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Fifty-eighth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, August 18, 1910.

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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

The last issue of the True Witness s before us, together with the first two issues of the Montreal Tribune, which succeeds it. We welcome the new paper, but it will be long before he older readers forget the True Witness. The Tribune is a neat and reditable journal, filled with good reading matter throughout. All signs point to a vigorous and successful future for it; and it has inspiration and incentive in the thought that it is expected to keep up to, and even to improve upon, the excellent record of the True Witness.

The German papers are still rumbling about that late encyclical of Pius X. Forty years ago nobody wouldhave noticed what the Pope said would have noticed what the Pope said. Fifty years ago the papers would not have published what he said. Seventy-five years ago the Pope would not have thought it worth while to say anything. Now the Holy Father speaks, and the whole world listens. And they say the Church is losing ground?— Western Watchman

Yes, times are changed a little in this country we have got along so far, that the Montreal Witness calls Pius X. "the benign and simple-hearted Pope." And we have hopes of getting a word of praise for him yet, out of the Presbyterian Witness and the Maritime Baptist.

Those who hold certain views about Jesuits often quoted in these columns, would hardly know what to make of the following, written by Richard Barry, in Peurson's Maga-

zing recently : -"Although I am not a Catholic," he "and was raised in a Protestant Church, I must confess that when I may allegiance instinctively went out three Jesuits who were travelling in the steerage, wearing Oriental garb, making themselves as inconspicous as possible, and acting to all utward semblance, like Chinamen, ing faith with their triple vow to

ance, poverty and obedience.

At the same time, there were at able with me in the first saloon, bree Protestant missionaries, of fferent denominations, each with s own Chinese servant, and each explaining to me, at different times, ow he really ought to have more noney to get along properly in that teathen country. Had it come to a beathen country. Had it come to a piritual show-down I fear I should have cast my lot with the Jesuits. Their conduct accorded more closely with my interpretation of the New

Pshaw! The Maritime Baptist would explain that away in an nstant. They were making themtelves inconspicuous because they were engaged in some nefarious matter for the Pope.

The Maritime Baptist, in preaching its farewell sermon over the bier of the King's oath, says:

If the Catholic Church were simply a religious body devoting itself to o need of any mention of it in the oath; but it is a great political system seeking world-wide supremacy, and not at all scrupulous as to the methods aployed to accomplish its purpose ause Rome does not change, and ecause history, even recent history, caches that there is never freedom om the mach nations of the Jesuits like orders of the Roman Church," etc., etc.

And goes on to argue that a certain Portion of the oath ought to have been cetained. We no longer care to argue with bone-headed men. Sometimes we get a little vexed and make some remarks. Sometimes we poke a little he information of our readers, and or such open-minded men, not of our ngs. The Buptist, however, is bombproof and bullet-proof. It will circle esuit, always scanning the nominanominees of the Pope.

wrote it and also of some others, so far ONE INCH. first insertion, SIXTY CENTS of airships at the present time is conas any other than experimental uses cerned. This very simple matter, which a man of sense would pass with a smile, if he disagreed, connected with some strange and uncharted nerve in the person of an editorial writer in Saturday Night, and caused him to project the following upon a wondering public:

"What he, ye variets, bring out the boiling oil and the red-het pincers and grease the bearings of the rack. Wrench off this monster's finger nails and brown his hide slowly, for lo, he invented an airship and has tried to make himself like unto God. And then take what's left of him out into the public square and burn it for the glory and advancement of Holy Mother Church. Amen!"

It will, ere long, become the settled custom to treat all utterances of Catholic papers, on whatsoever subject, as stating the views of the Church. The Church would never say anything to an aviator, unless he got so puffed up with the pride of his own achievement or discovery that he began to pick holes in the Christian faith, of which the Church is the guardian. Some of the earliest discoverers and inventors got into trouble with the Church in just that way. The Church never denounced any man for being a discoverer or an inventor; but, first and last, she has denounced many discoverers and inventors for seeking to make their discoveries or inventions the starting point of a new religion, which is a weakness under which this class of men have labored very often. The reference to torture shows how hard old fables die. The Church never tortured anyone. Some Catholic ru'ers and governors did. It is, of course, impossible to expect a journal which refuses to draw any distinction between the Church and a Catholic editor, in 1910, to draw any distinction between the Church and a civil ruler centuries ago. But, when tor ures were in fa-hion, as part of the legal machinery of some countriss, if not of all countries, there was one class of men whom their fellowmen saw tortured without a qualm,the calumnittors and viliflers and blackguards of that age. As a wellknown wri'er was wont to say, "They did not die wi hout issue.'

The Catholic Record says:

We are of the opinion that some young about greatness as exemplified by historic deeds. The great majority of positions in the political and business world are small positions, and the duties the most difficult to perform are the small duties. Would it not be be ter to impress the young with the truth that the greatest achievements are not those historic deeds which are held up for our admiration, but the little ac s done by the millions. There is a place in the world for every man and to fill it, whether it be the governor's chair or the corpenter's bench, we'll and nobly, is the highest achievement. To aid and encourage the young to seek their appoin ed sphere, and to do their best therein is a noble mission. If parents under-stood this there would be fewer dis-appointments and failures.

If historians had known how to do the world the greatest service, they would have to'd us less of the doings of a few kings and queens, and royal favorites an 1 politicians, and more of the common people, their thoughts, habits and development. Histories tell us much concerning cour iers and kings, even to their smallest habi s and actions. Accurate and adequate histories of races and of peoples have hardly been attempted, except by a few latter-day students who find the task of research, at a time so far removed, too great for good results. The same method seems likely to be perpetuated. Suppose a historian, a hundred years hence, comes to write of the state and condition of the peoples of North America in this year 1910. What wi'l he be able to ascertain about the common people, about the average citizen? If he attempts ion at them. Sometimes we think it to inform himself from the fi'es of the well to state, or re-state, the fac's for daily press, he will get, not portraits, but carica ures. The ordinary citizen is not portrayed in the daily press. aith, as may happen to see our writ- That press dea's wi h abnormal cases, very largely. The historian of the future will probably imagine that all bund in its little groove until its last business men in 1910 were robbers, hour striles, always with an ear and all public men blacklegs and ocked knowingly for the footfall of a rogues; that automobiles were as common as carts; that most men tions of county councillors for possible carried and used revolvers and daggers. If six months' issues of our

sure that we are to-day providing the patronage and support, men who shall write our history with better materials.

CHOOSE A CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

The time is approaching when many young men will be starting out for College. The first breaking of the home ties is always a very serious step, full of possibilities for the future, a stepping out into new conditions; and the past life is seldom resumed in just the same old way, and never with just the same point of view. Catholic parents, who think first of the souls of their children, who have been taught all their lives to plan and direct their children's future in such a manner that God may come first in their lives, do not need to be reminded that the only fit and proper college in which to educate their boys is a Catholic college. Let no glittering prospectus or advertisement, or any other matter whatsoever, cause them, once they have made up their minds to send their boys to college, to send them to any other than a Catholic college. And it goes without saying that Catholic parents in Nova Scotia should not dream of passing by ing such arrangements.

make any such remarks were it not that we are aware that some Catholics are under the impression that present great advantages to their boys. We will tell them what they from the daily press. do present. They present the very real danger of a weakening of the Ca holic faith in their boys.

Those who read this paper, and who notice the frequency with which we are called upon to defend the Catholic Church and Catholic religion, not only against open and deliberate attack, but against misinformation, misunderstanding, against the wrong and mistaken point of view, against the unconscious operations of prejudice, should be able to figure out for themselves the dangers that lurk for the Catholic faith in an education administered by men who, though they may not be intent on disturbing that faith, nevertheless have, consciously or unconsciously, the anti-Catholic point of

day, against indirect attacks. The attitude of her crivics is quite different from what it used to be. A wide toleration is professed for the Church; but, when any question, past or present, comes under discussion, suggestions and ideas are at once brought forward that tend to discredit the Church and to promote the notion that the Church is, and always has been, on the side of repression, restriction, narrowness and backwardness.

Catholic boys will meet these ideas at every turn in any college but a Catholic college; and they will not know what to answer, nor how to answer. Let no Catholic parent be deluded by pride in his boy into thinking that the faith of any boy is absolutely proof against such insidious assaults.

There are many colleges 'nowadays, in which there is a general tendency to dispute and belit le all and any religion. This is no mere imaginary idea. It is the actual and absolute fac. We make no charge against any denomination in particular, but many of the men who teach in modern non-Catholic col'eges are pagans, to all intents and purposes, and belong to no Christian denomination whatsoever, and are the foes of all.

Ano her point: Catholic co lege directors have the old-fashioned idea that they s and in the place of the parent, and that they have a responsibility for the conduct of their boys do much as they like, read what nized by the heads of Catholic colleges.

We have said that no Catholic parent in Nova Scotia should need to be re- lar tongues were printed before the minded of St. Francis Xavier's College. We do not say so for the Bibliographicum, printed at Tubinreason that it is a Nova Scotian, or a diocesan institution. Its absolute editions before the year 1500. fitness and efficiency are recognized Here is a sample of what our impressions to a man who had no and it is long past the stage where it and the English translation of John Church, it seems necessary to place in the hands of our readers the full facts.

Register, has to deal with in Toronto. much mistaken; nor do we believe paper or from anyone. This college The Protestant Bishop Usher says, The Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, that such statistics as will be avail- has received patronage from other Ohio, recently wrote something about able a century hence will certainly provinces, and from farther away. made in 1478. Luther's "find the dangers of airships, and, we under- modify such impressions; for there Yet, it is Nova Scotia, and the Church was supposed to have been about s'and, thought they ought to be will be affirmation and denial of all in Nova Scotia, that are its chief restrained from use. This, of course, such things to bother the future his- debtors for the long and faithful Flemish translation in 1210. The expressed the views of the man who torian. The histories we have of past service it has rendered; and it is complete Bible in Spanish was edited ages give us imperfect glimpses of the to the Catholics of Nova Scotia that it people at large; and we cannot feel looks, with justifiable confidence, for

A CHAPLAIN TO THE DAILY PRESS.

Pastor Russell, of Brooklyn, is a widely advertised man just now. His sermons are appearing in a number of Canadian daily papers, where they form a department in the "Oriental Fair," as Frederick Harrison would call it, furnished daily by these papers for the sake of the money there is in

Pastor Russell takes a whack at the Outholic Church once in a while. It would be better for him, in the long run, if he did not; for, there is no more certain way in which a man can have his ignorance of well-known facts exposed and laughed at, than by attacking the Church.

On July 25th the Toronto World published one of his sermons, in which he brings forward once more an old, old story, one which dozens of Protestant authorities have contradicted over and over again. It is still, however, part of the stock-intrade of Pastor Russell. We remember quite clearly when Protestant ministers and Protestant teachers St. Francis Xavier's College, in mak- used to tell the story of Luther finding the Bible. Our readers must We should not think it necessary to have a little patience, and not pass on, at this point, to something else. This man's sermons are being pub lished this very day in a dozen, or Protes ant colleges, or those which perhaps more, of Canada's best-known have little or no religious color, papers. That is the way in which the Catholic Church gets fair play

> This s'ory was a very touching one and many a man who detests the Catholic Church to-day had the first impulse given to that hatred by hearing this story. There was the Church, strong, proud, intelerant. Here was Luther, poor, weak, educated and good. Behold him finding by chance this great book, for the first time. Imagine his rapture on seeing with his own eyes the New Testament. To be sure, it was in Latin; but Lather, luckily, had learned Latin. How he studied it! How he clung to it! How he hurled its truths in the face of the astonished and angered Pope, who had never intended that he should ever see it! copy in the German language any-

Twas a great story. It was, however, only one of a very large number of great stories. Such stories were told a l over Europe, and produced a great sensation amongst the ignorant and credulous. Such stories played a tremendous part in the Reformation."

But, to come back to Pastor Russelt's sermon. It is never an agreeab'e task to rattle dead bones, but the funeral services of this wornout story took place long ago; and the obsequies were not attended with any demonstrations of honor or

No one needs to be reminded that printing was slowly developed at first; and that tef re printing began, and for a long time after it began, the printing of books was most laborious; and books were, consequently, much more valuable than they are now; and, in leed, were rare. Now for the facts; and let us take only Protestant writers, and men of authority at that. Two c pies of a German Bible pr nt d in 1466, or fifty-one years before Lu her began to preach, are preserved in the Senatorial library at Leipsic. Sickendorf, a biographer and disciple of Luther, in int ons three German editions of the Bible, publishe I at Wittemberg, in 1470, in 1483, and 1490. All | 503. these were before Luther's attacks students. The modern idea of letting began. See "Commentaries on Luther," by Sickendorf, libr. 1, sec. 51. they like, - the false freedom that Menzel, in his his ory of Germany ob ains in many colleges to-day, is not says,- "Before the time of Luther, recognized and can never be recog- the Bible had already been translated and printed in both High and Low Dutch, Vol. 2, P. 223. Over seventy editions of the entire Bible in vernacuyear 1500. The Reportorium gen, reckons consecutively 89 distinct

The Anglo-Saxon translation of the daily papers would not furnish such beyond the bounds of this Province, Venerable Bede and of King Alfred,

that the first French translation was 1507. Bishop Usher tells also of a by Boniface Ferrer in 1405, a century before Luther's campaign; and was printed at Madrid in 1515, in six different languages. The Bible was printed in Italian at Naples, Venice, Florence and Rome, frequently, befor Luther's time. A Bohemian edition was published at Prague in 1488. A German edition of the Bible, published in 1460, is the earliest book printed with metal type and on both sides of the leaf. Luther was not born until 1483.

In 1877, Mr. H. Stevens published at South Kensington, England, a "List of Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition," and it contained nine German editions of the Bible earlier than 1483, the year of Luther's birth, and three more German editions before he was seventeen years old. The English press accepted this at the time, as forever destroying the story of Luther's finding the Bible. But, unfortunately, truth does not always destroy false-

So much for the Bible printed in the popular tongues. But Latin was very widely understood in those days. It was the language of the Church, and the language of the courts and legal documents, and of legal writers, throughout a great part of Europe. And Dr. Maitland, a celebrated English Church divine and writer, estimates that fifty Latin editions of the Bible were published before Luther was born. Our readers will notice that we have not referred to any but Protestant authorities in this article. And we have only dealt with the Church and the Bible from the time of the beginning of printing, which began, for practical purposes, about 1454. Pastor Russell might be interested in knowing that the earliest dated printed document was, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, i-sued by the then reigning Pope, and that the German Archbishop of Mainz showered favors and assistance upon John Guttenberg.

But before printing began, Hallam Protestant historian, says, that 'Translations were freely made into the vernacular languages" "Middle Ages," Chap. 9, part 2. Dr. Blunt, an Anglican, in his "History of the Reformation," vol. 1, pp. 501-502, says: "There has been much wild and foolish writing about the scarcity of the Bible in the ages preceding the And how fortunate it was that he had Reformation. . . . Those few happened to learn Latin! For, among the laity who could read had abundant opportunity of reading the the book, because "there was not one Bible, either in Latin or English, up to the Reformation period."

Maitland says,-"I do think there is sufficient evidence (1) that during that period, the Scriptures were more accessible to those who could read them, (2) were, in fact, more used, and (3) by a greater number of persons than some modern writers would lead us to suppose, "The Dark Ages," p. 220. He is speaking here of the time before printing. He also says, at p. 469, that "at least twenty editions of the whole Latin Bible were printed in Germany before Luther was born, and Venice alone had finished eleven

Reuss says: "No book was so frequently published, immediately after the first invention of printing, as the Latin Bible, more than one hundred editions of it being struck off before the year 1520."

Hallam says: "The first German printed Bible, bearing the arms of press in 1432. In 1432, Faust published a Bible commonly called the Men z Bible "Introduction to Literature, part 1, Lecture 3."

Dr. Mailand says: "And yet, more than twenty years after, we Bible was" "The Dark Ages," p.

The story, when in its prime, had an some imes chained in public places in making his own types, and carried law, and without reference to or them with him as too's of his trade, a countenance from Protestantism. dropped by the wayside. For similar reasons of caution, directories are often found tied nowadays in public

This is a good deal of space to depersecutions, but we think the evilong as Nova Scotia papers and other Canadian papers, open their columns from motives of state and political to Pastor Russell's attacks upon the

TWO PREJUDICED WITNESSES FOR THE SPANISH PREMIER.

\$1 Per Annum.

We take the following from the Presbyterian Witness which has taken it from the Montreal Witness:

Mr. Balfour's statement in the British parliament that the Roman Catholics have never abandoned their exclusive attitude, and whenever they exclusive attitude, and whenever they have an opportunity they enforce their doctrines by any means in their power,' finds extraordinary verification in the present attitude of the Vatican—that is, not of the benign simple-hearted pope, but of Cardinal Merry del Val—insisting, a outrance, on its claim that no other religions but the Roman rite shall be allowed. on its claim that no other religions but the Roman rite shall be allowed to worship in Spain. The Vatican will have no dealings with a government that permits Protestant and Jewish worship in public, and has caused the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican to be recalled. Demands which we daily hear for religious liberty in Protestant countries are iberty in Protestant countries are stultified by this position of total intolerance. This attitude sets forth intolerance. This attitude sets forth no doubt regards as most in accord with the unchangeable 'syllabus of morals.' It was the idea which brought about the revocation of the edict of Nantes in France, which destroyed the churches of the Hugue-nots, handed the non-Catholics there over to the most bitter persecution, and forced their children to be baptized and brought up as Catholics. We hear a great deal just now about traditional ideals, but the world is not province because of the contraction of moving backwards. The final effect of insistence on this ideal in Spain will be to cut that country off from

This is written for people who know nothing of the history of France. The Edict of Nantes went into effect in 1508, in which year Henry IV was at last fully recognized on all sides as King of France. A high Protestant authority says : - "We find at his court, representatives of two policies, which for ages contended for the possession of the great resources of the country. These were the Hispano-Catholic policy, which aimed at uniting French and Spanish interests aganist the north and west of Europe; and, on the other side, the policy of the tolerant party, which desired to make France the leader of the Protestant and liberal part of Europe, which allied itself with the Dutch, with North German Lutherans, with the English and with the Swedes?

The crowning of Henry IV was a measure of compromise. He had himsef been bred a Protestant; and became a Catholic, as some thought, as a political measure, and to secure the Crown. A clear understanding of the conditions at that time in France, is essential to any discussion of the Edict of Nants, and of its revocation, 87 years later.

Without pausing now to examine this his orian's opinion respecting what he calls the "Hispano-Catholic policy," let us take it as correct. and bear in mind his statement that the compromise effected on the crowning of Henry IV left the two policies still wide apart, though the adherents of each had outwardly composed their differences,

The Edict of Nantes then was a political measure, more than that, it was that most uncertain of political measures, a compromise, an armed

We verily believe that some dabblers in lop-sided historical storybooks think that the Catholic Church issued the Edict of Nantes and that the Church afterwards revoked it. The politicians of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were not much more concerned about the interests of religion than their successors are to-day. They played a game of nations, a game of kings, a Frederick III., issued from the Mainz game of power. We are not so simple as to credit the rulers of France with religious motives in persecuting the Huguenots; we are not so gullible as to believe that the Huguenots were intent only on reforming the Catholic Church, without a thought of getting find a young man who had received 'a the government into their hands; and very liberal education' and who, we should hesitate very long before nevertheless, did not know what a attributing to Protestantism the sins of a band of political rebels. Our two 'witnesses" are, however, not troubled with any such scruples. addition to the effect that Luther Their system is plain and easily unfound the Bible "chained" in a derstood. Whatever a Catholic ruler Church. We all say that Bibles were did, he did as agent of the Catholie Church; but, whenever a Protestant those days. When every printer was under the necessity of laboriously merely as a ruler, and as a matter of merely as a ruler, and as a matter of

> Speaking generally, we think it is quite impossible to establish, in many cases, just what motives animated the rulers of Europe in many of their gain in most cases.

(Continuned on page 4.)

The Ancient Autority of the Popes in the British Isles.

Rev. Father Phelan of the Western Watchman, is touring Europe, and from weekly letter to the Wachman,

we the following : One thing I most wanted to see in Glasgow was its grand old cathedral that has come down from anti-Reformation times a most intact. I have studied the history of the old fane and give it to show how hollow is the pretence of those who claim that the an cient Christianity of the British Isles was Catholic, but not Roman. The story is pretty long, but it will repay There is no edifice in Scot land that has attreted more of public attention than the Cathedral of Glasgow; and a peculiar interest attaches to it from its being the only edifice of importance, with the exception of Kirkwall, that has come down to us in its original state. The Cathedral thurch of Glasgow was named in honor of its founder St. Kentigern or Mungo (a term in the Norish tongue expressing endearment). The period assigned to St. Mungo's death, 601, makes him contemporary with St. Columba, the celebrated Abbot of St. Iona, who appears to have had an intercourse with him on the banks of the Molendinar A record of the circumstances attend ing it are still preserved, together with a hymn in Latin which the Abbot is said to have written in honor of the founder of the See of Cumbri or Strathclyde. He is said to have been succeeded by St. Baldred; but for the space of nearly 500 years little is known concerning the See, until the reign of Alexander I., when the place where the original edifice stood was hosen as the site of the Cathedral of the West. It does not appear that any remains of the original church then existed, but it is said that an ancient cross still marked the spot where it stood; and a Cistercian. Monk of Furnes, who wrote the life of t. Kentigern, commemorates the pleasant shade" cast by some venerable trees by which it was encompassed. Its restoration, in the begin-ning of the twelfth century, was the work of David I., the pious son of St. Margaret, who, in 1115, inducted his chaplain, John Achain, to the bishop-ric. He was a man of great learning. had traveled in foreign parts, and had been specially noticed by Pope Paschal II., to whom his merits were well known. By the influence of David, Bishop John was consecrated at Rome,

thirty-two years, Herbert, the next Bishop, formerly Abbot of Kelso, was consecrated by Pope Eugenius III, at Auxerre. He died in 1164. Bishop Herbert was succeeded by Ingleham, who had a papal bull for his consecration, notwithstanding the vehement opposition of the Archbishop of York, who claimed the obedience of the Glasgow prelates as their Metropolitan. These pretensions he resisted strenuously and effectually. His death took place on February 2nd, 1174. Joceline, second Abbot of Melrose, was his successor. He was consecrated 1175, by Esceline, the Pope's Legate, at the Monastery of Clairvaux, in France. He likewise resisted the encroachment of York. The erection founded by Bishop John was burned down in 1192, and it is believed by local ant quaries, who have carefully examined some fragments of mouldings and incrustations lately dug up, that from the purely Norman style of architecture to which they belong, they were a portion of this early destroyed eaffice.

and then returned to Scotland.

commemorated the building of his new Cathedral before the year 1124,

and the consecration took place on the

27th of July, 1136, in the presence of

his royal pupil, David, attended by a brilliaut train of followers, when he conferred upon it the lands of Patrick,

with the churches of Govan and Ren-

frew, afterwards erected into prebends,

Bishop John having undertaken a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, re-turned and died May 20th, 1117, hav-

ing held the See for the long period of

The rebuilding of the Cathedral amust have speedily been begun, and vigorously pursued, for we find that a new edifice was consecrated by Bishop Joceline on July 6 h, 1197. To aid him with funds for this great work, the bishop, with the consent of the ab-bets, triars and other clergy of the diocese, erec ed a guily or traternity with authority to collect money. sanctioned by royal letters which as still preserved, are found to describe the compassion with which the king beheld "the destation which had togalen the See of Giargow - that church which, though poor and lowly in temporal estate, is the spiritual mother of many tribes." The allusion to the divers tongues and kindreds which then peopled the west of Scot-Jan 1 at that period, and which, in other charters, are recounted by name -Normans, Sixons, Scots, and a dis-tinct tribe, entitled Men of Galliway, By these means, aided by the per-sonal exertions of the prelate, the

beautiful crypt which bears his name was completed. In the new edifice a tomb was erected to the memory of St. Kentigern, and an altar was attached to it to which many votive offerings were presented, among the earliest of which was a gift of a stone of wax yearly for candles for a daily Mass to be celebrated at the altar of the tomb. His bones were long believed to be kept in the reliquary of the Cathedral, which also professed to contain relics of the Virgin Mary, of St. Bartholo-mew the Apostle, St. Ninian of Gallo-way, St. Thomas A'Becket of Canterbury, and other saints and martyrs of

Bishop Joceline, by his influence with King William the Lion, obtained a charter, 1180, constituting the town of Glasgow into a burgh or barony, holding of the bishop. In 1182 he went to Rome, and obtained from Pope Lucius III. the absolution of his royal master from church censure. After an honored episcopate of twenty-four years, he died at Melrose on the 17th of March, 1199, and was buried on the north side of the choir of that monas-

Hugh de Roxburgh, the Chancellor, succeeded Joseline, but died two months afterwards. In turn he was succeeded by William Malvoisin, the Chancellor. In 1302 he was translated to King William, was elected to the castle, Wallace himself at the head of the principal body, marching up the High street, commenced a feigned attack upon the castle. Retreating, was elected Archbishop on the promotion of Beaton. During his reign the infallibility of the Church of Rome began to be freely and boldly questioned; and Jeremiah Russel, one

chaplain to the King, was consecrated by papal license in 1208. He died in 1232. In the year following William 1232. In the year following, William de Bondington, Archdeacon of Lothian, was consecrated by Andrew, Bishop ot Moray. In this prelate's reign, a Provincial Council of the Scottish clergy, held at Perth, in 1242, passed a for promoting the building of the Cathedral. It ordained that in all the churches of the realm, on every Sunday and holiday between Ash Wednesday, and the first Sunday after Easter, the object of the canon should, after the reading of the gospel in the Mass, be carefully and diligently expounded to the parishioners in their vernacular language. It was at the same time to be explained to them that the contributors to this work would receive certain indulgences, a list of which was appointed to be hung up in every church. Each parochial lergymon was enjoined to pay the alms and legacies he received in the course of this collection to his rural dean at the first meetings of his Chap-To the fruits of this ordinance we owe the completion of the beautiful choir. Hector Boece, the Scottish chronicler, notes particularly the progress which the works had made during the episcopate of William de Bondington, extending from 1233 to 1258. He died at Alnerum, on the 12th of November, 1358, and was buried at Melrose, near the high altar. Nicholas de Moffet obtained possession of the See after the death of William de Bondington, but died without conse-

cration in 1270 William Wisheart, Archdeacon of St. Andrew's and Chancellor of Scotland, was elected his successor, but in the same year he was translated to the See of St. Andrew's. Robert Wisheart, his nephew, was consecrated at Aberdeen in 1272, and received the surname of the "warlike bishop," was appointed one of the lords of the regency, on the death of Alexander III. He attended the celebrated meeting before Edward I. at Norham, where he distinguished himself by denying that the King of England had any signorial right over Scotland, and stated that his arbitration on the descent of the crown was merely desired as that of a neighbouring prince, in whose wisdom and integrity the Scots could place reliance.

During the eventful struggle main-tained by Wallace and Bruce to secure the independence of the kingdom, Bishop Wisheart played a prominent part, and to the last displayed the most unflinching resistance to the claims of Edward. He swore fealty more than provided the swore fealty more than the swore more than once to the English King. On the first opportunity, he invariably broke his oath with him. When Wallace set up the standard of revolt against the all-powerful Edward, the bishop immediately joined him. When Bruce stabbed the treacherous Comyn beside the altar in the convent of the Minarite brethren in Dmfries. the bishop granted absolution to him from the anathema of the Church. He also assisted at his coronation, and prepared the robes upon the occasion trom his own wardrobe. Edward accused the bishop to the Pope of not only failing to excommunicate for the slaughter of Comyn, but of giving him absolution for the deed five days after it was committed. He also charges the bishop with having obtained timber to construct a spire for his Cathedral, and with afterwards diverting it from its ecclesiastical purposes, constructing with it engines war for besieging his castle of Kinkintil-loch.

Pope Boniface, at the instigation of Edward, addressed a letter to the bishop of Glasgow, dated 13.h of August, 1302, commanding him to with affectionate regard as the desist from all opposition to the claim founder of the University of Glasgow. of the English monarch. "I have heard with astonishment," says he, 'that you, as a rock of offense and a stone of stumbling, have been the prime instigator and promoter of the tatal disputes between the Scottish nation and Elward, King of England -uy dearly beloved son in Christ-to the displeasing of the Divine Majesty, to the hazard of your honor and salvation and to the inexpressible detriment of the kingdom of Scotland. if these things are so, you have ren-dered yourself odious to God and men. It beffits you to repent, and by your most earnest endeavors after peace, to strive to obtain forgiveness." Nothwithstanding this letter from

the Pope, the patriotic bishop is report-d to have urged upon his flock that it was more praiseworthy to fight for Robert the Bruce in Scotland than against the Saracens in the Holy He was taken prisoner in the year 1306, while defending Cupar-against the English, became blindduring his captivity, and was not iberated until after the battle of Bannockburn, when he was ex-changed, along with the Queen and Princess, for the Earl of Hereford, taken in Bathwell Castle, by Edward Bruce, immediately after the battle. The latter end of his eventful life was

Church with the conduct of the bishop, he made offerings at the shrine of S'. Mungo. The year before, 1300, he appointed an English ecclesiactic, named Authony Beik, to the bishopric of Glasgow. Earl Percy, who at the time held military possession of the western division of Scotland, seized the strongly fortified Episcopal palace of Ghsgow, an edifice situated nearly on the spot presently occupied by the Royal Infirmary. The patriotic Sir William Wallace, who was then at Ayr, concerted the plan of surprising Earl Percy in his palace at Glasgow. contrived to gain access to the town without being observed, and separating his little army into three divisions, these proceeded by different routes to the vicinity of the bishop's castle, Wallace himself at the head of

bishopric, but resigned his charge in descent, when Wallace sounded his 1207, and died in Rome. Walter, bugle, the preconcerted signal among bugle, the preconcerted signal among the confederated patriots, and the other two parties rushed upon the Euglish — the one attacking him in flank, the other pouring down upon them from the head of the Drygate, while Wallace, suddenly checking his retreating troops, made a vigorous assault upon the enemy in front. The deluded pursurers, thus unexpectedly set upon on three sides, wavered, and perceiving their retreat cut off, became panic-stricken, and were entirely routed with great slaughter, Earl Percy himself falling under the victorious sword of Wallace, who cleft his head at one blow. Bishop Bails who is expected to have Beik, who is reported to have so far forgotten his peaceful avocations as to oin in the conflict, was slain. The gallant action was fought between the Cathedral and the spot familiarly known as the Bell in the Brae.

John de Wisheart and John de Lindesay were bishops of Glasgow between 1318 and 1353. About the

Feast of the Assumption, in the year 1337, two ships coming from France to Scotland were encountered and taken, after a stout resistance, by John de Ros, the English Admiral. On board were John de Lindesay, Bishop of Glasgow, and with him many noble ladies of Scotland, menat-arms, much armour and £30,000 of money, and the instrument of agreement and treaty between France and Scotland. The men-at-arms were all slain or drowned in the sea. Lord Bishop, and part of these noble ladies, for very grief, refused to eat or drink, and died before the first fleet made the land. Their bodies are turied at Wystande, in England. William Rae, the next bishop, built the old Stockwell Bridge over the Ulyde, which was only removed in 1850, to make way for the present elegant structure. He died in 1367. His successor, Walter de Wardlaw, was much employed in embassies with foreign powers, and received the honor of the Cardinalate. His coat of arms is placed near the middle of the choir. He died in 1387. Matthew de Glendonwyn, a Canon of the Cathe-dral, held the See down in 1408. On his death, William de Lauder was presented to the bishopric by Pope Benedictine XIII. This prelate built the spire, and placed his arms upon the center of the psrapet. He also built the crypt below the Chapter House, but death prevented him from finishing his design. He filled the office of Chancellor, and died in 1425. Bishop Cameron, surnamed Magnifi-

cent Prelate, completed the Chapter House. His arms are to be seen upon the center pillar which supports the groined roof. During his incumbency, the Episcopal See was in the zenith of its power. The prebendaries had extended to thirty two, and the revenues had vastly increased. He was fond of celebrating the great festivals of the Church, and on these occasions he entered the choir, through the nave, by the great western door, preceded by many high officials, one of whom bore his silver crozier, and the others carried costly maces and other emblems. were followed by members of the Chapter, and the procession moved on amidst the ringing of bells, the pealing of the great organ, and the vocal swell of the choristers. The Te Deum was then sung, and high Mass cele-brated. He died in his country seat at Lochwood, 1447. Bishop Cameron was succeeded by James Bruce, the Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Dun-keld, but he died before confirmation. The next bishop was William Turn-bul!, Archdeacon of Lothian and Keeper of the Privy Seal - a prelate whose name will ever be remembered Tois zealous prelate obtained from Pope Nicholas V. a bull, dated January, 1450, establishing Glasgow a studium generale, or University, and bestowing on the new seat of learning the privileges of granting degrees. and to conter on its licentiates and doctors the power of teaching in all the general s-ats of learning included within the bounds of the Catholic Church. Bishop Turnbull died in 1454, and was succeeded by Andrew Muirhead, a Canon. Having been a member of the regency during the minority of James III., he was much employed in State affairs, and was appointed one of the ambassadors to negotiate the marriage of James with Margaret of Denmark. The northern aisle was roofed in during his episco-pate. He died November 20th, 1437. John Laing and George Carmichael

were successively bisnops between 1437 and 1484-the latter died on his journey to Rome for confirmation. Robert Biackader, Bishop of Aber-deen, was elevated to the mitre. A bull was obtained from Pope Alexanoer VI. during his episcopacy, elevating the See of Giasgow into the dignity of an Archbisnopric. The Bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway and Argyle wree assigned The latter end of his eventful life was assisting Fordoun in compiling the chroni les of his own times, and having survived his liberation of two years, died in November, 1316.

In the autumn of 1301, Edward I, spent some time in Glasgow, and as if to contrast his own reverence for the cathedral, commissioned the Architeken Lo negotiate a marriage as suffrages of the new Archbishop bishop to negotiate a marriage between the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England and himself. The negotiations were successful, and through this connection the House of Stuart, in right of succession, became possessors of the English throne; and, as one of whose descendants Queen Victoria is mon-arch of the British empire. Blackader built the great stair leading from the crypt to the nave, and founded the beautiful crypt of the south transept, which still bears his name. He also beautified the church internally by the construction of an organ screen. He was much occupied in State affairs, was a great traveler; died in pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1508. The building of the structure still proceeded during the period of his successor, James Beaton, who was

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of the Greyfriars, a man of great learning, and John Kennedy, a youth belonging to Ayr, were brought to the stake as heretics, and were burned at the east end of the Cathe-As in England the progress of one of the Metropolitans through the province of the other seems to have created violent disputes about precedency, similar questions appear have occurred in Scotland. In June, 1545, one of these conflicts between the followers of the Archbishop of Glasgow and Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was a matter of great exultation to John Knox, the description of which he thus concludes: "Cuming furth or gang-ing in (all is ane) at the quier dure of "Cuming furth or gang-Glasgow Kirk, begane stryvinb for stait betwixt the two croce beiraris; so that frae gouuming they come to schouldring, from schouldring they went to fuffetis, and fra dry blawis be neiffs and nevelling; and then for cherities saik, they cry it Bisperit dedit pauperibus, and assayit quhilk of the croces war fynest mettell, quhilk staff was strongest and quhilk bearer could best defend his maisteris pre-eminence; and that there should be na superioritie in that behalf, to the ground ganges bayth the croces. And then begane na littel fray, bot yit a mirrie game, for rocketies war rent, tippetis were torue, crounis were knypsit, and syd gounis mycht have been sein wan ynell wag fra the ae wall to the uther." Dunbar filled the office of the Chancellor of the Kingdom and died April 30th, 1547. On his death, Alexander Gordon, brother of the Earl of Huntly, was elected by the Chapter, but the appointment being alike objectionable to the court of Rome and the Earl of Arran, regent of the Kingdom, he resigned the office in 1551. James Beaton. nephew of the celebrated Cardinal, was the next Archbishop, and was consecrated at Rome in 1552. He was the last of the long line of Roman Catholic prelates who had held stately sway since the days of St. Kentigern. At this period the whole fury of the Reformation broke forth, breathing vengeance and destruction on every-thing connected with the Church of Rome. Beaton at once removed whatever was valuable into his castle, and summoned around him the gentlemen of the neighborhood who

the now furious Reformers. He also called in the help of the most potent man in the neighborhood, the Duke of Chatelherault (Hamilton), who, by h's bond of 6th of February, 1558, engaged his faith and truth for the defense of the bishopric. At length the Archbishop, becoming convinced that the whole nation was against him, quietly gave up the contest, and retired to France in 1560, escorted by troops of that nation which happened to be in Glasgow at the time. carried with him the whole chalices and images of Gold and silver belonging to the Cathedral, and also the valuable archives of the See from the earliest period of his own times. These were deposited partly in the archives of the Scots College, and partly in the Chartreuse of Paris, and were to be again re-delivered when Glasgow should have returned to the bosom of the Mother Church.

After serving the unfortunate Mary Stuart as her faithful ambassador at the court of France, Beaton was continued in the same office after her death by her son, James VI., who eventually restored to him the temporalities of the See of Glasgow. This restitution took place in 1598, when, by an Act of Parliament setting forth "the greit honouris done to his Majesti and the country by the said Archbishop, in exercising and using the office of ambassadoir," he should be restored to his heritages, honors and dignities and benefices, nothwithstanding any sentences affecting him; and "notwithstanding that he hes never made confession of his faith, and hes never acknawledgeit the religion profest within this realme." This last of the line and faith of St. Kentigern died at Paris on the 24 of April, 1603, aged 86 years, and left all his effects to the Scots College and the Monastery of the Carthusians.

The year which finds Sir John Knill reigning at the Mansion Hous, Lon-don, has been marked in the provinces by kindred instances of civic and tolerance in England. Banbury, Darlington, Hereford, Eccles and Oswestry, have for their chief magistrates Uatholics - some of them for the first time since the Reformation.

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ON A DYNAMITE CAR.

(By Albert W. Telman.)

Through the vapors that drenched Mount Garrison from crest to base "Butch" Caldwell, rear brakeman of Special Fre ght 43, followed Conductor Jim Spike up the mossed, rotting ties of Birch S ding.

Presently appeared the dim outline of the box car they had come to run out and couple behind their caboose. ont and couple behind their caboose, "I say, Jim," asked Burch, as they walked on through the fog, "what's she loaded with, do you know?"
"Dynamice," replied the conductor,

his eyes twinkling.

Butch affected a careless saunter, but his lege were limber as saplings. He twisted off a twig and chewed it gervously, to show his indifference. He tried hard to whistle, but his dry threat and lips could produce only a

cracked squealing.
When he was three years old a quarryman's shanty near his home had blown up. The sudden roar, the burst of smoke and flame, the terrific blast that hurled him down in the dust these things twenty years had proved too short to efface.

He was augry with himself for not checking the palsy that twitched at his limbs. He was angry, too, with Jim Spike for the creases round his eyes and his quaintly pursed mouth. Jim was a good fellow, but he could no more help laughing at Ca'dwell's dread than Caldwell could help feeling

Just now Butch had several reasons Just now Butch had several reasons for not wishing to be blown up. It was his last run on the mountain division. He had said good-by to braking, and was going to start a small grocery store at Plympton. And, moreover, he was to be married next week to Alice Grant. Her father and brother belonged to a section and brother belonged to a section gang, that was even now replacing a rail on a long steel trestle the train had just left a mile behind.

Conductor and brakeman were now close to the car, which was painted a faded green. Its end looked innocent enough. But its side bore a placard proclaiming in tall red letters that it contained "Dynamite," and that it was "Dangerous." Butch hesitated before the ladder.

Spike got impatient.
"Come on, Butch, let's run her out!
Climb up and let off that brake!"

Butch drew a long breath and went up, hand over hand. Down the mounain side on his right tink led Silver Cascade. Off to the left the engine, old 67, was panting, with Sam Neal, the fireman, kicking out a clog on the

Fog drops beaded the bottom of the forward brake wheel. He nudged the toggle out of the cogs, and with a rattle the chain eased below. Spike gave a slight push. The car began to roll down toward the switch over the

rails slippery with moisture.

The unexpected quickness with which it started made the conductor "Slower!" he shouted. "Steady

Butch tr'ed to whirl the brake-head back, but it balked. The chain at the base of the rod had evidently kinked. The car shot forward still faster.

"Too fast! Put on your brake!"
yelled Spike, in alarm. Butch contorted himself into knots over the but without effect. Every second the speed increased.

Spike realized that something was wrong. Running ahead to a pile of old ties, he snatched one for a trig, and pushed it under the front of the car. The wheel gritted over the stick twisting it round. I's end struck Spike on the shin, and knocked him

Before he was up again, the car had clarged across the open switch our upon the main line, and was rumbling down toward the trestle. It was a scant mile, with an 80-foot drop.

Meanwhile Bu ch jerk d madly at the brake-head. He was sick, dizzy, blind with dread; yet he remembered the section men putting in the new

What would happen should that deadly freight crash down upon them? Feet clattered on the ties behind. Butch looked back, just as the conductor broke limping hrough the fog. His white face made the brakeman feel worse than ever.

Stop her, Butch, stop her!" he

"I can't!" screamed the brakeman.
An extra burst of speed brought the hobbling runner nearer. He passed out of Butch's sight behind the rear of the car. Butch waited to hear his toes on the ladder. Instead came a thud and a smothered cry. Spike had missed his hold and fallen missed his hold and fallen.

An instant later Butch saw him strugging to his feet, a bleed ng cut on his forehead. Again he b gan to run, but on that steep grade he cou'd not hold his own with the revolving wheels

Lit le by little he fell back, still begging, praying Butch to stop the car. Soon the thick fog swallowed him, and gradually his voice and tootfalls grew fain er- at last they ceased

Butch was alone on a thunderbolt freighted with death for every man on the trestle. As he wrenched at the wheel, his forehead moistened at the thought of the section gang, all un-

rushing down upon th m. He was On, on they flew through the cold fog, past rugged bluff and over rat-ling culvert. It seemed as if the car

were standing still, and some immense power were sliding the dark, oiled road-bed backward under it. The rackety monotone knawed into the brakeman's brain. A giant black shadow hovered over him, the shadow that had tormented his life.

Dread from without can be fought by the whole man, but inwrought dread, itself part and parcel of the very spirit, is harder to conquer. All the forces of weakness, of selfi-hness, of cowardice in Caldwell's nature arrayed themselves under the leadership of his ever-present foe. Their peruasive voices dinned continually in

get some bad bruises, or a broken arm or leg. He must decide quickly. Bu ch saw a vision of his new house. Alice and he had planned it together, room by room, had warched it build-ing. Now it was slipping farther and

the end of a gloomy tunnel.

He wavered. The dread blinded, choaked, numbed him. Even if he s'ayed, wha good would it do? He could only throw his life away with the others. His grip on the wheel loosezed. He had a most decided to invest.

long. A climb down the rear ladder.

a sidewise leap-at the worst he might

Then he remembered Alice's father

and brother. Their only chance for life depended on him!

The soft spot flashed by, only two car-lengths long. Butch felt glad it was gone. That could trouble him no more. His tempters fled, grinzing beek mockingly. brek mockingly.
"At the trestle!" they seemed to

Half a mile gone, and their speed still increasing. Two minutes more— Who-oo-co-oo! Who-oo! Who-co-oo-oo! Who-oo! Spike had run back to the train, and the engineer was trying to was a Grant and his men. Would they understand?

If that steam pipe could only tak!
Butch caught himself shouting,
"Dynamite! Dynamite!"

sound from the section-men until too In thinking of their peril, Butch forgot his own. His head become clear and quite calm. He saw that the only thing for him to do was to climb down the ladder beside the

brake-rod and try to untangle the He descended the rounds until the road bed glided only three feet below. From the bot om of the brake-rod the twisted links ran under the car. untangle them he must stand on the brake-beam, holding to a ladder-round with his right hand and working with

his left. To let go would mean death. Precious seconds passed as he hung there, while he worked with desperate eagerness with his single hand.

eagerness with his single hand.

Meanwhile his brain leaped from one person to another: Dan Blake and his patent coupler, of which he expected great things; "Freckles" Sulivan, who had earned almost enough to send his mother to a spec alist on cataract; Alice Grant's father, and her brother Rilly, and father, and her brother Blly; and

Alice herself.

Life and happiness for more than twenty persons hung on his ability to s-parate those rusty links. Could he

As he picked away with broken nails, a red cloth suddenly wrapped itself about his legs. It was the danger signal, planted by the sectiongang! There was a ripping, a clater of sticks the cloth gragged for a of sticks, the cloth oragged for a moment, and then whisked under the car, where the wheels chewed it to

Only five hundred feet to the break! Mercifully just then the links swung

Butch flew up the ladder. The car was going twenty miles an hour. He tried the wheel; it worked easily.

Mill met r by millimeter he began to set the brake. It caught, whirred, ground. The sparks flittered. But he must not work too fast. A single unguarded movement might snap the

cha n and ru n all.

Ahead a till black cliff thrust through the fog. It was the Giant's Should r, and just round it lay the

Only three hundred feet more of life. The time for cau ion had passed. He ground on the brake.

Out of the mist pea'ed a cry of a'arm.
"Stop that car! Stop that car!"
But h's tongue seemed too large for

his mouth. His voice squeaked toinly, then quavered into a hysterical "Dynamite!" he called. "Dynamite! Run!run!"
Run? What use?

The tres le lay right ahead. Through its latticework of red-painted beams and braces the ledges far below g immered gray through the fog-

crystallized into a group of men behind a hand-cr, ston-still in the pos ures in which alarm surpris d thom.

tube of a tornado is most uncertain in its journey. Guided by currents, it sometimes turns at almost right angles, leaving what seemed to be its objective point unharmed.

One cloud feature which almost every one is able to read, is the approach of a thunderstorm. The simplest hind of a thunderstorm may be

stood, empty-hand d. All st-red at Butch, with drawn faces and open mouths. He wreaked hs might on Out they rumbled on the first rail, seventy feet in air. Bungggg! The vibrant ring of steel succeeded to the numble on walk and couth. They stid

rumble on rock and earth. They slid over the rail as if it were greased.

how i fel to be blown to pieces.

Cick! It was the last rail. Butch

shut his eyes an t groaned against the brake. It was alr-ady set up as tight as it could p ssibly be, but he could not help one final effort.

On — on — on—slower—s-l-o-w-e-r—
perhaps. p-e-r h-a-p-s—no! It could
not hold. They bunted into the handstorm clouds, the study of clouds, as a car, and pitched it over the ends of the

Butch shut his eyes tight and waited the disaster, the heading toppling, the stupendous, annihilating roar. It "You've done all you can! Save yourself!"

The mile afforded but one soft spot. Two hundred yards shead on the right lay an earthslope seventy-five feet to two causes. Through the passing of warm, moist distinct the stupendous, annihilating roar. It did not come. The car was barely creeping now. It stopped. Somethin the passing of warm, moist distinct the stupendous, annihilating roar. It did not come. The car was barely creeping now. It stopped. Somethin the stupendous and a certain proportion of the moisture becomes visible in the form of a cloud. Then clouds are also formed by air lay an earthslope seventy-five feet.

into the gap left by the removed rail. | that rises to a height where there is a The end of that on which the car stood was hidden beneath it. It had been a matter of inches.

To Butch's failing sight the moun-Alice and he had planned it together, room by room, had watched it building. Now it was slipping farther and farther away in vanishing sunlight at the end of a gloomy punct -Youth's Companion.

When the Storm Clouds Gather.

Every cloud has an open secret written upon its face, which may be read by any one who will give himself a little trouble. There are two dis-tinct types of clouds, Stratus and Cumulus. The first is of sheet-like formation, the second possesses a heaped up appearance. When these two types merge, a storm is brewing. The union of these two forms the storm cloud.

There is no term more misused in general than cyclone. Such a storm is associated with destruction of life and property, with a general leveling of buildings, and is considered decidedly out of the ordinary. As a matter of fact the ordinary storms which move over the United States are cyclones-They come from the northwest and from the southwest, usually passing off toward the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It might be thought, in view of the Why waste his breath? The wind was blowing up the valley. The Giant's Shoulder would cut off all beauty and shoulder would cut off all beauty arrows would correct them. popular errors would correct them-selves, but just as the cloud is more or less of a mystery to most persons, at least so far as its significance is ourcerned, so the proper way to describe a storm seems almost wholly misunderstood.

Storms are divided into three classes, cyclones, hurricanes and tornadoes. Hurricanes enter the United States from the south or south-east, usually occurring from July to October in this part of the world. They originate in the eastern parts of the Carribean Sea. travel by a curved track, northwest-ward at first, gradually changing more to the north and northeastward in the Gulf and Atlantic States, until they, too, join the great path in New England by which storms leave this country. In the central portion of the hurricane the wind usually blows from a xty to eighty miles an hour. It is in cities and towns they work their chief destruction. When we read of a wind so sewere that plate-glass windows of stores are shattered, that here and there a tree falls before its fury, we may set it down as a hurricane. Cyclones, ordinary storms, may be a thousand miles in diameter. Hurricanes are somewhat less, say six hundred or eight hundred miles.

The tornado is the most dangerous of all, although there is no severe storm unaccompanied by a degree of peril. In the United States tornadoes occur most frequently in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, although there are few States east of the Rocky Mountains which do not receive occasional visits from them. They form in all parts of the temperate zones under different aspects, being known at sea as water-spouts, and in deserts as

Small tornadoes are called fair weather whirlwinds, when they happen in fair weather on the lake or on land under suitable conditions. In a dry atmosphere they are known as white squalls, because a small, white cloud at a great height is all that is visible. A family of tornadoes may be produced from the same cloud, as many as fifteen tubes having been observed at once at such a time.

The most characteristic feature of a tornado is a funnel or spout. The diameter of the actual spout rarely exnow, it must. He held his breath as than three or four hundred yards they da hed round he Shoulder.

Cink, clink! Tink-a-tink! It was that of the lowest layer of clouds,

By this means he made in the top of can go ahead with confidence never very high at such a time, and as in thunderstorms, the upper air cur-rents are not in the least affected by the storm raging below. The general appearance of the cloud over the spout is peculiarly smoky, or like the fumes of a burning haystack. Rain and lightning always accompany a tor-

Usually, threatening clouds, the merging of the *cumulus* and *stratus*, give warning of the storm. This cloud merger then discharges hailstones of considerable size, the storm continu-ing anywhere from ten to thirty Five rails out, a blur in the mist | minutes. Then the tornado may be seen forming, and almost any one can grasp what is about to happen. The tube of a tornado is most uncertain in

plest kind of a thunderstorm may be more properly described as a squall, accompanied by thunder and light-ning, instead of only by wind and rain. On a wild, stormy day, with common squalls, one or two of these which are exceptionally violent, will be accom-

Otick! But che shuddered at the little jolt as they passed over to the second rail. All the black horror that had deser ed him a half-mile back, returned with tenfold forc.

Click! The third rail! No sound from straining and the second rail is no difference between a common squall and a thunderstorm, except that the clouds are more intense, as any one who cares to look Click! The third rail! No sound from straining man or frozen group broke the grinding of the brake-shoes against the glowing wheels. Only far back the engine was sill hooting futilely. Click! The fourth. Next to the takes place in all other kinds of thun-last. And beyond, but o e more rail derstorm. So much is this the case of life. After tout—Butch wondered that in Iceland there are no summer hunderstorms, but only winter ones, of this simple, small type. In Norway both types occur, the winter ones being much more destructive, because the clouds sink lower, and, therefore, the lightning is much more likely to

> whole, is one of the most interesting pleasures than can be enjoyed. In the beginning, one must understand that clouds owe existence to two causes.

decrease in both pressure and expansion. The result in this instance is also condensation, and consequent cloud formation. Here is the origin of the cloud. Now the thing to do is to trace the cloud into the various regions where it drifts or is propelled, and learn what the alliances it may form bring, and just what are the bits of cloud we see floating about.

Take, for instance, the mackerel sky. Ever so many persons believe that sky of this description, or, rather, such a cloud effect, indicates fair weather. On the contrary, it is a strong indica-tion that the weather is to change for the worse. Soft sunset clouds, or colors, indicate fine, settled weather, fiery or brilliant hoes denote a change to stormy or wet weather.

Coronas are broader rings, seen quite close to the sun or moon, and are due to the shining of light through the edges of loose clouds. They have red on the outside and blue on the inside of the ring. Now and then one may notice these same effects not in circles, but they are of the same formation, drifting about unattached, be-

cause of the very lack of form. Cirrus, or tufted, clouds are reliable weather guides, as a rule. They form in parallel threads. Should the threads appear on and parallel to the western horizon, and moving from a northerly point, what the weather bureau calls a depression is approaching from the west. This, while likely to cause bad weather, will probably pass to the north of the observer. Should the lines appear parallel to the southwest horizon, and be moving from a northwesterly point, the depression will likely pass over the observer, and occasion very bad weather.

A Drink in the Desert,

Strangers left alone in the desert often die; native animals and native races do not. For the natives know that there is water in all deserts and that the receptacles for this water are plants which by means of their roots absorb water from the soil when the rains come and store it up like reservoirs for use in time of drouth. An examination with the microscope shows how this is done. The interior of a plant that holds water consists of myriad water storage cells, and according to the Strand a determination of the water in a sample of the storage tissue of the barrel cactus has shown over 96 per cent.

One specimen recently kept in the conservatory of the United S ares Department of Agriculture at Washington, weighed 170 pounds. A specimen weighing a ton and measuring nine feet high and three feet in diameter was once received at Kew, but soon died owing to injuries in transit.

Some years ago when Frederick V.
Coville of the Depar ment of Agriculture at Washington in company with
D. T. MacDougal of the New York
Botanical Garden, was in Mexico seeking a location for a desert botanical laboratory for the Carnegie Institu-tion of Wa-hington, he made a special study of the barrel cactus. Happily for the investigations there

was at hand in the person of Mr. Coville's guide an intelligent Papago Indian—one who, from old time practice, was ab'e to show how deft!y and quickly the traveler in the desert may quench his thirst. He first picked out a cactus a li tle over three feet high and twenty inches in diameter. He then sliced off the top and exposed the white interior, raising the top from the plant as if it were a lid on hinges.

Inside could be seen a pu'py s suc-ture, evidently siturated with water, although it was noticeable that the water did not exude from the pulp when the cut was made. The guide Grrrr! The hoarse screeching set ceeds a few yards, and the total area then cut a stake about three inches in diameter a the blunt end and began to

By this means he made in the top of the cactus a sort of bowl and soon bad collected a suitable quantity of this pulp. Then taking it up handful by handful he squeezed out the water into the bowl and tossed the useless, pulp away. The flavor of the water was

How to Tell Fresh or Stale Eggs. (W. F. Purdue, in Canadian Farm)

In summer when a large number of hens trequently s eal nests ou side of the poultry house, it is often desirable to be ab e to distinguish the fresh eggs from the stale ones when these hidden ne-ts are dis overed. The general appearance of the eggs will often aid in picking out the stale ones, as these will be badly discol red particular y

if they are more than a week old and have been lying where the sun and rains could reach them. DETECTING STALE OR FRESH EGGS. But to de ermine definite'y whether the egg are fresh or stale, they can be examin d with a strong light or even by holding to the sun igh, after a little practice. The freshness of the eggs is judged by the size of the air bubb'e, which is situated a little to one side of the large end in each egg This ar bubble is very smal in a new laid egz, being barely large enough to be not ceable, but it glows a little larger each day and in an egg that lacks considerable of being fresh, it will be as large as a quarter. By comparing eggs that have been collected from nest; and known to be several days old, with perfectly fresh eggs, the difference in size of the air bubb e will be readily noticed.

The contents of a fresh eg t adhere to the shell when cooked, but the shell of a stale egg will peel off readily.

WHEN AT THEIR BEST.

Authorities qualified to know de-clare that eggs are at their best for food purposes twelve hours after being laid. Eggs from which the animal heat has not escaped are not fit for food, so we see that an egg can be too fresh as well as too stale.

An important point to remember in preserving eggs for table use, is that they absorb the impurities and odors of their surroundings. For instance, a can of kerosene will so distinctly flavor eggs which are near-by that they soon become unfit for use. Onions will allo impair their The Leaning Tower of Pisa.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of

the world's wonders, and thousands who have never seen Italy know it for a familiar thing. For this reason, and because, like all fine things, it is a possession not only of the town in which it stands but of those who love art everywhere, the disquieting information concerning it which was made public last week must be received with very real concern all over the world The substance of the news is that the lean has increased; to be precise, that lean has increased; to be precise, that whereas eighty years ago it leaned fifteen feet and a half an inch out of the perpendicular it now leans ten and a half inches more. There is danger, it seems, of its suffering the fate of the famous Campaniie in Venice, its rival among the bell-towers of Italy, and one day tumbling to its foundations. They have stopped the great bells from ringing and are striking the smaller ones with a hamstriking the smaller ones with a hammer lest tolling them should make the building sway to destruction. The history of its building is one of the romances of architecture. One Bonnano of the city began it seven cen-turies ago with the help of a German, a certain William of Innsbruck. a certain William of Innsbruck. While they were working on it the foundations slipped and the building was abandoned, standing unfinished like a second Babel for a hundred and fifty years. About 1340, just at the start of the Hundred Years' War in England, it was completed by Tomaso Pisano, the son of the famous Pisan sculptor Andrea. So is established the strange fact that the lean which has given it its fame, and gave Galileo an experimental station for his re-searches in dynamics, was accidental, and no part of the original scheme. Apart from its curiosity, it is a very beautiful piece of architecture - the crowning example, so the authorities say, of Southern Romanesque. strange and impressive to think of age gradually and imperceptibly increasing its inclination towards ultimate destruction, but perhaps the measurements on which the fear is based, made in 1329 by two English investi-gators, may be wrong and the Tower is not falling after a'l. But, remem-bering the fate of the Campanile at Venice, which perished through neglect, the authorities are wisely taking precautions in time. - Man chester Guardian.

The Right Start.

"Isn't it funny," said Belinda practicing at the piano, "you start playing a thing wrong and you play it all wrong ?

"Why, not all," said Belinda's wise brother. That is true of many things besides playing a piano. Did you never heat it said of a man who seemed to be making heavy weather of it in some undertaking who seemed to bungle and take wrong steps and not to be sure of what he was doing, who was struggling along and trying hard, but not to very good purpose—did you never hear it said of a man in such case that he got in wrong?

"Why certainly; everything depends on making a good — that is to say, correct—start; on knowing your ground and being sure of yourself, on

starting right. "That's one sort of good start. When we say of a man that he had a good start in life, we mean that he started with advantages, in favoring circumstances or with friendly sur-roundings, under conditions likely to promote his success; but when we say of a man that he made a good we are speaking of what he did him-self; we mean that he was alert and keen, looking out for things, seeing that things were right and making sure; knowing the course, so that he could keep in the channel and go

"The man who makes a good start can go ahead with confidence and certainty, without fear and consequently without danger of getting twisted and tangled up on the way. It's just the same as it is with your practicing. See?"
Belinda didn't say whether she did

see or not, but her brother's discourse having here apparently come to a full stop, her fingers fell heavily on the piano. - New York Sun.

A DOUBLE CURE FOR DOUBLE TROUBLE

Father Morriscy's No. 26 Cures Catarrh by a Combined Treatment.

The sudden weather variations in our climate result in a great many cases of catarrh—a troublesome disease usually considered hard to cure, and one which often leads to serious pulmonary and intestinal troubles

A neglected cold in the head weakens the nasal membranes, so that at every future exposure the trouble returns. At length these conditions are fastened onto the system, and the sufferer undergoes the annoyance and danger of chronic

Some doctors confine themselves to prescribing external applications, and thus do not reach the seat of the trouble-Others give internal treatment exclusively, and thus do not promptly relieve the affected parts.

Father Morriscy, the skilled priest-physician, rightly regarded catarrh as a double trouble, consisting of unpleasant local effects and their fundamental causes, the latter having to do with impaired general vitality. His famous remedy, No. 26, is a combined cure for catarrh. It consists of

tablets to be taken three times a day, and an especially compounded salve, The salve is antiseptic, and quickly heals the inflamed membranes of the nasal passages. The tablets go to the

seat of the trouble and restore the system to its usual tone. Together, they cure.

Instead of neglecting a disease that is unpleasant to yourself and to others, and one which often leads to pneumonia and consumption, it is surely the part of wis-dom to take timely steps to do away with the effects and at the same time remove

the cause. No. 26 does just that,
50c. for the combined treatment. At
your druggist's, or from Father Morriscy
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The farm at Fraser's Mills, 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.

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Session opens

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

TWO PREJUDICED WITNESSES FOR THE SPANISH PREMIER.

(Continued from page 1.)

The political compromise effected by the Edict of Nantes was of such a nature that it could not last indefinitely; but it might have lasted much longer had the Huguenots kept their side of the bargain honestly, which they did not. Guizot, a French Protestant, says that the agreement consisted of 91 open articles, and 52 secret articles. The secret articles were made in secret, lest the bulk of the population should take alarm. One of the secret articles placed 200 towns of France under control of the Huguenots and provided taxes their fortification against the rest of France. Guizot (a Protestant, remember) calls this "a Calvinistic republic." Here was a kingdom with an armed independent republic within its bosom, having a different religion, having a different foreign policy (as shown above), and eager still for control of the nation for which they had struggled up to the date of the compromise. Could this last? It lasted nearly a century. It might have lasted longer, had the Huguenots been content with what they were entitled to under the treaty.

But the Huguenots were a political party, an armed party at that, a wealthy and powerful party besides; and they wanted France, wanted to control, to govern, to dominate, Religion was the buffer; and here we speak of both Catholicism and of Protestantism. Religion was always the buffer in the political games of Europe. It was the watch-word and war-cry of every political pirate for centuries. Religion took the hard knocks, both coming and going Historians have wasted many weary years of labor in seeking to connect royal scoundrels and their shameless courtiers with the pious and singleminded men who sought only the salvation of souls; but, except in the case of certain sovereigns who practically set up new churches of their own, we consider that in general, such reasoning is forced, and the conclusions are illogical and improbable. The political game was then played by men who were worldly in their hopes and ambitions.

M. Guizot says that the rebellion of the Huguenots, their irregular political assemblies, their alliance with foreigners, occupied the Government of France far more than their ministers' teachings. They were not only trying to found a state within a state, but they sought aid from outside. Buckle, in his "Hi tory of Civiliz :-

tion," says:

"The Protestants soon learned to destise the great Edict of Nances, by which their liberties were secured and proceeded to rob and murder that very party to whom they awed a toleration which had been reluctantly conceded by the prejudices of the age. They were not content to exercise their own religion unless they could also trouble the religion of o hers. At La Rochelle, which for importance was the second city in the kingdom, they would not permit the Catholics to have a single church in which to celebrate what for centuries had been the sole religion in France, and was still the religion of an enormous majority of Frenchmen." Buckle was a

Under these circumstances, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes was, as a political move, quite to be expected. The Church had nothing bishops and many well known digni-

France was at that time alone in Europe in tolerating a dissenting faith. In Holland and in Sweden, the Catholic religion was prohibited-In Ireland, priests were hunted like wolves; and Catholics were forbidden ing the whole of the Congress owing by the English rulers of Ireland to have schools or school teachers. So much for our two witnesses, as to Sacrament in Leeds Cathedral, from

there, we shall state in another issue.

History is in the making there. The lying political newspapers and the lying scribblers who are paid to fabricate press despatches, are hard at work, piling up the materials. the evening mass meetings at which cate press despatches, are hard at work, piling up the materials out of which lying histories will one day be

Presbyterian witnesses of the future to prove the evil character and acts of

the Catholic Church in 1910. One word we must say in closing: The statement that Protestant worship is not permitted in Spain is a pure fabrication upon the part of someone. The very press despatches which are so obviously hostile to the Church on other points, have admitted several times during the last few days, that Protestants, of whom there are only a few thousands in the whole country. have their places of worship, the full enjoyment of their religious services, and equal rights as voters and as citizens in public affairs. This is beyond question.

Our London Letter.

London, August 4th, 1910. The Leeds National Catholic Congress, the first of its kind, the passing the Royal Declaration Bill, the Tugwell Slander Case, the Spanish business, episcopal jubilees, festivals, processions, and-even murders with a Catholic element in them! one can say we have come back to an empty week devoid of interest and excitement. It was something of a rush to get down to Leeds on Friday after hearing Mass at St. Bavon's Cathedral in the ancient Flemish city of Ghent in the early morning, but the exigencies of modern journalism demanded it and we did it, it we stretch the imagination to include the wee sma' hours of Saturday morning into Friday night. Well it was not so much of a change as we might have the Huguenots and provided taxes for the garrisoning of them by Huguenot soldiers, and Huguenot soldiers, and the feetback of the garrisoning of them the garrisoning of the garrisoning of them the garrisoning of the garrison of the garr Germany, and if the Masses were not quite so early, well they were early for British Catholics. The Town, too, and the various sectional meetings were ringing with the glad news of the previous night. On the very day the Congress opened, almost at the hour when, after his civic reception by the Lord Mayor and City Fathers. Archbishop Bourne had been preaching the opening sermon of the Congress, Parliament had passed the Bill which removes all offensive words from the Declaration to be made by King George when he ascends the throne at his Coronation. The sun shone brightly on Westminster and Leeds as the two events so historically important, so closely connected, came into being. There were no Catholic or Irish M. P.'s present at the Congress, they were too busy in the Commons, and their very absence denoted their fidelity to the cause. For though the majority was overwhelming, and slipshod tactics on our part might have wrecked our hopes, since all the wan-ing power of militant Protestantism was arrayed against us. Some of the combatants stick at no weapons of attack, slanders, lies, cowardly fears and racial prejudices, all were brought into play in vain. The tu quoque principle was applied by means of a false oath supposed to be taken by the Bishops of the Catholic Church, anathematising in no measured terms all and sundry heretics, particularly Protestants. The man who presented this precious document before the House had two Catholic members, an Irishman and an Englishman, at his throat in a trice and had to resume his seat discredited and abashed. At length the members trooped out into the lobbies for the division, and there was something of excitement visible in the galleries when they returned. When the glad news "the ayes have 'had been spoken there was a rush telephone and telegraph from all sides and special editions of the evening papers hurriedly scrambled out of their offices. The Archbishop was one of the first to hear the news, and he wrote a personal letter of thanks to the Premier which, a few hours afterwards, became converted into an epistle from the whole Catholic Congress, signifying Mr. Asquith had nobly redeemed his lapse at the Eucharistic Congress and that the natchet was buried. The Catholic community has much appreciated the Premier's court-sy in telegraphing his grateful thanks to the Archbishop or

And so it was in a glad and thank-ful frame of mind that the Congress commenced its deliberations. Somehow everyone seemed to be quite certain of fair play from those much maligned beings, the Peers, and the event proved their confidence was well placed. For the Peers sat on Bank Holiday, when dusty London was empty of almost her poorest citizen, and present the Bill. and passed the Bill unanimously with the full concurrence of the whole Bench of Bishops. The last phase was reached on Thursday, when des-pite the opposition of Lord Kinnaird,

the Bill received the Royal assent. The Congress itself has been an unqualified success. It was very largely attended, some two hundred priests from various parts of the country heing present in addition to sixteen whatever to do with it. Gaillardin, in his history of the Reign of Louis XIV., and embraced a large number of substates that Pope Innocent VI. disapproved of the revocation. See Vol. 5, page 111.

and embraced a large prominence being jects, particular prominence being jects particular prominence cation of the word Socialistic so often used nowadays in a sense very foreign to the meaning of the Church. The Lord Mayor of London also took a Some of the things that they do not know about Spain and the Church there, we shall state in another issue.

realise something of the vastness and magnificent unity of the Catholic Church, and something too of our own opportunities of evangelistic work within the British Empire, opportunities which are only too readily snap-ped up by Protestants. Dr. Harrington, U. S. A., gave some interesting accounts of the Federation movement in the States, and Archbishop Bourne took the opportunity to impress upon the local branches of our own Federation the necessity of working in unison and under the direction of the Bishop of the diocese when any important public step had to be taken which might be misrepresented by those desirous of nullifying the work of the Federation by endeavouring to introduce political and racial animosities within its sphere. The Rev. J. Keating pointed out the domineering and dogmatic attitude adopted by the Protestant Alliance in their recent Memorial to the King and Parliament which ill accorded with their boasted principles and gave the impression that certain gentlemen from an obscure office in Fleet Street desired to dictate to the Sovereign and his Council the right view to take with reference to certain disputed religious doctrines. Monsignor Parkinson attacked the worst social evil of the present day the shirking of materials. present day-the shirking of mater-nity and the wastage of life, appalling in the years of infancy, also speaking strongly of the present Board School education, so unsuited to its purpose. Mrs. V. M. Crawford dealt exhaustively with the Report of the Minority in the recent Royal Commission on the Guardians of the Poor, while Mr. John Powell successfully advocated the institution of a National Associa-tion of Catholic Trades Unionists pledged to resist the endeavours of Trades Unionists to identify their policy with that of secular education. Bishop Casartelli gave a splendid address on the spiritual life of the Cat-holic in modern times, a subject which needs deep attention, for never had we such dangers to guard against as beset us at the present day, the very stress of living being itself a distrac-tion from spiritual things. The Rev. J. Gerard dealt with the arguments which modern science brings against the Christian Church and her doc-trines, and successfully demonstrated their falsehood. Much excellent work was also put in by other representa-tives of the twenty-seven different societies taking part in the Congress. The assembly broke up on Tuesday, some returning direct to their homes, others taking the opportunity to visit many hallowed and beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of Leeds, such as Fountains Abbey ruins, etc. Notable events of the closing hours were the message from the Holy Father bestowing his blessing on the Congress, and voicing his expectation of its far reaching effects, and the letter sent by the Archbishop in the name of all to Mr.

Asquith, who very courteously tele-graphed his thanks for our expression of admiration anent his bold stand for the Royal Declaration Bill. The engagement of Lord Lovat to a daughter of the Earl of Ribblesdale is just announced. Lord Lovat, who is the head of a fine old Catholic clan, and was the organizer of Lovat's Scouts in the last war, is well known on the other side of the water, and is a thorough sportsman. His sister was recently married from the family seat in the Highlands, but for some time it has been thought in society that he was a confirmed bachelor. The Hon. Laura Lister, his bride-to-be, is a tall, fair girl, much admired in society, the date of the marriage has not yet been fixed, it will probably be a very big

Vast crowds flocked to the beautiful Jesuit Church at Farm St. for the celebration of the Patronal Feast of St. Ignatius; the preacher at the High Mass being Monsignor Claude Lindsey. The Church was beautifully decorated and the music was as usual unrivalled in London. In the afternoon Father Gavin, S. J., gave an inspiring discourse on "A soldier and a saint" and a grand procession of the Blessed Sacrament closed the rejoicings of the day.

CATHOLICUS.

California Letter.

Mr. Editor,-

When I list sent you a short com-munication, I was in Oakland, California. Since that time I have been so occupied that I could not well devote much time to correspondence in your columns. However, as THE CASKET has not deteriorated on account of the absence of my lucubrations from its pages, I do not think I

have cause for regret.

If the reading of THE CASKET gives as much pleasure to its other readers as it does to me, I am not surprised at the success that seems to crown the efforts of its managers. Your excel-lent articles showing Catholics their obligation to support Catholic papers in general, and their diocesan organs in particular, were worth more than the price of a year's subscription. The head of a Catholic family who does not take, read and talk in favor of at least one paper that explains and up-holds the sacred doctrines of his Church, is certainly not doing his duty

to himself or to his family.

The interesting and informing letters of your English correspondent, admirable feature of too, form an admirable feature of

your well-filled paper. Although you have many sub-scribers in this large country, it seems to me you should have many more, for I do not know of any paper that so well fills the wants of people who have wandered far from the home of their childhood and youth, and who wish to

made, which will be quoted by the real, and the growing numbers of our Columbia, where Catholic young men people who attend these further can receive a college education with-pilgrimages, and came thereby to out having their faith endangered by the erroneous views so often given out by the larger number of the secular institutions of learning of this country. A year and a half ago the Brothers of the Christian Schools opened a Business College and High School where secular and religious education go hand in hand. Both of these good institutions supply the needs of the Catholic youths and young men, while various Orders of Sisterhoods in many parochial schools and academies impart to boy, girls and young women an education which fits them for this world as well as the next.

A few weeks ago a Catholic Edu-cational Institute was held in Portland, where nearly all the Catholic teachers of the Archdiocese of Oregon City, presided over by Most Rev. Alexander Christie, D. D., were assembled, exchanged views and listened to lectures by several educationists of note in this part of the country. These meetings are held yearly and have already been productive of much good, and much more is expected of them in the future.

In former communications to you I signed myself as Gaidheal, but as some of my friends said they could not stomach the Gaelic application and others found it too much for their un-trained mouths, I here and now beg to use a name which means the same and

290 N. Grand Ave., Portland, Ore.

The C M. B. A. Convention.

The 15th Convention of the abovenamed fraternal Order was held at Ottawa last week and was attended by about 500 delegates, representing about every section of Canada. The Order in the early years of its existence, held annual Conventions, which were followed by biennial meetings, and later by triennial conventions. The great expense entailed on the Association by these Conventions constitutes a serious financial burden. The large number in attendance also renders the Convention unwieldly and prevents careful legislation for the good of the Association being enacted. Serious-minded mem-bers of the Association are awake to the injury these Conventions are causing, and frequent attempts have been made to effect a radical change without any apparent success. The Convention at Montreal three years years age, cost the Association \$20,000. The Ottawa meeting of last week legislated for a material additional cost. It was enacted that each delegate be allowed \$9 for attendance at the Convention and 5 cents a mile for travelling fees, an increase of two cents per mile. The members of the Grand Council are largely to blame for this regrettable condition of affairs, as they prearrange to a very apparent extent the business coming before the Convention, individual delegates, owing to the time limit and the im-patience of the assembly, receiving scant courtesy for well-intentioned propositions.

The old officers of the Grand Council were re-elected to their respective

An important amendment was made to the Constitution, chiefly through the vigorous action of Rev. J. J. McNeil, of Port Hawkesbury, C. B., and one that will be received with appreciation by the members of the C. M. B. A. The amendment, which received the unanimous approval of the delegates, hereafter bars persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors from membership in the Order The next Convention will be held at

From the reports read at the Conrention, we gather the following information:

That the total amount received from the 447 branches since the last convention was \$1,305,965.75. There are now 22,252 members of the assumption Canada, the total beneficiary fund amounting to \$1,123 113.13. There has accrued to the reserve fund \$59,-

105.08, sick benefit fund, \$16,430.21, initiation tax, \$1,879.85; per capita tax and convention debt tax, \$102,745.64; supervisors' fees, \$2,526.50; commission and exchange, \$165.34. The beneficiary fund payments amounted to \$1,005,058.13. The general fund expenditures from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910, amount to \$117,210.79. The total sick benefit payments were

The total membership of 22,252 is distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario..... 3,069 Prince Edward Island 1,078 Manitoba..... Saskatchewan..... British Columbia.....

Before adjourning \$500 was voted for the Campbellton, N. B., fire relief At Brussels the big fair buildings

were destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is estimated at 100,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000). A spark falling into inflammable material in the telegraph building, burst into flames which, driven by a high wind, swept rapidly in all directions. Soon the Belgian, English and French sections were destroyed. The flames spread to the "Bruxelles Kermesse," a Belgian Coney Island, which was alive with Sunday crowds who became panic stricken, and men, women and children fought to escape. Many were trampled under foot and badly injured. keep in touch with the affairs of a land to which many of them intend to return.

I came to Portland last February and have been here since. Portland and Norwegian buildings. Forty and Norwegian buildings. Forty and Norwegian buildings. houses on the avenue Selbosch, adjoining the exposition were destroyed. So far as is known, only two are dead.
The injured, as officially announced,
number thirty, but probably many
hundred received minor hurts. The

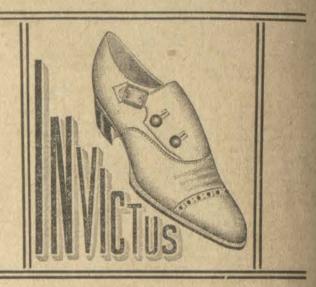
DRUMMOND

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, Limited Westville, - Nova Scotia

For Sale at ANTIGONISH by JAMES KENNA

HUGH D. McKENZIE, Agent, ST. PAUL BUILDING

FOOT PROTECTION FOR HOT DAYS



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

At no time of the year are your feet more sensitive to foot troubles than during the hot 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 shces-INVICTUS Colored Shoes.

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

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

A. KIRK & COMPANY

Royal, Bank of Canada Established over thirty years

in Antigonish. Branches in Canada

trom the Atlantic to the Pacific. Capital and Surplus

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 \$10,700,000.

Total Assets
\$71,000,000.

legal formalities.

Antigonish Branch

J. F. BLAGDON, Manager Example of the second of the s

THOMASSOMERS

General Store.

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

Ready-Made Clothing

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

Boots and Shoes

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

Brantford Carriages

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

Dairy Supplies

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

HOMAS SOMERS

he boner of the steam schooler heen's blew up at sea off Point ana, California, Sunday. Three of arew were killed and two injured.

An excursion train from Bordeaux, noce, with 1,200 passengers, dashed to a freight train at Saujon on Sun-Thirty-two persons were killed 100 injured. Many were school

200

in the athletic meet to determine John H. Gillis, a policeman of ouver, B. C., formerly of North py. C. B., won second place, scor-

The latest edition of Lloyd's Regr shows that the tonnage of shows that the tonnage of disnow at sea under the British I have already pointed out, when amounts to 3,500,000 tons more challenged by Mr. Griffin's first anonythe combined fleets of eleven ign nations, including Germany, are and the United States. Such

A man named Griffin, supposed to a detctive from Boston, was found ad in an alley in Sydney, C. B., on eday morning. His throat was from ear to ear. He led persons whom he had conversed to suphe was in search of Rosatelli, the ian who murdered his mother and ory C. Hardwick at Quincey, Mass. July 29. Foul play is feared.

It is estimated that at the next to be taken next year, the rish Isles will show a population of 0,000. In 1901 the population of land and Wales was 32,527,843; of land, 4,472,103; of Ireland, 4,459, and of the outlying islands, 70. These with 367,736 men, ostly soldiers and sailors, classed as indomiciled," made a total populaon for the British Isles of 41,976,827.

Floods inundated several districts of span on Friday and Saturday of last cek, two of the principal wards of he City of Tokio were wholly subperged. The official report of the num-er who lost their lives, places the gure at 1,112 dead and missing. bree thousand nine hundred and fifty ree houses were washed away in dition to the thousands which were der water during the flood but re-ted the strain. Thousands of peristed the strain. ons are homeless and dependent upon

The Spanish steamer Marlos coundered on Tuesday off Tarift, at he entrance to the Straits of Gibralther a collision with the German teamer Elsa. Thirty-nine were nver port on the Niger, in Africa on uly 20 for Valencia and was last eported passing Gibraltar on August Nine of the victims upon the Marles were first cabin passengers The other twenty-three passengers ho perished were in the steerage.

heir record as regards the safety of assengers. Last year out of 1,264,900,-00 passengers hauled only one was lled by an accident to a train. Nineeen were killed getting on or off rains. This total of passengers does of include commuters, none of whom

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eviously been with me a matter of nion, based on strong internal evitter to which he affixes his own ame in last week's CASKET. The tental perturbation evinced by this let letter is not unnatural, though its fects are certainly very marked, hat one who is accustomed from his rofession to find the issues in dispute, the properties of the control o arating matters admitted or irrelewit, his right as a solicitor to dend whom he chooses — is surely re-arkable. It was not his right to fend a repeated offender against the uor License Act, nor his right to line the Inspector's retainer, that I stioned; but the propriety and od taste of his going behind a mask, st doing these, to assail for their nt of success those whose efforts to orce the law he was, as a matter 'private business," lending his best defeat. It is indeed natural that to use some of the neatsfoot oil of his departed ancestry in greasing the legal machinery of this corporation, which now apparently is moving slowly and creaking loudly. If "Who" do this and make his identity known afterwards, he will assuredly be hailed as a genuine Felsenburg by his grateful townsmen.

It was really offensive on "Who's" part to misspell my beautifully sound-

in (I leave it to others to say id stoop to a charge so unfounded (Hogg).

the boiler of the steam schooner

The boiler of the steam schooner of the steam schooler of the steam schooler of the steam schooner of the steam schooler of the steam school

Your correspondent affirms that his "temperance principles have never been firmer." I have neither the desire nor the means to question this proposition. It is comparative in form and subjective in matter, and is impregnable. But on his ownprinciple of the immunity of "private business" it is outside the sphere of public interthe athletic meet to determine amateur athletic champion of crica, held at Chicago last Satur-laba H Gillis a Rolling and Subservient to his private business as to be exempt from all subservients. interest on the part of the public When he next assures an Antigonish audience in a fine peroration that the rum-sellers of this town can be put out Angles was first, with a score of points.

Angles was first, with a score of understood qualification, — " unless they are wise enough to secure my services, which, as a matter of private

mous letter, some of the difficulties with which the authorities had to contend in their efforts to enforce the mes do not give much support to the law referred to. There were others ment that Great Britain is a of the same nature, of which anyone interested will doubtless learn if be will take the trouble to inquire of the License Inspector, who will tell him how much truth there is in the statement that "months had passed and no serious steps taken towards a strict application of the law previous to this epoch-making 'circumstance.'"
With gratitude for space, I am, Mr.

Editor, yours faithfully, J. A. WALL, Chairman Police and License Committee.

Eucharistic Congress, Montreal. Sept. 6 to 11.

Antigonish, 17th August, 1910.

The year 1910 will go down in Canada's history as the year of the Eucharistic Congress. Representatives from all quarters of the globe will assemble in Montreal and it is expected that two hundred thousand visitors will be in the Commercial Capital during the week of Sept. 6th 11th. Arrangements have been made by the Intercolonial Railway to run a special sleeping car from Sydney to Montreal leaving Sydney Sunday night, September 4th, to connect at Truro with the Ocean Limited from Halifax. Sale of space in this car is in the hand of Mr. H. C. McFarlane. the ticket agent at sydney, and all applications for berths in it should be made to him. Special excursion fares are being quoted by the Intercolonial Railway good going Sep. 3rd to 10th with a return limit leaving Montreal not later than Sep. 15th, and all Intercolonial ticket agents have the full particulars. Indications are that travel will be very heavy from Mari-time Canads, the excellent service rouned, of whom 32 were passengers.

The survivors were landed at dibraltar. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision. The Marlos was a steamer of 1,046 tons net, magged in the coasting trade. The liberally patronised. Those intending to take advantage of the special rates are strongly advised to make early are strongly advised to make early application for berths so that the railway authorities may have the arrangements well in hand.

Correspondence.

"And hopest thou hence unscathed to go? No, by Saint Bride of Bothwell, No!"

MR. EDITOR, - If the production by "Who" in your last issue of THE CAS-KET is a fair sample of his literary work, then was he sick, very, very, when he penned "Brutes at large!" What his real malady was, may for-ever remain a mystery. More than one man from the country has hinted were killed. Of this total only 300 one man from the country has hinted the uncharitable surmise, that in a moment of weakness "Who" might have implied something for which he had no Doctor's prescription—consequence, disordered liver. Sequel, "Brutes at large." One shrewd farmer even quoted what a certain author said of the hypocrite, "a person and trepassing is not only forbidden.

sh railroads are fenced or hedged in author said of the livery of Heaven to who stole the livery of Heaven t MR. EDITOR, —Mr. Griffin's authorp of the letter signed "Who?" in
our issue of the 28th July, which had
serviced because here with over the pages of Thackeray, and if I mistake not, it was this, one of his favorite authors who defined puns as the lowest form of wit. Though I may offend a little in this for the present it is because I do not consider myself in sword play with a rapier in the hands of a gentleman, and any old thing is good enough with which to belabor "Who's" carcass.

It would be well for "Who" to give and from those disputed and essential, abould devote almost the whole of his ter to establishing what was not ter to establishing what was not denied, but expressly asserted wards brush up his legal knowledge, and as a conscientious lawyer learn from the Provincial Sta-tutes that a private informer is held harmless from publicity, or any other inconveniences incidental to his action of laying information under the Liquor Laws of this Province. "Brutes at large" indicates that "Who" has the information. Let him give it, naming persons, places, dates, to the Police Officer of this Town; then "we should hear something drop." Another necessary action on his part might be to use some of the neatsfoot oil of his

be been brought before the public."

he been brought before the public."

ho is really offensive on "Who's part to misspell my beautifully sounding penname. Many recall the time when his sensitive ear would detect the dropping of a 64th in a measure, but now his blunted oral sensations the recursive the wellty ground. ther it excuses) the wholly ground-assertion that my previous letter able. If he'd try it on his fiddle as ears to contain "a veiled insinu-written below, he will find that as he

Hospital Building Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1116.00. James Kenna, Antigonish.... Mrs. Blue, Antigonish.... Edward Haley, Antigonish... 100.00 50,00

The Program for To-day at the College.

11.00 s. m.—Meeting of Alumni Executive at College Library.

2.30 p. m.—Business meeting of Alumni in the College Assembly Hall. 6.00 p. m.-Dinner-All members of the Alumni Association will dine at the College,

9.30 p. m.-Toasts, etc., in Assembly Hall.

Personals.

Mr. J. L. McKinnon, barrister, of Halifax, was in Town this week. Miss Cassie Campbell of Mabou, C. B., is visiting in Town.

The Misses Kathleen and Lillian Lyons of Kentville, N. S., were in Town this week.

Miss Sadie Fraser of Boston is visiting her mother Mrs. M. Fraser, Court Street, Antigonish.

Miss Nano Chisholm of Antigonish left on Monday to accept a position as stenographer at St. Joseph's Hospital,

Miss Louise Macdonald, of the nursing staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, is spending her vacation at her home in Antigonish. Mr. John R. McDonald of Antigo-

nish left on Monday for Vancouver, B. C., where he has secured a position as school teacher. Mr. Nicholas Purcell of Pleasant

Valley, Ant., was a passenger by Monday's train for Bassano, Alberta, where he intends to reside for a time. Dr. A. C. Gillis, Professor of Medicine in the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, is visiting

his friends and relatives in this Hon. Henry Bourassa arrived in Town last evening, and is a guest at the College. To-morrow evening he

Club, at Halifax. Messrs. C. Landry and Abraham Landry, of Portsmouth, Virginia, formerly residents respectively of Pomquet and Antigonish, are visiting

in the County. Rev. R. M. Jones, Mrs. Jones and child of Chester, Vermont, left for home yesterday, after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Jones's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Whidden, Antigonish.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cody of Kasle, B. C., arrived in Town yesterday. They intend spending three months in the East. Mr. Cody is a native of P. E. I., and Mrs. Cody belongs to Arisaig, Ant.

Rev. James A. M. Gillis arrived in Town on Saturday night last from British Columbia, where he went last year and where he continued to labour until about to return East. Fr. Gillis is in good health, and is relieved of any throat affection.

Mrs. B. Kennedy and daughter Margaret, of Cranbrook, B. C., are at present in the County visiting at the home of Mr. John Kennedy, contractor of Cross Roads Ohio, who is Miss Kennedy's uncle. After their visit here, they go to Mrs. Kennedy's

Teacher Wanted

Wanted, a Grade Cor D Teacher, for Springfield School, Section No. 60. Ap-

HUGH POWER, Sec. to Trustees, Sprinfield, Ant. Co.

Teacher Wanted

Wanted, a B licensed Teacher for Wind Fraser, New Glasgow Michael Martin, Lourdes Mary McDonald, New Chisholm, D W West L'Ardoise, C. B. Dan McInnis

At Quincy, Mass, on August 1st, 1910, after a short illness, Dan McDougall (Hory). About twenty years ago, while a young man, he moved from Georgeville to Quincy where he settled down and married. Fortified by the last rites of the Church he passed to his eternal reward. A sorrowing widow and five young children mourn the loss of a good and kind husband and father. R. I. P.

At Antigonish on Wednesday, Aug 10th, after six weeks' illness, James W. Falt, one of oldest and most highly respected citizens of the community. Born at Lunenburg, N. S., in 1828, deceased came to Antigonish in 1882, and at once entered into carding and woolen business, which he industriously followed until old age compelled him to retire. Of a most peace ful disposition, he made many friends who will learn of his death with sincere regret. A sorrowful wife, four sons and four daughters survive him.

On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., at his residence in South Hoston, Duncan McKinnon, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased who was a son of John McKinnon and Drother of Alexander McKinnon, Postmaster of Antigonish, was born at Knoydart, rictou County, and resided in South Boston for upwards of thirty years. A man of irreproachable life and cheerful disposition, he was widely known and had many warm friends. Fortified by all the rices of the Church his death was calm and peaceful. Bis wife predeceased him some years. Two children, a son and a daughter survive to mourn their loss, May his soul rest in peace!

We want a large quantity of good country cheese, Bonner's, Wanted, a chamber-maid. Apply at the Queen Hotel,

Acknowledgments.

For additional acknowledgments see page 5 Henry McKinnon, Sydney Mines, Mrs Allan McIntyre, John L McIntyre, F a Gillis, J D McIsaac, John Edwards McKinnon, Mrs Allan Reference McKinnon, M

Chas Gouthro,
Jas Devine,
Rev J M Joy, St Jacques,
S P Montourquette, L'Ardoise,
Mrs De la Doran, Charlos Cove,
Mrs De la Doran, Charlos Cove,
Stephen McDonald, Livinsstone's Cove,
Roderick McDonald, Dorchester,
Oscar L Pitts, Linwood,
S B WcNeil, Port Hawkesbury,
John McNeil, Boston,
Sr St Clarissa, Montreal,
Mark Doran, Antigonish,
Sarah L Doyle, Worcester,
Colin Ro's, Maryvale,
Angus Bigley, Dominion No i,
John H McNeil, Georgeville,
H McNeil, Edmonton,
Jane Grant, San Francisco,

delivers an address to the Canadian

Dan W McDonald, Addington For W F McKezzle, Dawson, Thos J Hannifen, Lynn, John McKinnon, Sydney Mines, Dan A Boyd, St Andrews, In A McGillivray, Dunmaglass, John D Waish, New Glasgow, as McArthur, Irs John McKenzie, A McDonald, Irs A J Burbar, J McDonald, Ils A J Burbar, J McDonald, Ill

Lawrence Maroney " Mrs Rebecca McDonald, "
Ella Gorman, "
A D Gillis, "
Richard Dwyer, "
Dougald McLean, Little Harbor Road
Mrs Kirwin, New Glasgow
F G Keliey, Stellarton
Rev W B McDonald, Lourdes
Thos Scally, Lourdes

GREAT \$11,000 PRIZE

TO THE PEOPLE OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO COUNTIES: : :

I have entered the Halifax Herald and Evening Mail Prize Contest

Last year, when these newspapers had their contest Antigonish did not have a single staying representative. Such, however, is not going to be the case this year; I am doing all in my power to bring one of the prizes to Antigonish and Guysboro Counties. There is no reason why I cannot. These Counties are as intelligent as any in the Province, and the natives of these Counties, whether here or elsewhere, want live newspaper literature.

Newspapers, nowadays, are a family necessity. Good newspapersthe best ones-are a great necessity.

The Halifax Herald is one of the best daily newspapers in Eastern Canada. It is published every day in the year, with the exception of Suncays. The subscription rates to this paper are \$5.00 a year and \$2.50

The Evening Mail is the afternoon edition of the Herald. Its circulation, which is larger than that of any other three evening papers in Nova Scotia, proves its merit and popularity. The subscription rates of the Mail are: one year, \$2.00; one-half year, \$1.00. In Halifax City and Dartmouth the people pay \$6.00 a year for this newspaper.

The Weekly Mail and Homestead is the weekly edition of the Evening Mail. It has all the important news of the week in its columns. The cost of one yearly subscription to the Weekly Mail and Homestead is fifty

These papers afford a grand opportunity to Nova Scotians living away from their native homes to keep in touch with the doings of their native province. In such cases they act like daily letters from home.

SUBSCRIBE for one of these - Nova Scotia's greatest newspapers. Their motto is: "All the news all the time." Keep up with the times, in touch with the world's doings. You should have a daily newspaper in your homes; and you should have the very best. Now is the time to subscribe. Do it to-day.

Every subscription to one of these papers, through me, will give me a large number of votes. Renewals are worth just as much as new sub-

I Need Every Vote I Can Procure to Win a Prize

against the County Court has written it, is, to the real, as the braying of a donkey to the rhythmic that even Mr. has written it, is, to the real, as the braying of a donkey to the rhythmic this exciting contest, and help me to put Antigonish and Guysboro numbers of the "Ettrick Shepherd" Counties in the front rank this exciting contest, and help me to put Antigonish and Guysboro Counties in the front rank.

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description of college Grant School,

section No. 82. Apply to College Grant, Ant.

College Grant School,

Section No. 82. Apply to College Grant, Ant.

College Grant, Ant.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co.



A springy indestructible Sofa by day, with choice flounced Denim Mattress.

Extends for comfortable Double Bed when needed.

Can be instantly separated into two Couches for different rooms.

\$13. 5

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

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

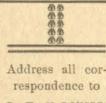
Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

COUNTRY BUSINESS Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. Sales notes will be cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL Accounts may be opened by mail and monies deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON,

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



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

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 Affective Satistics of the Affective State of the Satistics of the

To be paid on the very easy terms of 500. 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 glided under plate. The case is one I recommend very highly. Will replace at any time, should it prove unsatisfactory. Mali your name and address now for FREE TRIAL to Jewelry Dep't of

WALLACE The Optician and Jeweler ANTIGONISH -

Teacher Wanted

Teacher Wanted

For Christmas Island School Section. a grade B or C, male, or grade B female. Apply, stating salary and experience, to

SEC. TO TRUSTEES,
Christmas Island, C. B.

Cook, Kitchen and Dining - Room Girls Wanted.

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

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.

FOR SALE

A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS

Apply or write to E. LAVIN GIRROIR, Barrister, Antigonish, N. S. Lifebuov Soap is delightfully refreshing for bath or toilet. For washing underclothing it is meaquiled. Cleanses and purifice.



DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS

In effect June 25th, 1910. HALIFAN to BOSTON. Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. and Satur-days at midnight.

Hawkesbury to Boston, Fridays 9 p. m.

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

Through tickets for sale, and baggag checked by Raliway 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 bighest grade of work on all watches, slocks 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 Lesgue 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 \ , L O C, or P W A, send to us. We will send samples and prices upon request,

T. P TANSEY

14 Drummond St. MONTREAL



West End Livery Stable

The subscribers have opened a FIR+T CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, aimest all new Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at about notice.

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

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

Inverness Kailway & Coal Co

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL!

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

MYERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B. J McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N 8.

BARGAINS FOR THE CLERGY

Chasuables from 8 20.00 up Dalmatics 15:(X) up Copes Veils 12:00 up Chalices

Ciboria

Ostensoria

Sanctuary Lamps 6.00 up Candalabras, Congs, Bread boxes and all classes of religious articles. Flowers from 15c, bunch up.

12.00 up

19.00 up

Best values in Untacio tor religious articles. Missions a distinct specialty.

J.J.M.LANDY 416 Queen St., West, Toronto

'Phane Cell 305.

From Our London Correspondent.

ROTHENBERG, July 28, 1910 Our first glimpse of the village of the Cross was seen through a mist of Nature's tears which obscured the valley and ha'f shrouded the gigantic turret keep of the Kofel non whose topmost ledge stands the symbol of the passion, keeping wa'ch o'er the devoted people. The road which leads across the mountains to Oberammergan was very beautiful winding eyer upwards, skirting brooks by ferny gorges whose rushing waters echoed far below. On the outskirts of the village stands the interesting and ancient Abbey of Ettal, whose monks have from time to time assisted the villagers in bringing to perfection their wonderful drama, but which for nearly eighty years was left desolate after the passage of Napoleon until not a score of years ago a Lu heran minister acquired the property and presented it once more to the Benedictine Order whose monks are now hard at work on its complete restora-tion to something of its former grandeur. There are no streets in Ober-ammergau, i self, the houses go by their numbers, and some are beaut-fully painted with sacred subjec s. It mattered little that the rain was falling in torrents, we found the tiny village more animated than the streets of London. People hurried hither and thither, crowding into the wood carving shops where the great characters of the play were to be found modestly at work, and ready to give a winning smile and hand clasp or to sign innumerable post cards for the importunate visitors. At the shop of Nathan we found some wonderful crucifixes; the angel Raphael supplied us with mattered little that the rain was fallthe angel Raphael supplied us with some lovely metal work, while the pottery store of Anton Lang could hardly contain the crowds that be-sieged it, and Ottilie Zwink was busy attending to her father and to customers by turns. Maria is inexpressibly charming of face and voice, Judas is the veteran of the play, since in his young days he three times took St. John, and this is his third representa-tion of Judas. Amidst acting and stage management that surpasses any

ever witnessed on a European stage the work of Judas stands out for its dramatic effect, the slinking growth of his treachery is marvellous to watch. the obvious shudder with which he receives the service, nay, almost the carresses of his Master is intense, and the drawn anxiety of Judas' face even in the repose of daily life shows only to p'ainly how deeply he feels all the agonies of the Iscariot. . . . It is indeed refreshing to find the villagers quite unspoilt by the multitudes who come to visit them. They are a consecrated people, gentle of voice and kindly of manner, their one desire seems to be to preach the Passion by their play and by their carnest lives their play and by their earnest lives that all who come may reach in very truth the foot of the Cross of Him

Who died for them. And how many do reach it by this means will never be known. To the most devout, the Passion Play is such a revelation of the Divine Human Nature as we mu-t onsider a special grace from heaven. For to those wayfarers who pause in this far Bavarian village the Passion of our Divine Lord becomes indeed a reality, not an abstract meditation but a fact hedged round and garnished with a thousand tender, sorrowful,

touching and appalling incidents, each of which helps us more perfectly to comprehend the love of God for man.

The grey light of early morning has scarcely penetrated the curtain of night when we are assist-ing at the adorable Sacrifics in the b'e parish church of the vi lage. altaris of priests will be unable to celebrate though the first Mass is sung at four There is scarcely room, not even space to bend the knee at the sacring bell, yet the assembly is wholly pious, though not all the audience who will assemble in the theatres as the cannon announce the hour of eight are Catholics That is one of the most remarkable things about the Passion Play. It impresses everyone alike, without distinction of creed, the scoffer is silenced, the cynic is touched, the Catholic is inspired, the vast army of those who have no true belief and know little of the Godhead hidden beneath the veil of our mortality, are aroused to a 'rue knowledge of all that Christianity stands for, and the sermon of the Passion Play has become as powerful as that of the first Apostles. So poignant are some of the scenes that many are affected by them for many days afterwards and we understand only too well how S. Peter's tears were never again dailed after he had betagad his again dried after he had betrayed his Divine Master by denial. Each incident of the Passion comes home to ourselves. As the types of the Old Testament are called up in matchless tableaux succe ded by scenes from the New which are their fulfilment, so for us the acts of the false Apost e, the cowardly disciples and the jeering soldiers app y equally to our acts and omissions. We have Him with a deep love as we see Him first in the grandness of His majes ic beauty, in that

only burst of indignation which is recorded of Him when he found the Temple given over to the patry usages of trade, and our love deepens and intensifies as we see him transformed into the Man of Sorrows in whom there is not one who e spot. There in the Garden He is bowed before us, with that intensity of anguish which is more awful than the blackest deeds of the Sacred Passion We see Him alone with the brutal soldiers defenceless, gibed as and buffeted. We see Him in the clear light of morning on Pilate's balcony, His bruised and elecding flesh score y covered by the purp e garment of mockery. We have witched Him mockery. We have witched Him celebrate the first Mass, marvellons picture of the Last Supper, we have seen his farewell of her who was dearest of all to His Divine and Human Heart; we have seen his t-rrifled and uncomprehending Appstles gaze in awe upon His grief as He surveys the doomed city from the brow of the hil. And at last we meet Him amidst a howling multitude which fills the stage to overflowing, upheld upon His feet merely by the cords of the soldiers who march behind Him and staggering under the

hangs upon the cross, as we see Him turn His tortured head from side to side, and utter His dying behests, as we note His holy Mother and His friends drawing near under cover of the darkness, as we see the look of faith beginning to dawn in the centurion's eyes, and note the soldiers Mother wove; as we press forward in spirit with Joseph and Nicodemus now that at last fear and satiated bate has left Golgotha free to the mourner, and see the infinite tender-ness and difficulty with which His Holy Bidy is withdrawn from the cross, we realize more fully than ever before our duties as Christians and the infinite privilege which is ours in being members of His holy Catholic

Nothing but the faith of that Church could inspire and consummate this modern miracle. It has to be beyoud criticism and it is so from every point of view. Its perfection is the stamp of its Maker. No artist has ever imagined such sublime colouring or such exquisite composition, no stage has ever seen such pose and drapery and effect, no musician has ever heard such soul stirring music as that which accompanies the whole play, no opera house has been filled with such dramatic and intense feeling as echoes forth in these lovely peasant voices, and never before save in these mountain fastnesses have such sublime words fallen so majestically from such noble lips. One can but stand awe struck for no human agency can account for it all. Here no evil influence seems to enter, there are no ferocious contrasts between the real and the ideal such as terrify us so often on our path through life. The lives of these actors, good and pure, lived in the shadow of the Uross and nourished by the Sacraments are happy with the true happiness of simplicity and friendship with God. I plicity and friendship with God, I think no one has got quite so close to the lost Garden of Paradise since our first Parents' exile, as the peasants who peer through it's gates from their eyrie in the mountains and catch far echoes of its lost music.

And what wonderful prefiguring of the doctrines of the Christus. Where the doctrines of the Christus. Where could we find a truer and more vivid symbol of the Blessed Sacrament than is given by the Rain of Manna in the Desert, and the return of the pioneers from Canaan with the great bunch of grapes. Then we see Joseph sold by his own Brethern for thirty pieces of silver and the chink of that other thirty ver, and the chink of that other thirty pieces is still in our ears as it fell upon the hushed silence of that wast assemblage like the knell of all that is best in our nature. We saw Isaac carrying the wood of sacrifice before we saw our dear Lordcarrying His cross. We saw Joab kill Amasa as he kissed him and Micaian, the Prophet, smitten on the cheek because he spoke the truth. Something of Mary's grief was interpreted to us as we saw her receive into her arms that lifeless body to which she had given life, those limbs how cold and stiff in death, which she had nurtured and kissed so of en in infancy. And the brave potter of Oberammergau, who does not flinch from deep suffering to show an infin-itisimal. Part of the suffering of his master will surely have a reward exceeding great. For Anton Lang hangs suspended from the cross for nearly half an hour, and to meet the demands of the civilised world, he undergoes that ordeal of the cross four times a week now. gradually sink upon his arms, and the tendons and muscles begin to stand out like whip chord, and you think of it as one phase only of all that patient figure is enduring, for you bave the side, and have almost felt the continual and cruel jar of the massive crown of thorns, and

you are beneath a Galilean sky of eighteen hundred years ago. People are very quiet after they pass into the soft evening air. things leave us speechless and this is the greatest of all. There is a scent of the mountain flowers on the air, the tiny brook is bubbling lorward hastily, and away in the sky to the west there is a strange afterglow, which reminds one sky above Jerusalem on the evening of the Crucifixion. There was so an unusual atmosphere of thoughtfulness and courtesy in the Theatre itself, nearly every lady present wearing a mantilla in order not to obscure her neignbour's view. Many followed the beautiful words so clearly spoken, from books in their own language; some of the men wore their hats throughout, but these instinctively removed them when the curtain rose on the Crucifixion. An audible sigh passed through the vast four thousand when the final tableaux showed us the Ascension of our Divine Lord, with the varying characters of the Old and New Test ment grouped in the foreground. Here after our despair was the pledge of our hope, here indeed, with happy Magdalen, we realized the loy of morning. The silence that is on the lonely hills fit'y sorrounds Oberamergau and it is well to pause for meditation ere we rejoin the hurry and bustle of modern life.

We shall find the types of the noble people of the Bavarian village as we examine the ancient statues of Kings and knights and hermits that adorn the old Churches and Cathedrals of Germany, but alas as we gaze in awe struck wonder at the delicate stone pix in the Laurencekirche of Nuremberg, which Longfellow has compared to a fountain so light and graceful is its springing pinnacle, we shall realise with a shock that it is empty, and no lights burn, no incense is burnt around the wonderful bronze shrine of St. Sebald, Peter Vischer's master-piece. But still the stations of the Cross lead up the hillside to the old Berg where the Madonna of Nuremberg still clasps her wondrous hands in prayer, and within the lovely roseate walls of the Frauenkirche we still find peace and prayer as distinct from guides and Pence which have followed the Lutheran occupation of the other

burden of His heavy cross. And as He | divided, and that this or that town accepted the Reformation, it is always the Lady Church which has remained faithful. And so we watch the moonlight calling up strange forms of knight and chieftain on the walls of Rothenburg or dream in the morning over the legended banks of Rhine, until at last we find ourselves once more before the glorious monu-ment to the Three Kings which is the despair of the world and looks gently upon us in the towers of the Colonge Cathedral. It is as if we had been tracing the footsteps of our Lord for here is a reminiscence of his birth in the tomb and the Magi the first adoring gentiles, and not far distant lies the wonderful golden chamber of famed St. Ursalas, where eleven thousand faithful virgins wait the coming of the Bridegroom, having fed the lamp which light his way with their own heart's blood. So not too suddenly, and with many a glimpse of famous thrine, and miraculous statue or legended Church or image, there coming on the body of Albertus Magnus, here finding a holy Scottish Prince who died while on pilgrimage to Rome many years ago and is now to Rome many years ago and is now canonised, we gently draw towards that high road of life along which our journey lies, and from which we had been diverged for a moment to catch the same inspiration of the woods of old which gave us our Gotoic Cathedral aisles, and sheltered their Creator in the hope of His arony. dral aisles, and sand agony.
in the hour of His agony.
CATHOLICUS.

Making His Boy Pay.

"A few years ago," said the Rev. Ulrich Mueller, "I was substitute during the summer months for a pastor ing the summer months for a pastor in a German congregation in Illinois. As is my habit, I preached on one Sunday a total abstinence sermon. In the afternoon I met one of the parishioners, who accosted me: "That is all right, Father, let those Irishmen who can not been achor toka the who can not keep sober, take the pledge. We Germans who know how to drink our beer and know how to keep sober, need no such a thing."

"I said nothing, hoping that sooner or later I would be able to show him

that he was immoderate after all. When school took up on the first of September of that year, this man's oldest boy—he had six children—was missed, although he was but twelve years old, and ought to have attended years. two years more. Upon inquiry I found that the boy was working in a cigar factory for \$2.50 a week. When I asked the father why he did not give his boy a full school education he began to lament that he earned but \$600 a year, and that it was hard to rear a family on so sma'l an income. I agreed to this, but could not help have been thaily asking hun how much he spent daily for beer. Well, the man was cand d enough. He admitted that he drank a glass of beer in the morning, and then as a rule rushed twice a day the "growler." Besides, he had to treat every one once and awhile. In short, all in all, we found that he spent rather more than less than \$100 a year for drinks."—The Temperance Cause.

Self-Conceit.

Sels-conceit is the weak body's trongest foe.

We should aim at a just appreciation of yourself. To weigh in the balance our attainments, our merits, and the motives of our actions with those of others, to do our best, to improve as far as far as we can, not to have too high opinion of ourselves, to make the most of what we know, and strive to learn more every day. Some people think because they have had many years of schooling they are above others in intellect, whereas, many are far above them who have had perhaps half the learning. To go to college does not give a person intellect, but it brings out and into force just as much as the mind can conceive and take in.

When one has learned much, one should come to think of the worlds and multitude of things they do not The self-conceited person thinks he

knows it all-everybody else is wrong in one thing or another, some flaws creep in no matter what others do or say; they alone know just how, and why, and wherefore things are so and so. Such a person stands still. Stands in his own light spiritually as well as temporally; he is to proud to learn, he thinks he cannot proved upon. Others more diligent, though less learned, and with perhaps far less ability, pass him on the road; and some day he will awake to find himself far behind people whom, in his self-conceit, he has been accust-omed to consider far beneath him in intelligence. They have forged forward, made the best of their ability, used what was in them, while he slept, wrapped securely in his selfconceit and self complacency.

Then, too, often the blame is not attached to self. Others have had luck, where they have had none. Others had opportunities, where they found none—everything is blamed but the real thing—themselves. Others have seen opportunities and grasped them, while they slumbered and dreamed of their own superiority and learning, expecting the world to com-pensate them for the opinion they have of self, without using the means and ways given them.

Gifts are given us by God to do with what we can. We are not to hide and waste them, but use them and make them increase and grow. How foolish we are. God made us out of nothing and gave us all we have, and we admire and are proud of ourself.

Let us always be our own sternest critics, always trying to rise to some-thing higher and better. Set a high ideal before ourselves, and try and attain it. Of those who have received much, much will be required. Never consider yourself better or sit in judgment on the actions of others or their motives, but see that your own are good and high, and make the most of that which you possess. Those who aim at something high, even far above themselves or their attainexquisite old fanes. It is passing strange that as we continue our Homeward way through these dreamy old German towns still girt with their walls and gateways, where we find the allegiance of the people themselves them their own level or think they are superior to others, and wrap about them their mantle of self-conceit and false self-knowledge.—Tablet ments, must end up higher than those

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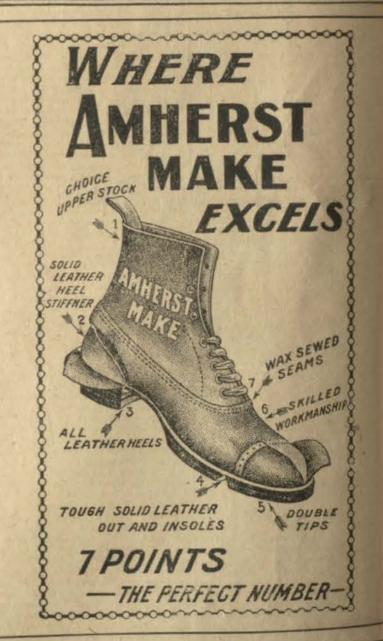
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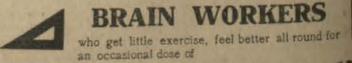
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ecture delivered at St Francis Xavier's augonish, before the Summer School, by Rev. M. J. Ryan, of St. Bernard's, Rochester, N. Y.) lair

The lecturer said that the Constitu-n of the United States was the of a reaction from the ideas sentiments which inspired the French Revolution to principles of the British n. The years follow-were years of anarchy ery within each State, and of between the various , as they were almost as jealous ious of one another as of the Country. The several States d to ratify the treaty of 1783, The several States guaranteed protection to the sts, just as the Revolutionists of i, in 1690, refused to ratify the of Limerick; and the American nists proceeded to persecute Loyalists just as the revolution-ersecuted the Irish Loyalists, en the States there were tariff and disputes about boundaries, nanagement of the western The general condition of hirteen States was like that of entral American Republics. Some grangement had to be made, but d only be done by a return to foundation.

he convention of 1787, the ablest f the thirteen States recognized evils of an excess of democracy republicanism. This will be shown extracts from speeches that went

Randolph said that "in tracing evils under which the States to their origin, every man found it in the fellies and turbuof democracy; that some check tendency of our governments." Cerry said that "the evils we exence flow from the excess of norracy. The people do not want me, but are the dupes of pretended He had been too repubheretofore; he was still indeed blican, but had been taught by rience the danger of the levelling Mr. Sherman opposed the by the people of the new government, and insisted the people should have as little may be to do immediately with the sernment; election should be by the

te legislatures. in a pure democracy there are two ngers, (1) that of lawlessness and rchy, (2) where there is any unity e danger of the oppression of the nority by the majority in matters of ration, religion and so forth. Madi-n said: "In all cases where a jority are united by common intert or a common passion, the rights the minority are in danger. What ntives are to restrain the majority. prudent regard to the maxim that nesty is the best policy, is found by perience to be as little regarded by ies of men as by individuals. d for reputation is always dimined in proportion to the number nong whom the blame or praise is to Conscience, the only reusining tie, is known to be inade-uate in individuals; in the case of arge numbers, little is to be expected Mr. Wilson said: tism comes on mankind in many mpes: sometimes in an executive hape, sometimes in a military one. Is

ere no danger of a legislative destism. Theory and experience both oclaim that there is such danger. If e legislative authority be not re-mained, there can be neither liberty or stability." Alexander Hamilton's ews are the most important of all beuse the present President of the nited States boasts that both he and ight to be separated (in two houses This separation must Legislature.) Representation alone will not do; for demagogues will gentally prevail. And if separated, the two will need a common check. this check is a monarch. The monarch must have proportional strength, de ought to be hereditary, and to have so much power that it will not be is interest to risk much to acquire Those who mean to um a solid government, ought to oceed to the confines of another Fernment (monarchy). . . . But if incline too much to democracy, we all soon shoot into a monarchy." He nowledged himself not to think ourably of republican government addressed his remarks to those did think favourably of it, in r to prevail on them to tone their arks as high as possible. In the York convention he pronounced edemocracy one of the worst forms

overnment : "The ancient democ-

cles, in which the people themselves liberated, had not one feature of od government. Their very char-ter was tyranny." In his great Cure h on the Constitution he said im" it he had no scruple in declaring, ported as he was by so many of the and good, that the British gov-ment was the best in the world, that he doubted much whether thing short of it would do in merica. . . . As to the executive, it med to be admitted that no good should be established on repubthe merits of the question? For,

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Lamenes

ted. Purge it of its 'corruption' secede. "It is supposed to be a republican maxim that the majority must govern. . . If the mere will of a majority of Congress is to be the a majority of Congress is to be the a majority of Congress is to be the holding publican maxim that the right of government depends on the consent of the governed. In the debate on the question of the Philippine Islands, when the Declaration of Independence was invoked,

own it is my own opinion. . . . that the present (American) constitution is not that which will answer the ends of society by giving stability and protection to its rights, and it will probably be found expedient to go into the British form.

Mr. Pickney, of South Carolina, confessed that he believed the British Constitution to be the best in exist-ence, but it could not be introduced into America for centuries to come. Mr. Dickinson wished the Senate to consist of the most distinguished characters-distinguished for their rank in life and their weight of property, and bearing as strong a likeness as possible to the British House of Lords.

Washington always thought the American Constitution too republican and too little monarchial to be stable. Both he and Hamilton wished that the chief executive should be a monarch elected for life, or during good behaviour, removable only by an im-

The fear of the tyranny of a majority worked in two ways. In each State the propertied minority feared the common policy in deal-with the Indians or with majority and wished for a strong government; but each State also feared for its own interests at the hands of the rest, and especially the small States were fearful of a strong central government. The Unionists, such as Jay, who wished to fuse the peoples of the thirteen States into one people and nation, were obliged to cloak their design under the title of Federalism. Jay, two years before the Convention of 1787, had written: "It is my first wish to see the United States assume and merit the character of one great nation whose territory is divided into different States merely for more convenient government. The difficulty about this was that it would have necessitated a temporary dissolution of the government of each State, leaving the people for the moment resolved into the elements of society, to be combined into a new society—that is a revolutionary act in each State. This objection to unionism was urged by Luther Martin. Attorney General for Maryland. He conceived "that the people of the States having already vested their powers in their respective legislatures, and not respective legislatures, and not respective legislatures. could not resume them without a dis solution of their Government. . . To resort to the citizens at large for their sanction to a new government will be throwing them back into a state of nature. . . . The people have no right to do this without the consent of those to whom they have delegated their power" i. e. the legislatures. The new constitution was therefore not really a national government, but a federation of States. The question about a constitutional right of secession, as distinct from the non-constitutional right of revolution against tyranny, was not mentioned in the written constitution. But it was orally explained that a State which felt itself unjustly treated by the rest of the Union might again withdraw. Without such an assurance, the completion of the union would have been impossible. It is to be noticed that the House which represented the States, as States was made more powerful by far than the House which represented the people of the States. The Constituttion of the U.S. contains no provision for religious liberty; this being left to each State. Lord Acton remarks that from the standpoint of Liberalism, the American Constitution is a fraud. But I fear that this criticism would not have much troubled the framers of that Constitution.

From the first, the right of secession was claimed by discontented States. In 1800, at the time of Jefferson's election, the Federalists had intended to pass some law, right or wrong, that would have favored the re-election of the vast majority of Americans to-day their own party. But the Middle States, under the leadership of Jefferson, "declared that the day such an Translite aver the many of the few, they will son, "declared that the day such an other than the day such and the day such an other than the day su trannize over the many; if it is in act passed, they would arm, and would not submit to such usurpation even for a single day." Jefferson, when for a single day." Jefferson, when the hands of both, and they be severated (in two keyes). not submit to such usurpation even for a single day." Jefferson, when President, set the example also of democratic tyranny. He had returned from France with his republican notions deepened and strengthened, especially with the notion that the people are "sovereign" even to the extent of doing whatever they like; and that the President as representative of their will is absolute. hated the Supreme Court as the guardien of constitutional law. In 1807, he induced the Congress to lay an embargo on all American shipping as a means to injure Great Britain to which he was then bitterly hostile. The New England States questioned the constitutionality of the law and proclaimed the nullification | theory, which afterwards became so famous in the South, i. e., that a State has a right to protect its people against tyrannical acts of the federal govern-ment. This theory was a kind of in-termediate idea between submission and secession, and was put forward by men averse to breaking up the union. But this being found insufficient, the N. E. States were preparing to scccede and Ranpolph warned the Administration that it was treading in the foot-steps of Lord North. The embargo was at length removed in deference to the agitation in the N. E. States. During the war of 1812, the secession-ist feeling in the North Eastern States steadily grew stronger; and if New Orleans had fallen, a declaration of secession would have been issued. When a protective tariff began to be raised, the South, which was not only agricultural but exporting three-fourths of what it produced, grew very discontented. The manufachout a good executive, can there be turers succeeded in obtaining the Rood government? The English support of the majority of dupes. But as Cobbet said, "In the U.S. it is the "We ought, in order to aristocracy of money, the most damned ainstability and permanency, go as (towards monarchy) as republicantowards monarchy) as republicantowards monarchy as republicantowards monarchy as the only model, though Seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate, and the defence of his theory described in the seate of the despaired of introducing it into rica. Adams had said that the as Senator from S. C. In sh Government, if reformed, it be excellent. Hamilton reWith all its supposed defects With at the defence of instruction rested upon General Hayne as Senator from S. C. In 1830, ensued the famous debate between him and Webster. South Carolina claimed not merely stands at present it, is the most stands at present, it is the most the right of popular revolution, but government which ever exthe constitutional right of a State to

occasion he declared to Jefferson: "I that the constitution is a dead letter. that and has utterly failed of the very object for which it was designed- the protection of minorities. . . . The whole difference consists in this— that the gentleman would make, force the only arbiter in all cases of collision between the States and the Federal gov ernment; I would resort to a peaceful forward by those who did not wish to familiarise the people with the thought of secession. Virginia, Georgia and N. Carolina joined in recognition of the principle of secession. Two years later Calhoun became senator for South Carolina. When the high tariff of 1832 was carried, S. C. announced that the levying of the duties within that state would be resisted. The naked question, said Calhoun, "is whether ours is a federal or a consolidated government; a constitutional or an absolute one; a government resting ultimately on the solid basis of the sovereignty of the States or on the unrestrained will of a majority. . . . Aristocracies and monarchies more readily assume the constitutional form than absolute popular governments."
In these debates any unprejudiced reader — or even one who had (as the lecturer confessed he had had some prejudice in favor of Webster - must see that the Southern orators made it clear that there was a constitutional right of secession in the people of each State; but the Northern States per-suaded themselves that Webster had the best of the argument, and this strengthened Unionist sentiment. As a compromise, the tariff was lowered, and the quarrel for this time averted. Jackson introduced the spoils' system. His predecessor, John Quincy

Adams, removed only two officials. Jackson, by promising the spoils to the victors, won his election; and on entering into office immediately, made 179 alterations, and in his first year dismissed 491 postmasters, when the population was only one-fifth of what it is now. This system immensely in-creased the influence of the Federal government with the active politicians. In 1834, Story, the commentator on the Constitution wrote: "Though we live under the form of a republic, we are, in fact, under the rule of a single man." In 1837, he wrote to Miss Martineau: There may be a despotism exercised in a republic as irresistible and as ruinous as in any form of monarchy. In 1841, Chan-ning said: "The great danger to our institutions is that of a party-organization so subtle and strong as to make government the monopoly of a few leaders and to insure the transmission of the executive power from hand to hand almost as regularly as in a monarchy. So that we have to watch against despotism as well as or more than anarchy." "Our government," wrote Brownson, "in its original and constitutional form, is not a democracy but a limited elective aristocracy. But practically the government framed by our fathers is rapidly disappearing, . . . Our government has become a pure democracy, under the will of the majority for the time being -with nothing to prevent it from obeying the interest or interests which, for the time being, can succeed in commanding it.

The question of the abolition of slavery arose when slavery ceased to be economically profitable in the North. Unfortunately, owing to the invention of the cotton gin, it became more profitable in the South. Slavery ought to be abolished; but the North never offered compensation to the slaveholders; and by grossly exaggerating the evils of the system, and by caluminating the South, the abolitionists (as Channing observed) irritated the high spirit of the Southerners. The Abolitionists, at least the more zerlous of them, often declared that they would secede if the slaves were not emancipated by the entatives. The present term - two Federal governement; and Disunionist Societies were formed, and several Northern States "nullified" federal laws by passing acts in direct contra-Seward was simply an ambitious states man using those simple, honest zealots as his tools. avowed policy was the forcible severance of Canada from the Mother-Country and its addition to the U.S. When the Prince of Wales was visiting the U. S., Seward at a banquet in New York said te the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, who accompanied him:—"I shall be Secretary of State in the new Administration; and I shall think it my duty to insult Great Britain in such a manner that she will not be able to avoid war." When Lincoln's cabinet was formed, at the first meeting Seward proposed that a quarrel should be picked with Great Britain in order to cause North and South to forget their differences, especially the dissention about Slavery, Lincoln was too wise and honest a man to countenance such a proposal and simply ignored it. At the time of the Mason and Slidell incident, Seward a ked the British ambassador for more time under pretence that his colleagues in the Cabinet needed persuasion. actually spent the time trying to persuade the French ambassador to agree to a war for the conquest of Canada,this country to be divided between the United States and France. Napoleon III. used this as an argument with the British government in favor of inter-Lincoln was personally a vention. sincere Abolitionist, but as President he had no intention of pursuing cuch a policy officially, and endeavoured to persuade the Southerners of his intention. In his letter to Horace Greely during the war, he publicly said that whatever he did about slavery was done for the sake of the Union Brownson relates that Lincoln told him that he issued the Emancipation proclamation for fear that the Liberal government of Britain might join with France in behalf of Southern independence. If the war were made appear a war of Emancipation of the Slave, the peoples of Britain and France would not let their governments intervene. It was therefore those peoples that really emancipated the Slave. The war was a violation both of the constitution and of the principle of American Independence

that the right of government depends

Senator Lodge was heard by the their acts are subject to a veto of the lecturer to reply: "That principle was stamped out in blood by our armies during the years between 1861 and 1865. In fact we never acted on it, even when we preached it, for the Revolution was the work of energetic minorities in each State who subjected the Loyalists and the waver-Senator Platt of Connecticut being asked by Senator Hoar if he believed that the right of government depended on the consent of the governed. eplied "of some of the governed. In the war of Southern Independence, as Mr. Lecky has pointed out, South was a unit, unlike the revolting thirteen colonies. Lincoln could not have got the support of the North for the war to the end if he had not per suaded them, and perhaps himself, that there was in the South a large minority of Loyalists who ought to be delivered from the tyranny of the Secessionists. Virginia had at first not intended to secede, but when the right of Secession was denied fought in defence of that right. Properly speaking the people of Virginia never seceded; no constitutional convention issued an ordinance of Seccession. Virginia was rushed into secession as the Orange Free State was plunged into the South African war by a few determined men. If the South had succeeded, Jefferson Davis would be honored as a second Washington; Lincoln would have as bad a name as George III. and Lord North; and the North would have been governed by the Democratic party. The war was largely a manufacturers' war to retain the Southern market, and the South has been made in several ways

to pay for the war.

Since the war there has been no question of divided sovereignity. The Southern States now are just as much as the Western States the creation of the "Imperial government;" the new immigrants have had no notion of a divided allegiance; and the division of the American Empire into States is

simply a division of political labor. The points to be grasped in the American constitution are (1) that the central government has always had a veto over the State legislatures, but this veto is not exercised by the Executive but by the judicial department, the Supreme Court. (2) In the American "imperial parliament," the predominant House-the House which controls the Executive Government, is the Upper House. The Senate preponderates over the House of Representatives of the people more than the House of Commons does over the House of Lords, or more than the Canadian Commons over the Canadian Senate. And the American Senate does not represent the people of the States but the legislature of the States. And though the President is called the Chief Executive, yet the real chief executive is the Senate in executive Session. The Senate exercises not a general control, such as that of displacing a Ministry, but a particular con-trol over all important acts and appointments of the President. Cabinet Ministers in the United States are not be considered the same as in Britain or Canada; they are only

heads of departments of the adminis-tration. The real ministers are the Chairman of the Committees of the Senate and of the House, especially of the Senate. For example, the real Minister of Foreign Affairs is the For example, the real Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs. Many plans have been suggested for diminishing the power of the Senate and increasing popular power, e. g., directing election of the Senators by the people of the States. This would only increase the power of the Senate and its preponderance over the House. Mr. Bourke Cochrane has rightly pointed that the true and only way is to length-n the term of the House of Represvears-is only sufficient for a member to learn his business; and at the end of that term he may have to make way for some one else. Besides, a President ought not to be obliged to be thinking of an election every two years. He ought to be made secure of house in harmony with himself all the time, to support him in any contest with the Senate. (3) Note that the President is a real branch of the legislature, and may veto any act that is passed by a majority of less than two-thirds. This is intended to prevent small majorities from usurping the

Supreme Court, if they should be thought to infringe on "the rights of the subject," as you say in English law. This veto is intended to protect minorities against majorities and to protect the people against their own impulses. The decisions of the Supreme Court are of course not always based on mere law. They are some-times influenced by the spirit of the party which has appointed the judges, by public opinion and by national policy. Formal amendments of the Constitution being extremly difficult alteration is secured by judicial inter-pretations. Thus when the Income fax was pronounced ultra vires, the Democratic party openly said that some day, whenever they won an election, they would appoint judges who would declare Congress competent to enact such a tax.

The steady tendency of the American nation now is towards centralization; and it cannot be resisted because only the "imperial government" can deal with the great aggregations of capital. Also the new oversea dependencies necessarily increase the power of "the imperial govern-Moreover, the Senate is growing stronger, and people seem to feel that it can be resisted only by making the President a kind of elective monarch, not the head of a party, but a national representative. American democracy is conservative and imperialistic. After the Civil War, the British Liberals who had sympathized with the South, being unwilling to be identified with a lost cause, and being desirous of congratulating the visitors without abandoning their own principles, pretended to think that the war had been tought by the North mainly or solely for the abolition of slavery and was a triumph of emancipation and liberty. Besides the British general election was coming on, and it would not do to have allowed the electorate to believe that Toryism had triumphed in the United States lest the British voters might be influenced by the example of the Americans. It is very little to the credit of the British historians of the United States that they should so systematically misrepresent in favor of the American Revolutionists and against the Southern Secessionists.

It is for you to judge what weight you attach to the example of the United States. You may think it to be avoided; you may think it to be followed; you may think it in some respects to be avoided and in some to be followed. But first of all understand what their example is, and know tne verdict of the United States has been pronounced plainly and emphati-cally in favor of conservative and imperialistic democracy.

Only Way to Breathe Properly.

Did you ever stop to think how you breathe? Do you know that, as a rule, we are actually too lazy to breathe properly? Well, we are, and so we do much to impair the teauty of form and figure.

Have you not often noticed the ugly mouth breather? This habit of breathing through the mouth is un-attractable enough in children, but it s even more so in grown people.

I shall never forget the impression left on me by the son of a distinguished nove ist who had this wretched habit in its most pronounced form. prominent teeth which so often go with this deformicy, for it is hardly ess, always come up in my mind when I think of this man. And it was all so unnecessary. He could either have overcome it by his own efforts or medical attention could have come to

It was one of the tria's of my youthful days when I was out walking in the evening with my father to have him say, as he always did when I began to talk, " Keep your mouth shut in the night air.' I have often Mic thanked him for it since from the bo tom of my heart.

Nose breathing and deep breathing | Peter Bryden, Michael J wcNell, are the most important and magical aids to health and beauty. There is a little volume published with the title "Shut Your Mouth and Save Your Life.'

Rather star ling, isn't it? But it is as true as startling things often are.

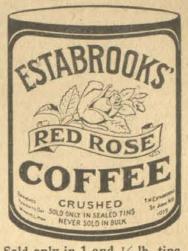
Deep nose breathing cannot be too often practiced when in the open air, and the purer and clearer the air the deeper you should breathe. Try this once, and it will really become a pleasant pastime, and its results will soon b come apparent in your straighter

And the totalick.

The totalick to gain, the totalick of the totalick of the part of the part of the totalick of the part of rights of the whole; and also to pro-tect the pe ple against the politicians. 4) Observe that even when the thre: branches of the legi-lature concur,

Estabrooks' Coffee is quality coffee from top to bottom of the double sealed air tight tin. It is as easy to brew as Red Rose Tea with an equal result in goodness.

The final proof is in the steaming, fragrant breakfast cup.



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

shoulders, better developed chest, learer skin and sweeter breath. is really better than any magic youth restorer in the market. It is truly the best "elixir of life" that we can use, while it will not encroach upon the purse at all. Just give this a fair trial

and see how easy the habit becomes.
You must also make a point of getting all the sunshine possible. Human beings need the sunshine as much as plants do.

Don't be afraid of it causing freckles, for we have the best authority that it does not do anything of the kind.

To-Day.

To-day is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our parts may signify in the great whole, we may not understand, but we are here to play it and now is our time. This we know, it is a part of action, not of whining. It is a part of love, not cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other course of life leads towards weakness and misery.—David Starr Jordan.

Acknowledgments.

For additional acknowledgments see page 5 For additional acknowledgments
N D McNeil,
David Mc Aulay,
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Stephen A Gillis,
Daniel Steele,
Jos McPherson,
Edward McDonald,
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Mrs Edward Daly, Bathurst,
North Sydney, Mrs Patrick Cogan. aniel Deemond, Sydney Mines eKinnon,

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot-Not Gray Iron

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

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

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

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained ma-

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

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

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have

the Sunshine installed in your home. Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

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





BY D. G. KIRK

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

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

you can buy any article of Clothing, Haberdashery,

from our regular prices. Yes, that's what we said, twenty pe,

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,

Highest price paid for Wool and Butter

Palace Clothing Company

sommen manner manner

square, honest discount.

Boots or Shoes in our stock at a discount of

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St Joseph's Convent, Mabon—page 8
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Teacher Wanted—B W McGillivray, page 8
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page 8

LOCAL ITEMS

ST. FRANCIS XAVIEE'S COLLEGE and High School will open on Tuesday, Sept. 13th. Classes will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 14th.

SCHOONER "Carl E. Richard" ar rived at St. John's on Tuesday morning, and her agents expected to sell her cargo of cattle vesterday.

THE STANDING FIELDS of Oats in the Grain Competition are now being inspected by Mr. Donald Innes of Woodstock, N. B. Mr. Innes is also inspecting the fields of turnips entered for the prizes presented by Mr. R. R.

TOWN SCHOOL TEACHERS. - There will be no change of teachers at the Main Street School the forthcoming term. At St. Ninian Street School Miss Sadie Porter of Alms, Pictou Co., will be the new principal; and Miss Jennie McGillivray of Westville suc-ceeds Miss Young in the intermediate department. Miss McAmis will continue in the primary department.

THE CLASS standing of St. Bernard students at the St. Francis Xavier Arts' Course examinations in French Arts Course examinations in French is not quite complete in the College Calendar. The following names ought to have appeared, in the order here given: French.—Senior Class, 1st Rank, Katie Donovan, J. Donovan, W. Chicheles, S. Camaron, H. Donovan, H. Donovan T. Chisholm, S. Cameron, H. Purcell. 2nd Rank, — C. McDonald, L. McMaster, V. Cunningham, C. Murray.

THE LAST SUMMER SCHOOL LEC-TURE.—Henry Bourassa's lecture on "The Making of a Canadian Nation" will be given this (Thursday) evening in the College Rink, beginning at 8 p. m. The great reputation of the dis-tinguished speaker, and the attractive-ness of the subject he is to discuss, will bring together a very large audience. Those who wish to hear the whole of Mr. Bourassa's address are advised to take their places in the Rink not later than eight o'clock.

A Mission,-Rev. Father McAdam announced at the services at the Cathedral on Sunday that a Mission will be held in the parish of Antigonish, commencing on Sunday, September 4th, and continuing until September 18th, —15 days. The men will have one full week to be followed by a week for the women. The Redemptorist Fathers Mullaney and McCormick of the Mission Church, Boston, will conduct the Mission.

THE FOLLOWING were successful C candidates at recent school examin-

Ambrose Levandier, Frankville, 320 Isabella Levandier, "357 Agnes McDougall, "354 Sadie Crispo, Mary McMcDonald, Xavier Crispo,
Danniel Powderly, S. S. Harbor,
Effie Ann Boyd, W. Lakevale,
Tena Cameron, N. Sydney,

REV. KENNETH McDonald, the oldest priest of the diocese, and possibly the oldest clergyman in Canada, died yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, where he had lived in retirement for a number of Fr. Kenneth, the name by which he was widely known and lovof Mahou, C. B. No clergyman more zealous for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock laboured in this diocese during his long life. We hope to have an obituary worthy of him for our next issue. His funeral takes place to-morrow morning at Sydney.

A. C. Bell's Lecture on "Poverty" delivered before the St. F. X. Summer School, on Thursday evening last, was one of the most interesting of the Summer School series of evening lectures. It gave evidence of much thought, and the language was vigorous, clear and felicitous—such as we should expect from so scholarly a man and so experienced a parliamentarian as Mr. Bell. The vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Rev. D. C. Gillis, and seconded by J. F. Blagdon, Esq. Both referred to Mr. Bell as one of the best speakers in the Provinces, and in this judgment the large audience evidently concurred.

THE SHOOTING Of Mayor Gaynor of Greater New York last week, reported in our last issue, has called forth world wide sympathy for the victim, and his condition is interesting news-paper readers of several countries. Among the physicians in attendance Among the physicians in attendance on him is Dr. George Stewart, at one time principal of St. Ninian Street School, Antigonish, who is recognized as one of the first surgeons of New York. Mayor Gaynor is daily improving; his physicians are beginning to feel that all danger from blood-poleoning or other complications are poisoning or other complications are almost over. The bullet is still in the patient's throat, and will not be removed until the wound is healed and the patient's strength has returned.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON last a terrific storm passed over a section of this county. The storm of this county. The storm moved in a south-easterly direction, passing over Lochaber, Upper South River, Springfield, Caledonia Mills and Glassburn. Between South River and Springfield the rain changed to hail and thereafter broken windows, ruined vegetable gardens and grain fields marked its course. The noise was terrifying. With thunder and lightning, and with half the size of hen eggs falling on roofs and down chimneys and in through broken windows, it is little wonder that many people believed the end of the world had come. The width of the storm zone was about three quarters of a mile and those within that area will this fall reap as much had they sown nothing. Its violence may be judged from the fact that, although it lasted less than ten minutes, on the following Sunday afternoon ice was still on the ground.

ACCIDENTS. - On last Thursday evening Mrs. Colin Chisholm of the Har-bour Road and her sister, Miss Mary Chisholm of Marydale, were thrown from their carriage on the Harbour Road, the carriage on the harbour Road, the carriage going over an embankment and upsetting. Mrs. Chisholm suffered a fracture of the thigh bone and many bruises. Miss Chisholm was also bruised considerably. A young lad, son of John McDonald.

Arisaig, last week caused a dynamite cartridge to explode in his hand, and the amputation of two fingers was

Colin Boyd, of Lakevale, a young man employed at the portable lumber mill at South Side of Cape George, met with a distressing accident yesterday while at work. A piece of lath from the lath machine struck him in the face just over the mouth. It went right through his face, coming out at the back of his neck, just at the rear of his ear. He is now in the local hospital and is doing nicely.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last week it was a James River family that we reported bereaved by the accidental death of a member while working abroad. This week it is a family at Beech Hill, Antigonish, that has suffered in a like manner. Yesterday (Wednesday) Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chisholm of Beech Hill received a telegram conveying to them the sad news of the accidental death of their son Dan J. Death took place at son, Dan. J. Death took place at Boston and was due to a train accident. Deceased was employed as a railway switchman and, in all probability, he lost his life while attending to his duties. He was well and very favorably known in Antigonish, where, two years ago, he became prominent in athletic circles as a long-distance runner. Of an ambitious nature, he entered St. F. X. College over a year ago with the hope of improving his condition, only leaving home this spring at the closing of the College to earn some money to enable him to re-sume his studies. His afflicted parents brothers and sisters have the sympathy of the community. The body will arrive at Antigonish to-morrow, and interment will take place on Saturday, the funeral cortege leaving the bereaved home at 8 a. m. R. I. P.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, the scene of many a "First Mass," was well filled, on Sunday, the 14th inst., by the good people of the parish and visitors good people of the parish and visitors from town and country who had come to assist at Solemn High Mass celebrated by the Rev. Hugh John MacDonald, the young priest who lately returned from Rome. The celebrant was assisted by Rev. Archibald Chisholm, the parish priest, and P. W. MacLutyre, as Descon and and R. K. MacIntyre as Deacon and Sub-deacon respectively. Rev. Dr. Hugh MacPherson and J. H. McDonald were Masters of Ceremonies. The altar was appropriately decorated by the supplementary of the s and excellent music was rendered by the parish choir. Rev. John Hugh MacDonald, in preaching the sermon of the day, referred to the responsibil-ities of the priesthood and reminded his hearers that the young man at the altar was of the parish. The young altar was of the parish. The young priest is a son of Duncan McDonald, Glenroy, is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College and of the Propaganda College at Rome. There is a touch of human interest in the touch of human interest in the manner of his home coming. While on the Continent, at the Passion Play, he received word of the serious illness of his mother. He abandoned his proposed tour, hurried home on a Cunarder and was gratified to find his mother, who was anxiously awaiting him, in comparative ease.

TEACHER WANTED

Wanted, a Grade Oteacher for Upper Glen Road School. Apply to

R. S. CAMERON, Secretary, Glen Alpine P. O., Ant.

TEACHER WANTED

Wanted, for Arduess School, Section No. 46, a grade C or D Teacher, male or female. Apply, stating salary, to R. W. McGILLIVRAY, Ardness, Pictou Co.

TEACHER WANTED

A Grade C or D Teacher wanted, for Morristown School. Apply to CHRISTOPHER McDONALD, Secretary to Trustees,

Teacher Wanted

Morristown.

A Grade C or D Teacher for MacAra's Brook School. Apply, stating salary, to D. J. McDONALD. Sec. to Trustees

Teacher Wanted

Wanted, for Irish Vale, C. B., School, Section No. 98, a Grade O Teacher. Ap-

SECRETARY TBUSTEES, Irish Vale, C. B.

Among the Advertisers.

A few barrels of July herring at C

B. Whidden & Son's. Films developed and finished at

C. B. Whidden & Son have a few more nice new carriages for sale cheap. Do not lose a chance to get one.

year. Leave your order with us for plums now and be sure of them. Bonner's.

The London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd., paid to the executors of the late F. C. Bezanson of Sydney, who was killed in an automobile accident last month, the sum of \$3600. The claim was received at the head office at Toronto on August 4th, and the cheque for above amount, was issued on the 5th. A. McNeil is agent at Antigonish for this Company.

30th and 31st; at Old Smith Hotel, for eye examination.

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

commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:

1 Horse, 7 years old, good werker and driver.

5 Milch Cows. 1 two year old he'fer.

4 Yearlings—two of each kind.

2 Calves. 2 'pring Pigs.

10 Hens and Chickens.

1 Mowing Machine. 1 Raking Machine.

1 Riding Wagon, Sleigh, Double Truck Wagon

1 Disc Harrow, Plough, Cultivator.

1 Set Double Harness, Driving Harness.

Saskatchewan Robe, etc., etc.

approved security, or 7 per cent. discount for cash. All sums under \$4, cash.

AUCTION.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of Mr. Dougald Cameron, Middle South River, on Tuesday, 23rd of August,

nencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

1 Mare, three years old, Souttish Chief;

4 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, two years;

1 Steer, two years old; 3 Yearlings;

2 Calves, 2 Spring Pigs;

1 Riding Wagon, 1 Cart. 1 Mowing Machine;

1 Sled, 1 Wheelbarrow;

1 Sett Working Harness, 1 Plow,

1 Spring Tooth Harrow and a lot of other hings usually found on a farm. Also a good atch of potatees and about 3 cords of wood.

**ERMS: 12 months' credit on notes with ap-TERMS: 12 months' credit on notes with approved security, or 7 per cent off for cash. All sums under \$5 cash.

DOUGALD A. CAMERON. South River, Aug. 16th, 1910

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer

St. Joseph's Convent, Mabou, C. B.

This boarding-school for young ladies is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots on the Island of Cape Bretor. Five min-utes drive from the railway station.

Classes re-open on

Monday, the 29th inst For items and further particulars,

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

"Talks With Parents"

10 Cents Single Copy

This excellent little manual, so replete 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 commendation, can be had of

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. Meinture. This very desirable property is situated about one mile from Town and contains about sixty acres of land, of which nearly twenty are in excellent state of cultivation. The rem inder good pasture with a fine grove of poles. The farm is well watered and the soil is rich and ewsily worked. Tho house is new and well finished, and contains ten rooms, with pantry, closets and porcu. There is a good water supply with pumo 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, Sylvan Valley, Antigonish

Mount Saint Bernard College

Antigonish, N. S., (Affiliated with St. Francis Xavier University)

Reopens Thursday, Sept.

The following Courses are offered:

English Course, Bachelor of Literature Course, Bachelor of Arts Course, Courses in Stenography, Bookkeeping, Elocution, Music and the Fine Arts.

Exceptional facilities afforded for acquiring a knowledge of the modern languages—English, French, Italian and German. For Calendar and terms apply to THE REVEREND MOTHER SUPERIOR.

The leading tea and coffee house is

Copeland's Drug Store.

Fruits of all kinds are scarce this

Wallace, the optician and jeweler, will be at Mabou August 25th only, at Cameron's Hotel; Inverness, August 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th; at Grand Central Hotel, Port Hood, on August Port Hawkesbury, Sept. 1st and 2nd, at Farquhar House. Mr. Wallace will carry and set up in above places an universal phoroptometr. No charge

TERMS :- Twelve Months' credit on notes with

Antigonish, August 11, 1916

F. H. MACPHIE,
August 12, 1916

Sec. to Trustees, Roman Valley, Guy VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE

The subscriber will receive tenders up to noon of the

Kodaks and Brownies

Velox Paper, Developing Powders.

Mail orders receive promt attention.

J. D. COPELAND

ANTIGONISH

Teacher

DRUGGIST

Teacher Wanted

A B or C Teacher wanted for School Section No. 21, S. S. Harbor, Ant. Ap-

DOUGALD McDONALD.

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

JAMES D. KELLEY,

Secretary, South Side Harbor.

Wanted.

31st AUGUST

for 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. Cameron. 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. Antigonish, August 6, 1910.

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 slways on hand and all goods guaranteed or money refunded.

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

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, Etc., Overalls,

Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

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

W. G. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

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.

Bankrupt Sale Prices

Antigonish, N. S.

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,

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES and WOODWORK, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and CAULKS, STOVES, TINWARE and ENAMELWARE. Also a large stock of SHELF HARDWARE at lowest prices.

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.

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