Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, August 11, 1910.

Nc. 32

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. YEARLY SUSSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

No Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid. subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES. OSE 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 100, per line each insertion Changes in Contract advertising must be ir b OBITUARY Poetry not inserted.

Want

man,

little

fair,

ter

ny

-

50

25

20

50

00

75

75

90

0.

ay

SY

IS,

N,

E.

nd

N.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Depatr nunt Facilities for all Descriptions of Job inting are A-1. JOB PRINTING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST II.

A correspondent of a Halifax daily paper makes the following assertion especting boys who go from school to the service of the banks:

I know from personal experience hat spelling is a very weak point with so many, that addition is a lost art with the great majority and, as for iting, it is apparently not taught at ool or the system is wrong.

If this is true, it shows a condition which all those who have to do with the management and direction of the common schools cannot turn beir attention too soon.

Peter's Pence was formerly an annual tribute of a penny, payable by ach family. It now takes the form of a yearly voluntary contribution. It is a very ancient payment. In England it was regularly paid for even hundred years or more, before the reign of Henry VIII. Since the Popes were robbed of their estates, forty years ago, this donation has been of more importance to them than it was prior to that time. It is a very small tax, but it is a very imortant matter to the Holy Father.

It is pleasing to find, though it be int seldom, a reference to Catholic ubjects in a Protestant paper, that we can quote without being obliged to cold it for publishing it. We take he following from The Maritime

How much a mother may do in waring her children in the choice of their life work is illustrated in this case: "Cardinal Vaughan was one de: "Cardinal vaughan was one of a family of eight sons and five laughters. His mother, who had become a devoted Roman Catholic, rayed an hour a day for many years hat God would call every one of her tered ecclesiastical seminaries to ry their vocations.'

Most people are too anxious to have bank notes in their pockets to criticize their condition. The fact is, however, that dirty bank notes are not worth any more than clean ones; nor are they any easier to get than they would be if banks were compelled to hand out clean ones. It is good news, therefore, that a start has been made with a plan for washing bank notes. The United States Government is to have a laundry for that purpose; and t is thought the Banks will follow its lead, as the cost of the apparains is not high. There is no reason why a man who is paid a sum of money, or who draws a sum from a bank, should be obliged to pocket filthy and sometimes ill-smelling paper, since it is possible to wash and renew the appearance of this paper money from time to

The Presbyterian Witness must not hink to catch us with any journalistic leight-of-hand work. It says:

THE CASKET quotes from the head of the Roman Catholic Church a very apport the press of their church. He lesis them to encourage by active port newspapers, m-g-zines, re-ws and other periodical publica-is. The Casker adds a reference the services rendered to the Church by the press of Germany, Holland, and our contemporary might add France which has a highly efficient and very idely circulated religious press.

The implication intended is, no boobt; that the Church in France has oot gained much by the Catholic press there. The Witness conveniently guores that part of our article in which we asserted that France has not strong and well-supported Catholic press. This statement we have made everal times lately. But the Witness wishes its readers to suppose that we of a contemporary in a false light.

House of Lords, and is now, practifor justice and decency. The Archbishop of Canterbury said:

of an unpleasant obligation, will be a credit to Christian common sense."

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, approving the new form,

the country, expressed gratitude on behalf of himself and his fellow Cath-olics for the change. Lord Halifax, a most intense High Church peer, was equally warm in his approval of the new form of the declaration. After a debate lasting two and one-half hours the Bill passed its second reading without a division.

Once more we repeat that we are glad that Catholics exhibited so much dignity and moderation during the discussions that have taken place upon this subject. We gladly dismiss the subject now; and, unless someone drags us back to it against our will, we intend never to refer to it again.

From far-off Oregon comes to us a reminder of the wonderful growth of the west, and of the stirring history of the Church there in the latter half of the nineteenth century, in the shape of a beautiful magazine number published by the Catholic Sentinel, on the fortieth anniversary of its first issue. Oregon has seen great changes and marvellous growth since the day, forty years ago, when the Sentinel first took its stand at that outpost of North American civilization, to watch the interests of the Church. Well and faithfully has it watched and well and truly served. There are few things in this world more gratifying to look back upon than the record of a good Catholic paper. Almost every other human enterprise or occupation presents to those who have shared in it, when they look back, much to regret, much to condemn, much that they would omit or perform in a different manner, had they to go over the ground again. The record of a hildren to serve Him in the Choir or Catholic paper can be contemplated the Sanctuary. Her great desire without any such emotions. With the sanctuary with the sa exceptions,—the things that they have said and done, they could not say or do other way and the other two for a time run a thousand times. And our friend the Sentinel, a f aithful and watchful sentinel indeed, for forty long years, is not one of the very few exceptions.

> One of the greatest discouragements to those who wish to believe that men are improving in civilization, is the appearance upon the scene of every great calamity of human vultures and jackals. The dead bodies of the victims of the Iroquois theatre disaster in Chicago were plundered as they lay in the ruins; dead hands were cut off to secure rings from them; San Francisco witnessed horrible deeds by such beasts of prey upon the occasion of i s great disaster by earthquake and fire. We quote the following from the Wesleyan, and we fully sympathize with our contemporary's herror, and join in its denunciation of those who offended in

stricken Campbellton: "This is one side of the picture, or one part of the play. How different the other. Before the smoke had c'eared away the agents of the devil were busy. The rum-seller, not satisfied at beholding the commercial and financial ruin which had come to the people, would tempt them to ruin their souls, if he could gain from them what little of money they had left. Seldom has the diabolical character of this traffic been so strikingly illustrated. Other kinds of thieves were also there and soldiers must present their bayonets to keep the human vultures from their prey. The greed of gain attracted others to pre-empt the openings for new business in the rebuilding of the town. So the sympathizers' and the curiosity seekers, the helpers and the thieves, the servants of God and the agents of the devil intermingled on this spot of tragic interest, illustrating the good and i'l, the virtue and the vice of human life."

the time when the Grand Orient government of France has succeeded in eferred to Germany and Holland, but taking the education of the young out rage. A fifty cent telegram would that we ignored France, although of the hands of the clergy and the that country has a strong Catholic religious orders, the French Academy press, because we feared to weaken has awarded the Stanislas Julien prize, our argument. This is a style of founded for the encouragement of re. United States would do we'll to make

the quotation in part; the ignoring of Catholic missionary, Pere Vial, for his selves with proofs and certificates or as anglers. He deduces also that this that which does not suit the purpose; dictionary of the Lolo dialect, spoken whatever other red-tape requirements woman had a large nose. He does not see it announced by a "representative the deliberate, dishonest presentation by some of the aboriginal tribes of are likely to be exacted from them. Tonkin. All the great literary and scientific work produced in France has The Bill to change the King's oath been done by men who were educated has passed its second reading in the in their youth by the priests and the religious orders. And, what a place is cally, a law. This is a great triumph | filled in the world's education by that work our readers do not need to be told. The lay teachers whom the rulers "We are reaching the end of a feud which has been mischievous and vexations in the highest degree. The proposed change, to relieve the Sovereign of an appleasant obligation will be a contract of an appleasant obligation will be a contract of the first statistic and the first statistic and the first statistic and the case to a reasonable space in the press; but could not possibly justify, excuse or explain the wild to the contract of the country are of no importance as educationists; but they have a job to do for those to the country are of no importance as educationists; but they have a job to do for those to the country are of no importance as educationists; but they have a job to do for those to the country are of no importance as education and denial, fact but they have a job to do for those who have hired them; and that is, to laugh and jeer away all thought of God and of dogma from the minds of "Standing at the beginning of a new reign under the happiest auspices, I do not wish its opening days to be disfigured by religious animosities."

The Duke of Norfolk, the most illustrious Remin Catholic layman in the country averaged care it and of toght from the initial of the children of the study of languages, it was a Jesuit missionary, De Nobile, who discovered the existence of the sacred language of the Brahmins of India. Morrithe country averaged care it and the children of the initial of the children of France. Speaking of the study of languages, it was a Jesuit missionary, De Nobile, who discovered son, a Protestant missionary, was generally credited with the translation of the Bible into Chinese; but his memoirs show that he took most of his Chinese edition from a version which was the work of an early Catholic missionary. Most of the languages of the tribes of Africa and America were first reduced to writing by Catholic missi-

A Catholic gentleman writes to say

that a Protestant friend of his has been making some uncomplimentary references to Catholic morality on the ground that President Diaz of Mexico, who is a pillar of the Catholic Church, married his own niece. The statement that Diaz has always been a pillar of the Church, or has ever been so regarded has absolutely no foundation. If any such statement is made in The Review of Reviews, it is only one more proof of the carelessness and disregard for facts characteristic of that periodical. An article which appeared recently in "Great Thoughts" says of Diaz that he "combines in himself the superb qualities which gave Gariba'di and Cavour, respectively, world-famous renown." Our friend knows what kind of pillars of the Catholic Church Garibaldi and Cavour were. As to Diaz's marriage with his niece, we suppose a Catholic may do wrong as well as anyone else. Why should the Catholic Church be held accountable for the doings of a Mexican politician. the head of the anti-clerical party? As to marriages between uncle and niece, they are extremely common in Germany, the very land of the "Reformation." The Protestant who pesters a Catholic friend with such nonsense must be an ill - mannered fellow. Catholics do not annoy their questions because the Catholic religion has a refining influence over its adheren's and imparts gentle manners. Thackeray observes in his Irish Sketch Book that in Ireland everybody has gentle manners except some of the gentry, and that the Irish people as a whole are superior to his own countrymen in virtue, intelligence and politeness.

The Immigration regulations of the United S ates seem likely to make the originators or administrators of them the laughing stock of the world The friends of the victims, however, are not likely to be moved to laughter by such occurrences as have la ely been too frequent. We read of the case of an American citizen who had never been out of the country for many years, who come over to Canada temporarily and was refused re-admission; and of a woman who came over to Ontario to visit her daughter, and was held up and turned back at the line when she tried to get back home. We realize the difficulties with which the American immigration officials have to contend; but we fear that some of them have a natural lack of elementary common sense and judgment. The other day a young lady of Halifax, who had studied too hard, and whose nerves were affected, sailed on a steamer for New York, having been advised by a medical practitioner to take a trip for the good of her health. She intended visiting friends in New Jersey, and they met her at the boat. She had sixty dollars in her purse. This young woman was put in the de'ention shed, and put to sleep between two negro women, examined kind; and roamed about in mobs. several times, and finally sent back to Halifax on the ground that she was It is an interesting fact that, just at likely to become a public charge. It seems impossible to excuse or exp'ain such utter stupidity as led to this outhave e'icited such facts as would have removed all doubts in her case. People who contemplate going to the

The pursuit and arrest of the man

Crippen and his companion had some

features that were unusual and the

case was the first one known to us in

which wireless telegraphy was employed by the law in tracking a person accused of crime. These facts entorrent of assertion and denial, fact and falsehood, sense and nonsense, suspicion and proof, wisdom and folly that has covered pages upon pages of the press for ten days past, until our eyes ache wearily, and the name "Crippen" has become an irritation and an annoyance. Granted that this man killed a woman in London. It is no new thing that a man should kill a woman. Why must we have pictures of the stewardess and the surgeon, and the mate, and the engineer and the cabin boys and stokers for aught we know, of the ship on which he tried to fly to safety, thrust upon us at every turn? And if a detective was sent to arrest him, is it a unique event that a policeman should come to Canada to arrest someone or to have someone arrested? Why, then, are we pestered with a dozen different photographs of this officer, and with painfully minute particulars of the color of his eyes and the trimming of his moustache, the style of his shoes, and the size of his hat? When the English detective said to the bother some newspaper men, "Let me alone, he spoke the sentiments of many long - suffering reader. Headlines contain statements that are contra dicted by the matter printed below them. What is asserted in a headnote is denied in a footnote. Those who are disposed to give credit to newspaper despatches in general, without applying or using any judgment of their own, or seeking any other sources of knowledge may learn from the handling of the Crippen case by the press, how little reliance is to be placed upon the accounts published of events transpiring even in a Canadian port or upon a Canadian river, not to speak of events happening in Europe or in Asia.

In the museum of the Royal College

of Surgeons, in London, there is a

skull, said to have been discovered at

Gibraltar many years ago. We are told that it is agreed that it is the skull of a human being of prehistoric times, and that Professor Keith, curator of the museum, has been working upon the problem for some years, "armed with a new system of intricate measurements and with all the resources of modern sei nee at his back." In an interview he gives his conclusions. He has "little doubt that the skull is that of a woman. From the size of her brain she must have been shrewd, probably a woman, too, of considerable spirit." The Professor might have ventured a little further and guessed that she was accustomed to have the last word in discussions with her neighbors. "One can reckon pretty accura ely," he says, "the time at which she lived. It must have been at least six hundred thousand years ago." Those who are not in a po-ition to spend years in the study of a skull, are, of course, at some disadvantage in this matter; but we fear That many men will feel that when so many hundred thousands are dealt with, there may be an error of ten or fifteen years, more or less. He found that the jaws and muscles of mastication were remarkably strong. and deduces that nuts and roots probably entered very largely into her diet. But how does he deduce that she was in the habit of cracking the nuts with her jaws? In the uncivilized age of six hundred thousand years ago, women may have cracked them by stamping on them with their high heeled shoes, if they had any such, or by squeezing them between their toes, if they went barefoot. This is a de ail upon which there is a chance of the learned professor being wrong. His further deductions are that the people who lived six hundred thousand years ago were able to speak; lived, not in houses, but in rude shelters of some "Probably they were hun'ers, and I should say they fished, too." He may depend upon it that they both fished and hunted, if they found anything to hunt or fish for. Probably they sometimes shot each other, in mistake for the animal of the chase, as modern hunters do, and probably also they or preserve materials for a biogratold fish stories and had ingenious pher to use. But much has been explanations as to why the fish would

might have reached, with the ability the foe of freedom, that Catholic through contemplation of this skull, is not less untrustworthy than many scientific theories which are put forth justify, excuse or explain the wild in the expectation that the world will accept them, even though we should have to discard revealed religion in order to make our minds ready for their reception.

> The Halifax Chronicle publishes some despatches on the Spanish situation, with the following headings: "Rome hopes for revolt in Spain." Carlist pretender may head rebellion

with Church's aid.' We advise the Chronicle to be a little careful. These announcements are not to be pardoned without an apology. There is not even a word in the despatches printed below these headings, to justify them or in any way to support them. The press agency whith supplies the cable news from Spain is well known to be in the hands of the anti-clerical party; and to make assurance doubly sure that nothing favourable to the Church shall get through by cable, the Spanish Government exercises a censorship over the despatches, Under these circumstances, it is easy to predict that the Grand Orient Masonic programme of Canalejas will be given to the world nicely gilded, painted and glossed, for months to come; and that the other side of the question will be read only by those who are so old-fashicned as to take their news from standard periodicals of honesty and impartiality, who procure it from independent special correspondents. The Chronicle, like many another decent paper, gets its Spanish news through the "system" at so much per yard, and will probably go on printing what it buys and pays for. But it will, we hope, at least refrain from adding to the high colouring its Spanish despatches are only too sure to have. Why does the Chronicle suggest that the Catholic Church is likely to countenance or to aid a rebellion in Spain? Even the virulent Grand Orient press of Spain has not yet ventured to go so far as that. Nor are we aware that any cable or news agency has yet ventured to go so far. We shall, however, expect to see many strange reports from Spain this year. The monoply of the supply of Spanish cally in the hands of the Stefani Agency, which suppresses or garbles whatever is favourab'e to the Catholic Church.

Since writing the foregoing, we read in the Chronicle of Saturday last, further despatches from Spain and Vienna, relating to the popular demonstration against the Government of Spain, a demonstration which, it has since been admitted, the authorities at Rome discouraged, and which was therefore not attempted. The Chronicle prints above these despatches some sensational headlines,

one of which is: "10,000 soldiers sent to quell re-be'lion incited by Carlists and Church." This is a deliberate assertion that the Catholic Church is engaged in inciting a rebellion in Spain. Even the despatches printed below it do not support it, though they bear, plainly enough, the devilish ear marks of the Stefani Agency, and were sent out by anti-clericals under the censorship of the Spanish government. We demand an explanation from the Chronicle. We ought rather to say, an apology. Does the Chronicle wish the Grand Orient one better? There are a good many Catholics in Nova Scotia: and they are of a different quality from the easy-going people of Spain. The Chronicle has committed this offence twice in a week. We us to come back to this subject.

IS HE A DESTROYER OR A BUILDER?

In recalling some past scenes and events in the history of the west, the North West Review touches upon the life and deeds of Father Lacombe.

The full story of Father Lacombe's life has yet to be written. Possibly it never will be written; for Father Lucombe is not a man to keep diaries written; and our readers have heard journalism that is only too common— search into Oriental languages, to a inquiries beforehand and provide them not bite, to conceal their deficiencies some portion of it in years gone by.

We sometimes wonder, when we try to guess how much her grief Canadian paper" edited by some man thereat shortened her life. Indeed, whose mind is stored with things that there are many conclusions that he are not so, that the Catholic Church is he displays for deduction. And when | bishops are bound by horrid disloyal he had years to do it, too! This is, of oaths, and when we see many similar course, an unusually absurd case; but assertions, what those men think Professor Keith's argument, built up when they stumble across such facts as the facts respecting the life and work of Father Lacombe. One would imagine they would begin to doubt their reasoning or their information when results appear that are so different from those they might look for if their reasoning and information were

> Church Work and the Maritime Baptist and the Presbyterian Witness may fool themselves about the Catholic Church; but one would suppose that the case of Father Lacombe would bother them. They cannot explain Father Lacombe upon any such theory as they set up concerning the Catholic Church.

> Here is a Catholic priest who has acted all his life under the direction of his ecclesiastical superiors, the latter, being, if Church Work is right, sworn to destroy "all the pretended power of Protestants, legal or otherwise." Behold this man, sent for by persons exercising some of this "pretended power," in the year of the Riel rebellion when the Blackfeet were rising for a raid on Calgary. Behold him going forth on his solitary mission of danger, to the angry and irritated Blackfeet. See him return victorious. See him the honored guest of the great railroad builders of Canada, whose railway he had prevented the maddened Indians from destroying. See him the recipient of the thanks of the townspeople whose homes he had saved from the horrors of an Indian massacre.

> Here is a man who, for many weary years of toil and suffering, never saw a white man's face, never saw the reflection of his own save in the lakes and brooks. Here is a man who mounted his horse and rode in between the Crees and the Blackfeet, when they were engaged in a death grapple, when the horrid war whoops rent the air, holding on high the crucifix, bidding them cease their bloodshed in the name of him whose blood was shed for all; and who did not speak in vain. Have the editors of the "representative Canadian papers," who libel the Church and her bishops and her priests, in the comfortable security of an electric lighted, steam heated office, with a cushioned chair beneath them and an oak desk before them, ever found in all their little hearts, little souls, little minds, little crooked squints at the world through an office window, even the faintest echo, reflection, or imagination of what the name of Lacombe has meant for sixty years upon the lips of the people of the great-Canadian west? How are they going to account for Father Lacombe? Can a bad tree bring forth good fruit?

They do not understand such men as the good old missionary, the "Chief of Prayer," as the Blackfeet called him. They do not understand the Church whose zeal for the salvation of souls inspires and animates such men to go out into the waste spaces of the earth; to sleep in the snow; to live long years in Indian camps; to renounce the company of their race and kind for the winning of souls, for the love of Jesus Christ. They do not understand that the Church which arouses such enthusiasm for missionary labor is occupied with higher and ho'ier things than the next choice of a Governor or of a Justice of the Peace, or of a County Councillor, or any other of the powers which our nervous friends imagine to be understood as being ready to go that the Catholic Church wishes to destroy. We recommend to their contemplation that grand old Canadian citizen, Father Lacombe, his life, his deeds, his services to his God, his country and his fellow citizens. And let the small complaining voices be hope it will not make it necessary for still; let the eyes that squint suspiciously through ha'f-closed lids be opened wide, as they look upon this much-hated Church in actual visible operation in the persons of her humble and heroic priests. For in that manner, and not in searching the lists of ancient calumnies and frauds, is the Catholic Church to be known and understood.

> Mayor Gaynor of New York was shot on Tuesday and dangerously wounded as he was standing on an ocean steamer on which he was to take passage for Europe. The shoot-ing was done by a discharged em-ployee of the city who fancied he had a grievance against the Mayor.

The financial difficulties of which so many housekeepers complain are usually due to the fact that the housewife has failed to recognize the necessity of keeping an accurate account of her daily expenditures. The average woman knows that she is accustomed to receive a certain amount of money with which to meet the running expenses of the household. She knows, too, by the condition of her purse that the money has been spent; yet, in the majority of cases she has only a very general idea where it has gone Frequently, instead of ending the week with money to her credit, or, at least, with all bills paid, she finds herself drifting gradually more and more deeply into debta condition that is responsible for a larger proportion of nervous breakdowns and more domestic unhappiness than might commonly be sus-

The business man knows by experiance that system is the secret of economy - the kev-note of successyet, for some inexplicable reason, comparatively few business men take the slightest trouble to advocate the adoption in the home of methods that have proved so great a safeguard against wastefulness in the office.

Naturally, I do not mean to imply that every failure to make ends meet in the home is the result of this want of system. There are cases, of course, in which the household allowance is so inadequate that, with no other resources, a veritable wizard of finance would find it impossible to avoid the pitfalls of debt. At the same time, it can not be denied that even the smallest allowances will go farther when it is properly managed, and many allowances that are now regarded as "inadequate" might be made to suffice if the running expenses of the home could be organized with some such thoroughness as is displayed by even the smallest of commercial concerns.

It is entirely a matter of system. The business man knows about how much money he can afford to expend during a given period. By knowing what his income will be and deducting what he terms "current expenses," he can arrive at a pretty accurate estimate as to the balance at his disposal. And, it is by such a system that the housewife may organize her own accounts and escape some of the financial difficulities that now cause her so many uneasy moments. In establishing a system of house-

hold book-keeping, however, care must be taken not to commence the work on too elaborate a scale. Many women make this mistake, with the result that they soon find it difficult to keep up with the details of the work, and such books, if neglected, soon get into a condition where it is impossible to bring them up to date again. For this reason it is wise to confine the system of domestic book-keeping to one, or, at the most, two books-a small "day-book"-in which the incidental expenditures should be jotted down as soon as they are made, and the more claborate "monthly expense record," in which the day's purchases and expenses may be re-entered under the proper classifications. Such a record need take but little time, for while the "day-book" must be kept up conscientiously, no harm is done if the work of transferring the several items to the "monthly expense record" is performed only once in several days. In fact, the woman who devised this system makes it a rule to "write up" the monthly account book once each week only. She made this one of the tasks for Monday, and, in this way, she avoides the little details which are apt to grow monotonous. To day, after keeping her accounts in this manner for more than fifteen years, she has a set of books to which she can refer with much interest, for they contain an accurate statement of the business end of the housekeeping, showing to what uses every penny of income has been

In adopting this twc-book system of domestic bookkeeping it is not necessary that expensive account books should be purchased. Any ordinary notebook will answer the purpose of a "daybook," while the monthly record may be kept in what is called a "com-position" book, provided it is not too small in size. All that is necessary is to divide the books with lines marked in red ink, and with the object of each division clearly stated at the top of

"In the "day-book" only a few lines are necessary, for this is designed to be a brief, though complete record of all the financial transactions of each day. Thus, besides the date, there should be columns for "articles purchased," the "quantity" purchased, and the "price" paid for each.

To keep a comprehensive record of all expenditures, one that will prove of service in making comparisons from month to month, or year to year, it is necessary that each item shall be enumerated in detail, whereas the record of transactions in the monthly book

may be of a more general character.

In the main division of the page,
"ordinary household expenditures,"
provision should be made for entering each item of the running expenses of the house. The term "payments" in the first column may mean the "time payments" on the home, or "installment payments," if the housewife is so unfortunate as to be obliged to meet this sort of obligation. "Wages" may mean the regular wages paid to servants, the money expended in employing occasional help, or the payment of the laundress Any ordinary expenditures for which no special provision is made may be entered in the last column.

The "personal" column is designed to cover a multitude of small expenditures, including the allowances made to each member of the household. All

out of town might sometimes be called educational, it is better to enter them in the column marked "recreation," and the same rule may apply to concert, lecture, and theater tickets, in spite of the fact that they may have had a distinctly educational

The last column on the page should be set apart for the "income" of the household. Here the housekeeper enter every penny that throuh her hands, that, these figures constantly her she may be able to maintain a more harmonious relation between the money that is coming in and that which is going out. At the end of each month she should balance her books, that she may find her total expense, and, by deducting it from total income ascertain how much money she been able to save in the course of the month. In this way it is possible to keep an accurate account of the condition of the household treasury and check every avenue of wastefulness .-Mary T. Graham in Extension.

Talks on Etiquette.

Nothing is more humiliating to a young girl than to be put in a situation Bells Rang on Good Friday. where she does not know just how to act; or to do or say something and find out afterwards that she has blund-Common enough is the wail, 'If only I had been told about things when I was growing up!

Certainly, girls who have careful training in all the details of social otservances have in some ways the advantage of those who have to learn these things for themselves after they have grown up, and often after bitter lessoning. On the other hand, a determined girl can refuse to be handicapped; can take a pride in making herself as efficient socially as if she had always known every shade of the code she has so painfully mastered.

Some mothers with this knowledge have not time to teach their daughters properly; just to see that they are kept clean and clothed and fed takes about all one woman's energy if she must do her own work. If she has good helpers, the little ones may fare But there are also many mothers who do not know the social details; they were brought up when conditions were simpler, and the only manners necessary were the funda mental manners that must still prevail to-day-kindness and consideration for others.

It is, indeed, consideration for others that is the basis of all good mann rs; but a young girl may have all the kindness in the world and still find herself in many unlucky predicaments, and the subject, perhaps, of comment, because she does not understand some of the surface, but important, social

One of the points of etiquette which she should take most seriously is the etiquette of the table. Now, very often in a busy home where there is no servant, proper table setting and table manners are slighted. Some things of course will have to be neglected, but not all. If a table is properly set for dinner, it means, that if there is to be a soup course, a meat course, and a pudding course, at each place will be arranged on the right hand side a large knife, a batter knife and a soup spoon; on the left hand side, a fork, to the left of which again is a table napkin, on the lower side, a bread and butter plate on the upper side. Lying across between fork and knives should be two spoons for the desert and the coffee. proper if perferred, to place the butter knife across the butter plate, or to put the soup spoon parallel with the two other spoons. A service plate should it under the soup plate to be removed when that first course is over.

In the next course, the meat should be served on each individual plate in the pile setting before the carver; if there is a servant, she should pass the vegetables and the bread, each diner heiping himself from the left hand After this course, she should take away not only all the plates and remaining food, out everything else suggestive of this course, such as the pepper and alt, radishes, etc. If a salad course follows, which would necessitate an extra fork, she should pass salt crackers. Some people allow the bread and butter plate to remain during the salad course, but this is considered rather informal. Just before the desert course she should remove the crumbs either with a brush or a napkin, upon a crumbtray. The coffee should be taken either with the des-

sert or just after. Now, in a family where there is no servant, and where there are never The fearless town of towers that hails and more than two courses, or perhaps just one, a meal cannot be served as carefully as this. No one will want the trouble of washing the extra service plates; the vegetables will have to be passed from hand to hand; a tired nouse-mother will have the members of ner family help themselves from a common butteraish, and she may want her coffee with her meat course. But even if such trouble-saving is neces-sary, a young girl should take it upon herself to see, except for this, that the table is properly set. When she has a house of her own she will want to observe all the little niceties of table

Likewise, she should observe the ordinary proprieties in her table man-ners. For example, she should always take small mouthfuls and should keep her mouth closed while chewing, and should chew noiselessly. She should break off small pieces of bread and butter them, never buttering a whole slice and atterwards biting from it. Indeed, very formal people discard butter and the butter plate and knife at dinner, placing a square of bread in each napkin. But this an English rather than an American custom. As she eats she should not bend side-

expenditures for household furnishings, including table and bed linen, new dishes and kitchen utensils, should be entered in the column marked "furnishings." All expenditures for repairs and renovation should also appear under this heading. Sums spent in the purchase of books, papers and magazines should appear in the "education" column, with the ordinary school expenses and the charges for music lessons, or special instructions are removed with a fork held in the right hand and so lessons, or special instructions are removed with a weak solution of chloride of lime.

As she eats she should not bend side ways in her chair with her right her resting that he should be crucified in the same manner as his Master had been.

Words to the Wise Housewife.

Linens require a long soaking to remove any stain.

French chalk will clean a slightly soiled white chip hat.

Peach stains are removed with a weak solution of chloride of lime.

While trips carefully managed that no food drops from it en route to the mouth. goes without saying that the giri, helping herself from the vegetable dish should take only a moderate portion. she passes her plate for another helping of meat, she should put the knife and fork side by side on the plate, the handles of each pointing towards her, it is in bad taste either to remove the knife and fork in order to pass the plate, or to cross them on the plate in

It is better both for health and for good temper to take the meal slowly chatting amiably the while. It is not usually the habit of girls to make business of their meals, at least of their evening meal, sitting to eat the food as if it were a piece of work that had to be done, and yet at times a girl is so tired that she does not feel like making the effort to talk brightly or to respond to other people' brightness. Yet it shows a good deal of social control on a tired girl's part to treat a meal not as if it were a necessary animal process to keep life in the body, but as if it were a pleasant family sacrament, ministering not only to body but to spirit-Northwest

Travelling northwards from Daulet's birthplace by Langeac and Longogne, says the Cotholic Press of Australia, the train sweeps down-wards through high walls of rock, which hem in the narrow track closely on either side, blotting out all view of the surrounding country. Suddenly it emerges upon one of the most striking spectacles in France. Below the raveller lies a vast plain, from wgich rise abruptly three great blocks of rock, each crowned with a work of human hand. On one, the Aiguille, stands the little church of St. Michael; on a second, the Rocher Corneille, a gigantic statue of Our Lady; on the third, Mont Anis, the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Puy.

On Good Friday, when here, and indeed all over the world, our Churches were draped in black, and every sign of desolation's mourning, in Notre Dame de Puy alone the organ pealed, the bells rang and the incense ascended to heaven; for in the year 922, when, as in this, the Feast of the Annunciation occured upon Good Friday, a Great Pardon was held at Le Puy, and this year, nearly 1,000 years later, the same ceremonial was repeated for the twenty-seventh time.

Notre Dame de Puy, perhaps the most remarkably situated Cathedral in the world, is approached by a narrow street which leads you to a flight of steps, at the top of which, high up above you, the outer arches of the porch stand. You climb patiently up and up and up, only to find, when you have reached the cool darkness of the porch itself, more steps leading still higher into the shadowy background.

On you climb again, and at length reach the door of the Church itself, and, turning backward, see framed through the arch of the outer portal the town lying far below in the fertile plain stretching into the blue distance beyond. Anything more striking and extraordinary it would be difficult to

Even in the nave the steps continue, and on you must climb till when you reach the level floor, you are at the same height as the top of the arches of the porch. When you have examined and admired the magnificent interior, with its ponderous, imposing arches and its vaulted bays, you can pass out by the south door to find yourself perched on a platform hundreds of feet above the plain below. Then there are the magnificent cloisters to be visited, and, if you are young and feel that you still can climb, you may climb still higher to the colossal statue of our Our Lidy, and later descend into the town again to climb the many steps that lead to St. Michel d'Aiguile.

It is not possible here to give a history of the Cathedral of Nostre Dame de Puy, but it is interesting to note that it stands on the site of a Druidical temple: that here Adhuman Bishop of Le Puy, blessed the army of Godfreyde Bouillon: that here Jeanne d'Arc sent her mother to pray for the relief of Orleans, and that the Church contains a Black Image of Our Lady which is the object of veneration and pilgrimage. But more than all these associations the extraordinary beauty of the place attracts the traveller, for here, in the words of Swineburne,

Set fast between the ridged and feamless waves Of earth more fierce and fluctuant than the

The heights that gird, the sun that brands Le

Fate of the Apostles.

Matthew is said to have suffered martyrdom in a city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, Egypt, until he

Luke was hanged on an olive tree in

John was plunged into a boiling caldron at Rome, but escaped unhurt and died a natural death at Ephesus. James the Greater was thrown from a tower and then beaten to death.

Philip was beheaded in 52. Bartholomew was skinned alive. Andrew was crucified. Thomas was run through with a

Simon was crucified. Barnabas was stoned to death. Paul was beheaded in Rome by order

Judas hanged himself. St. Jude, or Thaddeus, was cruci-St. Peter was scourged and put to

death, head downward, on a cross, his

Turpentine will be found very good for cleaning an enamel or porcelain

Buttering bread or crackers on which cheese is to be toasted improves the

The addition of a pinch of salt to the coffee improves it greatly to some Spreading a little flour on top of a

cake will sometimes prevent the icing from running.

Mix grated horseradish with lemon uice; it will be found a pleasing change from vinegar.

Vegetables for salad must be dry or the dressing does not amalgamate and t loses its flavor.

When using melted cheese on sand-wiches, remember to melt it in a hot oven and serve immediately. To clean an oil painting, rub a freshly

cut slice of potato dampened in cold water over the surface. The most obstinate coffee stains can be removed by a solution of lukewarm

water and the yoke of an egg.
Pure alcohol can be used with wonblack Spanish or Chantilly lace.

Creeling the Bridegroom,

A curious custom in connection with marriage prevailed at one time in Scotland, and, from the manner in which it was carried out, was called "Creeling the Bridegroom." mode of procedure in the village of Galashiels was as follows:—Early in the day after the marriage those interested in the proceedings assem bled at the house of the newlywedded couple, bringing with them a creel" or basket, which they filled with stones. The young husband, on being brought to the door, had the creel firmly fixed on his back, and with it in this position had to run the round of the town, or, at least, the chief portion of it, followed by a number of men to see that he did not drop his burden, the only condition on which he was allowed to do so being that his wife should come after him and kiss him. As relief depended altogether on the wife, it would sometimes happen that the husband did not need to run more than a few yards; but, when she was more than ordinarily bashful, or wished to have a little sport at the expense of her lord and master — which, it may be supposed, would not infrequently be the case—he had to carry his load a considerable distance. This custom considerable distance. This custom was very strictly enforced, for the person who was last creeled had charge of the ceremony, and he was naturally anxious that no one should

Bulls and Bulls.

T. P. O'Connor, the witty Irish Parliamentarian, discussed at a dinner in

"The bull," said he, "isn't confined to Ireland. It was an Englishman, you know, an English Judge who, being told by a tramp that he was un-married, replied: "Well, that's a

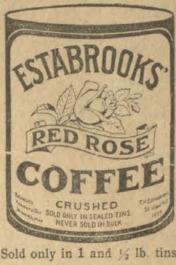
sleeping in his tent, with a stone jar tor a pillow, replied, on being asked if the jar wasn't hard. 'Oh, no: I've stuffed it, you see, with hay.

" And it was an American politician here in New York who cried the other night from the tailboard of a dray: we remain silent the people will not hear our heartrending cries.

tah happily mar'd, Sistah Sagg?
Mrs. Sagg—She sho' is! Bless goodness, she's done got a husband dat's

The flavor of

Estabrooks' Coffee is alquality never varies. If you picked one tin out of a hundred the coffee inside would be the same as in the other ninety-ninerich, fragrant, temptingly



My Little Girl.

My little girl is a dear wee girl.
Who has two big, blue eyes—
The angels fashioned them for her
From the patches in the skies.

My little girl has soft, round cheeks, And red as they can be— The angels from a poppy bed Removed them steathly.

My little girl has bair of gold, Like tassels on the corn— An angel quick of wing and bold, Stole it when she was born.

Mv little girl laughs all the day The song of pebbly streams— The angels stole her this from where The naiads have their dreams.

This tear the angels placed within My little one's sweet breast, To make the mother heart where Christ Was first a welcome guest.

The petty things the angels stole For my wee girl, ah! they Are but the lovely gifts that fade And swiftly pass away.

JOHN A. MOROSO -True Witness

his men were not. Long experience, however, made them wise in their

asked the foreman on one occasion.
"Please, sir," responded one of the
men, "we're takin' this 'ere plank up

to the sawmill."
"Plank? What plank?" snapped the
boss. "I don't see any plank!"
The man looked down at his hands, then over his shoulder, and turned

New York the bull.

good thing for your wife."
"And it was a French soldier who

Mrs. Quackenhoss-Am yo' daugh-

skeered to death of her!

ways the same, because its

Sold only in 1 and 1/2 lb. tins. Try it for breakfast

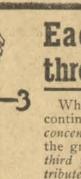
And the angels stole a tear that fell From Mary's tired eyes. That fell to earth for little girls, A pearl to crystallize.

But from the tear on Mary's cheek My little one is given The light and shade to mark the way That brings her nearer heaven!

The "hoss" was a hustler. Two of

"Now, then, where are you going?"

blandly to his mate.
"Why, bless me, Bill," he exclaimed, "if we ain't been an' forgot the plank!"



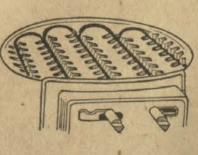
Each grate bar has three sides-long wear

When only one side of a grate bar is continually next to the fire all the wear is concentrated on that one side. The life of the grate bar is thus naturally just onethird as long as when the wear is distributed on three sides.

That explains why Sunshine grates have three lives. Each of the four grate bars has three sides. Each time the ashes are "rocked down" (no shaking with Sunshine) the side next to the fire can be changed. Thus the life of the grates is greatly prolonged.

When desired, the heavy bull dog teeth on the grates will seize hold of clinkers, grind them up, and drop the particles into the ash-pan.

Buy the Sunshine-the durable, convenient, economical furnace, guaranteed by largest furnace makers in British Empire.





For Sale by D. G. KIRK

relieve and cure indigestion-acidity of the stomach-biliousness-flatulence —dyspepsia. They re-inforce the stomach by supplying the active principles needed for the digestion of all kinds of food. Try one after each meal. 50c, a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, . - . Montreal,

Professional Cards

O'MULLIN & GRAY

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

JNO. C. O'MULLIN, LL. B. WM. S GRAY, B. A., LL, B. 157 Hollis Street, Hallfax, N. 8

D.A. McISAAO VETERINARIAN

ST. ANDREWS, N. S. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

DR. J. L. McISAAC

Office next door to Somers & Co. Main Street, ANTIGONISH

Residence: Queen Hotel.

Telephone No. 66.

DR. C. S. AGNEW. DENTIST

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

LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. E BARRISTER AND

Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Qu Also-Agent for Life and Accident Insurance ANTIGONISH, N. 8

BURCHELL & MCINTYRE

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

Am

D. C. CHISHOLM,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for North American Life Insurance Company. Also for Fire and Accident Companes.

Office. Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. P.

Joseph A. Wall, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY

REAL ESTATE SECURITY. Office over Uanadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH, N. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by Allan McGillivray, singled at Fairmont, about a miles from Asigo 1 isb, 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 term - For further particular 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 Cld Gulf Road. This lot has as good hard wood and poles, on it. For far ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Cloverville

Advice to Ladies

CORNHILL, N. B., March 9th, 1910 C. GATES SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. GENTLEMEN: — This is to say that in was very sick. Headache and heart tro due to change of life, my life seemed to really not worth tiving. Had a doctor

Life of Man Bitters and Syrup

which I did and can truly say they are wonderful. After I had taken the first two or the bottles. I felt much worse than usual, but the directions said this sometimes was result, continued their use, and soon began see marked improvement in strength, so has was able to work and gained 30 the. In fish thank you for placing these remedies with my reach, and most heartily recommend the use to ladles at this time of life, and advisely continuance of them as I know it sometime takes a few dezen bottles, but the cost is smoothed to the compared with physicians' charges.

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

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

LAND REGULATIONS

'ght and cannot obtain a plats a purchased homostead to Price 23 per a cre. Dut six months in each of three fifty acres and erect a house 'W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of bl

rds

AAC 's & Co. HEIV

No. 66.

ug Store LL. B

Surance Co RE, RIES.

lding.

n Life SH, N.

Wall, ETC. Accident

Commerce N. 8. ALE.

ale

N FOLEY.

TH-WEST

he Interi

GOD'S GIFT.

Nora Ryeman in Ave Maria.

Anna, the wife of Richard Gravenor, aster dyer, stood by the carved oak sat: and as its lid was opened an or of mingled balm and lavender to the oak-wainscoated room. h the diamond-paned window on the manonu-paned window oked out on a white city; for, it was but early October, bad been a heavy fall of snow which the bells pealed merrily. s which the bells pealed merrily, only and reverently Mistress drew out of the chest a white wood all lined with blue; a frock is ringlet, dark as night, soft as carling like the tendrils of a vine, a twined round the childless in finglers as she lifted it from test lined case.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath en away. Blessed be the name of Lord! said Dame Anna, the good ian. Then the heart of the r spoke: "My little Rose —my dear little Rose! If God ry !-my dear little Rose! If God i spared ye, ye would be a tall maid w, my comfort and my joy." the sighed: then the voice of Ciss, hired wench, broke on the still-

Mistress, Tristan the minstrel, who the come down to see the Mysteries, onld fain speak w'ye. And, Misses, in his arms he bears a babe."

"A babe, my girl? Nay, nay! Tis more likely an instrument of music. What hath a handsome young harper do with infants?"

"A she uttered the last words, a comely widow came into the hall-place and said:

"Father, enter! Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake. When this house can no longer shel'er those who suffer for our Holy Father the Pope, its roof shall not

s. "The poor woman was carried a reedsman's cot; but Tristan had you the child, and brought it here, win' that no children played on hearth in the House o' the Golden

The words went home to Mistress ma's heart; and she straightway nt down into the hall, and there r the big wood fire, was seated a ndsome youth, with what seemed a alle on his knee. This bundle was upped in a long brown cloak, whose was drawn over a small dark

"Fairgreeting, Mistress Gravenor!"
and Tristan Leroy, the minstrel. "I ave brought ye a rosebud, thinkin' hat, if ye and Heaven will it, ye may be to see it a sweet rose. I was rossin Chorley Waste last even when snow had fallen, on my way to ne snow had fallen, on my way to ordham, where I am to sing and ay in the Mysteries, when I came on woman, an Egyptian, lyin' still and ozen, at the mouth o' a little hole,—hole, but big enough to hold a babe a dog. I, knowing somewhat of mgery, knelt by the wanderer, and hole her hands and put my cloak ound her. But she was dead, oubtless the bitter night and weak-ss had been too much for her. Then heard a little cry. It came from the eard a little cry. It came from the on the side o' Red Rock; so I felt and it, and drew out a babe. It mg to me; I stumbled over the and the correction of the set until I gained Jock, the reedsand correction of the same dit, hushed it to seep. Twas
bomie bairn,—brown eyes like stars,
in face, round limbs, black fringe of
in, a cooing laugh, a soft kiss,
and Jock's wife: "How some childso dame would love it!" Then my
loughts turned to the House of the
bare this baby here. Will have it,
ame?"

Margot unwound the chain, and
gave the priest the yellow lily. He
turned it over in his hand, and
touched a petal, which turned back
and disclosed the initia's C. D. and a
date.

spoke, and Anna Gravenor looked date. garment

ouble, hath fought for the wrong wee. So one who loved it may have wen it to the wandering woman to

"I have loved this damsel for years.
"So, so!" said the dame. "Leave the child here for a time, kind tristan. I will ask counsel of my good man. I——"

She paused; for, roused by the fire, are strange faces and strange scene.

"I have loved this damsel for years.
Now I must say good-bye to hope; for I am only a minstrel, and she is of the noble House of Guyden,—though, nathle s, I am noble also."

Margot looked at Mistress Anna, and then put her hand in Tristan's.
"Years ago," said she, "when I was

In her heart the pain was stilled, and the empty place was filled.

II.

to the House of the Golden Ban-Both were men, but one was detably older than the other, and the grave and studious bearing of

especially since Master Richard hath slept with his forefathers. Yet may we wann her; and when we have bided with her a few days, we must shake the dust of Fordham from our shoes."

"And I trust that the maid and her adopted mother will fare forth with us by Our Lady's grace," saidthe elder

"Amen! There is the House of the Golden Banner," said the younger wayfarer, who was no other than Tristan Leroy, grown older. He pointed as he spoke to the great mansion, with its hooded windows and many gables, standing in its green garden, with dye sheds and dyers' cottages, clustered round it like children round a mother.

Tristan lifted the knocker of the outer door, and in due time it was opened by a tall and beautiful maiden.

opened by a tall and beautiful maiden, fair-faced and dark-haired.

"Welcome, Messire Tristan! And you also, Messire!" she sad sweetly.

"Peace be with you, daughter!" was the reply. "Before I cross this threshold I must warn ye that I am a priest who took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, by name Father Cuthbert, of the Order of St. Benedict. But I was also brother to the Earl of Rossett.

So the priest and Tristan stepped into the hall, all green with pine branches and sweet with roses, sweet williams, lilies; and when they had broken their fast, Tristan told his

tale.

"Ye have heard of the Rising in the North," said he, 'of that mighty gathering when the bishop left his cathedral, the noble his castle, the farmer his farm, to serve under the Crossed Keys. Ye have heard, too, how Cromwell deceived 'em; how the King's men fell on em; how they King's men fell on em; how they died by the sword, by hunger, by torture. Yet did some few escape, torture. Yet did some few escape, and of this remnant was Father Cu h bert. I was minstrel to the army, and when it was disbanded, the Rev. Father here agreed to take ship with me to France, there to abide for a season. But as we lay hid in a cave on a northern moor word was brought to him that a dying man wanted to be shrived in a moorman's hut. The good Father went, with his life in his hands; and when he came back he said that the man was John Crosby, of Fordham, one of Cromwell's spies; and a plot was on foot to take Mistress Gravenor, of the House of the Golden Bayers and have her bare Golden Banner, and bave her burnt for treason. So we two come to save

Margot put her arms around her adopted mother. "Whither thou goes, I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God,"

it curiously. The Egyptian had ept it as sweet and clean as a pet in the first tas sweet and clean as a pet in the first tas sweet and clean as a pet in the first tas sweet and clean as a pet in the first tas sweet and clean as a pet in the first tas sweet and clean as a pet in the first task in the priest. Consider the first task in because of his fidelity to Peter. You, my daughter, are Lady Esperance Darrell. You were named after your mother. Esperance de Guydon, of the depended a strange golden ornament ashioned like a flower.

"See!" cried Mistress Anna, holding it up for inspection. "Ye have been overseas, Master Tristan; have met men of foreign blood. What with this token?"

"It is the fleur-de-lis, the symbol of France; and I should judge from it that the child is of French parentage on one if not both sides. Also it may well be that one near of kin to it is in trouble, hath fought for the wrong because of his fidelity to Peter. You, my daughter, are Lady Esperance do Guydon, of Darrell. You were named after your mother. Esperance de Guydon, of Provence in France. When a babe you were given to Cassie, a faithful Egyptian, who was bidden to ask some with this token?"

"It is the fleur-de-lis, the symbol of France; and I should judge from it that the child is of French parentage of this fidelity to Peter. You, my daughter, are Lady Esperance do Guydon, of Provence in France. When a babe you were given to Cassie, a faithful Egyptian, who was bidden to ask some pity upon you. The one who did this was old Nurse Margery, who feared for you when the King's guards came for her master. The poor wandering woman would be on her way to this town when God took her and, in His town when God took her and, it has the child is not provided to the world of scientific experts; while those who take upon themselves to deny the world of sc

"These are good tidings, Father, to all but Tristan 'said the minstrel. "I have loved this damsel for years.

wrange faces and strange scene, elost child had hidden its face in ling, "Mum, mum, mum!"

Bless thee, 'twill go but a weaking, ye found and sheltered me; and I have loved ye better than younger and gayer swains. Bless thee, 'twill go hard wi' her waid down the best margot, and wear her little the best margot, and was me; and I have loved ye better than younger and gayer swains. What I said to Mother Anna, that I say to ye, which is the best margot, and was me; and I have loved ye better than younger and gayer swains. What I said to Mother Anna, that I say to ye, which is the best margot, and was me; and I have loved ye better than younger and gayer swains. What I said to Mother Anna, that I say to ye, which is the best margot, and the best margot, an

said Dame Gravenor; "and then we will all take ship to France. I have exchanged my substance for gams, and Father Cuthbert will abide with

Fordham lay bathed in the June us as chaplain."

"For a season, friends, — for a season, was two travellers made their ay to the House of the Golden Bank."

Both were men, but one was usiderably older than the other, and used their as the Faith of his fathers.

for the Faith of his fathers.

"Margot," said Tristan Leroy suddenly, "I am the adopted son of the Comte de Guydon, your grandad. He

Religion and Science.

AN IMPORTANT SERVICE. In the latest edition of a popular text-book issued by the Rationalistic Press Association, the sweeping asser-tion is made that "it is extremely doubtful whether any scientist or philosopher really holds the doctrine of a personal God, etc."; and in a recent article contributed to the Literary Guide and Rationalistic Review, Mr. Joseph McCabe (an apostate priest) de-clares that "beyond all question the higher culture of America is Rationalhigher culture of America is Rationalistic (with a capital R), from New York to Ualifornia." The constant repetition by rationalists, freethinkers, agnostics, etc., of statements like these has influenced Mr. Arthur H. Tabrum to publish, through Messrs. Hunter and Longhurst of London, a little book dealing with the "Religious Beliefs of Scientists"; it includes one hundred hitherto unpublished letters on science and religion from eminent scientific men;

ligion from eminent scientific men; these are appropriately introduced by the Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, M. A., author of "Is Religion Undermined?" etc., and chairman of the North Lon-don Christian Evidence League. To prove by the declaration of scientists themselves that Religion and Science are not diametrically antagonistic to each other, and that scientific men are not necessarily ir-religious or anti-Christian, is the ob-ject of Mr. Tabrum's book. He shows that there is no real opposition be-tween Religion and Science, -that by a galaxy of scientists this statement is regarded as the very reverse of true, and that, instead of being agnostic, irreligious, anti-Christian, and atheistic; the vast majority of scientific men are eminently religious, and in many cases conspicious for their earnest Christian faith, - men like earnest Christian fath, — men like Volta, Ampere, Pasteur, Secchi, Mendel, Rontgen, Perry, Windle, Britten, Burk, Crommelin (all Cath-olics), Faraday, Kelvin, Maxwell, Newcomb, Henry, Stokes, Le Conte, Max-Muller, Lyell, Herschel, and so

Two direct questions were asked of and answered by the distinguished men whose letters are published in the volume under consideration: "1. Is there any real conflict between the facts of science and the fundamentals of Christianity? 2. Has it been your experience to find men of science irreligious and and anti-Christian?" In almost every case, the replies to both questions are frankly and emphatically in the negative. Let us quote a few of many striking passages which we have noted in these letters,—none of which, we are assured, has been

edited.
"There are innumerable mysteries in nature," writes Sir Robert Ball, the famous astromomer, "which can never be accounted for by the operations with which Science makes us familiar, but which demand the intervention of some Higher Power than anything man's intellect can comprehend." Prof. Thomson, an eminent scientific writer, says: "My own conviction is that the so-called opposition between Science and Religion is wholly due to confusion of thought." Dr. Cavers, professor of biology at Hartley University College, answers (in part): "As to the alleged 'conflict' between Science and Religion, I believe you will generally find that the Science which is pressed into service by agnostics and atheists is many, many years behind the times, and that these writers and lecturers have only a second-hand smattering of the biology of forty or fifty years ago. some Higher Power than anything

guished author and lecturer, has this to say in response to the inquiries:
"The subject of religion is a deep and solemn one; and Science, such as we know it, particularly in its relation to the problems of life and mind, is still in its infancy; so that I am sure you will forgive me if I say that such contradictions as may be found between the truths of Revelation as we under-stand, or misunderstand, them and those of Science as we know them, may, after all, be found to be merely apparent and not real anomalies." Mr. Henry Mackintosh, professor of comparative anatomy in Dublin University, remarks: "The so-called conflicts are, as you quite rightly say, antagonisms between the theories of The standard of the ministrel flitted a smile; for the ministrel flitted a smile is the ministrel flitted a smile; for the ministrel flitted a smile is the ministrel flitted a smile; for the ministrel flitted a smile is the ministrel flitted a smile; for the ministrel flitted a smile is the ministrel flitted ologists, writes: "I certainly agree in your conclusion that between the established facts of Science and the fundamental teachings of Christianity" ther is no real antagonism. I also agree that eminent men of Science and are not, as a rule, irreligious or anti-Christian. Most men of Science realize the limited scope of positive Sceince, and recognize that the final problems of the universe are beyond

its reach."
"What more cogent evidence of Christianity can you have than its existence?" asks Sir Edward Bradbrook, president of several learned societies. "It stands to-day as the religion which, in most civilized coun-This ancient city is sadly changed,"
This ancient city is sadly changed, "I am the Comte de Guydon, your grandad. He comte de Guydon, your grandad. He loved first my music and then me. We will all go to the old chateau and its roses; and I shall bring with me the child of his daughter Esperance as God's own most beautiful gift."

God's own most beautiful gift." Toward the town seems silent like anto an empty house. Nathess, hand Gravenor hat been a limiter in Isra-1 to the persecuted airling. Ye see, a former King, houry of Agincourt (if memory play not false), was so nobly entermined by Thomas Gravenor that he and his house privileged, vowing that no guest therein should be harmored the been almost of the present circumstances of mankind. You are a Christian because you can not help it. Turn Mohammedan to-morrow—will you stop the spread of Christianity? Your individual renunciation of Christianity will be but a ripple on the wave. Civilized mankind holds to Christianity, and can not but do so till it can findisomething better. This, it seems to me, is a stronger evidence of Christianity than any of the loves the woman? She—Yes, He—H'm! Then I guess I'll keep wave. Civilized mankind holds to Christianity, and can not but do so till it can findisomething better. This, it seems to me, is a stronger evidence of Christianity than any of the loves the woman? She—Yes, He—H'm! Then I guess I'll keep wave. Civilized mankind holds to Christianity, and can not but do so till it can findisomething better. This, it seems to me, is a stronger evidence of Christianity than any of the loves the woman? She—Yes, He—H'm! Then I guess I'll keep wave. Civilized mankind holds to Christianity, and can not but do so till it can findisomething better. This, it seems to me, is a stronger evidence of Christianity than any of the loves the woman? She—Yes, He—H'm! Then I guess I'll keep wave. Civilized mankind holds to Christianity will be but a ripple on the wave. Civilized mankind holds to Christianity, and can not but do so till it can findisomething better. This, it seems to me, is a stronger evidence of Christianity will be but a ripple on the wave. Civilized mankind holds to Christianity will be but a ripple on the can be the more of the present circumstances of mankind. You are a Christian to more the downin! Turn Mohammedan to-more will wou stop the more of the present circumstances of m

time, writes: "The attacks on faith to which you allude seem to me behind the time; they are a product of the Victorian era, when the rapid growth of our knowledge concerning the mechanical universe completely outdistanced the progress in religion and philosophy. Already I fancy signs are to be discovered of a quickening impulse on these subjects, which may restore to the present century the hope that perhaps seemed wavering in the last." Finally—as our space is ex-hausted,—Sir William Preece, the wellknow electrician, Fellow of the Royal Society, makes this declaration: "I have never come across a single fact in Science that is opposed to the teachings of the Christian religion."

Haeckel, Tyndall, Darwin, Huxley,

etc., have all been stranded by the tide of opinion which is now flowing in another direction. Huxley was practically the last of the prominent scientists whose teaching was antagonistic to Christianity. It is non-sense to talk about the conflict between Science and Policia III. tween Science and Religion. There can be no such antagonism, because the one deals with fact, which is temporal; the other, with truth, which is eternal. It is false to assert that the leading men of Science are all anti-Christian and irreligious. On the contrary years many of them. trary, very many of them are con-spicuous both for their moral char-acter and simple devotion to Chris-tianity.—The Ave Maria.

Canada's Mountain Grandeur.

We have in Canada one of the grandest mountain ranges on the face of the earth; one of which we may of the earth; one of which we may feel tremendously proud when we hear it spoken of; one replete with the most varied and attractive gems of alpine scenery. In these mystic regions wide snowfields of dazzling whiteness undulate through miles of space; black cloud shadows chase one another across the shining surface; and ribs of rock stand out sharp like the frame of a mighty skeleton. Here ice-rivers drain lakes of snow up in the clouds and tumble in a wild confusion of seracs over rocky-beds walled in by mountain sides; waterfalls leap down rock precipices; cascades thunder from the heights; rock falls cut wide gashes in the virgin forest; shining, jewel-like lakes of exquisite shades of blue and green reflect their surroundings so perfectly. reflect their surroundings so perfectly that it is difficult to know where land ends and water begins. In the primeval forests of mighty conifers there are spreading boughs, festooned with beards of moss, and the foliage is so dense that it creates a dim religious shade illuminated only by the slants of sunlight that find a way through the openings. These forests are filled with wonderful things; prickly shrubs six feet high, that wound the flesh with sharp spines; rare flowering plants that delight the eye with beautiful blossoms, and bushes loaded with luscious huckleberries and full ripe raspberries. In sequestered nooks there are beds of rare orchids and other handsome flowers. Half hidden by the foliage, great blocks of rock, as big as houses, have fallen from the surrounding heights; their sides are search with receiving the surrounding heights; their sides are seared with age and covered with lichens, and on their crests are colonies of baby spruce trees that have settled there and thrive on the moss-grown surface. — Arthur O. Wheeler, President of the Canadian Alpine Club, in The Canadian Maga-

Alcohol and Fatigue.

Half a dozen drinks of whiskey in a day will produce the same effect of fatigue on brain and body as a day's That is the opinion of Dr. William J. Wick of Chicago. It is a conclusion based on experiments. He

"Alcohol actually tires the muscles, the nerves and the brain. A man who has rested an entire day, vigorous and fresh, was put at hard labor. At the end of the day he was subject to physical and nerve tests prove the extent of fatigue. Then he rested another day and was given six drinks during the day, doing no work. The second examination showed his body and nerves had undergone the same fatigue as on the day he worked."

Alcohol hurries the action of the

heart and gives a sense of stimulation. But, later, comes the reaction. Then is felt the weight of weariness in proportion to the previous exaltion.-Catholic Columbian.

Everyone can read the signposts on the road to perdition except the man who is travelling along it.

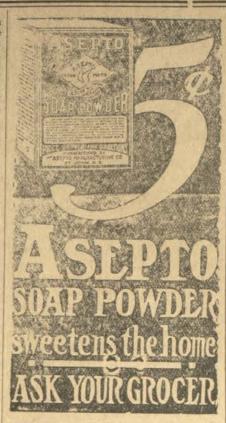
The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot; then, slowly relling up the whites of his eyes, said: "Lawd, sab, you has done ruined me for life; you has, for sure."

Mr. Browning (pompously)—This is a great day for us at home. My daug-hter comes out to-night. Mrs. Diggle (surprised)—You don't say so, mister? So does my 'usband; e's been in for a month.

Wallie, aged 6, found four little kittens in the cellar. A visitor being told of them, expressed a desire to have a peep at the new baby pussies.

Wallie went to fetch them and soon pitiful mewing was heard below. "Don't hurt the kitties, Wallie,"

called out his mamma.
"No mamma "shouted the boy. "I'm bringing them up carefully, I'm carrying them by their stems." He-Be this the Woman's Exchange?



Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Every farmer ought to become a member by insuring against loss by fire. In this Company every member has a voice in the election of officers, and the spending of his own money. As the rates are light there are none so poor but they can afford to place a small amount on their premises, and very few so rich that they can afford to lose their buildings. There remains but two things to do—either insure, or if you prefer it, get some one to travel among your neighbours with a subscription list. When you look at it in this light, I think you will much prefer to insure, and receive by right rather than charity. Every information by applying to

GEORGE VINTEN SECRETARY TO THE COMPANY

Never without a Bottle

SERVIN CURE

35 James St., South
Hamilton, OntJuly 19th, 1909
"We are never without
a bottle of your Spavin
Cure in our stable, as
we believe it the best on
the market and have
cured several Spavins
with it."

Br. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Let Him Alone

common cream separators is trying to sell you a disk filled or other commachine by it is simplest, cient or service. plicated claiming most effi-

52 disks from one common separator exchanged for Dairy Tubular. The maker calls it simple and easy to clean durable. Ask him why he makes such claims when everybody knows that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

use neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim twice as clean, wash easier and wear longer than common machines. If he tries to dispute these facts, ask him to go with you to the nearest Tubular agent and disprove them. If he refuses to go, just let him alone-his machine is not the kind you want.

Tubulars are 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 sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 310

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. @



Write for Catalog No. 3 of dif-ferent patterns and prices.

A BUANGER Established since 1007 as MONTMAGNY Que

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.

Teacher Wanted

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

Farm For Sale

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

J A WALL.

Antigonish, 16th March, 1910.

Maritime Dental College

Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Halifax Medical College.

Session opens August 30th, 1910.

For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 192 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

CARRIAGES

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

Our prices are the lowest and we give good terms.

Do not buy till you call

BONNER'S.

Cooper's Fly Knocker

For warding off the attacks of

Flies and Mosquitoes

Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

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

Chesp and Effective.

TRURO, -

Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted

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

1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. Receseseseseseseseses

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1904, C. No. 348.

In the County Court for the District No. 6. Between John D. COPELAND, Plaintiff JOHN SCOTT GORDON, Defendant

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on WEDNESDAY

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

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, caim 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, aforesaid, and described as foliows: Bounded towards the South by lands of William McDonald; tow rds the West by lands of Rederick McDonald and lands of Rederick McDonald and lands of Rederick McDonald and lands of Rederick McDonald McLean and lately owned by Alexander McAdam, and towards the East by lands of Robert Nichole and lands of Colin McDonald, containing two hundred acres, more o. 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 thonourable Court, dated the 9th day of July, inst., a judgment culy recovered herein, which was recorded for upwards of one year.

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

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

ALLAN MCDONALD.

D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff.

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGON BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY ! AMITED).

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

A SELF-EXPLANATORY BIBLE.

An article copied from the Century by the Presbyterian Witness, tells us of the prospects for Bible study in the Far East. It says that "a large hope of Bible study in the Orient resides with the intelligent Western college men who are teaching in the government schools or representatives of the student volunteer movement," and after some remarks as to the knowledge of Oriental character requisite in the teachers, proceeds as follows:

The great opportunity of the Bible renaissance of the East lies in its being a movement which is not hampered by creeds or by particular methods. It may include men of every kind of faith or of no faith. It asks only that men come together with serious and practical purpose to learn the facts concerning a great literature. The leaders of this movement of educated men have set their minds in the direction of a few great central ideas, which are being empha-sized in carefully arranged courses of Bible study in the native languages of the Orient. All ecclesiastical and sectarian machinery will be omitted both in the preparation of the studies and in their promotion. No priests or temples or formal observances appear in the foreground to distract or pre-judice. Over one-half of the 3,000 Chinese students who voluntarily enrolled themselves in Bible classes during my visit to the institutions of China last year professed faiths other than the Christian religion. The tre-mendous possibilities of this enterprise appear when one realizes that the number of Oriental students who could be enlisted in this study to-day is dependent almost entirely upon the number and equipment of teachers. The Bible comes to the East with a personal religion. It brings the gos-

pel of a new individual consciousness and responsibility. One who has not seen the influence of the Bible in Asia can scarcely appreciate the optimism and good cheer which it is bringing to people to whom life at best has meant, in many cases, illusion and despair. These men, who have been accepting our material achievements and our modern civilization, but have been rejecting our creeds, will find by the study of outstanding Biblical truths the real message of Christianity to individual men .- Century.

The first idea that occurs to us, upon reading the foregoing, is that there is a great waste of money involved in the separate and distinct sects of Chrisengaging of those who are called the teachers. We caunot imagine why teachers are thought to be necessary. they call it, present its own "lacts," since that is what it must come to at last. The man who manipulates the machine that throws pictures upon a screen, has as much to do with the effects produced on the minds of the audience, as these teachers will have upon the minds of their hearers. "All sectarian and ecclesiastical machinery will be omitted, both in the preparation of the studies and in their promotion." In other words, the minds of the hearers are to be attracted towards the truths of the Bible, not by an assertion of those troths by one who speaks with authority, but by holding them out as a trader holds out a beautiful fabric to a prospective customer, as something that the latter he must judge wholly for himself whether he will take it or not. The facts concerning a "great literature," aye, there's the rub. Facts mean The facts concerning a "great literature," or a great anything else, must be established ing are not growing more prominent "teachers" propose to establish the facts concerning the Bible? All if the Bible explained its own whole

sometimes called the constitution of days. But we speak of Protestantism pages only ; but the contents of those latest message to the heathens of the pages have occupied the minds of world. It is a message of compromise, many able men; these able men have It reduces Christian truth to the level disagreed as to what the statute of some such science as physical culmeans; all the courts in Canada have ture, as something that has a general considered disputes upon it, and have tendency to benefit mankind, but given decisions upon it that are by no which must not be insisted upon too means all consistent or uniform; and strongly, and of which each individual some of the disputes have been carried may take as much as he pleases or as to England, and have had the atten- much as he thinks will do him good. it that perfect consistency has not where she stood in Luther's time. She always been attained even there, in is the preserver of the Bible; the construing its provisions. The judg- witness to its truth; the authoritative construing its provisions. The judg-witness to its truth: the authoritative who was ever on the alert and always ments upon it now fill several large teacher of its meaning. She has ever mindful of the responsibilities of her books; and, if the arguments that have held it to be absurd to say that man position. Never regardless of the feel-

an act of the British Parliament, always taught that there was more written by expert lawyers, in than the Bible provided for his guidour own time upon subjects upon ance; and that faith is something which they and their fellow-citizens | more than intellectual conviction. She were as well informed as men are has always been conscious that, with-

culties of interpretation which dwarf has delivered unto them. the little problems of human laws, Upon the most casual reading of the Bible problems are at once apparent which learned and earnest men have wrestled with tor years without even approaching their solution.

The man who reads the Bible, believing it to be true, but depending wholly on his own brain to discover its meaning, has no chance of ever knowing that meaning. The pupils, "men of every kind of faith," or of no faith, who are to enter upon the strange and wonderful course of study above referred to, are in a worse case still, for they must spell out from the Bible both its truth and its meaning. Whether they are expected to believe first and understand afterwards, or first understand and then believe, we do not know. It would appear that they are to read the Bible first, and study it. But is it its truthfulness or its meaning that is first to dawn upon them?

The Protestant idea used to be that a man should accept the Bible as the word of God, and that upon his reading it with faith and with the desire to know the meaning would, by the power of God, appear to him. The sects who separated from the Church still had some faith, and so this theory was, at least, capable of being attempted in practice. When they came, however, to preach to heathens, the theory was not even good enough to be tried; for the heathens had no faith, and how were they to read the book by the light of faith?" There was a dilemma. They were forced to the theory that the mere reading of the Bible would enlighten mankind, The earlier "reformers," though in theory they preached private judgment, preserved a certain tradition of authoritative exposition, which found expression in "confession of faith" and articles of bellet." But, from one untenable position they were forced to another; and this other less tenable than the first. They presented the world with a book and an invitation to

read. The invitation was largely accepted; and the result was in England alone five hundred and seventy tians; and in the whole world, an astounding number. From their second untenable position, the start-Why not let the "great literature," as ling increase and variety in the Christian sects, drove Protestantism to a third position, or to an attempt to occupy a third position; and there it is to-day. The Bible, long the mainstay and prop of the whole Protestant system is no longer in the house of its friends. Of late years, they have begun to take it to pieces, by means of their so-called higher criticism. They are eliminating it by portions. Their great effort, in recent years, has been to find some common ground, on which they might all unite. The main idea seems to be to retain portions of the Bible as being the utterances of very wise men; to add to this some of the conclusions of scientific research; to throw in some of the better natural instincts, such as care for the sick, the would do well to take, but as to which feeble and the poor, together with such purely human matters as politeness, consideration for the comfort of others, and some other things; and to call the whole a new Christianity.

Naturally, the questions of the inspiration of the Bible and its true meanin some way. How do these in Protestantism, but less prominent, as these changes go gradually on. There was a time when Protestant the facts which concern the missionaries went to the Far East Bible are not in the Bible it wif. Even | with a definite teaching to announce. That was when they still had a concontents, which it does not, it would siderable portion of the faith of their still not furnish all the facts. But the Catholic ancestors. . We are far from Bible does not even explain its own denying that many Catholic truths she will be succeeded by Rev. Mother survive to-day in the hearts and St. Camillus, who is already so well There is a statute called "The minds of many Protestants, handed and favorably known in the constitu-British North America Act" which is down from sire to son since Catholic It consists of a few printed in general. We have quoted above its tion of eminent jurists; and rumor has | | The Catholic Church stands just

ESTABLISHED, 1852 been made upon it were printed, they was given a great series of intricate ing or prejudices of others, she still would make a fair-sized library. And puzzles to solve, and the key to their influenced public opinion to a better understanding of the work done by the end is not in sight. This is solution withheld from him. She has likely to be at any time upon any out her evidence, the Bible could not similar subjects. It has resulted in be proved to be true, and she has seen forty years of wrangling and disput- hundreds of bodies of Christians who refused to call her as a witness, lose This is only one small chapter in the their case before the world. She alone history of the futile attempts of man- has been able to point backward to the kind to interpret what they them- days of Jesus Christ, and to say to selves or their contemporaries have men in the words of St. Paul, that she written. The Bule presents diffi- has received of the Lord that which she

MOVING-PICTURES SHOULD BE INSPECTED AND RE-STRICTED.

The moving-picture show has come to be one of the institutions in most of our towns and cities. It is a form of public entertainment that is very easily abused, and all such shows should be subjected to a rigid munic'pal inspection. Many of the pictures | worker in the accomplishment of good. are harmlessly amusing. Occasionally, some of them are instructive. Unfortunately, picture vendors and the keepers of cheap theatres are not always satisfied with the fair business they could do with decent pictures: but they appeal to the appetite for sensation and for worse. The police of American cities report that youthful criminals have, in many cases, commenced their careers through the contemplation of scenes of crime which form a large part of the outfit of moving picture theatres, and which are frequently presented in such a manner as to make the criminal an attractive person to whom the sympathies of the audience go out. And there is worse than this; for scenes of vice and immorality are often pictured in those theatres; and their representation there is even more objectionable there than in regular theatres, because the audiences are so largely composed of young people and children. Germany has placed such theatres under the supervision of the police. A movement is on foot in some parts of the United States to repress the objectionable features and to restrict these theatres to their legitimate purposes.

In Nova Scotia, we regret to say, there is practically no supervision of such theatres; and the time has come when it must be insisted upon and be given. Possibly very few people who frequent these shows know to how great an extent they are imposed upon. We have heard of pictures which a careful observer could discern to be frauds on looking at them. For instance, a certain picture purported to represent the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Russian garrison. The men marched out, two by two; and all went well for a time. But one Russian soldier had a peculiar patch upon his coat; and it was noticed that every few minutes he reappeared. The picture, of course, was "faked," to use a popular term; and had been city, the costumes and scenery being arranged to suit. Some of the frauds, however, are not so easy to detect; but there can be no doubt that a large number of the so-called western scenes in which cow-boys ride around, and trees and brooks are seen, and all the being taken in the open air, but the movements and evolutions being gone through by paid performers before the taker of the pictures.

Therefore, fraud plays a lurge part in those shows, and our people ought to be careful not to permit themselves to be imposed upon. But, a far more important mat er than that is, that parents should see to it that those who are under their care and guidance do not attend indiscriminately at such places, without any judgment being used as to what shows are fit, and what are unfit for them to see.

Rev. Sister St Joseph Leaves Antigonish.

Friends of education in the Town of Antigonish and beyond it will be sorry learn that Reverend Mother St. Joseph, who for eight years was Superioress of Mt. St. Bernard's Convent, is being transferred to the Convent of the Holy Angels, Sydney, where she assumes similar charge. In Antigonish ency of the Convent over which she is now placed. In losing Mother St. Joseph it may be said, and without any disparagement to others, that Antigo nish is suffering a distinct loss, and St. Bernard's Convent a good and zealous religious and withal a woman of rare executive ability. Eight years ago the excellence of the work done in this Town by the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame for the education of young ladies was fully recognized, but it took the years that have since intervened to show more adequate appreciation of the work as evidenced by better salaries paid to Ryan. teachers and a strengthening of the cordial relations between school and people. For this happy consummation not a little of the credit is due to the tact and zeal of Mother St. Joseph.

the educational institution under her charge, so that it may be suid that to-day the work done at St. Bernard's Convent is better known and better understood than at any other time in its history. During her administraincrease in the number of resident pupils. Two years ago the increase in numbers necessitated an addition to the Convent buildings, and already a further addition seems necessary for the proper accommodation of popils. is this growth of the mushroom kind, it is permanent in character, for the advancing steps had been prudently taken to admit of anything at success, and the Congregation de Notre Dame too careful of the reputation of their schools to allow the introduction of any thing of a retro gressive character. During her stay in Antigonish, to the onerous duties of her position, Mother St. Joseph has always been faithful, in her pupils whether resident or non-resident, took the keenest interest, and for the general public she displayed the warmest sympathies. Her departure from Antigonish causes the deepest regret, and she will be long remem-bered here as one fulthful to the high Ideals of her Order, and an incessant

The Royal Commission.

The program outlined in our last The program outlined in our last issue for the Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training during their visit to this Town, was July carried out. The members of the Commission were met at the station by Mayor Stewert, by a number of the College staff and by several colleges and the college staff and by several colleges are colleges and the colleges are colleges and the colleges are colleges and the colleges are colleges and colleges are colleges and colleges are colleges and colleges are colleges are colleges are colleges are colleges and colleges are colleg eral citizens, and were driven to College, becoming guests of that Insti-

In the atternoon a number of witnesses were examined as to the needs and aspirations of the community.

The Mayor told of the chief industries of the County and of the im-

provement in farming conditions here The Rector of the College spoke on the efforts of the College to promote

technical education and what had been accomplished in this respect by the universities of the Province during the last forty years.

Rev. Dr. H. P. McPherson thought that a study of botany would prove

beneficial to our agriculturists. Rev. Fr. McIntyre of the College was also examined, and stated that a knowledge of chemistry and physics are essential to the miner,

Rev. M. Doyle thought it was good noise for the former to the experi-

policy for the farmer to try experiments in his calling when t tese experiments are likely to prove profitable. Prof. A. G. Macdonald was also one

of the witnesses. He said that only thirty per cent, of the school teachers of Antigonish and Guysboro Counties are graduates of the provincial normal college. The others go to the West, after receiving their training at the expense of our province. The graduates of the normal college should teach in Nova Scotia for at least three years after graduating. The West should educate its own teachers. The salaries received by the teachers of common schools are too small, and government grants to school teachers have not increased, whereas the general wage of the province has been greatly in-creased. The efforts that have been made to further technical education in Nova Scotia have been a menace to our common schools by consuming the money which should have been spent on them. We have not got money enough to support both technical and common schools.

Macdonald oce of Prof. taken in some Canadian or American has called forth considerable comment from the press. The St. John Globs in commenting on his evidence says

'A gentleman - in educationist-who gave testimony to the royal commission on technical education at Antigo nish, pointed out a matter which is of interest, though it may not come within the scope of the real work of trees and brooks are seen, and all the rest of it, are "cooked," the pictures clared that sarisfactory results are not being taken in the open air, but the now obtained from the technical educational work done at the expense of the province of Nova Scotis. It is no doubt true that a very large propor-tion of the persons trained at the public expense to be teachers ase not, at least for any length of time, available. A great many of them, as soon as they have obtsined their standing, their licenses, their certificates. whatever their voucher may be called, in the provincial training schools, go They are not available for the school services for which they are trained at the public expenses. may be more exact as to conditions respecting men. Male teachers, we are assured, are gradually—perhans we should say rapidly—disappearing from the school service, and that service is used only as a stepping stone to something else. A technical education is, therefore, given to these teachers, who derive a personal benefit therefrom, but who return nothing to the State. We do not mean to intimate by this observation that technical education ought not to be provided by the State, but it would seem to be reasonable that those who take advantage of what the State

provides, should make some return therefor; or else they should pay their training. As we understand the matter, the training schools established at the public expense are estab-lished for the express purpose of previding competent school teachers. Are they doing their work effectively and satisfactority

In the evening Dr. Robertson, Chairman of the Commission, delivered an admirable address, in the College As sembly Hall, before the Sommer School, on "The Call of the Land." It was an original, thoughtful and altogether inspiring talk. Short addresses were also made by Hon, J. N. Arm-strong, Dr. Bryce and the Rev. Dr.

Ontarlo's epidemic of rables is over and nine counties have been released from quarantine. There have been 481 cases of rables, with over 100 persons taking Pasteur treatment There was only one death. Severa thousand dogs were destroyed.

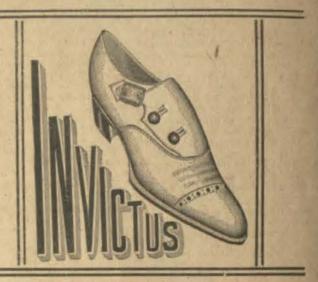
DRUMMOND GOAL

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 shoes-INVICTUS Colored Shoes.

The colored feather 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, eituer in Lace and Blucher Style in all the newest 1910 shapes the shapes that lead the styles in Canada.

A. KIRK & COMPANY

The Royal Bank of Canada Royal Bank of Canada

Established over thirty years in Antigonish.

Branches in Canada trom the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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

Savings' Department

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

Mantigonish Branch

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

THOMASSOMERS General Store.

CASON GENERAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

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 all

Children in the latest patterns just in. Boots and Shoes

We are leaders in offering good serviceable footwest. large stock to select from.

Brantford Carriages

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

Dairy Supplies

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

THOMAS SOMERS

1910

General News.

Fire which at one time threatened to Tumber Company with contents and five C. N. R. box cars. Loss, \$100,-0, partly covered by insurance.

The Department of Immigration es the total number of immigrants tering Canada for the first half of resent calendar year was 160,000, whom about 75,000 entered Atlantic The balance were practically American settlers going to the

Canadian regulations governing the spection of meats for export have an passed by an order in council. spectors were assigned to each tablishment and they must be kept lly informed of every detail regarding their operation. The operation the establishment will not be itions are not observed inspectors anthorized to forbid the removal at food products and all such action to be reported to the veterinary rector general.

The Postmaster-General has an-ounced in the House of Commons hat the British post office proposes try an experiment in connection of the savings bank department and render available to the public ney boxes, or home safes, which the depositors would keep at their homes, the depositor having the box nd the post office the key. idea is to enable the pennies and halfmies to be saved until the necessary hilling for deposit in the post office savings bank has been saved. The olan is known in Canada, having been esorted to by some savings banks.

The New York World says: As a sent of the great amount of railway construction in the Canadian West that portion of the Dominion is buildowns on the wholesale plan. The Canadian government and the rail-oads, working in harmony, intend to y out and populate some 220 towns ing the next year and a half. It stated that an average of three new owns will be placed on the map of nada every week during the next ghteen months. Along the new rand Trunk Pacific system will be ced over 150 of these embryo cities; Canadian Pacific Railway will build up new towns along its roadbed whenever there are more than sixteen miles between existing stations; the Canadian Northern Railway has entered the new town building cheme and will place thirty-five new towns as it drives its 3,000 mile exness of the Northwest.

While speeding along at sixty miles an hour Friday night, Sir. Wilfred Laurier's special train collided head with a freight train westbound, bout midway between Moosejaw and gina. The Premier was thrown in his seat among a litter of broken hes and overturned furniture, but lared himself uninjured. E. M. Donald, M. P. of Pictou, who was the car with the Premier, was injured. Hon. George P. Graham and Senator Gibson, in another car, were also thrown, and Mr. Graham Imped for some time afterwards. The conductor had several ribs The press car suffered the most severely, many of the newspaper men receiving painful bruises. The two engines were locked by the Alberta Provincial College. two engines were locked by the impact. The freight engine was a ten-wheel locomotive. The first car of the freight train was smashed to pieces, bags of flour or meal were scattered over the embankment. Following a day of travel in which he addressed gatherings at Davidson, scattered over the embankment. Following a day of travel in which he addressed gatherings at Davidson, Hanley, Dundurn, Langham and North Battleford, Sir Wilfred Laurier spent Sunday at the residence of Senator Prince, South & Battleford,

The Ancient order of Hibernians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are to meet in convention at Sydney on August 24th and 25th. A large number of members will visit Sydney during these are the sydney. during these days. The celebration will commence with a procession to be held on the morning of August 24th. All of the society members will assemble at the A. O. H. hall, Charlotte street, and will march, headed by the City Band, to the Church of the acred heart, where High Mase will be celebrated at nine o'clock. After mass the delegates and members will assemble at the Lyceum where Mayor dissemble at the Lyceum where Mayor Gunn and others will welcome the visitors. The business of the convention will open at ten o'clock on Wednesday in the Lyceum when the county president will deliver the address of welcome, after which the regular business of the order will be dealt with until 6 p. m. At 8 p. m. on the same evening the members and delegates will be the guests of the city at an excursion on the harbor. General business will be taken up again at eight o'clock on aken up again at eight o'clock on hursday morning, and in the after-tion it will be continued from one clock till three, after which time the teel plant will be visited by the scursionists. The crowning event will come on Thursday evening when the ladies' auxilliary delegates and members will be the guests of Division No. 1, of Sydney, at a ball to be held in the Lyceum assembly

nt be the the uni

TO THE STATE OF

RS

FLOUR

iths and

ear. A

NOPIES

RS, etc.

The farm and urban values of the casus of 1911 will be enumerated inder date 1st of June. They will clude the real estate and live stock alues of each enumeration district that date, of the live stock sold in 10, of the dairy products consumed home, sent to factories or sold, and

taken for orchard fruits, small fruits the County Court Judge, against eral hospital is situated a quarter of a and vegetables separately for 1910; whose action there seems to be a but values of horses, milch cows, veiled insinuation, at fault? I believe that every individual connected with homesteads. At night I could view Twenty-five persons were killed in a other horned or meat cattle; sheep, dway collision at Ignacio, California, swine, poultry and hives of bees, will the conduct of that case did his utmost duty. which at one time threatened to row Rainy River, Ont., consumed by family fa or neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives, of bees, and of nursery stock, which means fruit compliment. Is it plain fact or com-and ornamental trees grown for ment? What is the object in stating sold, refer to products of the year 1910. They include the values of milk, cream, home-made butter and home-made cheese. Animals slaught-ered on the farm in 1910 will be recorded for the values of horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Horses are not included in these values, as in our country their meats are not used for food. The values of other products of the farm include those of eggs, honey and wax for 1910, the establishment will not be and wool, maple sugar and maple structed without the supervision of syrup for 1911. The enumeration of hired labor on the farm refers to the year 1910. It will give the total number of weeks of labor employed, which means the number for all men who work ror hire on the farm, and the total amount paid for hire, including allowance for board. The paying allowance for board. The payment should be reckoned for the full time of service, and should include the value of board. The inquiry relating to earnings for domestic service is asked for in Schedule No. 1. In addition to the forgoing inquiries of values, a question is asked for the value of all lands and buildings not manufacturing establishments or mines owned in Canada in 1911, which are out side of the enumerator's

Personals.

Miss Bessie McNeil of Dorchester, Mass., is visiting in Antigonish.

Mrs. Thomas Brothers of Antigonish is visiting friends in Windsor and other points in the western part of

Mrs. Luke Levangie and daughter of Quincey, Mass., are visiting friends in this County.

Messrs. J. D. Grant of Bisbee, Arizona, and J. D. Grant of Clifton, Avizona, arrived in Town on Friday. They will spend a few weeks at Bayfield, Ant., their native home.

Marie C. McDonald, stenographer, of Dorchester, Mass., returned home on Saturday, after a two weeks' visit at Middle South River, where she was the guest of Mrs. John H. McKinnon.

Mr. David Gavin of Cambridge, Mass., is spending a few weeks at Heatherton, Ant. He has been away from Heatherton for twenty-five years. Two of his grand-children accompany him.

Mr. A. D. Chisholm of Antigonish left on Monday for Ottawa to attend the Convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, which is being held this week. All the other Branches of the Order in Nova Scotia have representatives at the Conven-tion. Some four hundred delegates are in attendance.

Mr. E. R. Millidge, of Edmonton, Alberta, left Monday on his return trip home, after spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Millidge of Antigonish. Mr. Millidge is entering the firm of Robert Grant & Co., of Edmonton, builders and contractors of large structures, one of the latest of their erections being the new

evening for a visit to his native place in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. During his stay in the West, A. G., as he is familiarly called, has made many friends, who wish him a most pleasant visit East and assure him of a hearty welcome on his return.

officials employed?

"Alethia" has nothing to say upon the subject of violation of the temperwelcome on his return.

Rev. Hugh John McDonald arrived in Town yesterday from the Propa-ganda College. Rome, where he was lately ordained to the priesthood, hav-ing completed his studies. He was a member of the graduating class of 1905 at St. Francis Xavier's College, and is a native of St. Andrews, Ant. He is, we are glad to state, in excellent health. A class-male, the Rev. M. Coady, also of this diocese, is taking a short trip in Europe, and will be home in a few weeks. Fr. Coady too, is in excellent health.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Casket: SIR,-I have read the story of Mr.

Wall's efforts to discover the rear exit from the high ground he once occu-pied, as related in your last publication. Had he simply stated that his perfor-mances have failed to measure up to his professions, it would have been a plainer statement of the facts. Is he seeking to get rid of a burden?

He details a number of petty circumstances to excuse the failure to secure a stricter application of the liquor law, and apparently I am im-

"Under the circumstances, how-ever," he says in reference to myself, "I should like to believe that he is not the author of the letter published by you last week." Leaving the author of that classic to mind his own affairs. let us consider these "circumstances." In the first place, I defend an accused person. Surely it is not necessary to carry to the press an account of my private business. I do not often re-ceive such distinction. However, one of England's eminent lawyers has been retained to defend the infamous Dr.

views "on the temperance question I pause to express my thanks for this ment? What is the object in stating transplanting into orchards, gardens and parks. Dairy products consumed on the farm, and sent to factories or only repeated offender in the town. yet the facts are to the contrary. great efforts seem to have been made to bring other repeated offenders to book. Because I undertook the defence of a certain case it does not follow that the halls of justice were therefore locked. Months had passed and no serious steps taken towards a strict application of the law previous to this epoch-making "circum-

In the next place, so the story runs, I declined to act for the inspector. Private business again, I submit, but plain statement of the facts should disclose the date of this occurrence and also that other lawyers in town were first likewise approached and refused to

Province could offer him.

"Constancy, thou art a jewel!" I should like to believe Mr. Wall conspicuously adorned with that ornament.

R. R. GRIFFIN.

Among the Advertisers.

Our new herring and cod are in. They are choice. T. J. Bonner.

I take lambs every day but Saturday. Haley's Market. Wanted fat sheep, and lambs every

Monday, until further notice. Thomas Somers. I have orders for large quantities of eggs, and can pay the highest price. Bring them fresh. Haley's Market.

For sale, a set of double team harness, only used three weeks. A snap for some one. W. S. Forest, Anti-

For high grade tea and coffee, go to Bonner's, saxon blend, best, bulk 25c; red rose and rokwana, in packages, 30, 35 and 40 cents—all guaranteed. Coffee ground while you wait. The season for lime juice and fruit syrups, pop and temperate drinks is on. We are headquarters wholesale and retail.

The great prize contest is becoming more exciting every day. Subscribe, or renew your subscription to The Halifan Herald, The Evening Mail, or The Homestead, and help me to bring a prize to Antigonish and Guysboro Counties. Just think! 310 copies

—a yearly subscription to The Evening Mail—only \$2.00. Harold B.

Correspondence.

DEAR EDITOR, -" What is truth?" exclaimed Pilate, and no doubt many are similarly puzzled since reading "Alethia's" effusions. Does "Alethia" fear the truth? Because I placed the drunkard in the same pen with the swine "Alethia" takes umbrage. He is quite too sensitive. Had he not squealed his identity might have been concealed. It would have been difficult to tell which occupant felt the

very popular young men, left Sunday into the recorder's office, etc. You evening for a visit to his native place hear the sound of your voice but you are careless as to the meaning. What is the position of a private prosecutor in such case, and for what purpose are

ance laws,—only pompous language about the good name of the university Town, and a bit of hog Latin, ad eundam ad nauseam. How little he cares about conditions within the Town so long as they are hidden from our neighbor's eyes! If any person seeks a clear statement relative to the non-enforcement of the temperance laws and good reasons why such has been the case, let him refer to the let-ter of the License Committee in your last issue. But why expect Alethia to be governed by reason, as well expect a silk purse to be manufactured out of his ear. His letter bristles with ear-

Mr. Editor, should "Alethia" pre sume upon you further, summon the services of the hog-reeve.
Yours, etc. "Who."

Providence General Hospital, Daysland, Alta.

(Communicated.)

Intensely cold weather was the forecast of Saturday, 19th Feb., 1910. When I left the homestead in the early dawn to board the train for Daysland 30 miles from Sedgwick, Alta. On arrival, my disappointment was great when I found Rev. Father Teck was preparing to drive forty miles north to minister to the spiritual needs of settlers who see a priest but once in a year. My object here was two-fold to attend a requiem mass and to accomplish the Easter obligation. However, Father Teck returned Monday evening. The thermometer still registered 40 degrees below, I had the privelege to assist at the holy sacrifice of Mass in the sweet chapel of the Providence hospital. Strange that in this far-away Alberta Fhad come from of the animals slaughtered on the Crippen. But since I have been the east on a protracted visit to relating in the same year, together with brought before the public, I may be permitted to say that, I trust I conducted by the same Order ducted the case in question becomments and machinery owned by every lingly. I am certain that I resorted to no unlawful or questionable whose mother house is in kingston, Ont. Mutually we recalled pleasant associations of the past, when the will be recorded separately tor values in 1911, and the rent of land and buildings will also be recorded if plain facts to warrant the end he sought, am I therefore at fault? Was

homesteads. At night I could view the prairie dotted by home lights like stars far away. The grounds are laid out in garden and walks, the substan-tial brick building finished in hard wood, oak floors, with hot water heating and sanitary arrangement; an operating room which might rival larger hospitals. What pleased me most, was the spacious verandah covered with glass, affording sun-parlors for patients. There are three public wards and a number of private rooms. Needless to mention the scrupulous cleanliness and order which prevades this institu-tion. I must add my quota of due praise to the devotion and care these Sisters give the sick. Truly the Sisters of Charity is the "Angel un-awares" who gives the best life affords-health, energy, and sympathy to the afflicted, irrespective of creed or nationality. I had the pleasure of meeting the house pybsician, and in conversation discoversed he was a class mat of a relative who is practicing the same profession down by the sea. Wherever you roam in this vast Canada of ours, one meets congenial and friendly people. Sydney, 1910. TRANSIENT.

Hospital Building Fund,

Previously acknowledged \$981.00 Hon. C. F. McIsaac, Antigonish, 100.00 C. M. Henry, Antigonish, 25.00 E. L. Girroir, Antigonish,

DIED

At Antigonish, on August 4th, Jessie, aged one year, six months and sixteen days, beloved child of MICHAEL and ANNIE McDONALD.

At Lakedale, Guys. Co., on Sunday, 24th July after an illness of two weeks, Jennie, daughter of angus and anne McPherson, aged 13 years and 10 months, leaving sorrowing parents and two sisters to mourn her loss. R. L. P.

At her sister's home, North River, ant., on August 2nd, Miss Fanny Power, consoled by the rites of Holy Mother Church, of which she was always a devout member. She leaves four sisters and a host of friends to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace!

At College Grant, Ant., on June 13th, 1916, MRS. ANGUS L. MACPHERSON, daughter of William McDonald of Fruita, Colorado, aged 31 years. "Ne leaves a sorrowful husband and seven children. After Requiem High Mass, her body was laid to rest in St. Patrick's ceme tery. May she rest in peace!

At the N. S. Hospital, Halifax, on the 12th ult., Joseph A. McLellan, of St. Rose, C. B., aged 60 years. He leaves a disconsolate widow, four sons and one daughter. For many years he was a school teacher and later conducted business in various places, including Margaree. His many fine qualities endered him to all who knew him. May he rest in peace!

At Caledonia Mills, Ant. Co, on July 28th, 1910, in the 46th year of his age, ALEXANDER McPHERSON, leaving an aged father, three children, three brothers and one sister to mourn their loss. He was consoled by a de yout reception of the last rites of Holy Church. After Requiem High Mass at St. Andrew's Church, his remains were interred at St. Andrew's cemetery beside those of his wife, who predeceased him by eight years, R. J. P.

At Antigonish, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., Mrs.
J. D. COPELAND, aged 65 years, after a lingering illness. She was a life-long resident of
Antigonish County, having been born at the
Harbour, and was highly esteemed for her
many gentle and amiable qualities by the
whole community, who heard of her death
with regret. She leaves a sorrowing husband,
two son rand one daughter to mourn the loss
of an affectionate wife and makes.

of an affectionate wife and mother.

At Guysboro, on the 20th of July, Mrs. CATHERINE MANEY, relict of the late Peter Maney, at the age of 84 years. Mrs. Maney was well known as an hotel keeper, and when she felt the infirmities of age coming upon her, she gave up her business to Mr and Mrs. Robert Kenny, the latter being her niece. She was conined to her bed for several weeks, until, with Christian resignation, she passed away, Mrs. Maney was always kind and charitable. After a Requiem. Mass, sung by Rev. Maurice Tompkins, C. P., the funeral cortege went to the cemetery preceded by the two priests, and her remains were laid to rest be ide those of her husband. May her soul rest in peace!

Acknowledgments.

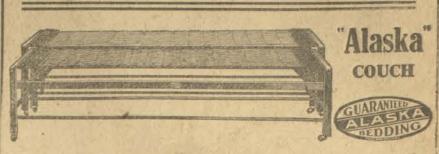
Michael J McNell, Giace Bay, Angus McAskill, Mra Ben Gouthre, John P sturphy, Angus Mcaskill,
Mra Ben Gouthre,
John P durphy,
James Hawley,
Royal Bank, Antigonish
Hon C F McIsaac, Ottawa
Rev M A Enapp, Pendleton
John McLellan, Providence
John A Campbell, Croft
Hugh McKinnon, Everett
Alex R McDonald, Heatherton
Margaret McDonald, Bar Harbor
James Webb, Morristown
John A Cameron, Vernal
James Nichels, James River
Jas Hanrahan, Georgeville
Hugh Gillis, Christmas Island
Wm. J. O'Donnell, Boston
Sr M Gertrude, Brockville
Fr Pacide, Frac sdie
A M Chisholm, Antigonish
Vincest Tomphins, Coleman
John M McLean, Nelson
C McDonald, Ottawa
Mrs D C Campbell, Antigonish
H McCullough, St. John.
John Chisho'm, Glace Bay,
Wm McDonald Fairmont,
Norman McInnis, Eboit,
Michael Hannigan, Lochaber,
Duncan Grant, Antigonish,
Andrew D McGilliviasy, St Andrew's,
John D McDonald Fassett,
Rory Sutherland, Canso.
Dan McCherson, Black Avon, John W Chisnolm, ashda'e,
John D McDonald Fassett,
Rory Sutherland, Canso,
Dan Mot'herson, Black Avon,
John Mckachern, Cape George,
Rod Chisholm, Dorchester,
Mrs John A Kennedy, Thorburn,
Patrick Ryan, Lingan Road,
Wm McKerren, Haulfax,
Dan J Murphy, Cross Roads Ohio.
Wm Chisholm, Halifax,
John J McDonalt, Newark,
Angus Chisholm, Glenda e,
Chas McKay, Salem
Jos E Hall, New Victoria,
Thos Sururan,
"Wm Ratchford,"
Wm Ratchford,"
Wm Ratchford,"
Wm Ratchford,"
Wms 'hoebie McPhee, Victoria Mines,
Ma Shannahon,
John McSween,
Bernard Mullins,
Chas McPhee,
Wm McGlilivray,
South Bar,
Vincent McIntyle,
Daniel CNell,
Hector K McNell,
Mrs Patrick Gallivan,
John McInnis,
Glace Bay,
Mrs Michael McGillivray.
"Bay,
Mrs Michael McGillivray." John Brean, G: Mrs Michael McGillivray, Alex J McDonald, Ronald Curry, Angus McDonnell, John McGillivray, A Gannon, Henry McDonald, Roderick O Handiy, Jos Shanahan, Angus McMillan, il Curry, tholic Men's Club, enry Tobin, ail McMillan,

TEACHER

For Ballene School Section, a grade C or D, male or female teacher. Apply, stating salary,

MICHAEL MORRISEY, Baleine, C B.

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 \$7.50, \$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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President

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

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS sold, and money transferred by

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

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

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON,

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



Address all correspondence to

R. H. McDONALD Manager

> ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

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

Beautiful Gold Watch

5 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Send me your name and address and I will send you at my expense ON APPROVAL A Fine Gold-Filled Waltham Watch This Watch is regularly sold for \$20.

50 cts ined after 5 days; 50 cts a week give you the very a week of \$16.50

To be paid on the very easy terms of 50 C. a week, or \$2.00 a month. DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT : Nickel, 15 Jewels, Settings, exposed pallets; cut Expansion Balance; patent Brequet Hairspring, hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, polished and gilded under piate. The case is one I recommend very highly. Will replace at any time, should it prove unsatisfactory. Mail your name and address now for FREE TRIAL to Jewelry Dep't of

WALLACE The Optician and Jeweler ANTIGONISH - N. S.

Feacher Wanted

A grade C or D female teacher for Section No 47, Bailey's Brook, Pictou Co. Apply to

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. perience, to

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

W ANTED.

A reliable woman to take charge of kitchen in St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay. Also three girls for general

housework. Apply at once to MARGARET T. CONROY. Superintendent

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. DUNCAN L. McDONALD, Sec. to Trustees
Balley's Brook New France, June 13, 1910.

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



DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

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 baggag-checked by Rallway 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, elocks 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 1, L O C, or P W Δ , 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, almost all new. Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,

Head of Main Street :: Antigonish Telephone 20. MANAGEMENT COMMAND

Inverness Railway & 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

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

BARGAINS FOR THE CLERGY

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY			
Chasuables	from \$	7.00	up
Dalmatics		20.00	up
Copes	44	15:00	up
Veils	44	12.00	up
Chalices	**	10.00	up
Ciboria	44:	12.00	up
Ostensoria	44	19.00	up
Sanctuary	Lamps	6.00	up
Candalabras	. Cong	s, Br	ead
boxes and a	ll classes	of rel	igi-
ous articles.			2/019

Flowers from 15c, bunch up. Best values in Ontario for religious articles. Missions a distinct specialty.

J.J.M.LANDY 416 Queen St., West, Toronto 'Phone Coll 305

Raphael, the Master Painter.

(L. M. Mullenix in Extension.)

Raphael was, among the moderns, the only painter possessing fully the highest essentials of the arts, the command over invention, composition, sign, coloring, expression, drapery. While he did not equal the Greeks in his sense of beauty, owing to the spirit and customs of the times, he far excelled them in what was unknown to

the pagan mind—spiritual expression.

He contributed to contemporary art vast variety of character, expression of mental condition, multiplicity of invention and the excellent treatment of clothing on the figure. He never hesitated to borrow when it seemed good to him to do so. Indeed, it was quite the custom of the period for a pupil, for instance, to copy boldly into his composition a study by his master if he was unable to conceive of a better himself and no one thought to find There was not that violent, strained effort after originality so

painfully evident in our day.

Raphael studied everything that pertained to his art. He said himself hat he paid attention to everything. What he borrowed from others he, like Shakespeare, made his own. He was by no means an imitator, as everything he produced, even if in part borrowed, was a constant out-pouring of himself, like a newly tapped fountain. His standards were his own, and in nothing does he stand out o conspicuously as in his originality. His was preeminently the faculty to picture with color and brush the conealed life of what he admired. this he has never been approached. The secret's of Raphael's powers, which so many rationalistic critics have tried to solve and explain, are summed up for the Christian by the conviction that Raphael undoubtedly had a divine commission - he was a child of Mary. While he did much other and unequaled work besides the painting of Madonnas, it is on these his fame mostly rests, and through which he is most popularly known. Unlike the great works of his contemorary, Michael Angelo, that overawe and compel by their grandeur and sense of vastness, Raphael charms by ais simplicity, sereni y and sweetness. The Virgin Mother and Her Divine Child were to him ever an inexhaust-ible subject. In this, we, no doubt, pehold his wistful longing for aud recollection of his own mother, who was early taken from him-he being left half an orphan at the age of eight.

He was born, according to the best authorities, Vasari among them, at Urbino, on Good Friday, March 28, 1483, but, according to the inscription on his tomb, written by Cardinal Bem-

Raphael's father, Giovanni Sanzio, was a painter of repute, who painted pictures of saints full of thoughtfulness and reverence. Raphael's mother, Mazio, to whose memory he doubtless owed the inspiration of his heavenly Madonn is, those revelations of a mother's love and a mother's bliss transfigured, was a daughter of Batis-ta Ciar a, a merchant of Urbino. She died October 7, 1491. His father could have but grounded the future master in the rudiments of ar', for he himself died August 1, 1494, after marrying a s-cond time in 1492. Of he early life Raphael we know li tle, though it may be inferred from the fact that he later conducted a lawsuit against their stepmother that his relations were not

happy.

His earlier works, as was not unnatural, cop ed the manner of his mas-ter, P.etro P-rugino, whose studio he entered about the year 1500, more as an assistant than as pupil, to such an extent that Raphael's productions of p-riod are frequently those of the older painter.

Raphael's first independent work was given him by the Citta (city) di Castello for a banner and a crucifixion. These works are still preserved. Vasari says of the latter: "If it were not for the name of Raphael upon it, it would be supposed by every one to be a work of Pietro Perugino.

In 1504 he painted for the Church of

San Francisco, in Citta di Castello, "The Marriage of the Virgin," where it remained as an a tar-piece until it remained as an a tar-piece until 1798, when it was taken by General Lechi, a French commander. It is now in the Br-ra ga lery. It is on wood and signed on the molding of the arcade, "Raphael Urbinos, MDIIII." The story of the picture is taken from a legend of the Virgin's life, in

which it was related that there were many suitors for her hand. To solve the matter, the high priest ordered that every unmarried man of the house of David was to lay a rod on the attar, and declared that he whose todal and the latter should be Mary's husshould bloom, should be Mary's husband. Among the suitors was also Joseph — an elderly widower with grandchildren — whose rod blossomed grandenidaren — whose rou biossonied and a dove/lighted upon it. In the piture the Virgin is attended by five young maidens, while behind Joseph are the unsuccessful suitors, each with a bar, en wand in his hand, while that of Joseph blossoms. Two of them are breaking their wands—the barrenness of which is the sign vouchsafed by Heaven of their rejection—one with a certain self-possession, the other in the foreground with pronounced violence. By placing the ceremony outside of the temple, Raphael emphasizes the religious character as well as the fact that among the Jews marriage was a civil contract.

In this pic ure, Raph el has once more guided himself closely in the whole arrangement and grouping by a similar work of Perugino's, but even of the smallest de ails he has infinitely surpassed his motel in spirit, treed in, live and beauty; his eminent talent for the ar of archi ecture, which he was to find brilliant opportunities of prov-ing in later years, displays itself in the tasteful design of the temple.

Raphael was anxious to become acquainted with Florence — the chief seat of art in Italy at that timewhere, too, his former teacher had set up his s udio. Provided with a cordial recommendation from the Duchess Giovanna to the Gonfaloniere of Florence, Piero Soderini, Raphael, in the fall of year 1504, the year following the e evation of Julius II. to the papal throne, who was later to become so great a pa ron of the young master, entered the flourishing capital of Tus-

Raphael's activity at Florence is the heavenly beauty of the representations of the Virgin and Child. In the Umbrian Madonnas we are still in a measure reminded of the essential quality of medieval art, which directed all its energy to the portrayal of the soul with all depth of feeling and treated the body as something of minor im-portance. In Florence, however, the nome of realism, of the faithful reproduction of nature in art, Raphael had recognized the beauty of reality. Like the masters of the undying creations of classical paganism, he finds in the most perfect human beauty the means

representing the divine.

At the head of the works produced in this frame of mind stands the donna Del Granduca," in the Pitti Palace, at Florence. The form of the Virgin standing quietly, seen in half-length, and of the Divine Child in her arms, stand out like a gleaming vision. and yet in all bodily fullness, from a uniform dark background. The Madonna appears as the Virgin Saint no less ompletely than in the older pictures: her eyelids droop as custom had long required them to do in representations of Mary, but from under the lashes the eyes look down on the beholder with an expression of infinite kindness. A soul full sion of infinite kindness. A soul full of more than terrestrial purity and gentleness is revealed to us. But this soul shines from a countenance which we might believe to be human, of flesh and blood, a countenance full of charm

A seemingly unimportant and accidental departure from tradition further contributes to clothe this celesial countenance with the charm of life; the heavy veil which covers the head is set back so that the bright golden hair pours out along the temp'es and cheeks, only half-concealed over the brow by a fine transparent veil. The Child Jesus clings to His mother, but turns His little head as He does so and fixes the full gaze of His large, peaceful child's eyes on the

spectator.

"Next after the "Madonna Del Granduca" comes the picture in a similar vein of feeling, which is named After its English owner, the "Madonna of Lord Cowper." Whereas, in the former picture Raphael had abandoned all accessories in order to give himself up entirely to working out his idea of the two figures, landscape in this has once more regained its position. Here aga n both figures turn their faces and eyes toward the spectator, but in a larger picture of the Madonna, known as the "Madonna Niccolini," only the Child looks out of the picture, while Mary rests her gize on Him with quiet, mother y pleasure, and on His face a giad, childish smile has rep aced the expression of great seriousness. It app ars as it were a natural result of the fidelity to nature to which Raphael has modeled the forms of the sacred personages, that these truly human beings reveal human emotion. Mary no longer appears merely as the of God, but at the same time as His tender, loving mother. "The Madonna of the House of

Orleans' shows us the happy mother playing prettily with her Child, just awakened. We see the group once more in a rich landscape in the 'Matonna of the Casa Colonna,' now in the Barlin Museum. This picture in the Berlin Museum. This picture was never quite finished as regards the execution of the painting, though hat does not prevent us from fully enjoying the charm of its design.

During the Middle Ages the pictures

of the Madonna and Child had frequen ly been enriched by the addition of the son of Elizabe h to the group; a special significance was given to the forerunner by his holding a cross of reeds and a scroll with the words, Acce Agnus Dei, in reference to the future passion of the Son of God. That, too, is the way in which the little St. John is represented in the earliest picture of the kind by Raphael, the "Madonna of the Duke of Terran-The infant Jesus gazes earnes ly, bending to one side on His mother's lap, at the momentous word on the roll of wri.ing which is presented to Him.

Raphael carried out the group of the Virgin with the infant Jesus and St. John with far greater freedom in three pictures which are closely related one to another. The first of these three pictures is the "Madonna in the Meadow," the second the "Madonna del Cardellino," also called the "Madonna with the Gold Finch," and the Madonna known as "La belle Jardiniere," In the picture known as the "La belle Jardiniere," the peculiarity of which is the loving care with which the flowers and plants St. John with far greater freedom in care with which the flowers and plants of the foreground are carried out, the master succeeded in making the rel gious rela ions between the children quite clear and yet in preserving their chiwish character in its full delight-

Ano per group of subjects is formed by the Ho y Fami ies in which the Virgin and Child are accompanied by the foster-father, Joseph, and occasionally by oher persons as well. There is first a lit le picture of the "Madonna with the Lamb," in the gallery at Madrid, in which we see the Virgin holding the Child as ride of a

group affectionately
Then the "Madonna Under the Palm Tr e" is a lovely family group. Mary sits under a da e pa m and holds the Ch ld securely by the s arf around His body, while H s fos erf ther is kn-eling and offers a bunch of flowers to the Child, who turns around toward bing with an animated movement. him with an animated movement. Quit * different in kind, and almost

odd in its conception, is a pic ure in the He mi age at St. Petersburg, in which St. Jos ph, represented, contrary to the cradition of artists, without a beard, looks so full of care that this expression in itself gives a somewhat glo-my tone to the whole, with which the dark background corres-

ponds.
"The Canigiani Holy Family," at
Munich, shows a richer composition.
Mary sits on the ground in a meadow; opposite to her kneels the aged Elizabeth; each of the two mothers holds her child securely. The little Jesus has cheerfully accepted the scroll which John, with a serious look on his

The important point in the period of face, has offered to him. St. Joseph stands in the middle behind the two women, leaning with both hands on his staff, and looks down, ponderingly A hilly landscape with a town of many towers, forms the background.

In the sketches and studies for the round picture, known as the "Madonna of the House of Alba," we recognize the first records of thought in the famous picture known as the "Madonna della Sedia."

Eyerybody knows the subject of this supreme picture of love is abso lute union of mother and Child. This picture of the purest humanity does not merely acquire a religious signifi-cance from the child St. John's look of faith and piety and his folded hands, but is raised to a more than earthly height by the consecration of the highest artistic beauty. With all that, the picture looks so wonderfully simple and natural, as if it could not be different from what it is, and we understand how the childish legend may have been formed that Raphael drew this group one day immediately from life in the street on the end of a cask which lay just at hand. The legend is very significant, as a naive attempt to explain the immediate truth which speaks in the picture, but it is in reality true of this picture especially that nothing is accidental. Every tiniest stroke, every gentlest movement of the outline has been well-thought out; all is the fruit of the maturest deliberation of the artist, who knew how to produce a work of the purest harmony without in the least sacrificing the outward appearance of naturalness.

The prodigious amount of work that Raphael accomplished in his life is marvellous, and yet, he did but a fraction of the work he was commissioned to do. From cardinals, kings and dukes, from churches and convents, from cities and societies, came commissions for work, much of which he accepted, but comparatively little of which he was destined ever to accomplish. Even much of the finished work ccredited to him, notably from frescoes, was done by pupils, from his designs, while he busied himself with

Of all the numerous altar-pieces he painted, not one remains in its original home, not one even in a consecrated spot. They are scattered throughout the galleries of Europe, in public and private collections, many of them in Protestant countries and hands. Even the few of his works preserved in the Vatican gallery had been carried off by the robber, Napoleon and his generals, and were only restored to the Church in 1815, after the tyrant's fall. And so it comes that, though the world owes most of Raphael's produc-tions to his Faith and the Church, yet little to-day remains in her possession.

The last of his Madonnas, and what is considered by experts as the fore-most painting in the world, the perection of art, was that known as the "Sistine Madonna," so-called from the fact that it was painted for the monks of the monastery of San Sisto (St. Sixtus), at Piacenzo, as an altar-piece for their chapel in 1519, the year be-fore his death. The picture remained at the monastry until 1753, when it was sold by the monks to the elector, Augustus III., of Saxony, for \$45,000. "No words, however subtle they

may be, can do justice to Raphael's 'Madonna of St. Sixtus.' . . . Above all, there is beauty and fitness in the contrast between the age of Sixtus and the youth of St. Barbara and the pitting of the human semblances with the supernatural air of Christ or the lofty dignity of Mary, whose contour is faultless, whose brow is perfect and whose eyes, like those of her Divine Son, reflect an eternity of unutterable

'This masterpiece by Raphael has, by many critics, been regarded as the first painting of the world. In force and sentiment as an altar-piece, and in the ease and harmony of its com-position, this work has hardly an equal; while in the dignity and grandeur of the divine mother no work can be compared with it. The peculiar divine expression of the Madonna's face is due in part to an exaggerated breadth between the eyes, and partly to the peculiar non-focusing of the eyes by which they are made to look

at no particular point, but into indefinite distance." (Loomis.)

A pretty but not authentic legend says that the idea of the two cherubs at the foot of the picture was obtained from two little children who climbed to one of his windows and gazed at his in windows and gazed at his windo him in wide-eyed and rapt attention while he was painting.
Raphael had just finished his famous

'Transfiguration," of the grouping of which Goethe says, "Both are one; below the suffering, the needy; above the active, the helpful; related, the one to the other, in mutual interac-tion," when the end came.

Perhaps the last transitions of this picture still remained to be added which would have softened down the overharsh juxtapes tions of color in the lower half of the picture, when death overcook the artist. He was attacked by a violent fever which, in the overwrought state in which he had been for some time past, he had not the stamina to resist. An ill-Virgin holding the Child as ride of a lamb which I es beside her, while St. Joseph, leaning on a staff, wa ches the group affectionately. Then the "Madonna Under the stamma to resist. An interest of the stamma to order with the utmost care. On Good Friday, April 6, 1520, at the early age of thirty-seven, he passed away.

The grief was universal, the Pope wept bit erly, and the foreign ambassadors sent the r masters detailed reports of the sad occurrence. The body lay in state in the studio, with the picture of the "Transfiguration" at s head. Raphael had chosen as his burish place the finest building in Rome and the best perserved monument of ancient architecture, the Pantheon. According to his will, an especially executed status of the Madonna was placed between the porphyry columns of one of the fine, old tabernacles. Close by, a simple plate with an inscription was let into the marble facing, to mark the place of the grave. Cardinal Bembo composed the short Latin epitaph, with verses to this effect:

Nature, while Baphael lived, must fear defeat : He died; she, too, prepared her death to meet-

The warmest friends of Red

Rose Tea are those who have tried some other brand said to be "as good as Red Rose" and for which they paid the same price. Very easy to say a thing is "as good" but not so easy to "make good."



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

Cimabue's Madonna.

(Francesca, in the Ave Maria.) The story of Cimabue and his pupil has often been told; how he found the little giotto, then a peasant boy ten years old, making, with a pointed stone, a picture of one of his own sheep upon a piece of slate, and asked to be allowed to take him back to

Florence, and there teach him. It is well known how the peasant lad came to be a greater painter than his master, and left in the city he loved so many beautiful memorials of himself on canvas and in enduring stone. But it is of the teacher himself, Cimabue, that a touching story comes down to us, concerning a picture of our Blessed Mother and the Divine In the early days of Christianity,

when followers of Our Lord were hunted like wild beasts, there was but religious art, and before they had any representation worth mentioning of the scenes and objects so precious to to them. In time Byzantine elements pictorial expression-those heralds of the dawn—began to appear, brought from the far East. But these Byzantine models were stiff and prim, and the pictures of Our Lady had a doll-like sameness. Artists had not caught the holy light which should cling to that sacred face. At this time also there were men who spent long years in putting together bits of colored stone; and these mosaics, called the paintings of the Middle Ages, still survive, showing us the industry and love with which they were wrought. Still, their pictured faces had no semblance of life; and some one was needed to break away from this formalism, and paint pictures which men should see and feel were at last worthy the vision of a devout believer.

Cimabue was of noble birth, a proud and perhaps arrogant youth, mingling but little with his fellow-workers. His parents sent him to a convent school in Flerence, and to the chapel of that convent some Greeks came one day to restore and retouch the valuable paintings gathered there. Recogniz-ing their fine methods, he begged and obtained instruction from them, and learned the handicraft of their country, and how to apply it to nobler themes. Finally he painted a picture of the Mother and Child which was a revelation to the world. had life and meaning; and crowds, among which were kings, came to wonder and admire them. At last The faces

this famous picture was carried to the church, which was to be its home; and so great was the delight of the people who escorted it, that the part of the city through which it was taken has to this day been called the Borgo Allegri (Quarter of Rejoicing). Representations of the Blessed Representations of the Biessed Virgin are now, happily within easy reach of all; but one can not think without emotion of that one which Cimabue painted—crude and ungraceful doubtless, but with something of that radiance which will make it. that radiance which will make it known forever as the first great picture which the city of Florence

Ame

twei

take

nati

have

an a

who

fluen

the

olics

our l

place

Wha

the

that

Do

stand

Some absolute

credi

self-s their

frauc

tion.

found

An

God

a clos

sins!

news

imply of litt

hog of the de of sou nothi

comp only

repor

journ

cept f ous sp

ordin.

which

moral

mode

ness o

hand.

revel

tions,

hand i

which

to exc

make

thems

lashio

earlier

and th

Sumos

Mar

An

wit.

Loving Words.

Loving words will cost but little, Journeying up the hill of life; But they make the weak and weary Stronger, braver for the strife. Do you count them only trifles? What to earth are sun and rain? Never was a kind word wasted, Never one was said in vain.

gave to the world.

When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow,
Think of weak ones close beside you—
If you love them, tell them so.
What you count of little value
Has an alm-st magic power,
And beneath their cheering sunshine
Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey,
Let us scatter all the way
Kindly words, for they are sunshine
In the dark and cloudy day.
Grudge no loving word or action
As along through life you go;
There are weary ones around you—
If you love them, tell them so.

Toilet Hints.

Don't bathe in hard water; soften with a little powdered borax or a Don't bathe the face while it is very

warm or very cold.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water; give the face a hot bath with soap; then give it a thorough rinsing with clear tepid water or cold

Don't rub the face with too coarse a towel; treat it as you would the finest porcelain, gently and delicately.

Don't be afraid of sunshine and fresh air; they have bloom and

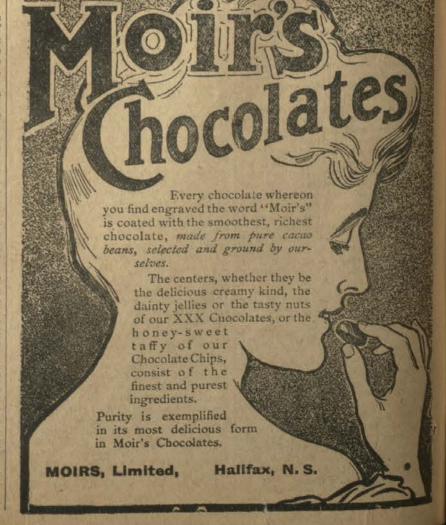
Don't forget that the nurses woman's beauty are seven: Fresh air, sunshine, warmth, rest, sleep, food and whatever stirs the blood, be it exercise or enthusiasm.

Don't neglect sleep; you can even

Are Doctors Any Good?

Foolish question! Yet some people act as if a medicine could take the place of a doctor! The best medicine in the world cannot do this. Have a family doctor, consult him frequently, trust him fully. If we did not believe doctors endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds, we would not offer it to you. Ask your doctor. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

If we did not believe doctors endorsed Ayer's Pills for constipation, billousness, sick-headache, we would not offer them to you. Ask your own doctor about this



1910

brand

which

thing

ied to the

thin easy

ne which

make

0.

ou-

er; soften orax ora

bot bath thorough er or cold

hine and

com and

st, sleep, blood, be

d?

dicine

ne in

nsult

elieve

s and

octor.

Mass.

ess, sick-out this.

great Florence Are Our Skirts Clean?

ery, extertion and tyranny that oad under the name of busisialk abroad under the name of business; the unbelievable corruption in politics; the prevailing unbelief or atter forgetfulness of God, with its logical result, a general laxity of gorals; all these are none of ours, we put up our hands in holy horror and say with the Pharisee of old, "O, lod, I give Thee thanks that I am not othe rest of men," or dolefully shake the rest of men." or dolefully shake heads, complacently thinking, anwhile, our skirts are clean. But

they clean? any to you that we Catholics are responsible than others for the lief, the spiritual indifference and mmorality that is poisoning the heart's blood of our country-our ntry, mind you. What is all this unmistakable evidence of the fail-of American Catholies to fulfill

You are the light of the world. mutation a mountain can not be So let your light shine before that they may see your good a and glorify your Father Who

recent date. We, who have not yet ached middle age, have witnessed a ruly appalling change in the ideals of merica even in our time. Had it meen possible to resurrect an early thristian in the stead of each practical Catholic in America fifteen or wenty years ago, would this deplorble change in American ideals have

Many contend that we are too few to sway the popular ideals of our nation. But the early Uhristian would have done it. It is a matter of common experience that one enthusiastic usn of earnest convictions can sway an almost unlimited number of people who have not any very fixed ideas on the subject under discussion. The insence of that man is only limited by he limits of his acquaintance.

What great things have we Cath-ics done to uphold the moral tone of ir nation, that we feel so self-complacent? In nearly every political gandal Catholics are prominent. What business have these men with graft, with perjury, and with bribery? How is it possible for them to reconcile such things with the God of sanctity and truth? How is it possible for such of them as do to receive he Eucharist even once a year and ntinue this nefarious work? seless to blind ourselves to the fact hat the Catholic men who engage in chitics, as a general rule, do just what he others do. Are our skirts clean?

Does the Catholic business man tand out as a shining example of stobity and charity toward others? me, no doubt, preserve themselves olutely free from any taint of fraud dishonor. But common report sthere over - reaching methods of beir competitors. Passing over busi-esthievery in its various forms of and trickery, cheating and extoron, that business man who would be found not guily of a charge of covet-comess is certainly rare. Yet covet-comess is one of the seven deadly ine. Two of the commandments have to do with covetousness.

We can judge pretty accurately of the spirit of modern business by some of the popular maxime. The current parody of that beautiful precept of Christ, the Golden Rule, is in itself ificant of the contrast between ten business methods and the spirit of the gospel, "Do him or he'll do you." The temerity of men who ire to parody the word of God is arely a thing beyond understanding. And they actually utter their blas-

miss with complacency, as though od Himself must smile at such sly wit. "Business is business." What cloak that phrase is for innumerable sins! "Deliver the goods," "Get the news" "Get results," "Successtalks," all imply that the manner of the doing is little consequence. Make a drunken log of your customer, if need be; do the devil's own work in that vile traffic anuls, bribery; in fact, stop short of thing that is necessary to the accomplishment of your object save

and open their and murder.

And, if we are to believe common sport, even theft is permissible in a mother on the staff of a yellow paral. Nothing is unforgivable except failure. And that this unscrupulspirit dominates many of our own linary intelligence can doubt. Are skirts clean :

Many of our young men before rriage lead the same bestial life ich is dehauching the health and tals of young America. Some of oung women have forsaken the dest demeanor, the strict cleanli-of thought, word and deed which d ever has been the model of etian womanhood, You will see atest sensation in popular fiction of surreptitiously from hand to Men of all ages and conditions linvile anecdotes and viler insinuaand some of our women follow Neither are Catholics behind-In lending their support to plays h invoke the modern deity, Art, case their abominations, and to so shameless that they do not seven this flimsy excuse for their

stence. Are our skirts clean?

s even some of the poor-bow selves down and cringe to wealth, n and social position. Thank for the many poor who still re-be simplicity and democracy of r days! The hats in our churches

We Catholics are apt to disown the crying needs of Church and charity. If you doubt what I say, just step into any fashionable Catholic church when aspecial collection has been announced. size up the clothing of the congregation, and then look in the collectionbox. Are our skirts clean?

> And what of our share in the pre-vailing unbelief and forgetfulness of God? Does the average Catholic take God into consideration when laying his course in worldly matters? Does he give God a thought from the hurried Mass (probably low) of one Sunday to the hurried Mass (again low) of the next, with the single ex-ception of a perfunctory morning or evening prayer? And here I venture the assertion that many do not think of God even while they repeat the

reflect on God in his daily life? I am afraid that any careful observer must admit that few Catholics give the impression of loving God with their whole hearts in accordance with what our Lord Jesus declared to be the

first and greatest commandment. Rather, they impress one as rendering to God not one lots more of love The low spiritual tone that prevails in America to-day is of comparatively recent date. We, who have not yet with the comparatively recent date. The service of true love, a love that is real, that is tender that is virile, such a love as a wife feels for her husband or a mother for her child, is not, as it should be, the rule, but the ex-

In other words, an outsider would not gather from the daily speech and conduct of a congregation of Catholics that the main object of life was to fit one's soul for heaven; he would rather conclude that the main object in life is worldly advancement and pleasure.

Again, I say, are our skirts clean? Surely, it is time we aroused our-Surely, it is time we are selves from this lethargy and began selves from this lethargy and began to clean up our own dooryard. have been born into an age when all manner of insidious evils are rooting themselves deep into the soil about us. Every faculty of man is assailed by innumerable temptations: his intellect by sophistry, cinicism and pride his heart by false sentimentality and by voluptuous sensuality; his soul by spiritualism, psychic research, the buncombe of New Thought, Christian Science and similar cults, and the occult mysticism of the Orient; his senses, his emotions and his passions by every lure the devil himself can

"But only a saint could withstand such temptations," you will say. Then, for the love of God and of our

country, let us be saints.

We Catholics of to-day can, if we we tactories of today and will, present to the world a compact and united body of men and women, who, for glorious faith, unswerving purpose, indomitable courage, for keenness and cleanness of mind, and the course of mind, for gentle, long-suffering charity, shall

for gentle, long-suffering charity, shall be veritably a light to the world.

Sometimes, when the string of petitions sent up to the King of Kings has been unusually long, the half-humorous thought has flashed across my mind, "That is a large order." So now, this is a large order, but just as surely as the age is what it is, just so surely has the God of equity endowed our souls with the innate dowed our souls with the innate Faith, strength, wit and courage to battle successfully with the evils of

ons time.

If the age calls for saints, then saints we must be. We may choose no middle course. Lukewarm devotion can not battle with the head-strong vices of to-day. Headstrong must either be willing and valiant soldiers in the army of God, or be pressed into the service of the world, the flesh or the devil. There is no neutral ground. The goods of the neutral are the legitimate prey of the

You are the salt of the earth. But if the salt lose its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is good for noth-ing but to be cast out and to be trodden

Jews and Judaism.

A Conspectus of the Religion and History of the CHOSEN PEOPLE.

In the newly issued eighth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia Jews and Judaism, from the pen of F. Gigot, gives a conspectus of the religion and history of the chosen people, their glory and their tall, "when they knew not the time of their visitation." The writer traces their subsequent history among the Gentiles, dwells on the distrust they everywhere met with in the lands of their sojourning, the efforts of various popes to secure just-ice for them, and ends with some interesting figures concerning the race

as it exists to-day:
In many places the severity of the Lateran decrees was outdone, so that in 1235, Gregory IX. felt called upon to confirm the constitution of Innocent III, and in 1247 Innocent IV, issued a bull reprobating the false accusations and various excesses of the time against the Jews. Writing to the bishops of France and of Germany the latter pontiff says: "Certain of the clergy and princes, nobles and great the says of some cities and dioceses have lords of your cities and dioceses have falsely devised certain godless plans against the Jews, unjustly depriving them by force of their property, and appropriating it themselves:

they falsely charge them with dividing a month themselves are the Pass.

ing up among themselves on the Passover the heart of a murdered boy.

In their malice, they ascribe
every murder, wherever it chance to occur, to the Jews. And on the ground of these and other fabrications, they are filled with rage against them. the collection-box seems to suffer in proportion than elsewhere. Women, too, walk up the aisle in 18 and cloaks that would be more opriate at the opera. They too, tollow the pace set by the Mrs. to their circle, even though it John or Henry in a sanitarium arrous wreeks, or mayhap, in the satiary.

Catholics, too, spend our last rob them of their possessions without

tors in the land of the Pharaohs. They are driven to leave in despair the land in which their fathers have

Gradually, however, a number of circumstances lessened this spirit of these circumstances may be particularly mentioned; (a) the vast influence exercised by Moses Mendels. sohn (1720-1786) who, by his literary attainments and his strong personality proved to the world that his race could produce men worthy of admittance into the highest society, and showed to his fellow-Jews the way to remove prejudices against them; and (b) the vigorous defense of the Jews by the Christian writer Dohm, who, in his work "Upon the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews," sug-

gested many practical measures which Joseph II. of Austria partly accepted in 1781, when he abolished the Jewish poll-tax and granted civil liberties to the Jews. Under these and other such circumstances, a more liberal spirit towards the Jews prevailed in Prussia and in France, where William II. and Louis XVI., respectively,

abolished the Jewish body tax.

During the nineteenth century the
Jews spread over all the United States Jews spread over all the United States and recently into their possessions after the Spanish - American War (1898), in which some 2,000 Jewish soldiers took part. Important congregations have also grown up in the larger cities of Canada, where the Jews possess full civil rights since 1831. From 1830 to 1870 the immigration into the United States came largely from the Rhine Provinces. largely from the Rhine Provinces, South Germany, and Hungary. Since 1882 the riots and persecutions in Russia have led to an immense emigration, a small portion of which was directed by Baron von Hirsch to the Argentine Republic, or went to Canada, but the great bulk of which came to the United States. To these have been added numerous Jews from Callies and Romania. The total Galicia and Roumania. The total Jewish immigration to the United States through the three chief ports of entry (New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore) from 1881 to June 30, 1909, was 1,397,423, out of which upwards of 51,000 reached the country between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909. In consequence the United States have the third largest Jewish population in the world, the latest estimates being 5,215 804 for Russia, 2.084 501 for Aus-tria-Hungary, and 1,777,185 for the United States. For the immigrants who, for the most part, have settled in large business centers, day and night schools to teach them English, together with trade schools to enable them to earn a livelihood, have been the third largest Jewish population in them to earn a livelihood, have been organized or enlarged. For those whom it has been possible to divert elsewhere, agricultural colonies have been attempted in several states, but have been little successful. In nearly every other line (educational, philan-thropic, literary, financial, etc.) the development of Jewish activity during the last twenty-five years has been both rapid and successful. Differently from the Jews of Jamaica and Canada. those of the United States are alto-gether independent of any European

A Quality to Cultivate.

Coolness is a quality that many women lack entirely or possess so spasmodically that it usually can be counted on to fail them at the most critical moment.

Yet there is no trait which better repays cultivation. It is so useful in the daily little emergencies which are bound to confront a woman whether her sphere in life be in the home or

world of business.

Too many of us think that it is enough if we keep our head in some great crisis in life.

We will plume ourselves forever afterwards if we sit still in a runaway or boidly face a robber and outwit him by unexpected bravery, yet get so flustered if the baby chokes or cuts his finger that we neglect the simplest precautions.

After all many of us in the whole course of our lives are never given the idgment and quick action in gallery plays which will list us among the

It is undoubtedly a thing to be proud of if we can hold up a sinking swimmer, prevent a train wreck by a spectacular race over a high trestle or quell a panic in a theatre though one's nearest and dearest, is in danger as did the comedian at the Iroquois fatality; but it is probably more useful to the average woman in the long run if she can think quickly and act wisely in the seemingly trifling emergencies of daily existence,

The woman who, when the cook gives warning (provided she is a good one), can avert the threatened catastrophe without loss of dignity by a placating remark, or the girl who can soothe a disgruntled customer by a disarming smile if not in fault, or a witty acknowledgment of error it she is, can be counted on to get all the comfort going in life.

Don't let yourself get flustered.

When you find your brain at tension and your wits anywhere but on the case in point; when that horrid feeling is paramount, "I'm checkmated!" or the distracting query keeps running through your mind. "What shall I ever do?" do nothing for the instant.

Take time to get a grip on yourself. Steady your excited nerves by sheer force of will and in most cases the way out of the difficulty will present Coolness is, after all, more or less a

case of nerves, though breeding has likewise much to do with it. A very nervous woman was con-gratulated on her absolute coolness and self-possession in the face of a bad motorcar runaway. When the un-

under control the man driving the car unconscious and rob her of her valusaid: "I was afraid you would ables. Imagine his surprise when, scream; if you had I should have instead of a dull thud, a muffled scream

First get the nerves under control. Fight against the scatter-brain feeling of panic that comes with a sudden shock. Force yourelf to keep as cool as possible under all circumstances, even in little things. Self-pose in emergencies once gained, the power to act quickly will soon follow.

Great Catholic Writer Honored In France.

Gratification appears to be expressed throughout France at the election of Mgr. Duchesne as a member of the French Academy. That great institu-tion, which was founded by Cardinal Richelleu, and the forty members of which constitute the aristocracy of French literature, is one of the few remaining glories of France. Pornographic writers like Emile Zela and Alphonse Daudet have applied in vain for admission to the ranks of the "Immortal." None but authors of the highest class are elected by them to take the places of those who have passed away. Mgr. Duchesne has well deserved the honor that has been conferred upon him. He has received many honors from institutions of learning both in France and abroad He has been decorated at Oxford with the degree of D. C. L., and at Cam-bridge with that of LL D. At the time when the question of the validity of Anglican Orders was being discussed. Mgr. Duchesne was made one of the commission appointed for that purpose. He is the author, among other books, of "Churches Separated from Rome," and "The Beginning of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes.' He is well versed in Chris-tian and Greek archaeology. He was lately appointed by the Holy Father one of the Consultors of the Congregation of Indulgences and Relics, and was made at the same time a Prothonotary Apostolic, Mgr. Duchesne is a commander of the Legion of Honor. His election is a proof that true merit where the baleful Bioc cannot exercise its degenerate influence. — Pittsburg

Chapel on Ship.

The fortieth pilgrimage to the Holy Land is being organized by the Gen-eral Council for Pilgrimages, founded in Paris by the Assumptionist Fathers. The voyage will be made on the Etoile, a boat specially fitted up for the pigrimages. On board will be a chapel with the Blessed Sacrament reserved. Lantern lectures will be delivered on the places visited, as well as on those passed during the many control of the places. passed during the voyage. The will sail from Marseilles on the 19th of August, and will retufn to Marseilles on the 30th of September.

A highwayman stepped out behind

cent in the mad rush for pleasure, and, a worse plight than were their ances manageable broke was once more expecting to send her to the ground

We need but to rise higher above the clouds and night, To feel the heavens higher. And see the dernal light,

The sowing, then the reaping;
We pass through death to life;
Comes gladness after weeping;
And sweet rest after strife.

"I understand that you called on the

plaintiff. Is that so?"
"Yes," replied the witness.

"What did he say?"

The attorney for the defense jumped to his feet and objected that the conversation could not be admitted in evidence. A half hour's argument followed, and the judges retired to their private room to consider the

An hour later they filed into the court room and announced that the

question might be put.
"Well, what did the plaintiff say?"
"He weren't at home, sir," came the

GAS ON THE STOMACH

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

Many people find that no matter how carefully they watch their diet and deny themselves this, that or the other favorite dish, still after every meal gas forms in the stomach and everything seems to turn

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

Father Morriscy's No. 11 Tablets promptly relieves this and other stomach disor-ders. Each Tablet has the power of digesting a pound and three-quarters of food, so that even though the stomach may be in a very bad or weakened condition one tablet taken after each meal will insure proper digestion and prevent sourness, gas in the

stomach, pain or discomfort.

The case of Miss Maggie Leahy, of West Franklin, Ont., is a sample of what Father Morriscy's No. 11 Tablets can do. Writing on Jan. 5th, 1910, she says:

"Your No. 11 Stomach Tablets suit my

case exactly, as I am ever so much better since using them than I had been for the last seven years. I could hardly eat anything that would not turn sour on my stomach, or cause gas. My Doctor said it was Catarrh of the Stomach. I had no pain, but gas after eating. The first tablet I took gave me relief and I am still confitook gave me relief, and I am still conti-

nuing their use."

If you happen to eat a little too much for dinner, or something that does not agree with your Stomach, just take a No. 11 Tablet and you will feel all right in a If you have been troubled with Indigest-

ion or Dyspepsia a course of Father Mor-riscy's No. 11 Tablets will soon put your A highwayman stepped out behind a fashionable young woman, and hit her a tremendous blow across the side of the head with a piece of gas pipe, tham, N.B.

Original "Rogers Bros." When you buy knives, forks, spoons, elc., marked "1847 ROGERS BROS." you get the original "Rogers Eros." silver plate-a brand famous the world over since 1847. Best tea suls, dishes, waiters, MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Specialoffering

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Price and particulars on application.

J. C. MacIntosh & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

Direct Private Wires.

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

Temperate Drinks

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

ROUS' CELEBRATED DRINKS, Ice Cold.

which quench the thirst and are good for the system. All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries siways on hand and all goods guaranteed or money refunded.

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

is equal to the occasion

SOLVE THE BAKING PROBLEM

by using the flour that you can always depend upon. You've noticed how your bread or pies or cakes turn out with varying degrees of success, and you have blamed the heat of the stove.

the quantities of your ingredients and anything but the right thing. The difference between constant success and uncertainty is the difference between Beaver Flour and flours that cannot be depended upon in all baking operations. Unfailing results demand the use of "BEAVER" FLOUR.

The reason is simple. Here is a flour that is blended from the rich, nutritious Manitoba Spring wheat and the more delicate Ontario Fall wheat. One has an abundance of gluten, that goes to build up the human frame with nourishing food. while the other ensures lightness and whiteness.

The blended wheat properties in Beaver Flour provide a perfect combination for making wholesome bread, biscuits, cakes and pastry that are as pleasing to the eye as they are sweet to the palate.

Put it to the severest tests you can devise, and we are willing to abide by your judgment.

DEALERS-Write for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals, THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, - 106 - CHATHAM, Ont.

LOCAL ITEMS

SUCCESSFUL B CANDIDATES, -- Eugenie Frances Leydon, Rayfield, 315,

THE NAME of the young Convent girl who made the high aggregate of 726 in the A papers at the School examina-tions is Sarah Cameron not Campbell, as was given in our last issue.

THE GRAND ENCAMPEMENT of the I. O. O. F. of the Maritime Provinces is holding its annual Convention at Truro this week. Mr. Melville Mc-Keen, C. E., of Antigonish, has been re-elected Grand Scribe.

THE BYE-LAW for regulating the running of automobiles in Antigonish. passed by the County Council recently has not received the approval of the Governor-in-Council, no quorum being present on the date fixed for its con-

Daniel A. McDonald, Dougald Mc-Eachern, Angus A. McLennan and Lewis McLellan, pupils of Miss J. A. Chisholm, principal of the Inverness public school, were successful B candidates at the Provincial Examina-

A. C. Bell, Esq., of New Glasgow, arrives by the noon train to-day, and will deliver an address before the Summer School this evening. Mr. Bell has the reputation of being one of the readiest and most effective platform speakers we have in Canada.

MR. BOURASSA'S ADDRESS. - Mr. Bourassa will deliver the last address of the Summer School series of lectures on next Thursday (August 18), at 8 o'clock, in the College rink. He will talk on "The Making of a Canadian Nation." It is expected that his audience will be a very large one.

THE FIELD fronting on the Post Road to Briley Brook, consisting of 38 acres, owned by Mrs. R. Cunningham, Town, has been sold to Mr. Samuel Mills for \$1000. Some twenty-five years ago Mr. Mills left Antigonish taking up his residence in the United States; of late he resided in British Columbia. He returned to Antigonish this summer, and may reside here per-

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS .- Rev. R. McNeil, lately of the West Coast, Newfoundland, has taken charge of the parish of Lismore; Rev. John I. Bryden, lately ordained, will assist Rev. C. F. McKinnon, P. P., Sydney Mines, and Rev. J. A. DeCoste, who was ordained on Sunday by Arch-bishop McCarthy at Halifax, goes to Inverness as assistant to Father Mac-

THE PROVINCE of British Columbia has granted Academic certificates to Moses A. Coady of Little Bras d'Or, Daniel McLean of West River, Antigonish, and Miss Ida Tompkins, principal of Port Hood, C. B., Academy, All three are graduates of St. Francis Xavier's College. Our Nova Scotia School regulations must be defective when our brightest young men and women are obliged to seek that recognition and recompense in other Provinces which are denied to them at home through the formalities required by the Education Office. Forty-four of the list who were granted certificates in British Columbia recently are graduates of Nova Scotia

THE SUFFERERS by the fire at Uamp-belton, N. B., are still feeling severely the effects of the great losses they have custained. A number of them are utterly destitute, without homes and without employment. Many communities and organizations have contributed to the relief of the distress, still much more aid is needed. The people of Antigonish are, we must confess, frequently called upon for money for their institutions and other laudable objects, still, we believe, it behooves us to lend a hand in mitigating the needs of the sufferers at Campbellton. Possibly the best method of raising a contribution for this purpose, would be by a vote out of the Town's revenues. We merely make the suggestion, knowing that Antigonish sincerely make the suggestion of the communities with other communities. sympathizes with other communities in distress, and is ready to give prac-tical expression of that sympathy.

THE NATIONAL FEAST of the Acadthe National Flash of the Abadians for the County of Inverness will be celebrated this year at Cheticamp, on the 15th inst, Excursion boats will run from Sydrey, Magdalen Islands. Mulgrave and all the northern ports to Cheticamp. Parties wishing a pleasant trip on the beautiful waters of the Gulf and to enjoy the majestic mountain scenery along the shores of Inverness, are cordially invited to the celebration.

According to the advertisement in this issue, meals will be served on both days by the good ladies of Cheticamp parisb. Amusements will also be the order of both days. If any of your readers wish to take a pleasant trip, we would direct attention to this celebra-tion and we feel assured that they can anticipate a few days' pleasant vaca-

REV. JOSEPH Decoste, who was ordained to the priesthood at Halifax on last Sunday, by Most Rev. Archbishep McCarthy, celebrated his first solemn McCarthy, celebrated his first solemn Mass at Harvre au Bcuche on Tuesday morning. A large concourse of people, the entire parish and many visiting relatives of the young priest, were present at the Mass. A first Communion class of 42, zealously taught and prepared by the Sisters and Pastor of the parish, received for the first time the Bread of Life consecrated by the newly ordained. The officers of the Mass were Rev. A. H. Cormier, deacon; Rev. R. K. McIntyre Subdeacon, and Rev. John Cullion of Montpelier. Vt., Master of Ceremonies. A very appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. A. H. Cormier, Father DeCoste has been appointed curate to Rev. A. L. McDonald of Inverness, C. B. We unite with the parishioners of Harvre

Au Bouche in congratulating Father DeCoste on his elevation to the priest-hood and in wishing him a long useful life in the holy vineyard.

AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, Frank, Alta, on Thursday evening, July 21. Martin A. Coady of Hillcrest, Alta, and Miss Sarah Buckles of Margaree, B., were united in wedlock by Rev. Father Carracher, The ceremony over, Mr. and Mrs. Coady left for Ferrine. After a brief visit to this and other western towns, they will reside at Hillcrest. Your correspondent and all Cape Bretonians residing in the West wish Mr. and Mrs. Coady many years of wedded happiness.

years of wedded happiness.

At St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury,
Mass., on July 28th, Miss Hannah
Chisholm of Roxbury, formerly of
Briley Brook, Ant., was united in
marriage to Neil Patterson of Boston,
Mass. Rev. Fr. Fray performed the
ceremony. The bride and groom
were attended by Miss Mary A.
Sullivan and John W. Forbes, a
cousin of the bride. After a honeymoon trip through the Maritime
Provinces, they will reside at 85
Savin Hall Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

THE WORK on "Tuberculosis; Its Prevention and Cure" for free circu-lation in Eastern Nova Scotia is to appear in about two months. The Tutorial Publishing Company of London, Eng., who are to do the printing, guarantee a Leautiful and permanent book of 120 pages with some 40 illustrations. No. 1 book paper will be used and the cover will be stiff with a linen wrapping. The first edition of sixteen thousand is for distribution in the counties of Antigonish, Guysboro and Pictou. Later on, it is expected, a second edition of twenty-four thousand copies will be issued for circulation in Cape Breton. This scheme for educating our people on this important subject is being promoted by St. F. X. College and the medical fraternity, the active work devolving on Mr. Mc-Leod of the College. Mr. McLeod has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. Angus Macdonald of New York, an advertising expert, who is at present in the County, to compile and arrange the advertising matter and arrange the advertising that will appear in the work, the insertion of which will defray the cost of the multiple of the security of the s

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT,—Once more we are called on to chronicle the accidental death of one of your young men residing abroad. Mr. James Nichols of James River, Antigonish, has received the sad information of the accidental death on July 16 of his third oldest son, a young man of but 24 years. Deceased was only seventeen years of age when he left home for the West. He was a youth of many fine parts. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community in their loss. The following from an Edmonton paper gives the particulars of the accident :

"An accident in connection with the falling over of the guides of a pile driver on the construction work on the government boom at Goose Island, one hundred miles up the Saskatchewan on Tuesday, proved fatal to William R. Nichols. Nichols and another workman were cutting off the head of a finished pile and had chopped the pile nearly through, when Nichols procured a rope and hitched it to the lifting gear of the pile-driver and started the engine to work thinking it would break off the half-chopped piece, instead of doing half-chopped piece, instead of doing which, the braces snapped and the guides toppled over, striking Nichols on the shoulder and dislocating his neck, so that death resulted almost

THE COURTS. -Of the causes tried at the last July sittings of the County Court, at Pt. Hood, Judge Maegillivray has filed decisions in the following MacDonald vs. Municipality of In-MacDonald vs. Municipality of Inverness; judgment for defendant—Municipality Campbell vs. The Port Hood & Richmond Railway Co.; judgment for plaintiff for full claim and costs. McDonald vs. Doucette; judgment for defendant with costs. Cameron vs. Municipality of Inverness; judgment for defendant Municipality. judgment for defendant Municipality with costs. McDonald vs. Inverness County, and Cameron vs. Inverness County, were actions for charges for medical attendance and medicine supplied in contagious and infectious disease cases. The claims are made under the provisions of the Public disease cases. The ciaims are made under the provisions of the Public Health Act. The Judge holds that the power of Local Boards of Health to make the Municipalities liable for costs and charges for medical and there attendance is effective only other attendance is effective only when the persons whose misfortune is the occasion for them, or the parents or other persons liable for their support, are unable to pay such charges. The same Judge, as master of the Supreme Court, heard the application, in the nature of a Habeas Corpus, for the discharge of the defendant in the cause, the King vs. William Mac-Intosh, a prisoner in gaol at Gnysboro, convicted for violation of the Fisheries

F A RO Act. Application was dismissed. In the King vs. Demont, a similar application for defendant, a prisoner in jail at Guysboro, for violation of Part II. of the Canada Temperance Act, the motion was dismissed. These prisoners have therefore to serve their terms of imprisonment or pay the pecuniary penalties imposed in their respective convictions.

WANTED

Thousands of Hides, Pelts and Calf Skins,

Wool, Tallow, Etc.

Our cash prices are always leaders. Take your stock to our local agent

HALEY'S MARKET and get the biggest prices on the

market for everything you have. ARSCOTT & CO. Y

following is the record made by the young lady students of the B class attending Mt. St. Bernard during the

Genevieve Macdonald, Ant. Har . M. Evangeline Hynes, D'Escousse. Marie McNair, R. Louison, N. B. Theresa Chisholm, James River Flora A. Macdonald, Baddeck, Christina Chisholm, Guy. Int., Mary A. McNeil, W. Merigomish Dolena Gillis, Bridgeport, Agatha McIsaac, Sydney Mines, ... 328 Nora McNeil, Inverness, Grade C (a grade higher than previously held.) Loretto McNeil, Bridgeport, Grade C (a grade higher than that previously

The names of the Mt. St. Bernard students who have so far as ascertained obtained diplomas in M. P. Q. work

Mary Gowen, Halifax, Academic Rank; Josephine McLellan, Inverness, Academic Rank. First Rank—Grace Blagdon, Antigonish; Dolena Mc-Donald, Merigomish, Academic Rank. Donald, Merigomish, Academic Rank.
Sarah Cameron, Salt Springs; Cassie
McDonald, U. South River; Agatha
McIsaac, Sydney Mines. Second
Rank — Lorrie MacMaster, Port
Hood; Hilda Purcell, Antigonish; Jean Chisholm, Antigonish;
Tena Chisholm, Antigonish; Katie
Donovan, Whitney Pier; Eva
Hynes, D'Escousse; M. Agnes McNeil,
West Merigomish; Florence Chisholm,
Glassburn; M. Cecilla Chisholm,
Glassburn; M. Cecilla Chisholm,
Clydesdale; Flora A. McDonald, Baddeck; Nora McNeil, Inverness; Mary
Ann McIsaac, Antigonish. Ann McIsaac, Antigonish.

AUCTION

To be sold at public Auction on the premises of Mr. John McLellan, at North Grant, on Saturday, Aug. 20th, 1910.

commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon: Horse, 7 years old, good werker and driver.
Milch Cows. 1 two year old he'fer.
Yearlings—two of each kind.
Calves. 2 pring Pigs.
Hens and Chickens.

Hens and Chickens.

Mowing Machine. 1 Raking Machine.
Riding Wagon, Sleigh, Double Truck Wagon
Disc Harrow, Plough, Cultivator.
Set Double Harness, Driving Harness.
Saskatchewan Robe, etc., etc.

Antigorish, August II, 1910 F. H. MacPHIE, Auctione

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

The subscriber will receive tenders up to noon of the

31st AUGUST

tor the purchase of the valuable residential property owned and occupied in his lifetime by the late Judge McDonald. It contains about five acres of the best intervale land, bounded north and east by Wright's River, south by Main Street, and west by Elm Street and lands of Mrs J. J. Cameion. Dwelling house is 42 x 32 feet, containing 13 rooms, with kitchen, pantry, wood and coal house atta hed, and with combined barn and carriage house; fine shade trees and orchard of thirty apple trees.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted J, CAM, McDONALD. Address tenders care of Box 218, Antigonish.

Teacher Wanted

A teacher is wanted for College Grant School, Section No. 82. Apply to C. A. STEWART, Sec. to Trustees, College Grant, Ant.

Teacher Wanted.

A grade D licensed teacher for Roman Valley School, Section No. 5. Apply, stating salary, to JAMES D. KELLEY,

Sec. to Trustees, Roman Valley, Guy.

FOR SALE

A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS Apply or write to

E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Barrister, Antigouish, N. S.

Talks With Parents'

10 Cents Single Copy

This excellent little manual, so re-plete with sensible and practical information for parents, of which The Morning Chronicle, speaking editorially, says the contents seem almost to have been inspired, and of which the press of this country and of the United States were so lavish of their commen-

F. A. RONNAN HALIFAX, N. S.

Single copies 10 cents. Reduced prices for lots.

P. S.—The clergy will be supplied at special prices for lots of 50 or more.

For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the farm at Sylvan Valley, known as the Donald Grant farm, and owned by J. C. McIntyre. This very cestrable 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 rem-sinder good pasture with a fine grove of poles. The farm is well watered and the soil is rich and etsily worked. The house is new and well fluished, and contains ten rooms, with pantry, closets and porcu. There is a good water supply with pump and sink in the house, The cellar is large, with cemen, walls., The barn has room for ten head of cattle, besides a large mow and scaffold. Further information given by the undersigned. No tender necessarily accepted.

A. K. McINTYRE,

A. K MCINTYRE, Sylvan Valley, antigonish TEACHER WANTED.

A Grade C or D Teacher for Frank-ville School, one capable of teaching French and English preferred. Apply to PAUL LEVANGIE, Trustee, Frankville, Ant. Co.

* PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS. - The St. Francis Xavier's College - Meeting of the Alumni.

> The members of the Alumni Association of St. Francis Xavier's College will hold their annual meeting on next Thursday, August 18th. The program is as follows:

When buying transportation ticket ask ticket agent for standard certificate, which, on being signed by the Secretary of the Association, will entitle holder to free return transportation.

The seventh anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius was celebrated at Rome on Tuesday with imposing ceremonies in the Sistine Chapel. All the members of the Sacred College, the Papal Court, heads of religious orders, members of the diplomatic corps and prominent representatives of the Roman aristocracy were pre-

A serious driving accident occured at Bridgewater Monday night in which Hon. W. H. Owen, member of the Legislative Council, and his daughter, Miss Olive, narrowly escaped death. The harness broke and the high spirited animal became unmanageable. Mrs. Owen jumped and was unhurt, but Mr. Owen and his daughter were thrown out, striking on their heads. Both were unconscious for 10 minutes.

Grand Picnic

AT MAYFIELD,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910

At the end of the Blackbrook Road. Dancing free, with first class music, including bagpines Admission 25c. Refreshments served

This will be one of the best picutes of the season. If the weather proves unfavorable will be held on the first fine day following. WILLIAM MCINNIS.

Grand Picnic.

A Grand Picnic will be held at the Church Grounds,

EASTERN HARBOR, CHETICAMP,

Monday and Tuesday, August 15 and 16,

In aid of the Catholic Church funds. No pains will be spared to make this an enjoyable time.

MEALS WILL BE SERVED ON BOTH DAYS BY THE GOOD LADIES OF THE PARISH.

The steamer Magdalene will carry passengers from Mulgrave, Port Hood and other points on Monday morning, returning same day, at very low prices, BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Teacher Wanted

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

TEACHER WANTED.

Grade C teacher for Lismore School Section, No. 45, male preferred. Apply, stating salary, and experience, to ANGUS L. McDONALD, Secretary to Trustees Lismore, Pictou Co.

mmmm

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

Also on hand a full line of

Groceries, Boots and Shoes Crockeryware, Shirts, Overalls, Etc.,

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

Notice is hereby given that all trespassers on the lands now owned by Rhodes, Curry & t.o. Limited, in this County, and on any lands they may yet purchase, will be prosecuted. Also, trespassers on the lands of J. U. Macdonald, Town, whereon three is a an erchard and growing hay, are notified that they will be prosecuted.

W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

Library for Sale

The library of the late Rev D. V. Phalen will be sold, or any volume or volumes therein, at reasonable prices. Books in good order. Mostly as good as new—many of them new. Catalogues and certificate of fumigation of premises and contents, may be had from

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 Antigonish, N. S.

Main Street,

Bankrupt Sale Prices Used Pianos and Organs

They are from the W. H. Johnson Co. Ltd. Stock

We have had all used Pianos and Organs put in first-class repair by our own workmen. Here is an idea of the real bargains we are offering:

Fine Parlor Organ was \$100 now \$15 Fine Parlor Organ was 120, now 25

Fine Parlor Organ was 145, now 40

Fine Parlor Organ was 160, now 75 Others \$for 20, 35 and 40.

A number of used Upright Pianos that were \$300, \$350 and \$400, now selling for \$40, \$50, \$60 to \$75 Write for complete list of Bankrupt Sale prices.

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

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

Now in stock at

KIRK Hardware Emporium

SHERWIN WILLIAM'S READY - MIXED PAINT, BRANDRAM BROS. WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL and TURPENTINE, TARRED and DRY SHEATHING PAPER, WHITE'S PORTLAND CEMENT

RODGER'S WHITE LIME and PLASTER, WIRE and CUT STEEL NAILS,

SHELF HARDWARE at lowest prices.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES and WOODWORK, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and CAULKS, STOVES, TINWARE and ENAMELWARE. Also a large stock of

Still on hand a few HAMMOCKS, SCREEN DOORS, and WINDOW SCREENS, which we offer for cash at bargain

All kinds of FURNACE and PLUMBING WORK done by competent workmen.

G. KIRK, Antigonish, N. S.

oat

ins

the

Wit We ren fun We

for fair ing Pro hou

tion nor