASES MILK YIELD OF COWS; ENERGY of HORSES WOOL - CLIP of SHEEP : : : :

Chesp and Effective.

M. S. COX TRURO,

Meaning of the Ceremonies at Mass.

(From the Ave Maria.)

The following rather graphic parallelism we find in the Southern Cross, of Buenos Aires. While we do not guarantee the accuracy of the symbolic meaning attached to all the priest's movements during the Holy Sacrifice, we commend the arrangement as simple and effective.

Says the Confiteor Kisses the altar... Falls down in agony. Is betrayed by Judas with a kiss. Goes to the Epistle side ... Is bound and taken to Annas. Is falsely accused by Annas.
Is brought to Caiphas and there denied three times by Peter. says the Kyrie Eleison..... Looks at Peter and converts him. Is brought to Pilate. Says " Dominus vobiscum Reads the Epistle..... Prays at the middle of the altar..... Is taken to Herod and mocked.

Reads the Gospel Is taken back to Pilate and again Uncovers the chalice..... Is stripped of his garments. Is scourged at the pillar. Offers bread and wine . . Is crowned with thorns Is declared innocent by Pilate.
Is shown by Pilate to the people with
the words "Ecce Homo!" Washes his hands Says the Orate Fratres.....

Is mocked and spit upon. Sees Barabbas preferred to Him and is condemmed to death. Says the Preface and the Sanctus. Carries the cross to Mount Calvary. Makes the Memento for the Living ... Continues to pray in a low voice, Meets His Mother and other pious

Goes to Mount Olivet.

Begins to pray.

Is nailed to the cross. Is raised on the cross. Sheds blood from five wounds. Sees His afflicted Mother at the cross. Prays on the cross for all men.

Says the seven words of the cross. Gives up His spirit and dies. Descends into Limbo.

Is acknowledged by onlookers, while on the cross, to be the Son of God. Is laid in the sepulchre. Is anointed by pious women. Arises from the dead. Appears to His Mother and disciples. Teaches for forty days.

Takes leave of His disciples and ascends into heaven. Sends down the Holy Ghost. Commissions the Apostles to preach

The Motor Vepicle Act.

Blesses the bread and wine

Elevates the Sacred Host

Says aloud "Nobis quoque peccatori-

Says the Agnus Dei

Gives Holy Communion

Prepares the chalice for use again....

Says the Dominus vobiscum.....

Says the last prayer.
Says the Dominus Vohiscum

Elevates the Chalice

THE PRIEST.

Goes to the altar

Prays in a low voice.

Prays in a low voice

Purifies the chalice...

(Published by order of Municipal Council,) The "Motor Vehicle Act" was passed by the Legislature of the Prorince of Nova Scotia on April 25th, 1907. It is chapter 44 of the Acts of the Province for that year. The full title of the Act, which defines the scope and purpose of it, is "An Act in Relation to the Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles and the use of the Public Highways by such Vehicles."

STATEMENT OF OWNER TO BE FYLED Its most important provisions are: Every motor vehicle shall also at all times have the number assigned to it by the Secretary displayed on the back of such vehicle in such manner as to be plainly visible, the number to be in Arabic numerals, black on white ground, each not less than three inches in height and each stroke to be of a width not less than half an inch, and also as a part of such number the initial letters of the province in black

less than one inch in height. RATE OF SPEED.

or white ground, such letters to be not

3. (1) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic and use of the highway, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or the safety of any property, or in any event, on any public high-way in any city, town or village, where the contiguous territory thereto is closely built up, at a greater rate, than one mile in eight minutes, or elsewhere, in a city, town or village, at a greater rate than one mile in five minutes, or elsewhere, outside of a city, town or village, at a greater rate however, to the other provisions of

Upon approaching a bridge over which it is forbidden to drive any vehicle drawn by a horse, or horses, faster than a walk, sharp curve or steep descent, and also in traversing such bridge, curve or descent, a shall include the name and address person operating a motor vehicle shall and the trade name and motor power have it under control and operate it at of the motor vehicle or vehicle he is and the trade name and motor power of the motor vehicle or vehicle he is able to operate, and shall pay a registration fee of two dollars.

(5) No person shall operate a motor vehicle and proper, having regard to the traffic of such highway and the safety

of the public. (3) On approaching a person walk ing in the roadway of a public high-way, or a horse or horses, or other draft animals being riden, led or driven thereon, a person operating a motor vehicle shall give reasonable warning of its approach, and use every reasonable precaution to insure the safety of such person or animal, and in case of horses or other draft animals, to prevent frightening the

A person operating a motor vehicle shall, at request or on signal, by putting up the hand, from a person riding, leading or driving a horse or horses, or other draft animals, bring such motor vehicle to a stop; and if travelling in the opposite direction, remain stationary so long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass, and if travelling in the same direction, use reasonable caution in thereafter passing such horse or animal; provided, that in case such horse or animal appears badly frightened, or the person operating such motor vehicle is requested so to do, such person shall cause the motor of such vehicle to cease running so long as may be reasonably necessary to prevent accident and insure the safety

of others.

(5) In case of accident to a person or property on a public highway, due to the operation thereon of a motor vehicle, the person operating such vehicle shall stop, and upon the request of a person injured, or any person present, give such person his name and address, and, if not the owner, the name and address of such owner, the name and address of such owner.

Summary Convictions, Revised Statutes of Novs Scotia, 1900, and such proceedings may be taken by direction to by any person, and all fines and penalties recovered shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality, city, town or county in which the offence was committed.

Chapter 53 of the Acts of 1908, empowers every city, town or municipality to make regulations prohibiting

HOW TO PASS TEAMS.

(4) 1. Whenever a person operating a motor vehicle shall meet on a public highway any other person, riding or driving a horse or horses or other draft animals, or any other

vehicle, the person so operating such motor vehicle shall seasonably turn the same to the left of the centre of such highway, so as to pass without interference. Any such person so operating a motor vehicle shall, on overtaking any such horse, draft animal, or other vehicle, pass on the right side thereof, and the rider or driver of such horse, draft animal, or other vehicle shall, as soon as practicable, turn to the left, so as to allow free passage on the right. Any such person so operating a motor vehicle shall, at the intersection of public highways, keep to the left of the in tersection of the centres of such highways, when turning to the left, and pass to the left of such intersection when turning to the right. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed as limiting the meanings and effect of the provisions of section 3 of

(2) Every motor vehicle, while in use on a public highway, shall be provided with good and efficient brakes, and also with a suitable bell, horn or other sufficient means of signal, and shall, during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, display one or more lamps, showing a white light or white lights, visible within a reasonable distance, in the direction towards which such vehicle is proceeding, showing the registered number of the vehicle, in separate Arabic numerals not less than one inch in height, and each stroke to be not less than one-

quarter of an inch in width. (3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to curtail or abridge the right of any person to prosecute a ivil action for damages by reason of injuries to person or property, resulting from the negligent use of a public highway by any person operating a motor vehicle.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR.

5 (1) Every person hereafter desiring to operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur shall file in the office of the Secretary, on a blank to be supplied by such Secretary, a statement, which shall include the name and address

of this section.

PENALTIES.

6 (1) The violation of any of the provisions of subjection (5) of section 2, or of sub-section (7) of section 2, or of section 3 or section 5 of this Act shall be deemed an offence under this Act, and the person guilty thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceed-ing fifty dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding one hundred dollars for a second offence, and not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days or both for

a third or subsequent offence.
(3) The violation of any other provision of this Act shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars or imprisonment not exceed-ing thirty days for a first offence; a fine not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days, or both for a second offence; and a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days or bote, for a third or subsequent offence.

How RECOVERED.

Proceedings for the recovery of penalties under this Act shall be taken and carried on under chapter 161, "Of Summary Convictions, Revised Sta-tutes of Nova Scotia, 1900, and such

pality to make regulations prohibiting the use and operation on certain days of the week of motor vehicles and The Ear that we Can See.

[From "Good Health" by Frances Gulick Jewett.]

There are men and women on Islands in the Pacific Ocean who look as if they thought their ears were made on purpose to hold flowers or tobacco pipes. They prick a hole through the flesh of the ear, stretch it and pull it, and put one small rolled-up-leaf after another into it until the hole is large enough to hold their pipe or their flowers. Many women in America used to be almost as foolish.

Look around at the ears in the room where you are and see what each one is like. Just a piece of flesh and gristle with ridges in it, and a hole in the middle,—that is all you will see. It is not always beautiful, but it is useful, and if you did not have any ears on the sides of your head you would look queer enough.

Yet ears have different shapes, Some are large and some are small; some are long and some are short; some grow close to the head and some stand off like little sails. If you want your ears to be flat against your head, be careful not to sleep with them doubled over; be careful also not to press them out of place either with your bonnet strings or by crowding them down with your cap. For the sake of cur friends who have to see us. it is well to do what we can to have bodies that are pleasant to look at. To tell the truth, a well shaped ear

improves the looks of any one. also helps to catch sounds from every direction and sends them into the hole n the middle of the side of the head. This hole is indeed far more important than the rim itself.

Put your finger in and see how small it is: cover both ears at once with your hands and notice how little you can hear. If you should stop it up entirely you would hardly hear anything at all, for it is the outside end of the tube that carries sound from the world for us to hear.

It is about one inch long, and the deeper it goes the narrower it gets. Wax and a few hairs do what they can to keep the insects out; yet it is this very wax that troubles us some-times. The best way to get rid of it is to use a soft, damp cloth over the end of the finger. Never use anything sharper or harder than that, for the drum itself is at the opposite end of the hole — the smallest drum and the busiest drum in the world.

Yesterday I saw a full-grown man put a pointed pencil into his ear and turn it slowly round and round. He acted as if he were giving himself a good scratching. Some day his hand may not be steady, or a neighbor may hit his elbow; the hard point may then break its way through his eardrum and damage it forever.

Strangely enough, boxing the ears may do the same thing. You know how it is when you hit a paper bag full of air; the paper is sure to split from end to end with a bang. Quite in that way it happens sometimes An angry man brings his hand down hard on a boy's ear; more air crowds in than the ear can hold, and the drum splits like a paper bag. Shouting in the ear may

Avoid all these things. Think how careful men are to keep dust out of their watches. Remember that ear machinery is more precious than any watch machinery that was ever made, and that dust may damage it through a hole in the eardrum.

Pluck.

Of course it isn't easy to climb to the top. Think of the odds against you. Consider the army arrayed on the other side - the uncounted mass of struggling, eazer, earnest, restless, watchful, self-sacrificing humans—just as anxious as you for a better lot -just as ready to pay for it in hard, steady, laborious effort—a vast horde straining at the leash of environment confident of fitness, fired by determination, spurred to the limits of strength and of brain by the call of

Your proportionate share of goods and chattels is something like one ninety - millionth of the negotiable assets of the continent. In the face of this relentless equation, unless you demonstrate by action and merit that you deserve a greater fraction, you can't and won't secure it.

Pining and whining won't help. Opportunity despises men who com-plain to her. The sorehead and the pessimist bore her-she bestows her gifts upon the strong and bold who ask no odds nor favors.

You must be prepared for setback and disappointment-maintain optimism in the very teeth of disaster-cleave to principle without discouragement or retreat- and be content to wear more than one mark of suffering

before you reach your mark.

Temporary failure played its part in almost every great career. The victor in a worthwhile fight always bears a

Now and then a man stumbles into prominence or affluence, but he doesn't last if he lacks the ability to maintain his place and his pace.

The rare exception does not weaken the rule of "quid pro quo." Fortune seldom changes her terms — her standard price is fixed in years and tears.

The human struggle is a handicap race. Society has little sentimentthe world is readier with the brick than with the bouquet. We do not cheer half so quickly as we hoot.

We refuse to acknowledge a leader until he has exhibited by deed and daving his fitness to rule.

You may be brilliant, but intellect alone is futile. Enduring works are the outgrowth of doggedness as well

Permanency is not the fruit of impulse. It springs from thrift and foresight and patience. What you build in haste soon falls to waste. The pyramids were not erected in a hurry, nor by quitters.

Great results require time. Patience is half the secret of accomplishment. Once you start you cannot waver. When you begin to doubt yourself, you'll soon justify the doubts

You must believe in your own prowes, until you earn the faith of others.

Every statement concerning

Red Rose Tea is made most carefully. Every claim that has ever been advanced has been fully borne out by the tea itself. You, if you use it, have always found it good tea. So good that no other tea pleases you as well. You may try substitutes but you always return to Red Rose simply because it has the fine quality and full value that pleases and satisfies.



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

You must survive by your own means:
If you are weak—if you falter—if
you surrender, you'll go down under
the heels of millions of other selfseekers-you must be brave enough to meet the whole universe in competi-

But no miss can count against you if you refuse to be counted out. you keep your manhood whole and your honour clean and your backbone straight, no matter how often you pluck will always earn another try to - morrow. - Herbert Kaufman, in Catholic Citizen.

Peace of Mind. There are duties, pleasant and un-

pleasant; yet how seldom do we con-cede the former. We generally protest our lot is a hard one, no matter what our work or duty really is, and we feel insulted and offended if it is even suggested that our duty is more pleasant than otherwise. we are to be pitied if our duty is light and easy; not light and easy in the full might and whole-souled endeavour we give to it, but light and easy in that it needs but a sluggish and meagre attention. A poor product, and one not grasping the meaning of life, is the man unschooled in arduous duty. It is strange that duties light and easy are generally the worst performed, and the man who has the least to do is the one who shirks it the most, and does it with as I tile trouble to himself as possible. How hard it is to get a lightly worked man to do a little more. He straightway thinks he is a work-horse, or being imposed upon by nature, hu-manity, and sometimes by the Creator. If we want something done well, we go to those who know what it is to work hard and long, for such can usually find the time required, while he of light duties protests that he has too much to do, is almost killed, and it would interfere with his own duties.

Others are those who must or wish to climb the stony paths; so stony that often the stones dislodge and hurl the climbers back even farther than they were at the beginning, but with renewed effort they climb up again, until they reach the summit. And how their faces are moulded by the arduous climb, born with patience and fortitude, chiseled by the firm hand of duty, cheerful, though storms rage about them, trials bear them down, and the way is rough and steep. They keep on, for well they know that the only true cheerfulness is that which results from the conscientious performance of duty, well done.

and mind. A man who does his duty 192 Pleasant St.,

manfully never fails to win cheerfulness. The very essence of cheerfulness is peace of mind, and there can be no true peace of mind, or peace with any one when duties are not performed at all, or ill performed, in a spirit of rebellion .- The Tablet.

The Hard Drinker's Chances of Recovery.

What is more pathetic than to see a young person, who ought to be right in the zenith of his physical vigor, cut off in a few days by pneumonia, fever, or some other acute disease, simply because when the great need came there was no reserve force, no stored vitality to tide over the crisis. The hard drinker, even though he

boasts that he has never been drunk, stands very little show of pulling through a severe surgical operation, because the sells of his various tissues are so demoralized, deteriorated, that they have no staying power, no disease-resisting force. They succumb to an attack which would be comparatively unimportant to the victim who had kept his physical reserves, his vitality, up to a high standard. If for no other reason than that of

self-preservation, protection against possible accident of disease, no one can afford to exhaust his physical forces prematurely by criminal dissi-pation or any other form of vicious living.

No matter what your vocation, whether you make money or lose it, succeed or fail in your undertakings, you can not afford to squander your precious vitality.

It is a terrible thing to waste, in any form of vicious living, that very precious reserve power which was precious reserve power which was given us as a safeguard against emer-gencies and accidents, as a health balance wheel. This priceless surplus is the only thing we can call upon for building materials, for force-providing power in case of need. It is nature's life, health, happiness, insurance, which may be needed at any time to save one's life in case an accident or disease make a surgical operation necessary.—Success Magazine.

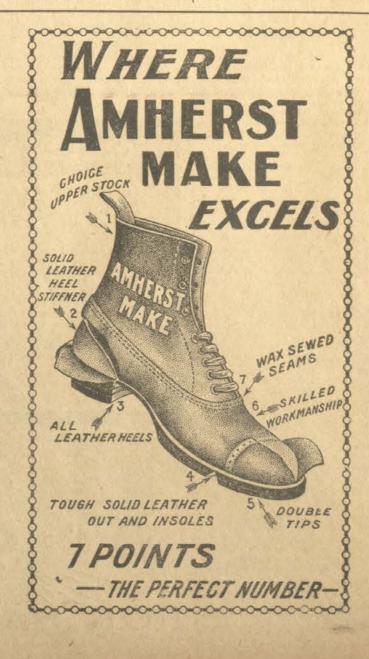
Maritime Dental College

Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Halifax Medical College.

Session opens

August 30th, 1910.

F r teformation and calendar address This is the only true cheerfulness, because it alone gives peace of soul DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean



Entertainment, Celtic Hall, vage 8
Plano Bargains— J A McDonald Plano &
Music Co, page 8
Invictus Shoes— A Kirk & Co, page 5
Girl Wanted—page 8
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Teacher Wanted—Andrew Boyle, page 8
Notice—Hugh McDongall, page 8
Tenders Wanted—R C Desrochers, page 8
Teacher Wanted—B C Course Research

LOCAL ITEMS

DON'T FORGET Dr. Ryan's lectures to-night and to-morrrow night.

will be held at Summerside on the 26th inst, All amusements and re-freshments will be provided for the occasion as usual.

THE LAKEVALE picnic was largely attended, and was quite successful. The Garden Party advertised for Wednesday, 20th inst., has been postponed until Friday, 22nd inst., commencing at Language. mencing at 1 p. m.

MEMRERS OF THE SOCIETE L'ASSOMP-TION residing in the colliery districts of Cape Breton County, of whom there are several hundred, are planning an excursion to Cheticamp. will likely take place on August 15th.

REV. FATHER Bourque, Dominican, of Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, preached an eight-day retreat to the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame at St. Bernard's Convent, Antigonish, concluding on Tuesday. There were forty-two members of the Order on retreat. The reverend Father went to Pictou yesterday, to visit His Grace Archbishop MacDonald; to-day he leaves for Montreal.

THE MUNICIPAL Clerk has been officially advised that a meeting of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia will be held on Wednesday, the 27 instant, for the consideration, among other things, of the regulations recently made by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Antigonish County in respect to the use of motor vehicles and to afford an opportunity of making representations respecting these regulations or suggesting modifications of them.

THE PILGRIMAGE to St. Anne de Beaupre on Tuesday was largely attended, the seven passengers cars of the train being filled on leaving Antigonish. At Mulgrave there were 310 excurisionists, more were picked up at the several stations between Mulgrave and Antigonish, 44 tickets were sold in Town, and tickets were sold in different parts of the County, so that the number of excursionists on the train as it left Antigonish must have been close on to 400. Father Gillis of the Cathedral is on the pilgrimage.

PRESENTATION.—On Sunday, July 17, the congregation of the Church of the Rosary, Cape George, presented Rev. Fr. Piacide with an address and a substantial sum of money. The presentation was made by Mr. John Mc-Eachern, teacher. The Reverend Father has been assisting the pastor for some time in the work of the parish, and the address expressed the parishioners' high appreciation of these services, and also expressed the hope that he should labour among them for many years to come. Fr. Placide feelingly replied, thanking them for their kindness. them for their kindness.

been converted into one store, making a most spacious, well lighted and attractive grocery. At the rear of the grocery, in a private room, the C. P. R. Tel. Company has opened a telegraph office, which will be in charge of Miss A. De Coste, who for the past three years has been an operator in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company.

THE FISHERMEN of the County, like other work people, are making the motor engine serve their business interests. Numbers of them are now employed in our fishing boats, in fact this auxiliary power is coming into general use. It is proving a great benefit to fishermen, rendering them independent of wind and tide, and thus is a means of saving them much loss of time and no small loss of fish, which oftentimes becomes unmarketable at the canning factories and other markets because of the length of time hetween catching and selling. Mr. Seward McPhee of S. S. Cape George has installed a ferro, five - and a - half horse power, engine in his boat, which has proved very satisfactory, and he is able to develope a speed of nine miles an hour. His boat is a splendid one either for pleasure or business.

LECTURES THIS EVENING AND TO-LECTURES THIS EVENING AND TOMORROW EVENING IN THE COLLEGE
ASSEMBLY HALL.—Rev. Dr. Ryan of
Rochester, N. Y., arrived in Town last
Saturday and is staying at the
College. He will deliver an address
this evening on "European and
American Colonial Systems." His
subject to morrow night will be "The subject to-morrow night will be "The Development of the American Constitution." These who have heard Dr. Ryan do not need to be told that he is a lecturer of uncommon ability who has always something worth while to say, and knows how to say it clearly and effectively. We bespeak for him large and appreciative audiences. On Friday, July 29, the people of Anti-gonish will have an opportunity of listening to M. J. Butler, C. M. G., when he will deal with the interesting question of "Canada's Transportation Problems," on which he is the best authority in this country.

SUMMER SCHOOL-PRESIDENT CUM-MINO'S LECTURE.—President Cumming of the N. S. Agricultural College opened this year's series of lectures on Monday evening last in the College Assembly Hall. His subject was "Present and Future Conditions of Agriculture in Eastern Canuda." Needless to say it was an interesting, instructive, and altogether attractive address. Only those who heard him know how much was missed by those

morning a second "talk" was given on "Bacteria in Relation to Rural Life." This, too, was an intensely in-teresting flecture. Without being technical it conveyed to the audience a large amount of important and valuable information which ordinarily can only be obtained in works on Bac-teriology, which to the average man would be, to a great extent unintelligible. It is a matter of regret that all the people of Eastern Nova Scotia could not hear these lectures from so competent and practical an authority as President Cumming.

HYMENEAL.—The marriage of Miss Mary A. Chisholm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Chisholm of St. Andrew's, Ant., and Mr. William H. Dunn of Saskatoon, Sask., took place at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 6th, at St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Fr. Cahill, O. M. I., officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn leave on Saturday for a trip to Edmonton, Alberta.-

Winnipeg Free Press.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Mabou, on June 21st, Rev. Father McMaster united in the bonds of matrimony Miss Mary Cameron of Alexander and Mr. John McLean of Mabou Harbor. Miss Mary M. Campbell, cousin of the bride, was brides maid while Mr. Angus Beaton supported the groom. After the marriage the happy couple drove the marriage the happy couple drove to the home of the groom, where a sumptuous dinner was partaken of. The bride was the recipient of many valuable and beautiful gifts, testified to the esteem in which is held.

CHIEF AMONG the works of charity in which the members of the Antigonish Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have interested themselves since their establishment some six years ago, may be mentioned the opening on last Tuesday morning of the St. Vincent de Paul chapel in con-nection with the insane asylum near Town. When a few months ago the project of building such a chapel was first contemplated, the proper authorities were interviewed and their approval and permission obtained. Funds came in quickly, not only from the members of the society that initiated the movement, but from other societies and private individuals also, so that the chapel is already paid for and sacred vessels and vestments procured. At the services on Tuesday morning were present many from Town who love to be on hand when the interests of the poor are consulted. Rev. M. A. McAdam was celebrant with Rev. M. Gillis as assistant. Holy Mass will be celebrated in the chapel once a month.

PETER J. WEBB, formerly of Harbour au Bouche, Antigonish, is the person referred to in the following extract from *The Spokesman-Review* of Spokane, Whashington, of July 14.

'THIRTEEN" PARTY FOR THIR-TEENTH CHILD BORN ON JULY 13. When 13 professional men, doctors lawyers and real estate men swooped down on P. J. Webb, president of the Webb Realty company, at the home of Robert H. Jones, 1830 Pacific avenue, last night at 13 minutes after 8 o'clock, and each of the 13 men delivered a quota of well directed blows, Mr. Webb was reminded forcibly that the date was July 13, and that he was celebrating a birthday as the thir-teenth child of a family of 13. The affair was in the nature of a surprise to Mr. Webb. One of the performers at the Orpheum provided music at a hurriedly ordered luncheon, supplied by Mr. Webb when he found himself gradually being substantially improved in appearance. The latest to be re-modelled and enlarged is that of priately enough, the luncheon was Edward Haley, grocer, at the corner served in 13 courses and at 13 minutes of Main and Sydney Streets. The atter 12 o'clock the party dispersed, whole lower front of the building has During the evening the visitors present-During the evening the visitors present with an engraved gold watch fob and a gold mounted cigarette holder.

> THE DAVIDSON PLAYERS .- In presenting the style of entertainment made famous by the late Rosina Vokes the Davidson Players are giving a treat to those who like an even-ing of genuine pleasure. They will appear here at the Celtic Hall on Friday and Saturday, July 22 and 23rd, and judging from the press notices received wherever they have appeared it is safe to say it will be one of the events of the theatrical season. They will present on the first evening of their appearance here three one-act plays of entirely different character. The first, "A Lesson in Diplamocy," is a story of diplomatic intrigue in Lod-

Housekeeper Wanted

hotel in country, fitted with gas, hot water and furnace. A nice home. None but experienced person need apply. Write "K. L.," Casket Office.

TEACHER WANTED

A Catholic teacher, D or C. Female preferred. Applicant will state if proficient in French. Apply to SECRETARY SCHOOL,

Larry's River, Guys. Co. TEACHER WANTED

Teacher wanted for School section No. 67 Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond County, one hold ing a B certificate, male preferred. Apply stating salary wanted, to SIMON F. SAMPSON.

Sec. to Trustees. Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond Co. TEACHER WANTED

One grade B teacher for Mainadien School Section No. 68, Mainadieu; no applications answered unless salary is stated. JAMES B. CAMPBELL, Sec. to School Board, Mainadien, C. B.

Farm For Sale. The farm on the Post Road, owned by the late Rupert Cunningham, is offered for sale. For particulars apply to MRS. RUPERT CUNNINGHAM, Town.

don, showing the underworld of inter-national politics. The second playlet, is entitled "Her Last Chance," which has received the praise of the press wherever, presented. They will close the evening with "Nance." Miss Ann Caird, who plays the leading roles in Caird, who plays the leading roles in this organization, will be remembered thoroughout the Maritime Provinces for her brilliant work in the "Bonnie Brier Bush." She is supported by the well known young English actor, Mr. E. V. Cooper-Willis and a company of recognized merit. The prices for this engagement are 25, 35 and 50 cents, and the tickets are on sale at this and the tickets are on sale at Chisholm's. There will be high class specialries between the acts.

St. Andrew's.

A most pleasing outing was given by the members of St. Vincent de Paul Society, joined by the Sacred Heart promoters and choir members of St. Andrew's on June 13th. large number of carriages, headed by a piper, drove from St. Andrews to Pomquet, the new and spacious parish being engaged for the day's amusements. Once there a tasty luncheon was served by the ladies, after which dancing to choice violin organ music was indulged in. During the intermissions the exquisite rendering of some old favorite songs delighted the people, particularly the selections, both instrumental and vocal, by the old past master of the art, Mr. Bonan.

The presence of Frs. A. Chisholm, J. C. Chisholm, D. E. Chisholm and Mac-Cormick, added greatly to the pleasure of the afternoon, and the members are much indebted to them for their manifest interest.

Pomquet is undoubtedly a charming spot for a picnic, with its refreshing sea breezes, and its new hall, which is a credit to the parish. Above all, the kindness of the pastor, Fr. Chisholm, who on all occasions is most genial, made the occasion enjoyable. Much credit is due the members of the Society and especially to their pastor and honorary president, Fr. Chisholm, who is untiring in his efforts to make the work of the Society pleasant as well as beneficial. That the Society amy hold an outing of this kind annually is the wish of all who took

New Federal regulations governing the inspection of preserved fruits, vegetables and milk have been passed. The sanitary conditions to be observed are stringent and employees must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable disease. Pending the issue of regulations relating to food stanof regulations relating to food standards, no drugs, dye, preservative or seasoning which has not been approved in writing by the veterinary director general, shall be used in the preparation or packing of any food product. The packer's name with description of the contents, shall be borne upon all labels.

A reliable woman to take charge of kitchen in St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay. Also three girls for general housework. Apply at once to MARGARET T. CONROY,

Teacher Wanted

For Christmas Island School Section, a grade B or C, male, or grade B fe-male. Apply, stating salary and ex-Christmas Island, C. B.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that all those who have not made any payments during the year on their accounts due him, are requested to do so before SEPTEMBER 30TH, as after that date such accounts will be handed into legal hands for collection. HUGH McDOUGALL.
Antigonish.

CELTIC HALL

July 22nd and 23rd

The... Davidson Players

A LESSON IN DIPLOMACY NANCE HER LAST CHANCE

HER HUSBAND'S IMAGE THE NETTLE IN HONOR BOUND

The Company and production are guaranteed

POPULAR PRICES, 25c, 35c, 50c Seats on sale at Chisholm's.

DON'T MISS IT!

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, M. Clerk,

July 13th, 1910.

For Ralieve School Section, a grade C or D, nale or female teacher. Apply, stating salary,

MICHAEL MORRISEY. Baleine, C B.

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

Cook, Kitchen and Dining - Room Girls Wanted.

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

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot-Not Gray Iron

FIRE-POT of a furnace should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur

The material commonly used for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is Semi-

Now, avoiding technical terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained material with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have the Sunshine installed in your home, Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is guaranteed, by the largest makers of furnaces in British furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction.





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 olds.

1 Lot Men's Working Boots, Amherst Make, reg. price \$2.10 Sale Price \$1.60

Lot Men's kip and grain shoes, Amherst make, reg. price \$2.50 and \$2.75, Sale Price \$2.15. 1 Lot Men's fine shoes, reg. price \$3 25 and \$3.50, Sale Price

\$2.50.
I Lot Woman's dongola low shoes, size 3 to 5, reg. price, \$1.25 ard

1.35, Sale Price, 75c. 1 Lot Women's low shoes, 21 to 51, 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, sar

Lot Men's raincoats reduced to \$1.50. 90 Men's suits assorted patterns sizes 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, reg. price \$10 and \$12, Sale Price, \$6.00

I Lot Boys' suits size 4 to 8 years, reg. price \$2.25, Sale Price \$1.50.

1 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 82.25, Sale

price, \$1.00. r Lot men's black, brown and grey soft hats, assorted styles, reg price \$2.25, \$2.50, Sale Price \$1.50. Highest price paid for WOOL and BUTTER.

PALACE CLOTHING COMPANY

Great Bargains In Used Pianos

We have a lot of other Organs and Pianos, small, neat instruments, with old fashioned cases, but good music, which we are selling at from \$10 to \$20 each. They must be sold in ten days. Write for full particulars and terms.

Fraser Piano, \$350, now Mason & Hamlin Piano \$250

now Warner Piano, \$250, now... 15 Coleman Piano, \$300, now... 25 Square Piano, \$400, now... 25 Mortimer Piano, \$360, now Aville Piano, \$300, now 30 Stoddard Piano, \$350, now 35 Broadwood Piano, \$250, now 30 Palmer Piano, \$200, now ... 45 Dolman Piano, \$400, now .. 40 Townsend Piano, \$300, now 40 Hurst Piano, \$500, now Hallet & Davis, \$400, now ... 50 Herrick Piano, \$400, now ...

Chickering Piano, \$800, now\$ 50 English Cottage Piano, \$300 now. Winchester Piano, \$250, now 20

Hallet & Cranson Piano, \$300, now..... Hayden Piano, 8500, now .. 60 Pneumatic Simplex Pianola

\$250, now. Pneumatic Piano Player Pianola, \$250, now 75

Pneumatic Autonola Piano Player, good as new, \$250, now....

Leverman Upright Piano, reduced from \$350, 150

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

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

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

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

Seasonable Goods

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

Also a large stock of

CARRIAGE - MAKERS'. BLACKSMITHS' 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

Girl Wanted Teacher Wanted Teacher wanted for Maryos School, Section No. 38. Apply, sta

MATRON, Truro General Hospital.

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