1910

est

at

ds

e \$2.50,

e Price.

61.25 ard

le Price

\$1.50; es, same

40, reg.

25, Sale

to. Sale

25. Sale

les, reg,

ANY

S

S

25

20

50

75

75

Зау

AY

IL

E.

nd

ited

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 28, 1910.

Nc. 30

### THE CASKET. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. 50 Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid.
autscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES. ONE INCH. first insertion, SIXTY CENTS second " - TWENTY CENTS special Rates for periods of two months or longer,

advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion

Changes in Contract advertising must be in b Monday. OBITUARY Poetry not inserted. JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Depatr ment. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

### THURSDAY, JULY 28.

An interesting fact in connection with the management of some of the Reitish cities is that they own their public services and run them at a profit, which profit goes back to the stepayers. We learn from the Glasgow Observer that the council of that city have voted to use the tramway surplus in reduction of the taxes. The Observer does not approve of this action; but we assure it that it has, as compared with conditions in city and town management on this side of the ocean, much to be proud of.

Referring to the subject of colonizaion of Catholic settlers, recently dealt with in these columns, the Catholic Herald of Sacramento says:

Several of the Catholic Bishops of he West are interesting themselves actively in movements to attract Cathc homeseekers to sections of their respective dioceses needing settlers.
Success appears to be attending these forts. The benefits are likely to fall nite as largely to the individual colonist as to the community as a whole. It is a great work and worthy of the attention which it is receiving at the hands of the prelates engaged

whom he received last month, the

"When you return to your own ountry tell all your fellow - country-en that the Pope loves them all, and stance only makes his affection armer for them, for the more distant evare the nearer he feels them to sheart. Say that he recommended uself to your and their prayers, that od may look with a merciful eye on His Church, and support and strength the pilot who has to guide the hip to the port of salvation. And may the blessing of the Lord be for all of you and them a fount of all consolation and comfort."

Some persons of aristocratic status, r pretensions, we are told, approachd the Pope the other day with the dest request that the next bishop of their diocese (an Italian one) should be a man of what they chose to call "a good family," or of high social standng. The fact of their going to the Pope upon such an errand would seem to show them devoid of a sense of humor; yet, we imagine they must have appreciated to some extent the the absurdity of their position, when His Holiness gently reminded them that he himself was the son of humble

It is an interesting fact that, whilst many theatre managers are going to greater lengths each year to gratify a prurient taste in public entertainment -and to create and gratify at the same time—the International Poster Printers' Union of the United States and Canada have announced that they will refuse to bill vile and suggestive posters, and will not print anything that a reputable newspaper or magazine would reject. Unfortunately, many papers and magazines stretch their notions of what is "reputable" ton far. We hope the Bill Posters' Union will draw the line well on the side of decency.

In last week's issue, owing either to an error in type-setting or to the Poor penmanship of the writer, some errors occurred in our article "Adoring the Intellect." "To-day sends its martyrs into the camp settlement and the fever camp" should read "the leper settlement and the fever camp.' Their faith was accomplished by numility "should read "accompanied by humility," "Who he acknowlalged to be his intellectual superior," was not intended as an attempt to ange a well - known rule. "Certainly there can never be " should read certainty there can never be."

apers," which still sound the old um bells whenever the Catholic

Canadian writers:

If you are afraid of the Roman to Catholics do all you can to Christianize the world on the Protestant plan or some other plan that you like. But don't waste your strength in fanatical and querulous denunciation of Catholics and efforts to harm their Church. Free and tolerant competition in religious work seems neeful tion in religious work seems useful, out campaigns of calumny do nobody

communities to the tyranny of the editor of The New World: rulers of a Catholic country who scattered the religious orders of that country across the face of the earth.

We have received from some person, to us unknown, a copy of The Converted Catholic, a paper published in New York by James A. O'Connor. We have not time to go into it in this issue; and, indeed, we doubt whether it is worth while to deal with it at all. We have heard something of this man, and he is not worth talking about. His paper, and the class of coarse anti-Catholic slander-books that are advertised in it, belong to a class of literature long ago abandoned by the more intelligent Protestant readers, but which still does a flourishing business amongst ignorant and credulous people. Catholics are unlikely to be harmed by papers of this kind; and, though weshould be glad to do anything in our power to pre vent their being believed by the unfortunate fools who read and accept them, we do not hope to achieve much To a body of American pilgrims in that direction. Such people will not read a Catholic answer, and would not consider it if they did read it. Still, we shall look over it, and, if it seems worth while, we shall write something upon it ere long.

> Archbishop Ireland said to the dele. gates of the Brotherhood of Lecomotive Firemen and Engineers, at St.

"An evil moment it is when men ply their trade on Sunday, and I am

The fault is usually with the employers. We recognize the fact that a great industrial work cannot always be wholly shut down on Sunday. Cases of necessity exist, but they are frequently extended to cover cases which are not cases of necessity, but merely cases of profit. For instance, we recognize that valuable plant and machinery cannot be allowed to suffer great damage for want of some attention which must be given to it daily, Sunday as well as other days. On the CHURCH WORK AND SPECTACLES. other hand, it is not absolutely necessary that that plant or machinery should produce a profit for its owners on Sunday. The mere fact that some loss occurs by the observance of Sunday is not sufficient, though we fear that owners and employers some- about it." English history yielding times think so.

The Loyal Orange Lodges, and the Grand Orange Lodges, and the Orange Sentinels, might give a little of their spare time to Emperor William of view, he is certainly going to the bad. reads as follows:

"Right Reverend Lord Abbot: To give you and the Benedictine community a new proof of my regard and esteem. I have been moved graciously to have cast an heroic bronze Christ my Court Marshal, Prince von Fuer-stenberg, for presentation to your Arch-Abbey of Beuron. I trust my choice of a gift will bring you special pleasure; it is, after all, an image to which those who believe as you do as well as those who believe as I, equally look up with reverence, representing as it does Him from whom measure less blessings flow out upon all man-kind. May this cross, erected in your Arch - Abbey, be a source of rich blessing, and may it bring to the faithful, who in humble prayer bend their knee before it, strength and

Sam Blake and discuss ways and who has a bad case to confuse it with Church is mentioned, would find small | means of stopping such scandalous | another and a different case, in order omfort in Harper's Weekly. It said doings. The Maritime Baptist and that one may borrow apparent to a correspondent who might have the Presbyterian Witness can be de- strength from the other.

been own brother to some of our pended on to help in any well-directed movement to bring "William, I. R."

We notice that a great many of our lavish display of stylish dresses and millinery at school commencement exercises. They say, and, we think, reasonably, that greater simplicity which good schools are supposed to In the nine months beginning with teach, and would prevent the distract- at its ready acceptance of the bogus April 1908, seventy new Catholic ions that tend to turn what should be religious houses were instituted in a serious educational exercise, into Prussia. The religious exiles of a hallow social function. We France are p'anting the Faith anew do not know whether the girl in Protestant countries. Sixty years graduates in this country are sinners ago Macaulay said that the gains of in this respect or not. We do not the Church in the new world had seem ourselves qualified to judge of mere than offset her losses in the old. dressmaking and millinery. But that It will be the duty of the historian of there are offenders in some places is the future to trace the gains accruing shown by the following words of to the Church in many Protestant Doctor Thomas O'Hagan, the new

"Our mothers-God bless them!when they stood on commencement day with the June roses in their girlish cheeks, could graduate in a plain gown and then go home and prepare the supper for their brothers, and sisters." "Now the girls of today refuse to read their ribbon-tied validitaries until they have first had valedictories until they have first had daily interviews with sheir family dressmaker and milliner and brought their proud but foolish parents well nigh to the verge of bankruptcy.

A few weeks ago, we quoted from a secular daily paper a commendation of Doctor James J. Walsh's appeal to ssential Christian principles as containing the solution of the world's difficulties. The editor seemed impressed; and said it sounded "like gospel truth." Its simplicity seemed to have struck him, which was, perhaps, not strange, since this is the age of fantastic theories, scientific solutions, and complicated schemes, for making the world better or worse, -and, unless a thing be explained or xpounded in a scientific, involved, difficult manner, people are inclined to distrust it. Minds that have been accustomed to lose themselves in theories and speculations, are usually doubtful about simple explanations. Therefore, we suppose, many people will say that Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, is dreaming in his old age, when he says that his mother was the making of him. "She was so true," he says so sure of me; and I felt that I had someone to live for; someone I must not disappoint." She was the making of me: This is a very It has become the fashion to have prominent and successful men "tell how they did it." We remember only a few cases in which great men attributed their success to their mothers. Possibly they thought that explanation too simple. And yet, there is no other human influence-and let mothers never forget it - which has even a small fraction of the effect upon the future of a man or a woman, of the mighty influence of the mother.

Church Work takes up our article, The Blunder of a Bishop." It starts out with the statement that "English history, read through Roman spectacles, has a strangely unfamilar note music upon being looked at through spectacles is a new idea to us.

Bishop Worrell asserted, in effect, that the famous first clause of Magna Charta aimed at asserting the inde pendence of the church in England Germany. From an Orange point of against the authority of Rome, and imagined some connection between He recently sent to the Arch-Abbot of that clause and the break with Rome Beuron an autograph letter, which more than three hundred years later. We showed the absurdity of this statement; showed that England was entirely Catholic; and that the chief Catholic prelate in England led in the demand for the Charter; and we on the Cross, which I have entrusted showed, upon the authority of an eminent legal writer of the present day, a Protestant, that one of the legal effects of that clause was to prevent the King from interfering in the appointment of bishops.

Church Work does not attempt to show that Bishop Worrell was right; but it raises another question, which has nothing to do with Bishop Morrell's statement nor with our criticism of that statement. This is a difficulty commonly met with in controversay-The "representative Canadian comfort from heaven. I remain, the inability or unwillingness of an opponent to deal with one question at Doctor Sproule had better call on a time, and the tendency of a man

Church Work, however, is as unfortunate with its new question as Bishop If he did so, what could be more Worrell was with the old one. We natural? By the feudal laws of may say to Church Work that any Europe, the ruler who had submitted man who, in this day and age, sets up himself to the control of another Catholic exchanges criticize the Hume as an authority upon any power was entitled to refer to that subject which involves the Roman power, and to have his case judged by Catholic Church, is behind the educa- that power; and that power had the tion of the age. If Church Work is unquestioned right to be consulted. willing to accept Hume's account of Green, a Protestant historian and a would consist better with the lessons the bull of Pope Innocent, all we can much fairer - minded writer than say is, that we are the less surprised Hume, says: oaths it has lately been presenting to its readers as taken by Catholic bishops.

> Our contemporary raises the question of Pope Innocent's denunciation of the barons for their rebellion against King John, and the suspension of Archbishop Langton. This leaves Bishop Worrell's statement, and our criticism of it, just where it was before. Church Work says that the Pope was not pleased at the revolt. We admit that. He was not pleased with the course pursued. We admit that trouble followed between the Pope and and the Catholic people of England. But why? Is it Church Work's idea of a fair presentation of history to tell the middle of a story and to leave out the beginning and

A few years before this time, John

made up his mind to make a friend of

his own Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope prevented that, and caused Stephen Langton to be elected. John kept him out of his see. Threatened by the Pope, he made a counter threat that he would banish the clergy. Next, he imposed new taxes. The Archbishop of York resisted him, and John banished him. Then began a terrific struggle between the Pope and the King, which lasted for some years; and it is not too much to say that had the Pope not triumphed, the development of English liberty would have been much delayed. For, during those years, John ruled England with savage cruelty and as a despot of unlimited power. The very life of freedom was at stake; and the Pope fought for it a fight such as was new to Englishmen, but by no means uncommon in the history of the Papacy. The only champion of the poor and down-trodden in those days of unlimited monarchy, was the Pope There were then no parliaments; the nobles and barons were often weak and always divided. Between the ply their trade on Sunday, and I am willing to help men and you men especially who labor for transportation companies—to so plan as to be free on Sunday, so that you may honor God. Something must be done and done at once, to let men off on Sunday, so that they may get the free air of God on this one day of the week."

It has become the fashion to have common people and a despotic King, there was one power, and one alone, that could beard the flercest and haughtiest sovereign, and that power was the power of the Pope. "Let him go," said John, when a Welshman great many explanations of success.

It has become the fashion to have common people and a despotic King, the murder of a priest, "he has killed my enemy." Those who cherish the idea that the barons were at all times a match for the King, know little about the reign of John. He seized their cas les; he held their children as hostages; he attacked the honor of their wives and daughters; he drove the barons into exile; he filled his coffers with the plunder of the churches. All this he did, and yet the Pope conquered him, and brought him to his knees. The Popes had, long before that, asserted their right to depose Kings. They had done it for the relief of oppressed and suffering peoples. Pope Innocent now deposed John. Defiant at first, the King suddenly submitted; and, according to the feudal system of the times, he acknowledged the Pope as as his over-lord, and submitted to a control which, so long as he behaved himself, was merely nominal. This shocks Church Work. Losing sight altoge her of the oppressions by John of his Kingdom, and losing sight of the great fight made by the Pope to prevent liberty and even Christianity from perishing beneath his despotie and irreligious attacks, our friend sees in this arrangement a corrupt bargain by which John delivered his kingdom into the grasp of the Pope. Our friend would, doubtless, regard it as a mere detail that the Pope had already all the grasp he wanted on the whole of Europe, and wished for nothing so much as a quiet life to attend to the affairs of his church if the royal ruffians of Europe would leave him in

How did it happen that the barons, so lately weak, scattered and divided, united three years later so powerfully and effectively against the King. The fair-minded student can come to only one conclusion, namely, that the crushing defeat of the King by the Pope, three years earlier, had inspired them with courage; that the limits placed upon the King's despotic sway by the Pope had shown them that John was not invincible.

denounced the barons for their revolt.

"The after-action of the Papacy shows that Innocent was moved by no hostility to English freedom. But he was indignant that a matter which might have been brought before his court of appeal as over-lord should have been dealt with by armed revolt."

The Pope had had trouble enough with John, and he naturally did not want the new difficulties that had arisen thrust upon him in an unjustifiable manner. The wresting of the charter was a great stroke for liberty; but at the time, it bade fair to re-open much graver questions than it could hope to settle, and to undo all that the Pope, in his long struggle with the King, had accomplished for England.

Church Work omits much important matter from its discussion of the subject. It omits to state that after John was dead, Pope Innocent's successor, Honorius II., on the accession of the new sovereign, withdrew all opposition to the changes proposed by the Charter, and his legate proclaimed it. Green says of this: "His action showed the real attitude of Rome toward English freedom. Church Work will hardly venture to call Green's work a "so-called history, garb'ed to support the pretensions of the Papacy." Our friend says:

"Pope Innocent evidently thought the Charter directed against papal as well as kingly aggression; and so, too, evidently thought Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury."

No such thing is evident, and Church Work cannot, even with the aid of Hume, point out any papal aggression, save aggression by the Pope against John, when John was grinding the English nation beneath

his heel. The friction between Pope Innocent and the barons and Archbishop Langton was after the charter was igned, not before. And it was a question of the Pope's carrying out his obligations. When he received John's submission and undertook to overlook his administration of the affairs of England, he assumed the usual responsibility of a feudal over-lord, eccording to the well-known feudal aws of that time, and was bound to judge his disputes either with his own subjects or with others, and to have a voice in their settlement. Pope Innocent never condemned the principles the forcible wresting of it from the man to whom, in return, for his submission as a feudal vassal, he had promised to see fair play, without his having been consulted or referred to in the matter.

### THE SUCCESSOR OF THE DRUNKARD.

The convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to be held in Boston about August 8th, will be a great demonstration, and will show the great and increasing strength of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies in that country. A look at the figures concerning the consumption of intexicating liquors is, at first glance, discouraging to total abstinence workers. Closer consideration of the matter, however, shows much to encourage us. In considering the consumption of liquors, the increase in the population must not be forgotten. There is a tremendous quantity of liquors consumed; but statistics and the recollections of our older citizens, indicate that in actual drunkenness there is a decrease.

The New York Tribune states that the Mayor of New York made some interesting remarks on this subject, recently, when the inebriates' bill was ander consideration. This is the bill to which we recently referred, giving to the courts the power to commit drunkards to a sanitorium for treatment, with a view to curing them of the habit. The Mayor said that there used to be five topers for one that you see to-day. Upon which the Tribune remarks that if we go back sixty, seventy or eighty years, the decrease in drunkenness at the present day is far more striking, and drunkards are now fewer in the proportion of one to

twenty or thirty. But, of course, the power of the drink habit, for evil, is not confined to actual drunkenness. If it were, the general conditions to-day would be much brighter than they are. The much brighter than they are. The yet it is hoped that peace measures constant "soaker," to use a popular will be shortly taken and that they But Church Work says the Pope expression, may not be as bad, will prove successful.

morally, as the drunkard, and the evil wrought upon him may not be as swift or as complete in its results; but, in many respects, he is almost as poor a citizen as the old-time drunkard. For, no man could stay drunk all the time; but, unfortunately, a great many people find it easy to stay "soaked" practically all the time. The out-andout drunkard was obliged, by the very violence of his sprees, to remain sober sometimes. The "soaker" is never quite sober. By taking his liquor in smaller quantities, by allowing a little longer time to pass between drinks, by "filling in" with the lighter liquors, he manages to walk straight; but in his usual condition, he is haadly more useful, more effective, or more trustworthy, than if he were absolutely drunk. He may be in less danger of committing great crimes, or of meeting sudden death; but what about his performance of his everyday duties, to his fellow-citizens, his employers, his family? We all know men of this kind. They can always walk without staggering; but they are drugged, and see the world through a haze. To do business with them is an ordeal that sober and sane men do not care to pass through very often. To trust them to do anything of importance is to take, in addition to all the ordinary risks and uncertanties attending the dispatch of important business, the additional risk that the drugged brain may present the wrong ideas, or no ideas, at the critical moment. Many of these men are positively dangerous, because they have a certain appearance of sobriety and respectability, whereas, in reality, they are in an abnormal condition, mentally, and are not to be depended upon. The Mayor of New York says:

Economic causes have operated cowerfully to diminish hard drinking. Fifty or sixty years ago, there were thousands of communities in which professional men could drink to excess professional men could drink to excess without suffering in public opinion. Now such offenders would quickly lose their standing, and not only professional men, but workers in all the trades, especially in those in which machinery is employed, are obliged to keep sober in order to hold their places. The inebriate is a dead weight in modern society. The older order was more than kind to him, but the newer is relentless. The younger generation has accurate views on that generation has accurate views on that generation has accurate views on that point, and the proportion of young men handicapping themselves with drinking habits is becoming smaller every year. Young men nowadays are too intent en other things to be greatly attracted by the cheap lure of

We think it is true that society is eliminating the drunkard. Perhaps it may be said that it has almost accomplished that, speaking broadly. But there remains the man who soaks himself constantly in liquor; and when we shall have eliminated him, our progress will be something to talk of.

Go into any hotel where liquor is sold, in any town or city, and sit down. You will not be there long before the "soaker" appears. If you have been in the hotel before, you will recognize him as one whom you have seen there before, probably several times a day. He perambulates and hesitates, as though he had no particular object in view; but he always goes towards that part of the premises where the liquor is kept. And he goes through this senseless, ridiculous performance, not once but many times in a day. He loses enough time over each visit to carry through an important business transaction. When he gets home at night he can still walk straight, and he knows his own name; but no friend of his would wish, at that moment, to see him put to any mental or moral test whatsoever. He is drugged. We have seen this spectacle with our own eyes, day after day, evening after evening, night after night. Most men are familiar with the sight.

Twenty thousand total abstainers will march in procession in Boston. When the convention is called to order to hear their views on the future of the temperance cause, we hope that due prominence will be given in their deliberations to the man, whom for want of a more expressive and accurate term, we call "the

The tie up on the Grand Trunk Railway is still very complete, though the railway people report being able to move passenger trains regularly. They admit inability to handle freight, but claim that with sufficient police protection freight, too, could be handled satisfactorily. Rioting has occured at Brockville, Ont., and the military have been called out to awe the disturbers. President Hayes of the Grand Trunk has declined to meet McKenzie King. Minister of Labour, and workmen representatives in a conference having in view a settlement of the difficulty.

leaves the religious in, by which to be

judged. If the monks or nuns be merely contemplative and do but little

manual work, the old, old accusation

of lazy drones is raised. If they work

diligently between the times of prayer and sell their products, then they are

interfering with legitimate trade. The only trouble is that eager,

bustling commerce cannot turn their cloisters and cells into sweatshops and

profit thereby, and thus avoid their

nterference with legitimate trade. It is also said that the religious

orders amount to over 100,000 in Spain,

amid a population of 18,000,000. Even

follows: Congregations of men, 12,-

142 members ; congregations of women,

42,596 members. The detailed statis-

1909 amounted to 33,303. These,

assertion that there are 100,000 mem-

The actual distribution of the clergy

of Spain, showing how these 33,303 are

distributed throughout the land, is not

greater than in the well - populated parts of the United States, and indeed,

in some dioceses it may be said that

the Church is under - equipped with

clergy. This will be seen from the following table, in which each eccles-

iastical province and its suffragan

dioceses are given, together with the

population, parishes, clergy and

Professional Cards

O'MULLIN & GRAY

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

D.A. McISAAO

VETERINARIAN

ST. ANDREWS, N. S.

DR. J. L. McISAAC

Office next door to Somers & Co.

Main Street, ANTIGONISH

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

Residence: Queen Hotel.

157 Houle Street, Hallfax, N. S.

JNO. C. O'MULLIN, LL B.

WM. S GRAT, B. A., Lt. B.

The Church in Spain (From America.

In as much as the questions concerning the Catholic Church in Spain, and the religious orders, and the various Yet after all what a situation it measures about to be introduced into the Cortes in regard to them are continually cropping up in the daily press, it is worth while giving some of the facts and figures to which they apply. Much has been made of the fact that the Vatican and the clergy of Spain seem to be bitterly opposed to the measures undertaken by the pres-ent Premier of Spain, Senor Canalejas; but the fact has never been explained, or even alluded to, that the Constitution of Spain does not contain any provision like the Constitution of the United States or that of the State of New York, that "private property shall not be taken for public use with-

with accessions of the last few years from France the figure does not rise so high. The religious orders amounted in general figures in 1900 as out just compensation In none of the proposed measures is there any hint of compensation for the property to be taken from religious orders, in case they are dissolved or suppressed. It is to be blank confiscation, just as it was in France. It tics of these religious orders will be obtained in the near future. The secular and parochial clergy of Spain is no wonder then that the Vatican and the religious orders—all of them older than the present constitutioncannot and cheerfully agree that they should be despoiled. Even when we added to men and women of the religious orders, give a grand total of 98,041. It is on these figures that the dissolve our trusts here in America, we do not go so far as to take their property away from them. It is only bers of religious orders in Spain is their future operations which we dis-

turb Again much is heard about the religious orders which have gone into commerce and have been said to compete with merchants and commercial organizations in their traffic. But up to this date, not an order or a reli-gious house which has done so has been mentioned by name. If that were done: if name, place and date were mentioned, the truth of the story could be immediately ascertained and the actual facts demonstrated. But the intelligent paragraphers who | churches:

But the intelligent paragra	Aller and and	man and an artist of the second			
Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Parishes	Priests	Churches	Chapels
Burgos	359,000	1,081	1,176	1,702	
Calohorra Leon	65,000 228,531	393 907	890	651 908	****
Osma	146,000	344	330	427	2111
Palencia	191,807	334	509	378	311
Santander	246,000	136	400	142	98
Vitoria	450,699	160	1,297	760	1,200
	1,678,037	3,355	5,282	4,968	1,609
	-			The state of the s	
Compostella	803,000	763	2,010	1,014	****
Lugo	366,057 273,634	1,102	1,061	1,108	694
Mondonedo Orense	338,000	317 582	1,005	410 673	360
Oveido	750,450	1,137	2,113	1,201	349
Tuy	205,000	290	702	318	+444
	2,736,141	4,171	7,358	4,764	1,443
Commission	150 000	1000	W00	- Charles	
Granada	452,323 230,000	220 126	520 154	330 122	126
Cartagena-Murcia	691,382	219	620	217	50 118
Guadix	116,330	62	162	62	87
Jaen	394,738	116	435	180	189
Malaga	520,000	123	481	210	1111
	2,404,773	866	2,372	1,121	580
Saragossa	446,689	405	844	429	182
Barbastro	240,000	154	220	231	177
Huesca	87,659	181	240	59	2.4.4
Jaca	92,000	250	202	190	****
Pampelona	274,431	559	843	478	****
Tarazona	132,637	140	319	88	183
Teruel	70,124	84	188	84	227
	1,343,540	1,773	2,856	1,529	769
Seville	716,240	280	1,198	583	****
Badajoz	361,074	136	328	153	274
Cadiz	150,700	54	136	42	
Cordova	420,000	113	505	269	
Canaries	83,378	42	103	42	113
	1,731,392	625	2,270	1,089	387
Tarragona	210,000	167	393	327	
Barcelona	978,000	234	1,105	288	600
Gerona	324,849	363	780	363	180
Lerida	185,000	395	598	395	473
Solsona	120,000	147	330	259	16
Tortosa	310,000	157	443	454	4.4.4.4
Vich	270 000	281	950	475 278	577
7,1000 27,7723 17,74 43.43	-	-			577
Toledo	2,547,849 508,224	2,139	5,201	2,839	1,846
Coria	171.041	445 124	610 234	441 159	88
Guenca	321,000	428	667	776	00
Madrid	751 000	240	664	716	****
Plasencia	195,348	128	253	175	NAME OF
Siquenza	443,728	392	156	390	71
	2,390,341	1,757	2,584	2,657	239
Valencia	630,130	485	1,123	526	
Majorca and Iviza	323,000	99	692	159	85
Minorea	33,450	14	93	38	44
Orihuela and	213,830	65	250	n.	2190
Segorbe	801,052	68	118	94 102	123
	The state of the s			102	200
	1.504,462	720	2,285	919	252
Valladolid	150,445	108	287	153	109
Astorga	300,115	582	1.183	990	100
Avila	189,926	339	360	500	
Ciudad Rodrigo	84,686	105	130 /	115	4444
Salamanca	210,000	287	388/	287	198
Segovia	160,000	287	374	361	216
Zamora	185,604	250	394	267	
	1,180,758	1,954	3,095	2,673	523
			Comment of the last	The second second	

In many of the dioceses the figures , and clergy than possibly they need at denoting chapels are not given separately from those indicating parish and in the northwest of Spain-in Gailcia subordinate churches. Sometimes the and the province of Santiago de Comfigures given are very exact, as, for postela-where the clergy abound, no example, those of the diocese of Cuenca where the income of each parish and the salaries of the rector and assistant ing centres with the mixed urban priests are given. As a whole the population where the greatest agitatigures do not show that things are tion has prevailed. These detailed away from the normal, although in figures may help the reader to gauge more accurately the value of the fragmentary news which comes by telepopulation within the last century or graph fron Spain. so has left them with more parishes

Grand Total. .... 17,517,291

On the other hand the present day. discontent with church matters has been heard. It is in the manufactur-

22,558

7,588

33,303

17,339

ANDREW J. SHIPMAN.

Signs of Deterioration.

Keep a sharp watch on your own character, and remember that any of the following are signs of a deteriora-tion which should be immediately and firmly checked :

When vulgarity, slovenliness, and coarseness cease to disgust you.

When you are satisfied with "passable," and quit alming at something better than what you have attained.

When you want to associate with people whom you would hardly care to introduce into your home. When you do not regret a slighted

ob or careless piece of work. When you care not whether you do a thing "on the square," or employ deceifful methods.

At the first appearance of one of these signs — take care. Crash the deterioration, or the deterioration will crush you.-Standard.

Portiuncula Indulgence.

HOLY FATHER GRANTS TO ENTIRE WOBLD PRIVILEGE OF SHAR-ING IN GREAT PARDON.

The spiritual children of St. Francis all over the world observe this year the seven hundredth anniversary of the founding, by St. Francis of Assisi, of the Friars Minors.

The Holy Father celebrated their glorious anniversary by uniting or rather re-uniting in one grand system of prayers and merits and resultant graces all the Franciscans of the various families, lay and clerical. The Holy Father has emphasized this beautiful lesson of unity of the

Franciscans by a unique act. In a Motu Proprio he unites the whole world to share in the Great Pardon of Assisi, the Portinneula Indulgence; and to make that possible he opens all the Churches to the indulgence hitherto limited to Franciscan shrines. Only for this year is this great grace offered and no one ought to miss it. The Holy Father enjoins a public and general participation in it by priests and people. The indulgence may be gained fram 3 p. m. Aug. 1 to sunset August 2.

The chronicles of St. Francis of Assisi tell us that the Son of God, touched with his great zeal for souls, said to him in a vision:
"Ask of Me whatever favor thou

pleasest and I will grant it to thee, for I have given thee to be the light of peoples and the support of My Church. Ask of Me whatever favor thou

There was no hesitancy in Francis' answer. He did not require time to think. His heart was full of but one Subject — the conversion of sinners, Out of his perfect love of God had grown his great love for his fellow-men. The brotherhood of man! The fatherhood of God! Quick and fervent came St. Francis' answer: "O, thrice Holy God! Since I have found favor in Thine eyes, I who am but dust and ashes, and most miserable of sinners, beseech Thee with all the respect of which I am capable, to deign to grant to Thy faithful flock this signal grace : That all who, contrite, and having confessed their sins, shall visit this Church may receive a plenary indul-gence and pardon of all their sins."

The Son of God answered: "I grant

the indulgence thou askest, but let it be ratified by My Vicar, to whom alone I have given the power to bind

At daybreak Francis set out with Fra Masseo for Perugia where Pope Honorius II. then was.

Having been granted an audience he requested the Holy Father to enrich with a plenary indulgence the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, for all who, repentant and absolved from their sins, should enter the sacred edifice. His Holiness after hearing Francis' story, granted the privilege and with the Papal blessing the saint humbly retired and returned to his

With great solemnity the Vicar of Christ instituted the grand pardon of St. Francis for each second of August

till the end of the world.

August 1, 1223, was a day of triumph for St. Francis. The little chapel and all the space round about it were crowded with people. St. Francis preached a wonderful sermon on the love of God for sinners. Seven bishops assisted in the solemn conse-cration of his little chapel, and in turn each one announced that heuceforth all persons who should come there with a contrite heart and confess their sins from the first Vespers of St. Peter in Chains till sundown of August 2 should receive full remission of all the satisfaction due to God's justice for their past sins. For, though sin is torgiven in the Sacrament of Penance, the debt incurred thereby still remains to be paid in this world or the next.

Then commenced so great a pilgrim-August that all the confessors in the vicinity were occupied for every hour day and night, of the nearly thirty-two hours of the duration of the

For two hundred years this was so, till Pope Sixtus IV, in 1480, extended the indulgence outside the Portiuncula. He granted to all cloistered nuns of the Franciscan rite the indul-gence of their respective chapels. Soon after the same relief was granted to all the Brothers of the Order. In 1622 Pope Gregory XV. extended it to all the Churches of the three Orders of St. Francis, adding, however, the obligation of receiving the Holy Eucharist as well as confessing. Prayer for the welfare of Christendom was also enjoined.

The first condition is to make a contrite confession — for only in the state of grace may a soul merit the remission of the temporal punishment due to sin even after it is forgiven. This confession may be made three days previously to the day of indulgence.

The second condition is to receive

Holy Communion (this was added to the condition of confession for all churches outside of the Church of the Portiuncula) on Aug. 1 or 2. The third condition is to visit

devoutly a Church privileged with the indulgence any time from 3 p. m. on Aug 1st to sunset on Aug 2.

This visit may be repeated as often as one has time and inclination to return to the Church and at each visit the indulgence may be gained for a helpless soul in Purgatory. Only once may it be gained for oneself. There is no prescribed length of time for each

The fourth condition is to pray for the intention of the Holy Father. Any prayers may be said, but it is usual to say five times Our Father and Hail Mary—and these should be said with the lips as well as with the heart.—The Pilot.

The Way to Treat the Finger Nails.

[From "Good Health" by Frances Gulick

There are men in India who make a vow to keep their hands shut tight for ten or even twenty years. Very often they keep the vow, and of course the nails are growing all the

At first they grow into the flesh of the palm of the hand; then they go through it. Little by little they

crowd between the bones until they make their way through them too and come out on the back of the hands When that has come to pass, men can not open their hands, even if they wish to; in a strange way they are really nailed shut.

THE CASKET

such a man must suffer, yet people who wear tight shoes may know a little about it. Sometimes such shoes press the nails so hard that they become "ingrowing nails," and these are very painful indeed. You and I can not imagine how

There are two kinds of finger nails. One is oval at the bottom and oval at the top; it shows the pretty white crescent; it is clean and it is trimmed

There are two very good reasons wby we should take the best possible care of our finger nails.

For the sake of health.

For the sake of beauty. Many people do not seem to know that, as far as their health goes, it is worse to have dust under the finger nails than to have it on the end of the nose or in the middle of the cheek; for some of the worst microbes may be packed away in the dust under the nails, and such microbes may enter any scratch or cut we have; they may also go into our mouths with the food we touch with our flugers. In fact this is the most important reason for keeping the nails clean, though the second reason is the one that people think most about. They want their fingers to match their clean faces and their clean clothes. They are ashamed not to have one part of the body look as clean as another part. For the sake of beauty, therefore, they keep their nails well cleaned and trimmed.

This is a good reason too. I have heard of children, and grown people too, who trim their nails with their teeth, biting them around the edges. Sometimes the habit becomes so strong that they keep on, even when there is no nail to bite. I have a friend who bites until she gives herself pain and the blood comes. Naturally, of course, her finger nails are so short that the flesh rolls over the top of each nail; and the fingers are such queer-looking things that she often doubles them up into her hand to keep them out of sight. She says she can not stop biting because she has the habit, and she bites before she has time to think.

There are three reasons why it is a mistake to trim finger nails with the

teeth.

1. The pieces we bite off are sharp

1. The pieces we bite off are sharp. and hard and bad for the stomach. Yet if they are in our mouths we may swallow them.

2. No teeth can trim nails as well as a file can do it.

3. If we get the habit of using the teeth, we shall be likely to keep the nails too short. The flesh then rolls over the ends, and instead of having slender, useful, pretty ends to our fingers, we shall have round, blunt finger tips that can not untie knots or pick up any small thing. We shall be ashamed of our fingers and our friends will be ashamed of us.

There are men and women in every city who spend all their time in taking care of finger nails for other people, but any intelligent person can keep his own nails, in good shape with simple things. What we need most is warm water, soap, a nail-brush, a nail file, and a nail cleaner.

You can buy a stiff little brush with a wooden back at any grocery store for three or five cents. It will not be handsome, but the bristles will get under the nails as well as if it had an ivory back. For five or ten cents more, you can buy a nail file and cleaner at any hardware shop.

Use the water, the soap, and the age every year to Assisi on the first of Never clean the nails with a knife or found by the squirrel.

full of snap and fine flavor. It gives genuine satisfaction to the last drop, and brings back the cup for more. It is as uniformly good as Red Rose Tea. It does not contain an atom of chicory, nor any other adulterant. You will certainly enjoy it.

scissors, or any sharp thing that takes out the dust by scraping the nail. You will make it rough, and it will be harder to get the dust out next time. Never scrape the top of the nail

until it has just the curve you wish. Some people use curved scissors, but a

Make as much of the crescent show as you can without giving pain to the flesh, and do it when the fingers are

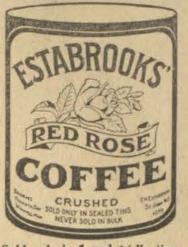
When the skin is once in the habit of staying back, and when you once give the nails the right curve, a few minutes each day will keep them in good order.

A pet red squirrel belonging to Otto Speltz, farmer, of Bellingham, Wash., has been under surveillance ever since he was discovered tearing a \$5 Canadian bill to pieces. Speltz rescued the money and sent it to Ottawa for

He had no more than despatched the letter containing the shreds of the five than the squirrel was found playing with a peice of a United States \$10 bill.

Speltz garnered this money in before it was too damaged for barter, and is now watching the movements of his pet. It is believed the rodent

Estabrooks' Coffee is



Sold only in 1 and 1/2 lb. tins.

Try it for breakfast to-morrow

either; you will simply make it grow thick and clumsy.

When the nail is cleen, file the edge

file is best because it leaves the smoothest edge. Pointed nails break so easily that the best style is to make the shape of the finger nails match the oval shape of the end of the

damp. If the skin is pressed back little by little every day, the shape of the nails will improve.

Squirrel has Money to Burn.

brush until your nails reany took clean, or until the dust is so soft under them that the nail cleaner will away in past years by a miser or cached by a robber in a hollow tree and by the source.

Ask your doctor.

## Telephone No. 66. DR. C. S. AGNEW. DENTIST

Office, over Cope and's Drug Store Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.20

LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. P.

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co Also-Agent for Life and Accident Insurance ANTIGONISH, N. S.

BURCHELL & MCINTYRE.

BARRISTERS AND NOTARIES. OFFICE :- The Royal Bank Building. SYDNEY, C. B CHARLES J. BURCHELL, LL. B. A. A. MCINTYRE, LL. B

D. C. CHISHOLM,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETG Agent for North American Life Insurance Company.

Also for Fire and Accident Compan as-Office. Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. 2

## Joseph A. Wall,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY. Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce

ANTIGONISH. N. B.

## FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

## Land for Sale

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

# Advice to Ladies

CORNHILL, N. B., March 9th, 1910. C. GATES SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. Gentlement — This is to say that in 1994 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 hat I was able to work and gained 3° lbs. in flesh. I thank jou for placing these remedies within my reach, and most heartily recommend their use to ladies at this time of life, and advise the continuance of them as I know it sometimes takes a few dozen bottles, but the cost is small compared with physicians' charges.

I am sending you this that you may make it known and thus benefit someone who may be suffering as I was.

With heartfelt thanks, I am With heartfelt thanks, I am Yours very truly.

MRS. JOHN FOLEY

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3 we per acrost Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patent; and cultivate fifty acress extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead in ortain districts. Price \$3 per ac re. Duties — Must reade six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and orect a homes worth \$300.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interi

Flour" is the finest blend of the two best wheats Canada produces -Manitoba Spring wheat and and Ontario Fall wheat. One provides the rich gluten that makes bone and muscle, the other gives lightness and whiteness to the bread and pastry. Beaver Flour makes more loaves to the barrel than any other flour on the market -loaves that are sweet, nutritious and light, and it also

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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

Anything injurious here? Ask your doctor.

Will it stop falling hair? Ask your doctor.

Will it destroy dandruff? Ask your doctor.

Does not Color the Hair

Anything of merit here?

makes delicious biscuits, cakes and pies. Try it, and show your friends the excellence of your baking.

DRALERS-Write for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals, 117 The T. H. TAYLOR CO., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

### A Lie.

(London Evening Standard). There is no weapon that can balk its thrust, No stee of proof can east it harmless by; No stainless honor or unsulfied trust Can foll the findish malice of a lie.

The poison sinks incidious from its sting; The taint corrodes, the black absorbs the Il ht; And contradiction spreads a useless wing To check the hateful triumph of its dignt.

We speak of Time's correction, and of Truth, whose great tribunal waits to test and t.y. we look for sweet oblivion—yet in soot There are lowthings more deathless than a lie.

### A BRAVE COW ARD.

"I don't know just how to explain "said Margaret West.

The young man stiffened, and a slow smile, in which there was a hint of grimness, curved the corners of his

"I rather think I understand," he said quietly. "You are disappointed in me. Isn't that it?"

She was silent for a moment.
"Yes, that is it," she said at length and at something in her voice his face

"Then you want me to enter that road race on Thursday?" he asked.

"Yes," she said simply.
"And because I wont—"

She turned to him quickly. "It isn't that I'm tremendously in-terested in that race," she interrupted him, "nor that I care a snap whether or not you win it. The point is-the She paused; her brows drew to-

gether in a little frown; her fingers toyed nervously with a bit of wisteria she had broken from the creeper that covered the porch.
"I wanted you to be in it—to go
over the course. That would be suffi-

over the course. That would be suffi-cient," she finished. "I see," he said. "You wanted me to disprove these stories that are going

the rounds about my lack of nerve. Is Yes," she said again. He drew himself up. His shoulders were squared. His attitude was that

of a man summoning to his aid all his moral courage. The stories they have told you are correct," he said somewhat

huskily, "Oh," she said, and in her voice was something of pain, and omething, too, of weariness, as if she had been expecting this very thing, and yet was unwilling, even in her preparedness, to hear it.

"They are perfectly right in what they say of me," he went on clamly. 'I have lost my nerve. There's nothing would tempt me to take up road-

racing again.
"Nothing?" she questioned. "Nothing," he repeated inexorably. I am not in the habit of offering an explanation nor any excuse for my position in the matter; but I would ike you to know the circumstances. Would you care to listen to them?' 'If you choose to tell me," she said

"You remember that race three years ago over the Meadow Island course,' said he. "Well, it was then it happened. Stanley was with me. He and I had a good lead. We were tearing past the curve at the old church, letting the car go for all there was in her. As we swung that turn I saw a child just in front of us, not twenty feet away, it seemed.

"How she got past the ropes that held the crowd back. I can't say; but there she was right in the course, and not a ghost of a show, apparently, of escaping us. I don't know to this day what saved her. I only know there was a great gasping sigh from Stanley and a grean from the crowd. tried to swing out from her, but there was so little time. Anyway it was some sort of a special Providence that saved her. We shot past her so lose that I shut my eyes.

The girl saw a nervous tremor shake the big shoulders. Her eyes nar-"But the child wasn't hurt, you

"Not in the least. But those few seconds were enough for me. I couldn't stand them again. That is why I am out of the game - a coward, you choose to put it that way."
The girl said nothing. She sat looking out at the sparkling lake with

troubled eyes At length Graham arose. "I don't blame you in the least for thinking of me as you do," said he, nor for being disappointed. Good-

He slid from the rail, and went down the steps to the big car standing in the drive. He had pulled on his gauntlets and was just climbing in o the car, when around the corner of he boathouse came a wild-eyed, dis-

hevelled gardener.
"Mr. Graham, sir he, panted. "will you be gettin' the doctor quick? Tim mley's fell from the stagin' on the stables where they're paintin' an' he's hurted bad, sir. 'Tis dead he'll be in en minutes if the doctor's not fetched efore that. Hurry- for God's sake,

"I'll have him here in five," Graham called, and put on all speed.

The car sprang forward like a thing live, and went tearing down the drive

a great cloud of dust.

Margaret, who had run to the edge f the veranda, saw him swing into the roadway beyond, and the drifting dast which ore high above the poparatold of the terrific pace he was

It was four minutes later, after a hervous pacing of the veranda, that the heard the whir of the approaching ar again. She ran down the steps, and hurried along the drive to the readway. Up the hill, with honking horn, came a dull black streak. She mild see Graham bending low over the steering wheel, and the doctor, hatless and begrimed with dust, clingng desperately to the seat beside

Then out of the cross-road just be-low where she stood, and directly in the path of the oncoming cyclone, came a rattling farm waggon, driven by old Mrs. Clark, who was deaf as a lost. The girl covered her eyes and screamed. There was a wild yell, the ound of splintered wood, and a lerrifle grinding crash.

When Margaret looked again the

against the shattered fence. In the field beyond lay two huddled figures, In a moment the girl was running in that direction with all the speed she could summon. As she reached the scene of the accident, one of the two figures scrambled limply to his feet. The other painfully propped itself upon an elbow. Then she saw that the man who stood erect was the

Even as she came running into the field she heard Graham's voice, rather faint, it is true but perfectly calm. "How badly are you hurt, doctor?" it inquired.

"Only a bit," was the response. "A few bruises and a scratch or too. Then get up to the Conley place as

fast as you can."
"But you?" the doctor demurred. "I'm all right. Never mind me, I'll be fresh as a lark when you get

down began to wipe the blood from his face. Already the doctor was making a hurried examination, while Graham fumed and fretted, and bade him hurry to Tim Conley,
"Hm!" said the doctor at length.

"Pretty badly smashed up, but we're lucky, both of us, to get out of it as well as we did. Talk about your nerve! By Jove, the way he swung that car out of the way was magnifi-cent. Never a thought for himself, nor me either, I'm convinced," he

He pulled a roll of bandages from his case and handed them to the girl. "Just do up his head and s op the flow of blood as best you can, if you will, Miss West," he commanded.
"I'll go up to Conley's, and fix Tim up. Then I'll come back here and set Graham's fractures.'

He went limping up the road, and the girl bent closer to Graham.
"It was splendid!" she cried, her

eyes shining. "That?" said Graham. "Oh, that was nothing. I had to do that, you see. It was a question of killing the old lady or getting a bit banged up

myself.

Her face was very close to his. Something warm and moist struck his

"Those wicked stories they told about you—"she began. "They're true," he declared. "I have lost my nerve. I couldn't go into

a road race to save my life. This was different, you see. This was some-thing that had to be done." Two warm lips were pressed to his grimy blood-stained forehead.
"Had to be done?" she repeated

meaningly. "Oh, you delicious sim-The doctor, limping back a few mo-

men's later, discreetly screened himself behind a tree. "There are times when it is better to wait before reducing fractures," he meditated.—The Tablet.

### HOW HE SUCCEEDED.

The train whistled out of the station and was getting under way. Suddenly an elderly woman started up with a hurried, bewildered manner, exclaim-ing. "Was that Sarkey? Starkey's my station! I must get off."

"must" was emphatic.

"This is S arkey," her seat companion answered. "You'r too late, though.

A tall newsboy was crying his papers through the car. At sight of the distressed woman, he threw them down in a vacant seat, rushed forward and grabbed the conductor. In an ins ant the bell rang, and the train came quivering to a standstill. Some one hurried the woman off, though in her perplexity she tried the wrong door, and had to be sent back to avoid another train on the side track. Everybody had taken an interest, though some laughed as people will when dis ress seems comical. body breathed freer when the motherly figure wasked away, with a parting wave of her hand. The newsboy gathered up the papers and renewed

his monotonous ca'l.

Mrs. Pollard trudged back to Starkey station. Over a quarter of a

mile she had g 'ne beyond it.

"What did possess me?" she thought. "The Lord helped me off—the Lord and that boy. I do hope He'll keep me till I can walk on something safer'n railroad ties!" It took her ten minutes or so to reach the station, and she puffed painfully as she stopped to get her bearings.

"Yes, now I know where I am," she said. "That's Melissa's house 'round that corner. I expect she's up and about by this time: Frank wrote she was so much better.

As she approached her daughter's home, a curious air of stillness struck and chilled her. No, there was no crepe on the front door; she couldn't help looking to see. Hesitating to ring, she stole round to a side door which opened, as she knew, into the family si ting-room. Sofily she turned the knob and entered. Frank Henderson, the son-in-law, started from his chair where he was sitting

dejectedly.
"Mother!" he said, in a whisper, wh le something approaching gladness

crept into his eyes.

"Melissa? What does it mean?"
Mrs. Pollard anxiou-ly questioned.

"Oh, mother," the strong man almost sobbed. "She was doing so well -maybe she overdid. Yesterday she maybe she overdid. Yesterday she had a relapse—I telegraphed you; of course, you'd started first. Last night we doubted if she'd pull through till morning, much less till you could make the long journey. She couldn't speak much, but every time she did she moaned for mother. Doctor said you'd do her more good than medicine." The poor fellow groaned anew. It had been hard to see his young wife It had been hard to see his young wife pining for a mother's tenderness "I'm so giad you came," he added,

Mrs. Pollard was a master hand in sickness, and courage seldom forsook her. Then and there she made her resolve. First lifting her eyes as if beseeching heaven, she placed her hand
firmly in Frank's trembling fingers.
Her very touch was strength.

or age, but an enemy of youth. Reguare employment and mental occupation
are marvellous youth preservers.

Avoid anger, discord, hurry, or anything else that exhausts vitality or

"I've pulled Melissa through a wagon alone was in the road; the au-tomobile, turned on its side, lay on her," she announced cheerily, "and make you prematurely old.

please God, Him and me'll pull her through now. Don't you worry, son Frank, it takes the heart out of you." She set her lips resolutely to keep back

"Don't startle her mother."
"Startle her!" the tone the tone showed that Mrs. Pollard needed no warning. Very quietly she walked into the sick room, and as quickly motioned the nurse to give up her chair by the

Mrs. Pollard seated herself and laid her warm palm on the thin hand which rested on the counterpane, softly stroking it. The invalid stop-ped her moan, and slowly lifted her tired eyelids. There was reason and recognition in the glance.

"Mother," she breathed with a sigh.
"Yes, lovey," said the tender voice.
"Now, mother's going to give her baby this little bit of milk, and then baby's going to sleep. There, there,

The nurse looked on amazed. Was it magic? This treatment was not down in the books.

"You're wife is going to live," the doctor told Frank Henderson that night, "and it will be mother love that did it. If Mrs. Pollard hadn't dare to say she'd be alive this minute,"

Two months later, when Melissa was quite recovered, Mrs. Pollard started for her eastern home. To all en-treaties she answered, "No, my child, I'm getting to be an old woman, and home is home. When you're both well, Almira needs me most. She hasn't any husband, and we've been together so close since father died, we've sort o' grown together. You've got Frank and the boy. The Lord be thanked that I could come now. Next year it'll be your turn to come

To this arrangement no objection could be offered.

She left on an early train, and there were few passengers at first. Pretty soon she caught sight of a familiar figure. It was the newsboy who had he'ped her off the train.

Sure, this is his beat," she thought. He had disposed of all papers possible, until a larger place should bring in more people, and on some western roads the stations are far apart. So he sat down near the front.

Mrs. Pollard was not a woman to hesitate. She went forward and tapped the boy on the arm. He sprang to his feet, lifting his cap. A quick light of recognition flashed over his

"Sit down," Mrs. Pollard said, placing herself beside him. "I see you remember me. Yes, I'm the same woman who was carried past Starkey station eight weeks age. What's your name?"

"John Markham," he answered, much amused.

"John — that's a good, strong honest name. I always did like plain honest name. I always did like plain names for boys—none of your high falutin's for me. Well, John Markham, do you know what you did that day? You saved a life!"

"You weren't in any danger, ma'am, at least I think not," he majority of the people of Spain, which have been pouring into the

"Not my life, young man, but one worth more—my daughter's. She was at the last gasp. If I'd gone on to the next station and waited for a return train she wouldn't have held out; the doctor said so. Now, I want to know what made you spring so quick to help me when other folks laughed? Oh, I saw 'em!'

done it for anybody. I hope I would. was brought into power by the back-But you looked like my grandmo her with that white streak inside your bonnet-she always wore one. She brought me up. She was awfully good to me when I was a little chap.

And she's-"Dead five years ago." He com-pleted the sentence with a sad gravity. And you was an orphan, of course

and haven't anybody now?'

John Markham nodded.
"Well, well," the old lady reflected,
"how far the Lord makes goodness
go. It's like an endless chain. I don't know the beginning, but to go back's far as I do know, your grandmother was good to you, and that made you good to me, and that saved my child's life."

Suddenly a thought struck Mrs. Pollard. She was nothing if not practical. "Maybe I can help you forge the next link," she considered.
"Wouldn't you like some business

where you needn't be on the road, and could hope for a rise?" she asked.
"You bet I would—excuse me," he laughed and blushed.

She smiled charitably in return, but said no word more of his future. It happened, however, that a long letter went promptly from his mother-in-law to Frank Henderson, which letter was almost a command. A command willingly obeyed, though; and later, a letter went from Mr. Henderson to the newsboy.

Now John Markham is clerk in Mr. Henderson's book store, with prospect of becoming junior partner, and this is the story of how he got his "rise." Catholic Citizen.

### If You Want to Keep Young.

Hold young thoughts persistently. Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. Don't allow yourself to think on

your birthday that you are a year Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; a sunny

thought drives away the shadows, Cultivate the spirit of contentment; Il discontent and dissatisfaction bring age-furrows prematurely to the Keep your mind young by fresh,

vigorous thinking, and your heart sound by cultivating a cheerful, optimistic disposition.

Keep busy; idleness is a great friend of age, but an enemy of youth. Regu-

over-stimulates; whatever frets, wor-

The Holy See and Spain.

that the negociations between the Holy See and Spain would have been "Just let me put on a white arpon; broken off within a few days. No I wouldn't look natural to her without progress towards a settlement can be recorded in the interval yet the negociations have not been formally suspended. The Catholics of Spain from one end of the Peninsula to the other have protested against the anticlerical spirit shown by government, but next Sunday all the anticlerical forces of the country are to unite in a simultaneous demonstration organised to strengthen the hands of Senior Canalejas. It is true that if a rupture takes place it will not be the first one in history between Spain and the Holy See, They happened more than once in the XVIII century, and in 1780 Cardinal Potocarrera, Ambassodor General of Spain, left Rome because he failed to obtain the recognition of certain privileges for a Spanish Institute. In 1822 Pius VII was obliged to refuse to receive the Ambassador Villa Nueva, persona in-gratissima sent to Rome by a Ministry hostile to the Holy See, with the result that the Papal Nuncio was expelled from Madrid. night, "and it will be mother love that did it. If Mrs. Pollard hadn't come in the nick of time I wouldn't dare to say she'd be alive this since IS48 there has rever been since 1848 there has never been any serious difficulty between Rome and

Madrid. The real gravity of the present case consists not so much in the substance of the two Royal Decrees by which the Spanish Government has violated its Concordat with the Holy See, as in the tendency they manifest, and the circumstances under which they were issued. As the Carrespondence de Rome points out the battle begun in Spain

is but an incident in the international war which is being waged against the Church in most Latin countries and in some others. It is a matter of little moment, practically speaking, that Senor Canalejas should have given non-Cathollic cults full liberty to exploit themselves, but the thing assumes a different aspect when he does this at the very moment that he closes the doors of Catholic convents and when he is engaged in negociations with the Holy See to settle these and similar questions. Since then the Prime Minister has introduced bills for the abolition of the oath on the crucifix and the gospels which has hitherto been taken by all Ministers. public officials, and witnesses in courts of justice. The idea at the back of all these manifestations is that religion is to be completely banished from the public life of the country, and the principles of the lay state applied to a country which is Catholic to the core. The Spanish Bishops, in the letter we publish this week, bring out with great appositeness and force the fact that what the Spanish people want is not anticlericalism but bread, peace, and good government. The movement at the head of which Senor Canalejas has put himself is an entirely artificial one. Unfortunately, however that does not imply that it will not be successful. Those Catholics protests. representing the opinion of the vast

lent in their way, but they are not half so effective as the votes thrown into the ballot boxes on election day. There is another and a very serious side the the question. The ultimate aim of the hidden power behind Canelejas in this anticlerical movement is the destruction of the throne ment as the destruction of the throne ment as the destruction of the star of the alternative was The lad hesitated. "I think I'd have as well as of the altar. Canalejas was wash of the Fern was Ferrer's friends and disciples who tried a few years ago to assassinate King Alfonso, and only last year to produce a revolution. And if this were not sufficient His Catholic Majesty has only to look across the border for a bitter but a very instructive object lesson. In Lisbon the portraits of the regicides of last year are being exposed for sale in the shops, King Manuel dares not leave his palace without taking the most elaborate precautions, while the Republican leaders are acclaimed with enthusiasm in the streets, and the new Radical Prime Minister, in an interview granted to a correspondent of the Matin, boasts thus: "On January 29, 1908, I offered asylum to Alpoin who was persecuted by the Dictator Franco on account of his revolutionary propaganda; my friends, liberals have been for years the object of most violent attacks from the clericals and the nationalists."-Rome.

Vatican and the Spanish parliament

during the last fortnight, are excel-

### The Flies.

In one of the best butcher shops in the West end of Montreal, at an early hour this morning, the writer had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing from fourteen to twenty-eight thousand flies of the sociable musca domestica family stuck on fly-papers. It was not a cheerful nor an appetiz-ing sight, bearing in mind that they had all probably, as well-conducted flies, wiped their feet carefully on the meat, before settling down on the papers prepared for them. There were some thousands of other flies, which had not yet made up their minds to settle down. Altogether the sight was one calculated to facilitate a vegetarian propaganda. The thought inevitably suggested was, if this kind of thing is possible in a high-class butcher shop, what must be the conditions in the shops of inferior order? That the house fly is respons-ible for most of the preventable diseases which affect the human race is now well ascertained and well recognized. For many years, bald-headed men and babies were supposed to be the chief victims of flies. now known that they (the flies) are a deadly menace to everybody. The flies are individually a feeble tolk, but flies are individually a recont they can only be suppressed by joint they can only be suppressed by joint public and private action. They should be fought at every stage, from the manure heap to the dining room Stables should be watched by the Health Department even more rigorously than new buildings are watched by the Building Inspector's Department. In the house, the householder should be king of the

castle, and in most houses he can be, if he will take the trouble or exercise A week ago it seemed inevitable the authority. There are houses with silly-designed revolving windows, toly See and Spain would have been which cannot be opened for purposes of ventilation without admitting the flies; and it is not much use to attempt to fight flies in a house to which flies have free admission Most houses, however, have windsows which can be screened to exclude insects of every kird, and any other sort of window dught to be forbidden by law. Screens, fly papers, fly traps and eternal vigilance will do much to abate the nuisance and reduce the human death rate; but there will still remain plenty for the law to do. It is worth doing .- The Star.

### Twelve Business Maxims.

The president of the London Chamber of Commerce gives twelve maxims which he has tested through years of business experience and which he recommends as tending to insure success.

Have a definite aim. Go straight for it.

Master all details. Always know more than you are expected to know.

5. Remember that difficulties are

only made to overcome.
6. Treat failures as stepping stones to further effort. Never put your hand out further than you can draw it back.

8. At times be bold; always pru-The minority often beats the

majority in the end.
10. Make good use of other men's brains. 11. Listen well; answer cautiously;

decide promptly.

12. Perserve by all means in your power "a sound mind in a sound

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for bath or toliet. For washing underclothing it is uneaquiled. Cleanses and purifies.



### he richness and smoothness of the pure chocolate coatings and the rare delicacy of the exquisitely flavored centers form a combination too fascinating to resist. Just get a box and try them. MOIRS, Limited HALIFAX, N.S.

## 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

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on exclusive wire. Continuous quotations. The best Market and Financial News available. From our long experience and efficient service to the public, covering the past thirtyfive years, we have become established as the principal centre for local securities, including

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

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

## For Sale by Tender

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
twenty are in excellent state of cultivation. The
remainder good pasture with a fine grove of
poies 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
bare has room for ten head of cattle, besides
a large mow and scasfold. Further information
given by the undersigned. No tender neces
sarily accepted.

A. K. McINTYBE,

A. K. MCINTYRE, Sylvan Valley, Antigonish,

### SEWING MACHINES.

For more than fifty years Singer Sewing Ma-hines have been recognized as maintaining the ighest standard of excellence. Easy running, has no equal for light or heavy work. equal for light or heavy wor 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 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;

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, or 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, denotit at time of

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

LAUCHLIN McMILLAN,

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

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

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

mortgagor,
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of
Antigonich 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. 1910, unless
before the day of sale the amount due herein,
together with interest and costs, be paid to the
plaintiff or his solicitor. All the estate, right,
title, interest and equity of redemption of Ellen
McDonald, late of Big Marsh, in the County of
Antigonish, Widow, deceased, the mortgage at
the time of the making of the mortgage herein
foreclosed, and of the defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through or under the said
Ellen McDonald, deceased, of, in, to, upon or
out of all that certain lot, p ece or parcel of at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

## LAND

situate, lying and being at Big Marsh, in the County of Antigonish, and Province of Nova Scotla, and bounded and described as follows Bounded on the North by lands of Hugh Macdougall; on the East by lands of Danlei MacDougall; on the Scotth by the Main Road leading from Georgeville to Mailgnant Brook, and on the West by lands of Dougall Macdougall, containing one hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto.

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

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
High Sheriff of Antigonish 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

## WEDNESDAY the 17th day of August, 1910, at 11

o'clock in the forenoon. All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the above named 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, aforesald, and described as follows: Bounded towards the South by lands of William McDonald; tow.rds the West by lands of Robert & McDonald and lands of Robert & Nichols; towards the North by lands formerly owned by Donald McLean and lately owned by Alexander McAdam, and towards the East by lands of Robert Nichols and lands of Colin McDonald, containing two hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenance thereto belonging.

The same having been levied upon under an execution issued pursuant to an order of this Honourable Ceurt, dated the 9th day of July, inst. a judgment duly 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 11, D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff.

ALLAN McDONALD, Plaintiff's Solicitor on Execution.

### THE CASKET.

FUGLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY I AMITED).

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 ray 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 28.

### CHURCH WORK FINDS A NEW OATH.

A few weeks ago we expressed ourbogus bishop's oath was reprinted. In its issue of last Thursday, appears a three questions.

(1) What is your authority for the (2) From what source did you learn

the terms of the alleged oath? (3) Will you take the responsibility of asserting that any bishop, now living, took the alleged oath, giving his name and the name of his diocese?

To these questions Church Work

"To questions 1 and 2 we answer, "Church Life," the Anglican paper of Ontario. To 3 we answer. No, for we have no more personal knowledge in this matter than in hundreds of other items of news or alleged news, which we have to take on the author-

This is such a weak statement that, possibly the best thing to do would be to pass it over in charitable and merciful silence; but the matter has a grave aspect; and Catholics Lave endured this kind of thing so long and so often, in patient silence, that we feel that we must comment upon it.

Church Work puts this matter on the same footing as an item of news, or "alleged news." Even in the matter of news, it is necessary to avoid libel, and unwarranted injury to the characters of others. We hope that Church Work does not mean, even as respects, news, that it will publish anything that comes to hand. But this bogus Bishops' oath is not to be classified as news. It is an assertion which, if it were true, would cause the Catholic bishops to be detested and distrusted. If true, it imputes a crime under the law. If untrue, it is a gross libel and its publication is a shame and an offence in the man who publishes it.

its inquirer that it took this from Canada's future; and in all these another Anglican paper. It did not publish it as a mere reprint, to take much interest. It is easy to however. It did not attach to indulge in imaginative flights. Some it the name of the paper. It embodied it in a leading editorial, as its own assertion, and left its readers to suppose that it had some dependent nation. We do not feel authority for its assertion. Any man much interested in such predictions. who can do this thing has not a She may, one day, be powerful and proper sense of moral responsibility; independent. She has far to go, howwho are called upon to endure his un. States; and independence-we speak, scrupulous attack, whether the of course, of independence coming to absence of that sense is one to preju- pass without any struggle or rebelion dice or to viciousness.

question has been going the rounds of | tion, wealth and power, on this contithe papers, and it would be delighted neat. Our well - meaning prophets to see an official statement issued by never take their heads out of the oath is taken, "by any Roman defended by a small nation against a bishop."

The writer cannot but be aware that his every reference to the dition of the maintenance of Canada's Church, as "Roman Church," \* Roman bishop," is commed in terms which are offensive to Catholics, and to which they object.

And is it not a brilliant idea, this asserting positively a grave and libelous charge about a man or a body of men, without being able to give and then to call for a solemn public persisted in, unless it be so denied. The Catholic press has denied the charge the true oath over and over again; she should. has referred Protestant inquirers over and over again to the volume of Cath- future as in the present, as a part of olic ceremonials where the true oath the greatest Empire the world has is printed. If Church Work wants to ever seen. Great as Canada's future little could be said against them. see it, the editor has only to take a progress may be, the progress of the short walk or to hold a short conver- Empire in the future, as a whole, is was plainly willing to say the best he sation by telephone.

upon showing absolute bad faith in we can see, has ever seriously threatthis matter, Church Work goes on to ened that future, and that was the quote from the London Graphic, indifference of Great Britain to her another oath, not the same one it published before, not the true one, but | The news we quote above is, though another bogus one, which it says that not great in itself, a sign of the times. Victoria, this society planned to the Graphic calls "The Catholic We in Canada have abused the change the succession and to exclude went by. Any one who is interested Declaration." Is this oath taken by "Little Englanders" in the past. Let the good Queen from the throne. It in the terrible unemployed problem of the bishops, or is it an oath for altar us not make the same blunder that boys or catechism teachers? Church they made by becoming little in our than the Crown, or to put of the hopeless are the unskilled labor-Work does not say. The Graphic, turn and confining our hopes of the its own brand of patriotism ers of all descriptions. apparently, does not say. It is new to future to Canada alone. Let us think on the throne. The grand lodge of paper was that of the Hon. A. Wilmot

manufactured it out of whole cloth, unpleasant reading though it is." given, or fact stated, just the heading "The Catholic Declaration," and then sundry heretics, "and those who believe, receive, or favor them."

manufacture it. People who has such a vast capacity for swallowing the lies of others have little need to manufacture any of their own. People who stand ready to deal in second-hand calumnies are fee from the labor and the danger of inventing new ones.

But there is more. The willingness of Church Work to see the King's oath selves pretty strongly respecting an changed is, it seems, conditional upon article in Church Work, is which the the church doing certain things in Spain. A few weeks ago, we would have given our Halifax contemporary letter from a Catholic which asks credit for sufficient sense and fair play to put the case of the King's oath upon its own merits; but it seems that it feels that the King of Great Britain ought to be forced to swear to what he and thousands of the members of the Church of England believe to be a lie; until such time as Protestants in Spain or elsewhere shall have nothing to complain of. That seems to be about the measure of Church Work's capacity and fairness.

## REST BUT TRUE."

When George V. became King, we recalled his famous speech at the Guildhall in London' some years ago, on his return from a colonial tour, in which he urged England to awaken to the importance and the possibilities of her colonies. We expressed the hope that he had not forgotten his impressions at that time, and that he might exert himself to arouse an Imperial sentiment amongst those who seem to think that nothing of any importance exists outside the British Isles.

It is with much pleasure that we quote the following despatch:

"King George has directed that the representatives of his Dominions be-yond the seas shall hereafter be represented at the opening of Parliament with the same circumstance, prominence and importance, as that accorded to foreign ambassadors.

This is not a step of great practical importance; but it is a step in the right direction, namely, towards the solidification of the Empire. Its effect on sentiment in Great Britain may not be small; and it is that sentiment that needs arousing. There has been Yet, our contemporary coolly tells a great deal of speculation as to speculations we do not find it possible men who aspire to pierce deeply into the future have predicted that Canada will one day be a great, powerful, inmakes little difference to those ever, before she overtakes the United against Great Britain-will always be But that is not all of its offending. an idle dream, whilst the United States It goes on to say that the oath in continues to preponderate in popula-"the authorities of the Roman clouds long enough to give us an idea Church in Canada" (whatever church as to how a boundary line, thousands that may be), that no such or similar of miles in length, can be held and large one with any hope of ultimate success. And that would be a conindependence against the United States at all times before the far distant day when she may meet her southern neighbour on equal terms as to population and strength.

All this lies too far within the shadows of futurity for sensible people to spend time in speculating upon it tofoundation, anthority or orign for it, day. Nor do we see, having regard to the future possibilities of the Empire denial, with the alternative, we in general, and not those of Canada suppose, that the charge is to be alone, why it must at any time be necessary or even wise, for Canada to become an independent nation, even if over and over again; has published the old land should be willing that

We prefer to think of Canada in the the subject that attracts our mind-But that is not all. As though bent | One thing and one thing only, so far as colonies. That, however, is passing.

many more of the same kind where it is doing her part towards making that ence of Parliament in 1813, and came from. Church Work says: future great and glorious. She is be- remained dissolved for fifteen years. "We cannot tell where The Graphic ginning, in common with the other In 1835, so threatening to the welfare got it, but it is hard to believe it colonies, to receive the necessary sym- of the realm had its attitude and pathy, encouragement and support operations become that the Duke of from across the Atlantic. The one Cumberland, then its head, was com-This is an insinuation that it is doubtful element was the apathy pelled by the British authorities to probably true. There is no explanation | there, and we have reason to believe | dissolve the whole society in Ireland, the doubt is about to vanish. Great and it remained dissolved for ten Britain has begun at last to see what years. the alleged declaration cursing all and Canadians, with a new-world point of Such is a small part of the disgraceharm us now "if England to herself" We dare say the Graphic did not (and her colonies) ."do rest but true."

### A NEW CANADIAN HOLIDAY. Had it happened in any other city

than Toronto, the action of the Public

School Board on the 12th of July, would have occasioned some surprise. They ordered the Canadian flag to be hoisted on the schools under their control on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. This is quite in keeping with the standard of intelligence ordinarily displayed in such matters in the most bigoted city in Canada. Since when has the Battle of the Boyne taken rank as an event that Canadians as a whole people-and our flag represents us as a whole-are bound to celebrate. The Battle of the Boyne was a victory won by a King of England over certain of the subjects of the Crown who disputed his right to the throne, and disputed it in favor of a member of a royal family who, four years before, had been in posses sion of that throne. It was a battle "IF ENGLAND TO HERSELF DO fought in a civil war, and the fact that foreign troops took part against William does not alter the character of the event; for foreign troops fought often for William; and foreign troops have often fought in the service of the Crown. Fifty years or more after the Battle of the Boyne, the brave Highlanders, supporting the grandson of the man for whom the Irish fought at the Boyne, against a King whose claims were much more solid than William Third's, were defeated at the Battle of Culloden. That also was a civil war, the victory a much more important one than that of the Boyne, In that case also, there had been some aid from France. Do we ever hear of a celebration in Canada of the Battle of Culloden? Has anyone ever seen flags flying anywhere in Canada on the anniversary of that battle? Never, And, just for the fun there would be in it, we should like to see someone try to establish that date as a day of rejoicing. The Scottish people are not as patient as the Irish when their nationality is insulted. And, if the School Board of Toronto are looking for an interesting and strenuous day, they might try hoisting the flags the next time the anniversary of Culloden comes around. They will be very busy for a while.

But School Boards in Toronto, Orange in fact or in sentiment, are not intent on celebrating battles merely as triumphs of the Crown of England whither of a Crown firmly fixed on the head of George I or George II; or wabbling on the head of Boyne. The 12th of July is not kept in presence of his Grace Archbishop Bourne at the handsome Church of by the Orangemen of Canada for any the Jesuits in the Town. such reason. The 12th of July has an immense congregation and later in been appropriated by an association the day the distinguished Catholic of ignorant fanatics, commonly called Orangemen, as a date on which to vent their sentiments respecting the Catholic Church, and particulary concerning that prinze of villains, the Pope. It may not be the same Pope, one year after another; they may not even know his name or anything whatsoever about him; it is not necessary, in their view, that they should. The Orange organization is the most utterly unreasonable social force in Canada to-day. The great body of its adherents know little or nothing of its history or origin.

A writer who cannot be suspected of any partiality towards Catholics or Irishmen, and who would be accepted by Protestants as an authority on countrymen. The deliberation with most matters of history says of the Orange association :-

"Orangeism is essentially political. and may be useful in so far as it reminds Irish Protestants of their origin and of sheir common rights under the British Crown. But its original object was the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy and too much of its spirit still survives. By repeating irritating watchwords and publicly keeping anniversaries painful to its neighbors, Orangemen have done much to inflame sectarian animosity : their celebrations were

This is the statement of a man who could say for the Orangemen. The Orange Society, as is well known, has ness to earn the first few shillings come into collision with the British when they leave school, but which come into collision with the British Parliament on several occasions. The Orangemen wanted to be more loyal start in the world. The paper advothan the British Parliament. At the cated the revival of the good old aptime of the accession of Queen prenticeship system, whereby every us; but we have no doubt there are of the future of the Empire. Canada Ireland was dissolved by the interfer.

view, saw long ago. Naught can ful history of this relic of eighteenth century hates, feuds, and treasons. It lingers on, with ups and downs, appealing no longer successfully to intelligent men of any denomination, but furnishing a point of concentration for the religious fanaticism of those who have not yet been educated beyoud its standards or its methods, Any pretensions it had, at the end of the eighteenth century, to being a patriotic association vanished utterly at the time of the plot against Queen Victoria, and have never had any existence since that time. It has been, in its later years, and now is, merely a stupid, persistent, expression of the lowest from of religious antipathy, of a hatred that lives without having a reason to give for living, of a protest without a definite idea of what is protested against.

And it is for this that a responsible public body in one of Canada's largest cities orders the national flag hoisted on the public schools. Toronto has cause to be ashamed of its School

### Our London Letter.

LONDON, July 13th, 1910. In the old days, when this land from end to end with all that it held was consecrated to Christ and His blessed worship, just as Archbishop Bourne consecrated our great Cathedral last week, the Church took her place daily in the lives of the people individually and in the life of the nation collectively, rejoicing with the joyful and grieving with the sorrowful, as is her mission, hallowing and guiding every human sentiment from the cradle to the grave for the greater honour and glory of God. It is perhaps one of the most refreshing and hopeful of all the signs of Catholic revival in the land that the Church, having come out from the hiding places of the last three centuries, is beginning once more to fearlessly lend her gracious presence to those civic and social vents which mark epochs in the history of a town or a movement. Bournemouth, the beautiful English health resort whose pine clad heights mirror themselves in the blue waters of the channel, has just been celebrating the centenary of her debut as a fashionable and popular vale of health and happiness fo the invalid and the holiday maker. The ambitious town got as near as it could in galety and spirit to its Riviera rivals when they make their annual, "farewell to flesh" before the Lenten season. Battles of flowers, carnival processions, brilliant concerts, wonderful parades, flying matches, etc., all blessed by the most superb outburst of sunshine, have brought flocks of jaded Londoners, weary of grey skies and weeping clouds, to disport themselves on the green lawns of the Happy Valley. But there was a religious celebration of the event also, and whilst the Mayor of Bournemouth and several provincial Mayors went in State to the Anglican Church on Sunday, the principal Municipal guest, the Lord the newly imported William, as it Mayor of London, attended a solemn

> olic Archbishop and the Catholic Lord Mayor the previous week end at Sheffield, whither they went to take part in the annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and where they were received in state by Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, who entertained them and the delegates at the Town Hall, shows that the position of the Catholic Church in all that makes for good citizenship and the solving of social problems by the application of the Christian ideal is bewhich the Society interlarded their devotions were exceptionally interesting and practical. Brother Hemelryk brought forward a scheme which called the Lumber House, and which worked both ways in helping the poor. The idea was to collect from trades-men, householders and others all and sundry goods or articles whose day seemed over. Men and women in need are employed to mend and repair this flotsam and jetsam, so that when this work is finished the articles become of real use to the poor to whom they are sold at a small fee which goes to swell the wages of the needy workers. Very valuable, too, was the paper of Brother Coghlan, who denounced "blind alley occupations" - the work that our young people rush into in their eagerdiscards them in a few years without experience or training to find a fresh boy and girl learnt a trade, and stead ily improved in wages as the years

> > (Continued on page 8.)

stately mansion lent for the occasion,

the great reception accorded the Cath

These official doings, coupled with

just outside the town.

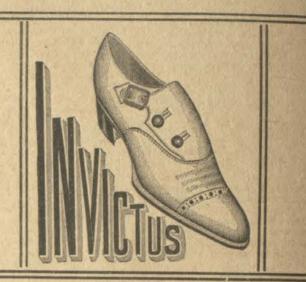
# DRUMMOND COAL

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 eared for.

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

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

by wearing the right shees-INVICTUS Col-

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

# SOUGH CHILD CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

# Royal Bank of Canada

Established over thirty years in Antigonish. 00

Branches in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Capital and Surplus \$10,700,000.

Total Assets \$71,000,000.

# Savings' Department

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

Antigonish Branch

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

## 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 earriage) CARRIAGE DUSTERS, etc.

### Dairy Supplies

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

'HOMAS SOMERS

### General News.

cest fires in Montana, are doing

is estimated that the apple crop wa Scotis and New Brunswick and will be about 750,000 barrels, is about half an average crop. a grasshoppers, a very destruct-t are reported to have made appearance in parts of Manitoba,

listroying garden stuff. Alberton, P. E. L. Wilford Cunon has been committed for trial, with the murder of Wm. Both men were drinking.

hasiness men of Sydney, C. B. anizing a transportation comand lake ports. The service mmence about August 1st, it is

ty thousand miners in the Spanon) district are on strike to force sion from the mining capitalseveral collisions have occurred een the strikers and the police,

Valle making a cross-country flight Paris, Aviator Ehrmann's aero was struck by lightning, and szing to the ground. The avhad a mirseulous escape from

here are very discouraging reports Georgia regarding the prospect he cotton crop, which it is said not exceed 1,000,000 bales or 60 per cent of the normal crop. year the crop exceeded 2,000,000

prowning accidents were very and States and the State of New The torrid weather drove le to boating and bathing, and in amosements thirty-one persons

ght thousand and more laborers required on the Grand Trunk He construction, according to Mr. ngwood Schrieber, Government illing engineer, Labor is so s, however, Mr. Schrieber says is little, if any, hope of getting

The entire holdings of the Pacific al Mine Co., Ltd., on Vancouver and, have been purchased by the P. R. for \$4,000,000. The option on the company's holding was sen some few months ago shortly are the announcement of purchase of amuir interests by the C. N. R.

aptain Bernier, with the governof steamer Arctic, provisioned for two years cruise, is en route to madian polar waters with the stument's permission to attempt sorthwest passage and bring his el around to Victoria, B. C., a feat was unsuccessfully attempted Parry, Ross, Franklin and other navigators during the last

ne Acadia Coal Company, of Pic-County, N. S., having coal areas lucing about three hundred thoustone per annum, has been reorgan-by the influx of French and gian capital. The statement is to that at least a million dollars spent in developing and geny improving the property. By sew deal the American interests car to be eliminated.

there have been many deaths from of in the cities of New York, Bosand Philadelphia last week.

Ty thunder storms, bringing temary relief from the torrid wave and ing the drought which for weeks been the bane of the farmers' nce, were reported in many secof New England on Monday. reports of the storm came reof damage by lightning and fires uguining.

bill passed its first reading in the a Parliament making compulthe equipment of all passenger of with a wireless system. It des that all ships, both British reign, which embark passengers rithin ports must be provided with nstallation capable of receiving transmitting 100 miles. Apenalty (00) in the event of failure to obey law is provided.

be people of Campbellton are ly in need of help. The fire has many of them completely inte, so that the charity of outmmunities must be solicited d in tiding over the situation. Archbishop of Montreal has made e appeal in their behalf. Judge stchey, chairman of the finance mitter, says that the great need is for money, and that one hun-thousand dollars is necessary to out the plans to have the people a before winter arrives.

Lake Mohank, N. Y., cononal committee for the celebrathe approaching centenary of between the United States and a Mayor J. A. Chisholm, of az; H. A. Powell, K. C., of St. Sir George Garneau, ex-Mayor Bourassa, Justice J. J. McLaren Mayor 1. D. Taylor of Van-

gration into western Canada the past four months has been argest in the history of the argest in the history of the ty, according to figures furnity. Bruce Walker, missioner of Immigration. The from Great Britain numbered from Europe 10,900, and from Umed States, 46,500; a total of From Information (Umicked States, 46,500); a total of From Information (Umicked States, 46,500). From information furnished Mr. Walker estimates that in each has been brought the Dominion by American era during the past four months.

gh there may be considerable her. sity of opinion as to the value of n as to the value of its skin as in the last 150 years the yearly n skins has increased from 75,-nearly 6,000,000. The prices for tay skins range from 35 cents to we kins range from 35 cents to ach, London quototions, the prices the by the London market. For sale, a good working mare, cheap. Apply to Colin Grant, Antigonish.

Although a quarter of a tillion muskrats have oven trapped in North America in a century and a half, there is apparently no reduction in the

The British military force in Egypt is to be doubled within a short time, making a total of 10,000 troops, accoeding to a semi-official report current in London. This is regarded as significant, in view of the Guildball speech of Theodore Roosevelt, in which he urged more stringent measures in Egypt, and the subsequent developseems to imply that he spoke with the tacit or expressed permission of the authorities. The growing unrest in Egypt and the increase in the ranks of the Nationalists are held responsible for the increased troops.

The population of Chicago has passed the 2,000,000 mark, according to estimates based on the 1910 school census made public on Wednesday.

Total minor population of the city is \$1,115 an increase of \$2500 minor population of the city is \$1,115 an increase of \$2500 minor population of the city is \$1,115 an increase of \$2500 minor population of Chicago has leave at Casket Office.

For sale, A set of team harness, only us A snap for some one. 814,115, an increase of 05,768 over the census of 1908. Based on the minor count, the total population is 2,100,000. Children of German parentage task the first rank, followed by Poles, Russians and Irish. The total popula-tion, according to the school census of 1908, was 1,922 335. In 1904 the population was 1,714,144.

Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the late Grover Cleveland, a President of the United States, in her investigation of Cleveland genealogy finds that the great-grandfather of Grover Cleve-land, Richard Falley, was sold to a Montreal woman as a servant, for six-teen gallons of rum. Richard Falley, Cleveland's great-great grandfather, was born on the Island of Guernsey. When ten years of age he was kidnapped and taken to Massachusetts. He fought in the Indian wars, was captured, taken to Montreal, and sold. A few months after being sold. A few months after being sold, he

Northern Italy was swept by a cyclone on Saturday. It is estimated that one hundred perished and that more than 500 received serious injuries. The property loss is believed to amount to several million dollars. A number of smaller cities and villages were almost obliterated. The survivors are beg-ging piteously for food and clothing. hundreds of them being homeless, The government is preparing to render whatever aid is possible. the towns in the path of the hurricane were Soronno, Rovellasca, Lonate Pozzello and Busto-Arsizion. At the latter place, nineteen miles from Milan, a factory collapsed, burying many of the workmen. Ten men were recovered there alone.

Australia is urging the adoption of the Bill to modify the King's Acces-sion oath. After a long and power-ful debate in the House of Representatives, Melbourne, Australia, on Friday last the members unanimously adopted Mr. Mahon's address to the King, urging the modification of the accession declaration, by Sir J. Quick, in which the House expressed its approval of Premier Asquith's proposed substitute for the existing declaration. Premier Fisher made a strong speech in which he appealed to the British House of Lords to pass the bill. My. Deakin made favourable interjections. The speec-hes of the Roman Catholic members. especially that of the mover of the resolution, were marked by a lofty spirit of moderation and tolerance.

It is officially announced that the next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911. It will deal with population, mortality, agri-culture, manufactures, minerals, fish-eries and dairy products. Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description: citizenship, nationality and religion: means of living; wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmitics. Every person living on June 1st will be entered on the schedule by name, as member of a family, institution or household, tcgether with place of habitation, sex. etc. The month and year of birth and age will also be recorded. The country or place of birth of each person, and the racial or tribal crigin, nationality and religion will be stated. The occupation or trade will be entered. Under the heading of education and language records will be taken for every person of five years and over, showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write. and the language commonly spoken.

children of a farmer named Briere, in the vicinity of Chartres. The father of the children was found guilty of the murders and sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in prison. prisonment. He died in prison. The trial of Briere attracted the attention of the whole of France. Four of his daughters, aged respectively 14, 11, and 5, and his son, aged 7 years, were found in bed one morning, stabbed and beaten to death. The farmer was arrested and charged by the police with the crime. Below the with the crime. Briere stoutly main-tained his innocence throughout the trial and declared that two tramps entered the house during his absence and killed the children. He added that he returned while the murderers were robbing the place, and that they attacked him and left him for dead. During the trial the judge got down from the bench and gave loud expression to his opinion of the guilt of the prisoner, while the spectators yelled with fury: "Kill him! Kill him! A pathetic incident of the trial occurred when Briere's surviving daugh-ter, who, the police declared, only escaped the fate of the other children by not responding to Briere's invitatation to go to see him, went on the witness stand, sobbingly protested that her father was innocent, and begged the court to restore him to

Rennet, rock salt, linseed meal, calf meal or oil cake, roof paint (the kind that makes an old roof good as new), English harness oil, 100-mile axle oil and mica axle grease, at Bonner's.

Among the Advertisers.

Kansas Cattle Oil costs less that 10c, er gallon. Try it. Its good. D. Chisholm

For sale, at a bargain, a jump-seat waggon in good repair. Apply to J. W. Falt, Town.

Kodaka and films all sizes. Mail orders receive prompt attention. -Copeland's Drug Store.

Picnic parties and beachers can get the largest variety of outing supplies to be had at Bonner's.

Lost, last week, on Main Street, Town, a sum of money. Finder please

For sale. A set of heavy double team harness, only used three weeks. A snap for some one. W. S. Forest, George B. Faulkner will be in Town

for a few days to tune pianos and organs. Orders may be left at Mrs. Harrington's book store. Lost, on July 24, between Giant's Lake and Whidden's stable, Town, a pocket-book containing a sum of money in bills. Finder please leave at

Western Union Telegraph Office. For biggest satisfaction on laundry work, clothes cleaning by French dry process and dyeing of all kinds, send to the Big Laundry and Dye works, Halifax. Our Antigonish agent is T. J. Bonner.

DEAR EDITOR, — Kindly permit a few remarks on the following subject: "Brutes at Large."

There is a law probibiting the running at large of hogs, etc., in the Town. We are thankful that those in authority over us are diligent in the enforcement of such law. It is a great satisfaction to citizens to be freed from the annoyance necessarily consequent were these unreasoning brutes permitted to roam at will. But there are the human hogs more

brutal than the lowly creatures whose name they have usurped. These enjoy the unrestricted freedom of our Town and wallow in its streets. I refer to those who once bore the noble title "man" but degraded under the domi-nation of alcohol. His presence is surely much more dangerous and harmful than that of the other brutes. The presence of the latter might not always be sightly, and it might even be attended with inconvenience, but it would not necessarily have a bad influence upon mankind, especially the young.

Again, we are careful to exclude the insane from the privileges enjoyed by the normal citizen, but he who is mad with alcohol goes unrestrained. The drunkard is an unsightly spectacle. nay, he is far more, he is positively dangerous and often unaccountable for his conduct.

It is generally assumed to be a duty of those entrusted with the enforce-ment of law to do all things necessary for the protection of the weak and innocent. Now, when a hog tires of mixing in the mire and seeks his syte he returns in peace. Not so the drunkard, Have any visited his home at the time he reaches it, perhaps in dead of night, when he has lost his reason. Could we once survey that veritable hell which he there creates for wife and children and parents, we would ever after exert our utmost that no man "under the influence" should be thrown upon the innocent and

Why are there so many drunks upon our streets of late? We cannot forget the ardent proclamations and of some of those now seated at council board. Their particular time and attention was to be devoted to enforcement of the liquor laws. And were not instructions issued to peace officers of the Town to arrest and deal with all drunks? The Town has a salaried officer to attend especially to enforcement of liquor laws. What is being done toward that end? Why, it all seems a farce. Habitual drunk-ards get liquor, and all they can sook of it, right over the counters of some of the houses in Town. It is common report that even our wards, the poor Indians, get it, and that, too, on the certificate of members of that noble profession, the medical doctor.

Well, whose duty is it to act in this matter, Church, League of the Cross, Sons of Temperance, Councillors, In-A rag picker at Fours, France, named Joseph has confessed to the asspector, or whose? It is somebody's sassination, on April 21, 1901, of five duty and the time is ripe. Yours, ETC.,

We assume the writer of the foregong sincerely desires the promotion of temperance, and we therefore give it space, yet we are not in sympathy with the tone of the letter and disbelieve the implications it contains. Intemperate language and unwarranted implications help no cause. Readers of the correspondence unacqueinted with our Town would infer from it that our people are addicted to the use of strong drink to an exceptional extent. when the contrary is the case. - Casket.

### DIED

At County Hosp'tal, Antigonist, on June 20th, Thomas FitzgeralD of Tracadie, aged 78 years. a sorrowing wife, four daughters and one son mourn his death, disterment was at Tracadie cemetary, R. i. P.

At Wollaston, Mass., on the 21st inst., Michael Pettipas, ased 47 years, formerly of Tracadie, Abt. His sterling qualities won for him a host of friends, which was evidenced by the large number of mourners who followed the body to its sast resting piace. R. i. P.

At Anhil's Cove, on July 14th, Peter J. For

At Audi's Cove, on July 11th, PETER J. FOR RESTALL, after an liness of five muchs. Of a sind and cheerful disposition, he was loved by all his acquaintances, and his death one east a gloom over tue home he so er joyen. He seave a sorrowing wife and two chieften, his mother and two staters, who have the sincere sympathy of all in their said bereavement. He was re signed to the Holy Will of God, and was conscious to the last. May his soul rest in posce.

At Salmon River, Mira, on the 18th of June, 18th, Mas, Rather, McIntyre, relief of the late alexander McLevel of Strathlorse, Lav Co., at the age of 68 years. Being in poor health tog the past two years, she realized her end was suproaching and decouty prepared to meet it. Two brothers, one ester and three daughters survive to held in loving remembrance a kind alter and a gentle and duffur mother. After a kequieu affin Mass, sang by Rev. D. J. Rankin, P. P. Interment took place in St. Margaret's company, tirand Mira, May her soul rest in peace:

INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES, MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES, MONTREA

For sale, a horse 12 years old, good writing to X, pare of Casket, Antigo-worker, W. S. Forrest. Wanted, an office boy in a law office

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolved, that whereas God, in His wisdom Bernard's Branca of the League of the Cross,
Fort Hawkesbury, do hereby tender our heart
felt sympathy to sire and Miss Mandonald, and
to our worthy brothers, Dra. T. Boward and
Harry C. Macdonald, in their bereavement;
Abd turber resolved, that a copy of this resolation be sent to THE CARKET and The Total
Abstaber for publication.
A. E. Morrison, Pres.
A. I. MacDougall, Sec.

Port Hawkeabury, C. B., July 15th, '10

Acknowledgments.

For additional acknowledgments see page 6
Michael A McNell, Whitney Pier \$1 or Patrick Tobin, 100
Angus J McDonald 100
Herbert Richardson 100
Angus D Glills 100
Angus J Mcsachern 100
Angus Gulla, 100
Angus Gurry, 100
Angus Gillis, 100
La Moloshey 100
Angus Gillis, 100
La Moloshey 100
Angus Gurry, 100
Angus Gillis, 100
La Moloshey 100
Angus Gurry, 100
Angus G Mulcahey
n C MaNell
McDoognii
X P Mallougall
to B Floyd
ugald McKlenou
m E Mellone
H Manson
White H V Chisholm
Capt A J McDonald, Arisaig
Patrick A Brien, Sydney Forks
Dan McVicar, Caledonia Mines
Capt Wm McDonald, Antigonish
John McEachern, Printe Harbor
John McDonell, Afton Sta
Sr M Hildegard, Bermuda
D A Grant, Somerville
W J McDonald, Reveistoke
Capt A McDougall, Antigonish
Xavier Dorant, Pomquet
John Quirk, Alder River
Mrs Catherine Lynch, Gloucester
D a cPherson, Nelson

## Library for Sale

The library of the late Rev D. V. Phalen will E. PHALEN.

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., Etc.

macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

## Beautiful Gold Watch 5 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Send me your name and address and I will

A Fine Gold-Filled Waltham Watch

This Watch is regularly sold for \$20.

50 cts fied after 5 days 50 cts free TRIAL, 1 a week give you the very law of the price \$16.50

To be paid on the very easy terms of 50 C. a week, or \$2.00 a month. DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT:
Nirkel, IS Jewels, Settings, exposed
paliets; cut Expanelon Bainace; parent
Breuet Hairspring, hardeed and tempered in form patent regulator, polished
and glided under plate. The case is one
i recommend very highly. Will replace
at any lime, should it prove unsatisfactory, Mai, your name and address now
for FREE THIAL to Jewelry Dep't of

WALLACE The Optician ANTIGONISH -

## 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.

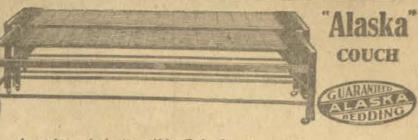
ALBERT WALDRON. New France, June 13, 1910.

## LOGAL 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 to the Rouville Valley. The Garden of Quebec. We furtely the most complete and up-to date outfit free. Our terms are liberal. Write for them, also for catalogue.

LUKE BROS., LIMITED. INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES, MONTREAL

## Chisholm, Sweet & Co.



A springy indestructible Sofa by day, with choice flounced

Extends for comfortable Double Bed when needed.

Can be instantly separated into two Couches for different rooms.

\$13.50

Why not have comfortable chairs for the home? We carry a large stock of Morris Chairs, Library Chairs

and Rockers. See our Morris Chairs with automatic adjustment, which

can be raised or lowered without leaving chair. Prices 87,50, \$8.75, \$12.00

Rattan Rockers. A large variety to select from, ranging in prices \$3.75, \$4.50, \$6.50 to \$12.00.

Rattan Parlor Tables, quarter oak, highly polished, fitted with brass claw feet, with glass balls. \$4.75, \$6.25, \$11.25. Special cut price sale for this week, in Kitchen Cabinets. Dining-Room Suites, Bed-Room Suites.

Kitchen Cabinet Tables, made of hard-wood with white bass wood top, table has two large flower bins, two wide drawers, one pigeon-holed for spices, only two left, regular \$10,00, sale price 8.50.

Dining-Room Suite, consisting of 8-ft, extension table, four chairs, finished in surfaced oak, reg. \$19; sale price, \$15.00. Bed-Room Suite, consisting of six pieces, finished in early English, bed, bureau, commode, table, two chairs, regular, \$32.50, sale price, \$24.75.

WEST END WAREHOUSE

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$6,000,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Arrangements have recently been completed under which the branches of this Bank are able to issue Drafts on the principal points in the following countries:

Austria-Hungary Finland Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Ceylon China Crete Denmark Egypt Faroe Islands

Formosa France Fr'ch Cochin-China Germany Great Britain Greece Holland Iceland India

Italy Manchuria Mexico Norway Persia Phillipine Islands

Ireland

Servia South Africa Straits Settlements Sweden Switzerland West Indies and elsewhere

NO DELAY IN ISSUING. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

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



respondence to R. H. McDONALD Manager

ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPUCF FLOORING, SHINGLES, BRICK, LIAM LATHS, PLASTER, etc. BUILDI WATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. PLANS AND SKETCHES PREPARED AT MODERATE PRICES

## TEACHER WANTED

M. C. WILLIAMS. ec to Trustees, South Bay, Lagonish.

Teacher Wanted

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

## TEACHER WANTED

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

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. \$ 

# Temperate Drinks

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

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

siways on hand and all goods suaranteed or money refunded. D. R. GRAHAM

Tel. 78. Best Flour for Sale.

## For Sale By Tender.

Tenders will be received by the understaned up to SATURDAY, JLUY 30, 1910

for the purchase of the farm at Cloverville, known as the Experimental Farm, owned by Mrs. D. C. tampbell. Phis very desirable property is attuated about 44 miles from Town and countable shout 250 acres, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. The farm is well watered and wooded, and the soil is rich and castly worked. The house is new and well finished. There are three good barns and waggon house. Wire fences all around the pince.

Further information given by the undersigned

MRS D.D CAMPBELL, St. Mary's St., Antigonish.



DIRECT ROUTE

# BOSTO

And All Points in United States.

### SAILINGS

In effect June 25th, 1910. HALIFAX to BOSTON, Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. and Saturdays at midnight.

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 Railway agents. For all Information apply to Plant Line Agents at Halifax.

H. L. CHIPMAN,

### Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

The undersigned is now prepared to do the highest grade of work on all watches, clocks and jewelry intrusted to him.

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

Pratt The Jeweler, Main St. First door west of R. R. Griffin's office

## When You Want Society Supplies

Such as Badges, Pins, Buttons,

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

### Souvenir Spoons

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

## T. P TANSEY

14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



## West End Livery Stable

The subscribers have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness. Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice.

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

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

## Inverness Kailway & Coal Co INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON

Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

## COAL! COAL!

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

MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B.

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



CEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf and Road at Port Felix, N. S.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Mondar, August 15, 1810, 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, Halfax, N. S. E. G., "Inidge, Esq., District Engineer, Antigorish. 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 norinted forms supplied, and signer 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 fall 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,

### Last of Famous Council.

CARDINAL GIBBONS THE SOLE AMERI-CAN SURVIVOR OF THAT OF 1809-WAS KNOWN AS THE BOY BISHOP.

Expressing the interest with which he had followed the disputation in philosophy and theology at the Jesuit House of Studies at Woodstock, Md., awhile ago, Cardinal Gibbons, at the conclusion of the debates, is reported in the Baltimore Sun of the following morning as saying :

"It reminded me of the arguments advanced 40 years ago in the Vatican Council at Rome against the infallibility of the Pope."

This reference to the Vatican Coun-

cil by the Cardinal recalls the fact that he is the sole American survivor of that council — the last general council of the Church. It is one more distinction to the remarkable career of the Baltimore prelate, which has been unique in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States.

He has occupied the See of Balti-

more-the mother see of the Church iu this country-longer than any of his illustrious predecessors; he has ordained more priests than any American Bishop, and he has consecrated more Bishops than any other member of the American hierarchy. The second American to be called to sit among the princes of the Holy Roman Church, he is the first to have participated in the proceedings of a con-clave and the election of a Pope. The death last year of the venerable

Rishop of Rochester, Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, leaves the Cardinal as the sole American survivor of that famous Vatican Council, the Twentieth General or Ecumenical Council of the Church, which was held in Rome during the latter part of 1869 and the first half of 1870. That was 40 years ago. As it is not the custom to select bishops from the younger clergy of Europe, it can be see that the Cardinal is not only the sole American survivor. but one of the few survivors of that council in the whole world. Being the sole survivor of that group of Ameri-can bishops who journeyed to Rome to take part in the proceedings of that conneil, he is, as a result, the oldest bishop in point of service in this coun-try, having been consecrated to that office August 16, 1868.

In speaking of the council a few years ago, Cardinal Gibbons recalled that among the American hierarchy. which then numbered 95 members, there were besides himself but three bishops still living who had taken part in the council — Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop of Boston; Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, and Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, Bishop Fitzgerald, who was the only American who voted against the declaration of the dogma of Papal Infallibility—the great work of the council—and one of the two bishops in the whole Church to declare their opposition to the promulgation of the doctrine when and purposes of such vast import-the final vote on the question was taken, died at Hot Springs, February 21, 1907. The venerable Archbishop of Boston, the nestor of the American hierarchy, died August 30, of the same year. As has been stated, Bishop McQuaid died last year.

Occupying the unique position that he does, Cardinal Gibbons is a connecting link between a former generation of bishops and those of the present, between the pontificates of Pius IX. and Pius X., that of Leo XIII. intervening. For the Cardinal the Vatican Council was one of the most important periods of his lite-a period to which nearly all of his subsequent distinctions may be 'traced. Occurring in his early manhood—he was then 35 years old—he sowed there the seeds from which he has since reaped such an abundant harvest.

THE BOY BISHOP.

The published accounts of that great gathering do not mention the name of James Gibbons as having taken any special part in the proceedings which extended over a period of eight months. Tradition, however, has it that he attracted the attention of many of the fathers of the council, partly because of his youth and partly because of his quiet but observing disposition. The young Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina, as he then was, having been consecrated Bishop of Adramythum in partibus, was a topic of comment for many of the fathers of the council, and he was named the "Boy Bishop," because of his youth and still more because of his youthful appearance. He then displayed that singular prudence and taste for diplomacy which have been so conspicuous in his subsequent career, and which won for him the favor of Car-dinal Pecci, one of the Vatican diplo-mats, who eight years later was destined to succeed to the Apostolic Chair as Leo XIII.

What an opportunity such a gather-ing as the Vatican Council must have been for the young Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina. There he was thrown into contact with more than 700 bishops from all quarters of the globe. And what an opportunity for colture and intellectual refinement such a

gathering afforded. "On the 29th day of June, 1868," wrote a contemporary, "a few months after Garibaldi had reached the gates of Rome, when revolution had penetrated beyond the walls of the city even to the doors of the Vati-can, and the barracks of the Zouvaes were blown into the air, the apostolic letter for the assembling of the council was published, the Pope, showing wonderful reliance in his own destiny, having chosen this most grave and dangerous moment for its convoca-

The council opened on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1869. In describing the ceremony of the opening, a writer who boasted that "there is very little related of which the author was not a personal witness, or which he did not receive on authority of equivalent

value," says:

"At 9 in the morning of December 8, 1869, the salutes from Monte Aventino and the bells of all of the churches in Rome announced to the world the opening of the Twentieth Ecumenical Council, 15 centuries after the first so

At the same hour, all those called to attend the council were assembled in the great hall above the portico of the Vatican Basilica, which on this occasion was arranged as a chapel, though it is usually used for the func-tions of the Papal Benediction and of the Last Supper.

The Pope, who on ordinary occasions, never leaves his own apartments till all is prepared and ready for his reception, was to-day one of the first to enter the hall, as if to show that he desired to place himself on an equality with those present, and re-mained quietly seated till the long cortege was complete which was to pass before him in solemn procession to the Church of St. Peter. There were 47 cardinals present out of the of the 1,000 supposed to form the entire Catholic episcopate; more than 20 mitred abbots, 5 abbots nullius, and about 30 generals of orders; this being the computation given by the official index published in Rome of those who were present and had the right of sitting at the council.

A GATHERING OF MIGHTY MEN. Such was the gathering in which the young American prelate was called to take a part. What emotions it must have aroused. And what opportunities it opened up for him! Besides the learning and eloquence of the Roman curia he stood in the midst of intellectual giants of that generation—the Primate of Hungary, Msgr. Strossmayer, "universally con-sidered the most splendid orator, the

sidered the most splendid orator, the best Latin scholar and the person of highest authority;" the great Bishop of Orleans, Msgr. Dupanloup; the Bishop of Rettenburg, Msgr. Hofele, "a prelate profoundly versed in ecclesiastical learning;" the Archbishop of Westminster, Msgr. Manning, afterward cardinal, he who but 20 years before was the Archberg Arch years before was the Anglican Arch-deacon of Chichester, and whose friends of that time predicted that he would succeed to the archbishopric of Canterbury; the Prince Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Schwarzenberg, who took a leading part in the proceedings, and last, but not least, his illustrious countrymen, once his predecessor in the See of Baltimore, Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, who, with Msgr. Manning, was one of the leaders of those in favor of the declaration of the doctrine of Papal infallibility; the other, the vigorous Archbishop of St. Louis, Msgr. Kenrick, who was an acknowledged leader of the opposition.

"It was a marvelous sight," says a writer, "to behold so many dignitaries from all parts of the world assembled at the Pope's invitation, ready to bend before him, and to encounter on the threshold of the Vatican (as a French writer has observed) the Patriarch of Babylon and the Bishop ot Chicago, representatives of bygone ages and ages yet to come, met together at a period of highly developed civilization, with intentions

Among the other bishops from the United States were the Archbishops of New York, Msgr. McCloskey, who five years later was to become the first American Cardinal; Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, widely known throughout the Middle West; Msgr. James Roose-velt Bayley, Bishop of Newark, a member of the family to which exmember of the family to which exPresident Roosevelt belongs, who
afterwards became Archbishop of
Baltimore; Msgr. Lynch, Bishop of
Charleston, a well-known theologian;
the scholarly Thomas A Becker,
Bishop of Wilmington; Rt. Rev. S. H.
Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, a
relative of General William S. Rosecrans, cf Civil War fame; Msgr.
McGill, Bishop of Richmond; Msgr.
Daggan, Bishop of Chicago; Msgr. Daggan, Bishop of Chicago; Msgr. Odin, Archbishop of New Orleans; Msgr. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon City; Msgr. Alemany, Archbishop of San Francisco; Msgr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn; Msgr. Williams, Bishop of Boston, and Msgr. Verot, Vicar Apostolic of Florida. We read much in these days about the landing of the Plymouth Fathers and the planting of Christianity on the shores of the New World. And yet Msgr. Verot represented a parish - that of St. Augustine - which was regularly organized on this continent half a century before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. This parish, by far the oldest in the land, has had many vicissitudes in consequence of changes of flag. The first colonists came from Spain in 1565, and the parish was fully organized at that early date, and it has a full set of records of baptisms, marriages, etc.,

from the year 1594. The principal work of the council was the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. This is the doctrine of the Catholic Church which teaches that when the Pope speaks ex cathedra (that is, when he speaks officially and on matters of faith and morals and to all the faithful in all lands), he is divinely guarded from all error. The doctrine had long been taught, but prior to its promulgation by the Vatican Council was not a binding dogma of the Church. While acknowledging that the doctrine had long been believed, about one hundred bishops formed themselves into an opposition, and worked against a favorable vote on the great question, principally on the ground that its definition was not expedient. The debates were long and vigorous, but the advocates of the doctrine steadily gained strength, and on July 18, 1870. the final vote on the question was taken. Of the 535 bishops present at the session, 533 gave a favorable vote. -Michigan Catholic.

### Innumerable Church Dignitaries will Attend Congress.

CARDINAL GIBBONS WILL PREACH AT NOTRE DAME—ARCHBISHOP GLEN-NON AT ST. PATRICK'S—PITTS-BURG CHOIR TO GIVE RECITAL.

So far invitations accepted by ecclesarchbishops and bishops will attend the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal in September. There are indications, too, that the list will be further recognized by history—that of Nicea; swelled, and there is a possibility that 19 after that of Jerusalem, and three after the last council—that of Trent. swelled, and there is a possibility that ated \$20,000 for the purchase patent and soon afterward per after the last council—that of Trent.

the occasion of a visit to the United States and Canada, and who was particularly popular during a short stay in Montreal, may also come for

the great gathering. The number of ecclesiastical visitors of high degree will be the largest ever gathered together in America. In Europe it is easily possible to secure a greater number, but in Canada where the total number is necessarily lesser and the distances to travel relatively greater, the number of acceptances is regarded as being extraordinary.

In addition te the many archbishops and bishops, there will be priests in considerable number, but no effort has been made to estimate what that number will be, because every priest who can possibly make the journey will do so.

The housing of the clergy will be quite a task, but the matter has been well provided for by the General Committee. High dignitaries will be housed in various residences which have been offered, and in presbyteries and communities; priests will be sheltered in the various scholastic buildings. For the convenience of women visitors, three convents will

be thrown open.

A list of the papers to be read and of the clergymen who will read them has been given out. This concerns the English-speaking section only. The meetings of this section will be held at three places. The public meetings at Windsor Hall, where Rev. Father Donnelly, pastor of St. Anthony's, will act as chairman; at Stanley Hall for ladies, where Rev. Father Doyle will act as chairman. will act as chairman; for the meetings of priests the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart in St. Alexander street will be used, and there Rev. Father Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's, will act as chairman.

The writers of papers which will be

read are men noted for their knowledge of special subjects. For instance, Father Finn, of Chicago, who will discourse on "Surpliced Choirs," is conductor of the choir of the Paulist Church in Chicago, famous through-out the Catholic world of America for its choristers. The boys of this choir have toured the United States with remarkable success. In order to illustrate methods used, several boy soloists will accompany Father Finn to Montreal. It is announced also that the choir

of Pittsburg Cathedral, consisting of thirty men's voices, will go to Montreal for the gathering. They will sing at the low Mass in Notre Dame Church on Sunday, September 11. They possess a varied repertoire in three styles of music, approved by the Holy See the pay Gregorian Polyphonic See, the new Gregorian, Polyphonic, or Palestinian, and modern. It is probable that this choir will also give public recital.

Cardinal Gibbons will preach the sermon in the Church of Notre Dame at the midnight Mass which will inaugurate the religious services.

This Mass will be for men only, and

tis expected that the entire congrega-tion will receive Holy Communion.

Most Rev. J. J. Glennon. Arch-bishop of St. Louis, will deliver the sermon at St. Patrick's Church on the occasion of the Pontifical High Mass, which will be chanted by His Excel-lency Cardinal Vanutelli, the Papal

The following have accepted invitations to read papers before the English speaking section of the Congress: Rev. J. J. McCoy, Worcester, Mass.; Very Rev. A. Thompson, Glace Bay, N. S.; Rev. H. Canning, Toronto; Rev Thomas Campbell, S. J., New York; Very Rev. A. Doyle, Panlist, Washington; Rev. Louis Drummond. S. J., New York; Rev. F. S. Fitzger-ald, Holyoke; Rev. P. J. Hartigan, Deseronto; Rev. L. A. Lambert, Scottsville, N. Y.; Very J. Cavanagh, C. S. C., president of Notre Dame University; Rev. Jas. Coyle, Taunton, Mass.; Rev. W. J. Finn, Chicago; Rev. Richard Neagle, Malden, Mass.; Rt. Rev. Mgr. O'Brien, Cambridge, Mass.; Very Rev. Dean Hand, Toronto; Miss Anna T. Sadler, Ot-

### Catholic Progress In Britain.

Discussing influences that induce Catholic progress in Britain the New Freeman remarks: "It is necessary to say that one of the great agencies used in conversions in England has been the distributing of unlimited quantities of Catholic literature, arranged in such a form as to be brought within reach of the whole public. The demand for these books has been intensified by the growth of interest in Catholicity. In no part of the British Empire do Catholics set forth their religion more frankly or more persistently and successfully than in the heart of London. Those non-Catholic controversialists, who speak of the Church's difficulties in some parts of Continental Europe, seem to orget the progress of Catholicism in England and Scotland. The Pro-testants make infinitely less progress in Spain or South America than the Papacy makes every day in London. And Catholic progress in Britain is built out of the best elements of the population. The people that sect-arians least like to lose come over to Catholicity. In general, the difficulty is to exercise supervision and direction as regards Catholics, in such a mixed city."-Sacred Heart Review.

### First Postage Stamps.

The postage stamp made its first appearance in 1839. Credit for its invention was due to James Chalmers, a printer of Dundee, who died in 1853. England adopted the adhesive stamp under royal decree on December 21, 1839, and issued the first one for public use on May 6, 1840. About a year later the stamp was introduced into the United States and soon afterward came into use in Bavaria, Belgium and France.

The machine for perforating sheets of stamps was invented and patented by Henry Archer in 1847. The English postal authorities would take no stock in it for some time, but G. F. Muntz, member of parliament for Birmingham, made such a firm stand for its adoption that on August 5, 1853, the House of Commons appropriated \$20,000 for the purchase of the patent and soon afterward perforated

Acknowledgments. For additional acknowledgments see page 5 Angus C McDonald, Ardness, Angus C McDonald, Ardness,
Robt Sutton, Clydesdale,
Allan McDonald, Mnigrave.
Sarah McDonald, Mattapan,
D Beston, Ballentyne's Cove,
Angus Fraser, Ontonagon.
Hector McLean, Gillis Point East,
J W Calsholm, Inverness,
Geo Williams, Devil's Island,
J P Buckley, Halifax,
Rev Sr Mary Vincent, Halifax,
Duncan Fraser, Lewer Soutb River,
Dan Cameron, Falrmont,
Harry F Tully, Kentville,
Mrs C Carter, -ummerside,
Geo Ryan, Canso,
J D Doucet, Port Hood,
Abraham kichard, Charlos Cove,
Sr St Etheltrude, Bourbonnias,
C F McKinnon, Portsmouth,
F A Ronan, Halifax,
John A McNell, Roch Bay,
Thomas E Glynn, Bangor,
Rev D F Chisholm Property F A Bonan, Halifax,
John A McNeil, Roeh Bay,
Thomas E Glynn, Bangor,
Rev D E Chisholm, Pomquet,
Lauchiin McKachern, St Andrew's,
Angus J McGillivray, Lakevale,
Alex Jocelyn, Winnipeg,
Catherine McDonald, West Newton,
H A.McGillivray, Dunmaglass,
L McIsaac, St Andrew's,
John A Mcsillivray, St Andrew's,
Jeremiah Delorey, E Tracadie,
Chas Maney, Canso,
F J Murphy, Sydney,
Dan A McDonald, Lakevale,
D C McNeil, Lakevale,
Hugh McDonald, Morristown,
Alex Smith, vig Marsh,
John S McEachern, Ballentyne's Cove,
John McGillivray, Antigonish,
Mrs Euphemia McLellan, Port Hood,
Dr J C Fraser, East Weymouth,
Dan H McNeil, McKinnon's Harbor,
Mary L Gillis, Jamesville,
S U McNeil Inservance Mary L Gillis, Jamesville, 5 U McNeil, Iona, 5 L McNeil, Iona S U McNeil, iona,
S L McNeil, iona,
S L McNeil, iona
F X S McNeil, "
John H McNeil, "
John H McNeil, "
Mrs F F aicNeil, Barra Glen,
Mrs W M Coyle, Christmas Island,
Dan McNeil, Grand Narrowe,
Capt John D McNeil, Dominion,
Daniei McDongall, Egypt,
Rev J M O'Flaherty, St Andrew's,
D R Boyle, West Arichat,
Mrs Dan McDonald, Winnipeg,
John McIsaac, Westville,
John McIsaac, Westville,
John McIsaac, Westville,
John McIsaac, Westville,
John McIsaac, "
Mother Spain, "
Mother Superior, Convent, " Sydney, DH \*cNeil,
Mother Superior, Convent,
Rev D McAdam,
Dr D K McIntyre,
Toney D Pestone,
Finiav McDonald,
Capt Neil Curry,
Jas J Curry,
Vincent Mullins,
D M Correy D M Curry, Murdoch Kennedy, J H Doyle, A A McIntyre, Sydney, A A McIntyre, Sydney John R eilils, F W Merchaut, C Della Torre, J A Gillis, Dr V F Cunningham, A D Gillis, J Torey, Jas McNeil, Alex McMullin, angus McDonaid, las McVarish, Jas McVarish,
Simon Fraser,
Chas McKinnon, Tailor,
Peter McKinnon, Tailor,
Peter McDonaid,
Michael McDonaid,
A mcDonaid,
Lampbell,
Ronaid Sutherland,
Mrs John H. (19) Mrs John Gilhs, J G Young, Angus ackenzie, T V sears, Mrs Thos Cooke, T V Sears,
Mrs Thos Cooke,
John Kehoe,
John Kehoe,
John Kekezle,
Simon Hurst,
John T Gillis,
Jas McVey,
Andrew C McDonald,
J R McIsaac.
Mrs H E Baker,
H G Hagen,
Mrs Wm Carlin,
John A McNetl,
J J McNetl,
Malcolm McNetl,
P G Petrie,
Jas C McNetl,
D H McDongall,
Mrs Capt R McNetl,
Eunice acDenald,
R J McNetl,
Eunice acDenald,
R J McNetl,
G J Ross,
A K Uhisholm,
Jas H Carroll, H Carroll, Murdoch McKinhon, JE McLellan, Daniel O'Connell, JA McNeil,

ray, East Bay, N Side,

KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE

Sure Cure for Spavin

"I have used your Spavin Gure and find that it is a sure cure for Spavin and Ringbone." Yours truly, A. T. Lynch.

Yours Iruly, A. T. Lynca. Squally good for Curb. Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints and all Lameness. Hundreds of thousands of horse owners have used it in the past 40 years. Today, it is the world's standard remedy. Good for man and beast. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Buy at dealurs and get free copy of our book. "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Encaburg Falls, Vt.

East Bay,

Angus mcVarich, Alian D mc achern, kev M McKenzie,

Best values in Ontario tor ; ligious articles. Missions a distinct specialty J.J.M.LAND 416 Queen St., West, Ton 'Phone Coll 305. Library for Sal

June 22nd, 1910.

Dalmatics

Copes Veils

Chalices

Ostensoria

ous articles.

Ciboria

The library of the late Rev B. V. Pla be sold, or any volume or volumes he reasonable prices Books in good Mostly as good as new-many of the Catalogues and certificate of funio-premises and contents, may be had from E. PHALEN. North Sydne

## Antigonish Farmers' Muta Insurance Company 47 RO

Every farmer ought to be member by insuring againstire. In this Company evel ber has a voice in the ele officers, and the spendig of money. As the rates are lighter are none so poor but they can afford to lose the ings. There remains things to do—aither insure, oprefer it, get some one to among your neighbours will acription list. When you in this light, I think you will prefer to insure, and receight rather than charity information by applying to

GEORGE VINTE SECRETARY TO THE COMPA



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

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

Pure paint gives the handsomest finish.

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

"English" Liquid Paint is pure paint—made from 70% Brandram's
B. B. Genuine White Lead, 30% pure Zinc White, pure linseed oil,
pure turpentine and dryer. Read the formula on the can.

It will give you satisfaction and save you money on your
paint bill.

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

BRANDRAM-HENDERSO MONTREAL -- HALIFAX -- ST. JOHN -- WINNIP

For Sale by Tend Tenders will be received by the under JULY 31st for the purchase of that valuable a liam's Point lately owned by Joseph This farm is in a very desirable lonly about 2 miles from Town. wooded and watered, with good barn. For any further particulars BARGAIN

FOR THE CLER Chasuables from 8 7.00 Sanctuary Lamps 6.00

Candalabras, Congs, Bres boxes and all classes of relig Flowers from 15c. bunch :

nt St. est M

er Plat

rload vorkn nd de prices

it buy

p ing off nd M

> d S CASE OF

GY of and

## HER MORRISCY'S REMEDIES.

Truro Lady of Both Lung d Kidney Troubles.

N.S., Jan. 14th., 1910. Med. Co., Ltd. e I had been troubled with hard pain in my lungs. I mind to try your medecine, one bottle of No. 10 (Lung the pain left me and I felt

(abox of your No. 7 (rheu-they cure) and since taking ave had no pain in my side ne of the temedies I tried until a lady friend showed I am now fat d your remedies have

MARTHA WHITE. Morriscy's remedies have inti prescribed a special to cure that particular

Tonic), besides curing on pneumonia, bronchie organs and gives them a return of the trouble. timulate weak kidneys so perly perform their func-com the blood the impu-

Tende

NALD.

ERG

Bread

tor re-

ecialty.

V DY

st

both these remedies is her Morriscy's Liniment is for Kidneys and Rheuma-50e, boxes; No. 10 (Lung and 50c. bottles, and Father iment in 25c. bottles. At or from Father Morriscy Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 97

FOR SALE

d well known farm situated as bout 2 miles from the Town coasists of 200 acres, 80 of tast of cultivation, and 120 in dervale land, and 60 well a fertile foam. Farm cuts hay. Dwelling 34 x 25; barn is well watered; wel, at larn, will be sold on easy

m For Sale

J A WALL,

e Dental College with Dalhousie University as Medical College.

Sale 181 30th, 1910.

WOODBURY, Dean Halifax, N. S.

Made Knives Spoons, and Fancy of the heav-

grade of plate, bear MAT ROGERS BROS." service. Look for this ath when purchasing. dishes, walters, DEN BRITA CO.

tte that Wears"

oad just received. orkmanship, maed design.

TEN prices are the lowd we give good

ot buy till you call

nocker

sof the attacks of

d Mosquitoes e, Horses

Sheep. SES MILK

OF COWS; Y of HORSES CLIP of 4 4 1

and Effective.

COX

### A Model History.

(From America )

Time was when Livy passed for a modern historian. The speeches he puts into the mouths of his heroes were admired as masterpieces, though they may have had no more solid basis of fact than the legendary reply of Cambronne at Waterloo, Gibbon's intellect, as revealed in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was viewed as gigantic by a whole genera-tion of English readers. Newman tells us that he himself, in his youth, imitated Gibbon's periodic style. This historian so took the world by storm that some time elapsed before Chrisian critics realized that his famous fifteen and sixteenth chapters were a deliberate and most insidious attack on the orign of Christianity. Newman at med for his youthful admiration by his splendid refutation of Gibbon's "five reasons," and nobody now would care to imitate the Euzabarhan balance of his sentences. bethan balance of his sentences.

Macaulay was still more gifted than Gibbon; his scholarship was more exact, his miscellaneous literary and world gifts historical learning the more statement. world - wide historical lore more marvellous, his epigrammatic para-graphs more brilliant and consequently more popular; but, as was pithily remarked by one of our recent contributors, he "offered up sacrifices o truth on the altar of balance (America, June 25, 1910, p. 297), and his "History England" is now recognized as a "huge Whig pamphlet."

Froude, on whom fell Macaulay's

mantle, was even less trustwortny than the latter, for he went so far as to justify his distortion of facts on the score of dramatic effect. His constitutional sentimentality, inaccuracy and lack of discernment make his histories look like fiction and his fiction look like history. Parkman, generally reputed to be more honest than either of the last-mentioned history. torians, frequently imitates Mac-aulay's trick of simulating impartiality by first extolling his adversary and then trampling him in the dust. This the historian of the Jesuits in North America does with consummate but treacherous skill when, after intensely dramatic pictures of their heroic deeds, he attributes them to fanati-cism. A flood of discrediting light is thrown upon his methods by the late Edouard Richard, who in the second volume of his "Acadia" devotes the greater part of his thirty third chapter to exposing in detail Parkman's unjustifiable hatred of the

c uelly deported Acadians.

None of these were, though they pretended to be, impartial historians. Not one of them had the frankness to confess his bias, as Dr. Johnson did when he told how, in reporting the debates in the House of Commons, he "took care that the Wnig dogs should not have the best of it." These modern popular historians have, no doubt, made history attractive. They have even won the trust of the unwary and uninformed multitude of readers by their ostentatious display of documents hitherto unpublished and discovered by themselves; but all this erudition is often only a more efficient means of concealing or falsely interpreting facts. The more a dishonest historian knows, the more easier can he find material for emphasizing insignificant details and suppressing matters of real import. Hence it becomes the paramount duty of every historian to be just and sincere.

A reputation for justice and sincerity will ultimately inspire more confidence than brilliancy of style and dramatic power. This is wny Lingard, who preceded Macaulay and Froude, outlives and outweighs them in the estimation of earnest non-Catholics seeking the truth. Yet, being the first Catholic historian to obtain a hearing from the Protestant side, he had to face fearful odds. His 'History of England "attracted much attention from the date of its first appearance, 1819-30, and was bitterly riticized for its exposure of the Protestant fable. But when he replied to his Protestant critics by a salm restatement of his original authorities, he promptly won recognition as a veracious historian, and—an unprecedented honor for a Catholic priest and scholar—received from the

Grown of a pension of £300. The Society of Jesus, of all religious bodies the one that had suffered most from the misapplication of the muchlauded modern nistorical methods, felt nevertheless that these methods were in themselves excellent and that the abuse of them by unprincipled writers could best be corrected by their legiti-mate use. There had appeared, during the last two or three centuries, fragmentary or general histories of beginnings, development, suppression and restoration of the Order. These works, like the simple chronicles of the early ages, were far more trustworthy than many learned but prejudiced histories of the present time; but they were neither sufficiently complete nor critical enough

to suit the taste of our day. This was the unanimous opinion of the Jesuit Fathers who assembled at Loyola, Spain, in the autumn of 1892, to elect a new General and hold what is called a General Congregation, the supreme legislative body of the Society of Jesus. That body enjoined on the Very Rev. Louis Martin, the newly elected General, the preparation of exhaustive, accurate and up-to-date histories of the Order, arranged by Assistencies, For con-venience of interior administration the Society is divided into five Assiste. cies: Italy and France, each comprising the Jesuit provinces within its limits; Germany, which, besides Germany proper, takes in Austria, Hungary, Galicia, Belgium and Holland; Spain, which includes Aragon, Castile, Toledo, Portugal and Mexico; and England, which, besides Great Britain, Ireland and Canada, com-prises four Jesuit provinces in the United States.

In accordance with the General's orders competent men were soon chosen for this arduous work, which, owing to the vast number of original documents to be examined, will require many years. There have already appeared: "Historia de la Compania de Jesus en la Asistencia de Espana," by Father Astrain, S. J., of which the second volume, ending with St.

Francis Borgia's generalate, was published at Madrid in 1905; "Geschichte der Jesuiten in den Landern deutscher Zunge im XVI Jahrhundert," by Father Duhr, S. J., 1907; "The History of the Society of Jesus in North America", by Father Thomas in North America," by Father Thomas Hughes, S. J., of which three volumes

have already been published, two of text and one documents, in 1907, 1908 and 1910; "Storia della Compagnia di Gesu in Italia," by Father P. T. Venturi, S. J., vol. 1, Roma-Milano, 1900; and "Historie de la Compagnie de Jesus au França des Arionnes de Jesus au França de J de Jesus en France, des origines a la suppression (1528-1762). Vol. I. Les Origines et les premieres luttes (1528-1575)," by Father Henri Fouquerary, S. J., Paris, 1910.

This last volume may be taken as a fair specimen of the way in which this cosmopolitan series of histories is being evolved. Though it covers a period of only forty-seven years in a single country, its royal octavo pages number 698. The author announces that the entire work falls into three periods, representing three great struggles against Protestantism, Jansenism and Philosophism, and that the first of these periods will require several volumes. Fortunately, the Society of Jesus, like the Church which it defends, is patient with time and unmoved by death. The first Jesuit chosen to write the history of the Society in France was Father Victor Mercier, who laboriously collected materials for the period preceding the reign of Louis XIV, and had ust begun to cast his documents into

the form of a readable narrative when he was called to his reward. Father Fouqueray, who gladly acknowledges his indebtedness to this worthy pioneer in the dense forest of research, has greatly increased his store of authorities, and brings to bear upon his immense task a lucidity of style and an exactitude of statement that make his book very satisfactory. He avoids alike bitter polemics and fulsome praise. As he tersely puts it, "invectives and eulogies prove nothing." Being a straightforward historian, he gives new life to old facts, without veiling faults, merits, weaknesses and success. For him impartiality does not mean indifference. He burns with legiti-mate zeal for the reign of truth.

The bibliographic introduction shows the number of documents and books consulted, with a short appreciation of each when necessary. There are, first, the manuscript sources, i. e., manuscripts preserved in the Society's archives and in public archives and libraries of France, Germany, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Italy, numbering in all about sixty collections, some of them very voluminous. Then there are the printed sources, adverse or favorable to the Jesuits, which are divided into two categories: 68 works contemporaneous with the events, some of them comprising many works,

two hundred in number. As Father Astrain's "History of the Spanish Assistency" begins with a complete life of St. Ignatius, Father Fouquerary takes it for granted that the readers who wish to know more of Loyola's youth and early manhood may consult that or other extended lives of the Founder, and therefore begins his own sketch with the fashioning of that great soul by the Holy Spirit at Manresa. The author's main purpose in this first part is to show, as he does convincingly from the most authentic sources, that God did not at once inspire Ignatius with the idea and plan of the Society of Jesus, but guided the interplay of secondary causes so that the wounded soldier of Pampeluna was led step by step to the definitive organization of that phalanx of house-hold troops intended for the defence of the Church in the sixteenth

century.

This first volume is divided into three "livres" or parts, the first of which, entitled "Les Origines," describes the life and studies of St. Ignatius in Paris, the cradle of his Order (1528-1535); his first companions and their first vows at Montmartre (1533-1536); the foundation and approbation of the Society of Jesus (1537-1541); the book of the Spiritual Exercises (1522-1548), and the Constitutions of the Order (1540-1552). The entire chapter on this last subject, if translated into English would be a reallated into English, would be a valuable addition to Catholic apologetics in our language, for it is a masterly sketch of the gradual evolution of the Constitutions, of their contents, and of their distinguishing characteristics, at first hotly attacked by some Catholic theologians, on two occasions altered by Popes, but definitively restored and repeatedly confirmed by the Holy See, which even applied some of these once controverted principles to the reorganization of more ancient religious orders.

The second part of this first volume relates the vicissitudes of the Society during its establishment in France amid the national troubles between 1540 and 1564. The third part, taking up almost one-half of the whole volume, treats of the great struggle between the Society and the University of Paris, which opposed the Jesuits as it had formerly opposed the Dominicans and Franciscans. The character sketch of Pasquier, the legal counsel of the University, an ambitious, unscrupulous and withal ignorant special pleader, will be for genuine students of history an antidote to the false eulogies of that brilliant lawyer scattered up and down non-Catholic histories and cyclopedias.

As one example, among many, of Father Fouqueray's honesty and im-partiality, may be cited the strange conduct of Bobadilla, the fifth of the first permanent associates of Ignatius in the founding of his Order, and of Ponce Cogordan, another early Jesuit. "Both these men," writes the author, were endowed with fine qualities; they had already rendered and afterwards continued to render eminent service, but they were not wanting in defects which, skilfully exploited by the devil, were to jeopardize the work of St. Ignatius." And then Father Fouqueray relates in detail (pp. 224-229) the intrigues of these two men again-t the majority of their fellow Jesuits on occasion of the first General Congregation to be assembled for the election of Loyola's successor.

In a future edition it would be well to correct two slight mistakes. In the

second line of the note at page 71, 1548 should be as the text shows, 1538. In the alphabetical index at the end of the volume the only reference to Aquaviva, fifth General of the Society, is "[page] 480," where he is indeed mentioned in connection with an important regulation; but a much more important historical question, solved in one of the notes to p. 482, is omitted in the index. That question is whether, as some pretend, Aquaviva profoundly modified the rules of the Order. Father Fouqueray settles this point by showing that, in the final revision of the rules by Aquaviva, in 1582, the only additions he made are to be found in certain rules for special offices, which are not among the most

LEWIS DRUMMOND, S. J.

At the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

This is the season which brings thousands and thousands of pilgrims to the feet of "Good St. Anne." Those faith-led voyagers come from every parish of Canada, and from nearly every part of the United States; or they consist of colleges, schools, or societies, religious or national. During these demonstrations of faith and piety, the great wonder-worker frequently makes manifest her power with God by a repetition of miracles which have made the shrine of Ste. Anna de Branche and the shrine of the school of the shrine of the shale of the shrine they consist of colleges, schools, or Beaupre famous over the whole con-

Already, by the way, the opening of this season records a striking cure— that of Miss Frances Little, of Dorchester, Mass. Her left foot had for some ter, Mass. Her left foot had for some years been paralyzed; she suffered, moreover, intense, pain, and had undergone several operations. She is a most devout Catholic, full of faith and fervor. On the advice of her pastor, the Rev. Edward Kenny, she went to St. Anne's, on Sunday, June 5; spending the days that followed in devotional exercises, with absolute devotional exercises, with absolute confidence that she would be cured. On Thursday, at 3 p. m., while praying before the shrine, she felt a sudden warmth passing through the diseased ankle. That was the premonitory symptom of her restoration to health and of the recovered use of her limb. She was, in fact, completely cured, save for a slight limp, the result of one of the operations; and, according to a reporter by whom she was visited, and to whom she expressed her firm belief that her cure was altogether miraculous, she had the appearance of being in perfect health.

It is a wonderful place, that St. Anne's; indescribable to those who have not seen it for themselves; with that atmosphere of the supernatural making itself so strongly felt, and those frequent manifestations of the power of St. Anne s intercession; the crowds of pilgrims ever coming and going, with their hymns and canticles; going, with their nymns and canticles; the many Masses on the part of visit-ing priests, and Holy Communions on the part of the faithful. Its surround-ings are very beautiful, with the broad stretch of the river in the foreground, and the verdure-clad hills rising in the rear; while the splendid basilica stands the foremost object in the stands the foremost object in the landscape, and its bells ring out a welcome to the arriving visitors. Each year the pilgrimages become more numerous, and last on into the late autumn; and each year, too, the feast of the "Good Saint," July 26, is celebrated with more and more of

pomp and devo ion. On the 2nd of last October took ace one af the greatest events in the history of the shrine, when the Fathers of the First Canadian Plenary Council proceeded there in a body. All was joyous excitement at Beaupre, The weather at first threstened to be unfavorable, but presently it cleared. From early morning pilgrims were arriving from everywhere, no ably a large detachment of workingmen from Quebec and a battalion of the Quebec Zouaves. Expectation was at fever heat till the clock in the church tower sounded a quarter to nine, and the whistle of the special train was heard in the distance. It was a thrilling moment when it thundered into the station, having on board his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, the archishops, bishops, and the theologians of the Council. They proceeded at once to the Redemptorist residence, to prepare for the imposing procession to the church; the seminarians in cassock and surplice, the priests in their vestments, and the pre'a es in full pontificals, escorted by the Quebec

Zouaves as a guard of honor.

Never had the basilica appeared to greater advantage, in its simple and

No one disputes the splendid quality of Red Rose Tea. Here in the East as well as in the West it is used every day in thousands of homes where its unvarying fine quality has been proven by years of continuous use.



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

beautiful decorations. The Delegate occupied a throne on the Epistle side of the attar; and Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, on the Gospel side. The Mass was colchwated by Rishop Epart of Valleyfield, and rendered in superb Plain Chant by the seminarians. Ser-mons were preached, in French and English, respectively by Bishop Lab-recque, of Chicoutimi, and the Rev. Lionel Lindsay, of the Basilica of Quebec,—the one on the excellence of pilgrimages, and the other on the love of the Canadian people for Good St. Anne. Everything was in the best taste, solemn and majestic.

In the afternoon, the distinguished visitors followed the traditional custom at St. Anne's, and walked in procession through the Park. On the return, the Magnificat was chanted by the assembly and Benediction by the assembly, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Bishop Casey, of St. John. Immediately after took place the veneration of the sacred relic, all adof the sacred relic, all advancing to kiss that memorial of the Mother of Mary. After this ceremony, the Fathers of the Council departed, to the strains of "O Canada!" sung by the multitude on the plat

It was a magnificent demons ration and a memorable one for St. Anne's since to all time it will be recorded that the representative of the Holy Father and the first solemn hier-archical and national assemblage set the seal of their approval on this al-most immemorial devotion of the

Canadian people.

May the "good St. Anne" during the season that is in progress show the season that is in progress with forth more than ever her power with the Most High, and her gracious and loving kindness!—Ave Maria.

### Watch Marvels.

We hear much from time to time of the wonders of this or that compli-cated and intricate machine, but there are few pieces of machinery more marvellous than that of the common

ωA witch, it may be stated as a general propost on, is the smallest, most delicate in tru nent of the same number of part, that has ever been devised. Ab ut 175 different pieces of material enter into the construction, and upwards of 2,40 s p r te operators are compris d in its mu u-

Certain of the facts connected with its performances are well-nigh incredible when considered as a whole. A blows on Lis a wil in a day, and, as matter of course, i glad waen Sunday comes; but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day-and day after day -432,0.0 impacts against the fork, the 157,680,000 blows during the course of good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease bere. It has been calculated that the here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times that force used in a flea's jump. The watch power is, therefore, what might be termed the equivalent of a four fleapower. One horse-power would suffice to operate 270,000,000 watches.

Furthermore, the balance-wheel of a watch is moved by this four-flea power one and forty-three one-hundredths inches with each vibration, or 3,558 34 miles continuously in one

# Deserve To Be

Laughed At

Makers and agents of common cream separators tempt you to laugh at them. They feoliably assume that you are ignorant of modern separator construction when they ask you to believe that their out-of-date cream separators, containing to to 60 disks, or other parts as had, are modern. They deserve to be laughed at for trying to hide the facts and for failing to realize that you know, as well as they do, that

### Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

contain neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim twice ascican, wear longer and wash several times easier than their common machines. And mes easier than their common machines. And ou know that iron-clad patents alone prevent nem from imitating Tubulars.



The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. The World's Best. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines seils.



For Ralleue School Section, a grade C or D, male or fema e teacher. Apply, stating salary, MICHAEL MORRISEY,

Baleine C B

Vigorous Health

power to enjoy to the full life's and pleasure—comes only with a

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brawn and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from 32 National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, . .

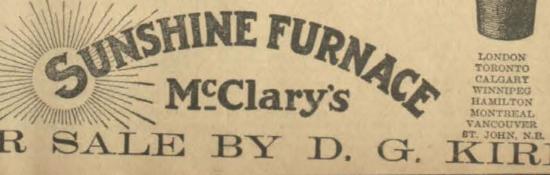
It's easy to grow plants in a Sunshine-heated home

Pure, Warm Sunshine Air 

PEOPLE living in homes heated with ordinary furnaces often claim they cannot grow plants with any degree of success. This is due to the fact that ordinary furnaces are not provided with an Automatic Gas Damper. There is nothing to prevent coal-gas, which is deadly to plant life, being forced up through the registers. Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber

of the Sunshine reaches a certain pressure it stways open the Automatic Gas Damper and passes for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan. It's the kind of air that makes plants thrive and is good to breath into

If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evilsmelling, deadly coal gas order our agent to install the Sunshine furnace (guaranteed) in your cellar.





orers Wanted—Science Building, page 8 cher Wanted—John R McLean, page 8 n Wanted—M Clerk, page 8 wing Machine for Sale—A Chisbolm pg 8

Girl Wanted—page 8
Teacher Wanted — Dan J McDonald, page 8
Teacher Wanted—W C Chisholm, page 8
Teacher Wanted—Duncau L McDonald, p 8
Furniture—Chisholm, Sweet & Co, page 5
Discount Sale—Palace Clo Co, page 8

### LOCAL ITEMS

THE GROSS receipts of the Lakevale picnic were \$1000.

GOOD PRICES.—R. A. McIntosh, of St. Andrew's, Ant., received \$24 for four lambs last week.

REV. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES.-Rev. Dr. W. J. Ryan delivered two lectures last week before the Summer School. They were both able and scholarly. Next week we hope to give an extended summary of them.

ORDINATION. -Rev. Jos. A. DeCoste, of the parish of Harbour Bouche, will be ordained to the holy priesthood next Monday, August 1st, at Halifax, by Archbishop McCarthy. He intends celebrating his first Mass in his native parish on Wednesday, August 3.

THE MUNICIPAL TREASURERS of the Districts of Antigonish, Guysboro and St. Mary's are prepared to pay School Trustees the County Fund due their Sections for the past school year. All the papers necessary for the purpose are now in the hands of the officials.

THE EXCURSION of the New Glasgow steel workers, an annual event which is attended usually by several hundred people, will leave New Glasgow to-morrow evening for Sydney Mines, arriving there on Saturday morning. The Stellarton Band will accompany the excursionists.

THE YIELD OF HAY this season is large throughout the Province, every section reporting a good crop. In Eastern Nova Scotia it is particularly large, probably the best in ten years The making of it promises to be diffi-cult. Though the hay-making season is well on, very little has been har-ested as yet because of the wet

THE STORE building on Main Street, Town, lately purchased by Foster Bros., druggists, from Daniel Chis-holm, merchant, is now occupied by the purchasers, who have had the store completely renovated, so that it presents a tasty and handsome appearance. Modern fixtures, handsome counters, and metal ceilings have been employed to render the store convenient and attractive.

THE MARRIAGE of Alex. P. McDonald, of Glendale, and Katie Margaret McIsaac, of Low Point, took place at St. James' Church, Creignish, on July 26th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Peter. Rankin, P. P. After the dinner, at which over one hundred guests were present, the party drove to their future home accompanied by a large number of their friends. All wish them many years of happiness.

CASKET AGENTS. — Mr. Michael Martin of Lourdes, Pictou County, will act as agent of THE CASKET in Pictou County this season. He will be assisted by Mr. John Ryan of Wastrille who will require subscript. Westville, who will receive subscriptions in his home Town and in his immediate neighborhood. We trust our readers and friends in Pictou County will find it convenient to tender them their subscriptions.

JUDGE CARLETON AND MR. M J. BUTLER WILL LECTURE IN COLLEGE HALL.—Judge Carleton, accompanied by his daughter, arrived In Antigonish on Tuesday last. The Judge will, this evening lecture to the Summer School at the College Assembly Hall at 8 o'clock on "Irish Wit and Humour," a subject on which he is quite at home. Judge Carleton is widely and favourably known as a literary man and particularly as an elocutionist and platform speaker. He is the author of a play — "More Sinned Against than Sinning" that has won much popularity. He has become a familiar figure on the plat-form in his native Province. It is rarely that the people of this town have an opportunity of hearing a man of the ability and high standing of Mr. Butler. On this occasion he will deal with a subject on which he is an acknowledged authority—"The Transportation Problems of Canada." It is to be hoped that the citizens of Antigonish with their friends will in large numbers attend these lectures.

A GRAND SUCCESS.-We are happy to learn that the pilgrimage was a grand success. Over 540 from Nova Scotia and about 1200 from New Brunswick took part in this sublime act of faith. Three long trains were requisitioned to carry this immense praying population, two starting from New Brunswick and one from Nova Scotia. Fr. Cormier, the N. B. organ-izer, is well and favorably known in this field, having previously organized no less than five such pilgrimages, but taking into consideration the greater distance and difficulties of connections we doubt whether his last and greatest achievement can favorably compare with our own Fr. Monbourquette's last week's success. The number of cures was numerous, no less than fifteen being so far reported among the Nova Scotia contingent alone. The Pilgrimage Train reached Antigonish on its return trip at 11 o'clock Friday night. While naturally quiet tired of the long journey by rail and the discomforts incidental to railway the state of the long incidental to railway. travel and by the large crowd, the pil-grims were well - pleased with their visit to St. Ann de Beaupre.

LAST FRIDAY at the residence of his son, Dougald McPhes, River's Inlet, B. C., the death occurred of Archibald Mc-C., the death occured of Archibald Mc-Phee, at the age of 76 years. Besides a widow and this son he leaves to mourn his loss three other children. Mrs. (Dr.) Hart of this city, Dr. Lavinia Green, Winnipeg, and Dr. James McPhee, a Mining Engineer of South Africa. The remains arrived on the Queen's City and will be forwa ded to his old home, Antigonich, N. S.—Vancouver Daily Times.

Mr. McPhee was a man of striking Mr. McPhee was a man of striking fearless and steadfast in the

qualities fearless and steadfast in the cause he believed was right. Upright of the speakers, Sir Clifford Cory, and honest and with strong predelic- endeavoured to give the impression

tions he was a great friend and an upright opponent. He represented Upper South River district several terms in the Municipal Council and in 1890 contested Antigonish as one of the conservative candidates for the Local House. While he was defeated in the county as a whole, he had a substantial majority over all in his own district, where he was best known. He saw the sunset of life two years ago, when he left the scenes of his boyhood, manhood and labors, Upper South River, for the far west, and was heard to remark "I shall never see Antigonish again, my friends or neigh-He was a good man, full of faith in the dispensation of God to all, sober and watchful. tolerant and charitable, and with honesty of purpose. Altogether he was a worthy representative of his worthy ancestors. His son in law. Dr. Edward C. Hart, of Victoria, B. C., will accompany the remains to Antigonish, where the funeral will take place at noon of August 11.

### Personals.

Miss Sadie Campbell of Malden, Mass, is spending a few weeks in Antigonish.

Mr. J. H. McPherson, of West Roxbury, Mass., is visiting his old home at Arisaig, Ant,

Mrs. (Dr.) Carter of Sydney is visiting the Doctor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Carter of Antigonish.

Miss Mary Smith has returned to Boston after a few weeks' visit at her home at Salt Springs, Ant. Leonard Cunningham of Antigonish arrived home last week from California, where he spent the last three

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McAuley, of Lynn, Mass., are spending a few weeks with friends at Ashdale and

The Misses Catherine and Mary Campbell of Providence, R. I., are on a visit to their parents at North Grant, Ant.

Mr. J. Angus MacDonald, formerly of Antigonish, at present well-known as one of the clever advertisement writers of New York, is spending a week in Antigonish.

The Misses Winnifred and Vera McAdam, daughters of Mr. Ronald McAdam of Providence, are on a visit to their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McAdam of Antigonish.

Mr. George F. Parker, Travelling Passenger Agent of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, was in Town this Mr. Parker reports an increased amount of travel on his line, particularly in Eastern business to

Dr. Ronald McDonald of the Landing, Antigonish, a graduate in medicine with honours at the University of Pennsylvania this year, arrived home last week. Dr. McDonald will return to Philadelphia to enter one of the hospitals.

On and after Monday, August 1st, our store will open on Monday evenings,-A. Kirk & Co.

### Hospital Building Fund.

Previously acknowledged... Wilkie & Cunningham, Antigo-E. F. Macneill, Mgr. Bank of N.

Antigonish ...

One ton new codfish and fifty bbls.

Quality guaranteed. Bonner's Lime juice, fruit syrups of all kinds, pop by the case, and all summer drinks, wholesale and retail, at Bon-

### Our London Letter. (Continued from page 4.)

of Cape Town, who dwelt upon the apostolate of the Mother and of the St. Vincent de Paul Brother, who should distribute in his visits the little penny catechism which was so doubly valuable in those days when the State more and more usurped the whole training of the child, and was so ready to exclude religion from that training. It is amusing to find the rancor and

perplexity which exists between the various Protestant sects as to what His Majesty King George shall style his religion in the new form of Declaration. Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, has made the welcome statement that the Bill is to go through before the rising of the House, and as this gives less time for the maturing of deeply laid schemes designed for the magnification of the Protestant bogey, Papal Aggression," the last few days have been crammed with "protests" from all the sects. Unfortunately for their cause they have commenced to protest against each other. A leading light of Nonconformity complains that the Established Church does not represent one quarter of the varied Protestant forms of the country; another gentleman sets out to prove that all these forms are Catholic with the exception of the Roman Church, and is promptly met by a disclaimer from the "venerable Eastern from the "venerable Eastern Churches" he is so anxious to join forces with; yet a third declares that each State of the British Empire should have its own form of Christianity by law established; and then come the United Free Churches who are anxious that only Roman Catholicism should be condemned by the Declaration. Meanwhile a crowd of men and women, who ought to know better, have been behaving in a very childish manner at the Queen's Hall. The occasion was a United Protestant

hat the Bill was a Popish political plot against the present reigning by stating he had recently received a circular from the Legitimist organisation of the White Rose setting out the claims of the Princess Mary Beatrice of Modena to the British throne, and here the speaker was careful to inform his hearers that the Princess was a Catholic, the speech ending up by a suggestion of the awful oath taken by Queen Ena of Spain at her accession. Of course Queen Ena never took any oath, and her profession of faith at the time of her reception into the Catholic Church has already been made public by the ecclesiastic who received her, Bishop Brindle. I understand a cen-sus of Coronation Declarations or Oaths is being taken throughout Christendom and the result will show that no other sovereign is required to take an oath of the description forced upon the King of England. It is quite remarkable how the influence of a country like Canada, which has already weighed so heavily in the scale of public opinion, is now being per-verted. To read the reports prominently displayed, you would imagine that Canada was the native home of the Orangeman, and that North, South, East and West she responded to the ory "No Popery"—because a few thousand Canadian Orangemen have signed a petition against the alteration of the Oath.

A good deal of gossip was set at rest st Wednesday when Prince Radziwill, of the Polish branch of that great family, led to the altar Miss Dorothy, Deacon the young American beauty who has been much talked of in London this season. The marriage was to have taken place some weeks ago but was suddenly postponed, and indeed a rumour gained currency that it had been broken off entirely. It was partly these circumstances that caused the ceremony to be of a very quiet character, though there were a good many well known Catholics present in St. Mary's, Cadogna Street. The Prince and his bride went away straight from the altar, en route for the family seat in Lithuania, a romantic and beautiful castle perched high amidst the mountains. The bride was married in her going away dress of white cloth and there was a "bestwoman" in place of the usual bridesmaids. The presents were very numerous and magnificent despite the fact that no reception followed the

One of the most important Catholic pilgrimages of the year is that which visits the now plundered shrine of 'homas A' Becket in the yet glorious Cathedral of Canterbury. The pil-grims assemble early in the morning at the ancient pre - Reformation Church of St. Etheldreda, Ely Palace, which once stood embowered in rose garden famous in Shakespeare's day, and was the domestic chapel of the Bishops of Ely. It is the only Cath-olic Church in London which has been restored to that worship for which it was built, and its magnificent east window, its fourteenth century doorway, and the walls of the crypt, seven feet thick, attract many antiquarian visitors. Headed by their handsome pilgrimage flag the party marched last Thursday across busy Holborn Viaduct to the train which was to bear them to the famous city. The weather was kind and they were able to march through the sunlit streets of sleepy Canterbury to the Cathedral, when after visiting the cloisters, the ruins of the old Archiepiscopal Palace. ne high altar and the place of the Martyrdom, where the stone is worn down by incumerable pilgrim and after venerating the ground where that young Saint who was an old Knight shed his blood for the liberties of the Church, they repaired to the humble little Catholic Church where

## Teacher Wanted.

Wanted, for Big Beach School Section No. 114, a second-class teacher. Apply, stating salary to

JOHN R. MCLEAN, Sec. Big Beach, C. B.

## Vanted.

At once, a man for general work at County Asylum. Apply to THE MUNICIPAL CLERK. July 27th, 1910.

### FOR SALE. A Massey-Harris Mowing Machine, in good epair. Used only four seasons.

ALEX. R. CHISHOLM (A's son), Lower South River.

## Wanted.

Wanted, a girl by the middle of August, one who understands general house work, and can do plain cooking. Highest wages. Apply to

### Teacher Wanted

For North River School Section, No. 2, a C or D teacher. Apply, stating salary and ex-perience to DAN. J. McDONALD, Sec. to Trustees North River, Antigonish Co.

# Teacher Wanted

A Grade B or C decessed teacher for the higher department of Heatherton school, one capable of teaching French and Latin preferred. Apply to W. C. CHISHOLM, Sec to Trustees, Heatherton, N. S.

## Teacher Wanted

A grade C or D female teacher for Section No 47, Bailey's Brook, Picton Co. Apply to DUNCAN L. McDONALD, Sec. to Trustees, Balley's Brook

Four Good Labourers wanted to work on the Science Building, Antigonish. Apply at the

NEW SCIENCE BUILDING

rests in exiled peace the King for whose divine presence Canterbury was built. After devotions and veneration of a relic of the Martyr preserved here, the pilgrims paid visits to the Mother Church of Britain, humble little 'St. Martin's, which is said to have been built by St. Augustine and his Roman monks, and also to St. Augustine's College, and many other links with the Roman and Catholic past of England with which the City abounds. Then in the cool of the evening, singing such hymns as Faith of our Fathers, Hail Queen of Heaven. and God bless our Pope, the pilgrims returned from their brief excursion into the ages of faith and set their faces once more toward prosaic

The jubilee of the coming of the Jesuits to Edinburgh was observed in the modern Athens with great rejoic ing last Sunday. Solemn High Mass was sung in the presence of the Archwas sung in the presence of the Archibishop of St. Andrews, and the Bishop of Sebastopolis occupied the pulpit. The Church of the Fathers, which is a very beautiful one, has just had added to it a fine Parish Hall—so necessary in these days when priests have to offer counter attactions to save their flock from the dangers around themand a much needed new Presbytery. The Jesuits have done a great work in the city and are much beloved there, the people organising a testimonial on this occasion of their golden jubilee.

Surely no greater proof of the false-ness of Protestantism could be forthcoming than the remarkable hatred which its members evince for the Cross of Christ, Unseemly posters may appear on the walls of our throughfares, the symbols of Moham-medanism, Judaism, and all the quack faith-healers with which modern life abounds are tolerated in silence, but the Cross of Christ-never. A howl of execration has just gone up from the Protestant Sons and Daughters of Freedom because an Anglican Rector dared to place a crucifix above the door of his church in a very sub-merged district of the Northern Capital with the inscription "Is it nothing to you all ve that pass by," and these so-called Christians carried the agitation to such a height that the civil authorities stepped in and the clergyman was obliged to remove the symbol of man's redemption from public sight. And this in a free and so called Christian land.

At Loughduff, Co. Cavan, a new and beautiful Church has just been opened with solemn ceremony. It owes its origin to the generosity of an Irish-American priest, Fr. O'Reilly of Brooklyn, who has contributed the princely gift of £1500 to its erection, and has offered a like amount for another church in this populous district. CATHOLICUS.

A reliable woman to take charge of kitchen in St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace 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-SEC. TO TRUSTEES, Christmas Island, C. B.

## 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 provided in such cases being enforced. ALLAN MACDONALD,

July 13th, 1910.

## 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'Ardolse, Richmond Co.

## TEACHER

One grade B teacher for Mainadleu School section No. 68, Mainadleu; no applications unswered unless salary is stated. JA MES E. (A) HELL. Sec. to School Board, Mainadieu, G. B.

Farm For Sale.

### MRS. RUPERT CUNNINGHAM, Town. Wanted

Wanted, at Truro General Hospital, a general ward maid Experience not necessary. Coun-try girl preferred. Apply by letter to MATRON, Truro General Hospital.

## Housekeeper Wanted

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

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

# A MIDSUMMER SALE

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

When the clock strikes "8" on Thursday Morning, July 28th

you can buy any article of Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots or Shoes in our stock at a discount of

from our regular prices. Yes, that's what we said, twenty per cent. Big discount - big interest on your money. We want the money, we want the room for fall and winter stock; we don't want the goods. What we say we'll do. We'll do-you know it so come get your share of the bargains. There's not a man, woman or child can afford to stay away. Scratch your head a little -think what 20 per cent off means. Remember, this is a fair. square, honest discount.

## Highest price paid for Wool and Butter

Palace Clothing Company

# Great Bargains In Used Pianos

These prices will give you an idea of what this Bankrupt Sale means. 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. Mortimer Piano, \$360, now Aville Piano, \$300, now .... Stoddard Piano, \$350, now Broadwood Piano, \$250, now 30 Palmer Piano, \$200, now ...

Dolman Piano, \$400, now ...

Hurst Piano, \$500, now ....

Hallet & Davis, \$400, now ..

Herrick Piano \$400 no

Hallet Hayden a rano, Pneumatic Simplex Planola

Englis

Winel

\$250, now. Pneumatic Piano Player Pianola, \$250, now .... 75 Pneumatic Autonola Piano Townsend Piano, \$300, now 40

Player, good as new, \$250, now .... Leverman Upright Piano, reduced from 8350.

# J. 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, HAV 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, DAIS! CHURNS, CREAMERS, FACTORY MILK CANS. LAWN MOWERS, PURE ENGLISH PARIS GREEN BUG DEATH, SPRINKLERS, GARDEN HOSE

Also a large stock of

BLACKSMITHS' and CARRIAGE - MAKERS', BUILDERS HARDWARE.

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

Antiqonish

given s sha

techr

said t

were

not s

are n

sun;

city t

pupil

plish

time

the 1

load,

and r

tofore

tion i

overs

schoo

Press