# CASKET. THE

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## THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Sometimes we may be inclined to give way to impatience with conditions in Nova Scotia, and to imagine happier, and have an easier and pleasanter time than we have. Our readers of Highland descent

the troubles and trials of their kinsmen in a district from which many of the immigrants to Canada camehistoric Barra, in Scotland. The proceedings at a recent sittings

ds! of the Scottish Land Court, at Edinburgh, afford us some information about conditions in that part of Scotland. There were a number of applicants for small holdings. Mr. T. Wilson, sub-Commissioner for small holdings, was called upon to open the evidence for the applicants. He said he knew the island of Barra well, and had lived there for about thirty years, and had been Parish Clerk for ED FIFE about sixteen years. At the request

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teen new holdings on the farm of Lindean, Selkirkshire. All these facts are very interesting,

as giving to Scotsmen in this country to which the modern daily paper aca glimpse of conditions in the old land. Consideration of those conditions must result in convincing citizens of Canada that we are, on the whole, vastly better off than the people of the the smoky window-pane of a railwayold countries from which our fore-

fathers came. Nova Scotia may not be as near perfection as we could desire; but. when we come to examine and compare closely, we find a great many advantages and comforts enjoyed by the people of Nova Scotia which the people of Scotland, Ireland or England would be very glad to have.

### LORD ROSEBERRY ON THE PRESS.

Lord Roseberry's utterances are usually listened to with respectful attention. Though not always right, his views are looked upon as those of that the people of other lands must be an earnest man, a thoughtful man, a man whose range of experience has been wide. Speaking recently at the annual dinner of the London Press will not feel any less well disposed to- Club, he said that the present age was wards Nova Scotia when they read of too hurried to read the reports of public speeches. He might have excepted his own; for people do read those, we believe. He thought the removal of such reports from the newspapers, giving space to other matters of a more interesting kind, was one of the greatest reliefs readers ever experienced.

There is some exaggeration here but we have sometimes thought that the publication, word for word, of very long public speeches, is a mistake. As to "relief," by leaving them out and substituting "other matters of a more interesting kind," a good deal depends, for the amount of "relief," on what kind of matters are chosen.

of the Board of Agriculture he went through the island and made inquiries He said he believed in the power of the Press; in the potentialities of the into the applications for small holdings which had been received from Barra. Press; he believed even more in the responsibilities of the Press; and he He had been handed 100 applications believed most of all that the British from the Board, and he also got ad-Press was the best and purest in the ditional applications that brought the number to 113. As a result of the world. This last statement, correct inquiry he was satisfied that there or incorrect, is typically English. was a very large demand for small We are not so sure that it is correct. holdings. The only land available for Lord Roseberry referred to the holdings was the estate of Eoligarry, early days of newspapers when a mere as all the rest of Barra was already fly sheet was issued. Now, to use his lordship's words, "every day is prooccupied by crofters. The farm involved was in possession of the resduced, not a newspaper, but a library, a huge production of information and pondents, and it had an acreage of 3318, and a rental of £290. Some of knowledge on every sort of subject.' He might have said "a huge producthe applicants who came before the Court were fishermen, and it was tion of misinformation," without makproposed to provide holdings for ing any mistake, as to the daily press thirty - two fishermen. These men in general. But Lord Roseberry realwere miserably housed ; many of them | izes some of the defects of the newspaper system and methods. He went to bring up a family in. Most of the on to say that "the pouring of this great Niagara of information" upon right, he said, that human beings the public carried its responsibility as well as conferring a great benefit. He referred to the indifference of the public on the great questions of the day. He accounted for it by saying that people have no time to bother about anything except their own concerns and the last football match. In Canada, we suppose he would put hockey in place of football; in the United States, baseball. He asked, was not this indifference due to the prodigious amount of startling news which the press offered ; was it not a fact that this great number of impressions hastily and consecutively made had blunted the receptivity of the brain ; was it not possible that the population nourished on this journal-

giving power to them to create thir mind, Lord Roseberry might have done. In mechanical construction known to half the world is English said that they make it hard for the mind to gather anything in the way done. of information except in the manner customs it, and that is, to gather such fleeting, half-understood, imperfectly realized notions, as a man gets of a country at which he looks through car going at full speed.

They do worse than "blunt the receptivity of the mind." They hinder the mind from acting naturally and effectively; keep it hopping, skipping and jumping when it should be running smoothly, naturally and quietly.

We feel no doubt that, when men get habituated to looking every day for something exciting, unusual, startling, their minds are definitely and seriously damaged, so far as capacity for acquiring real knowledge is concerned.

It is not uncommon to hear men say: "Nothing in the papers this morning." Frequently it is true enough ; but often it is the expression of disappointment that the mental iolt they expected has not arrived on that particular occasion. No wrecked trains, no great fires, no murders, no political excitement; and therefore, nothing in the papers. At the same time, there are books and papers in plenty in which valuable and interesting, even fascinating, informination is contained. Sometimes, the very papers which they describe as having nothing in them, have, somewhere in their columns, some real information. But the ingredient of excitement is

lacking, and they are disappointed. Again, Lord Roseberry is right when he emphasizes the great number of half-formed impressions got from the modern newspaper. The modern newspaper is a scrapbag; and you might as well hope to get a pattern fixed in your mind by spelling out the contents of a scrapbag, scraps of an hundred patterns and an hundred hues, upon the floor before you, as hope to get definite knowledge or positive views upon any subject under the sun by the hasty skimming over which passes for reading of the daily paper, or, indeed, even by reading it word for word.

The modern newspaper lives by giving a daily recurring jolt or jar to the minds of its readers. It pictures the abnormal in life, and exaggerates even that. Truth is the last thing it cares about. People must be kept stirred up. They must not be given very much of any one thing, or they will vote paper "dry" and "prosy." A hundred subjects must be dealt with every day. If there are only leaves very plain traces upon a nation; wenty subjects on which any truth can be stated, why then, eighty more have degraded and brutalized the must be found on which lies can told. But the reader must get the jolt; or he will throw down the paper and say "there is nothing in the paper today."

and invention, much has been Why has not widespread education,

in what passes for education, produced great men ? Has Lord Roseberry struck the nail on the head. It is the never-ending hop, skip and jump by which we inform ourselves from day to day ; the restless tossing of our minds from one subject to another every day until scores of things have been touched and nothing acquired; the "great number of impressions" jostling and crowding each other in our minds, to which we must attribute the poverty of solid results as compared with the wealth of educational opportunity in our times.

## HISTORY OF HATRED.

XXX. CONCLUSION.

This series of sketches of the history of the sufferings of the Catholics of Ireland for their faith, ends with the

present article. Some people have thought them too long. With all respect for their opinions, we have a different view. The history of the Catholics of Ireland is a great chapter in the history of the Catholic Church. THE CASKET is a Catholic paper; and its readers are chiefly Celts ; and all Celts, we should suppose, feel some sympathetic interest in the long fight for Catholic ism made by the Celts of Ireland.

We chose the time for the telling of this story, when the constitutional political aspirations of this people are about to be realized.

Some incidents and events in the story of Ireland are well known by many people; but much of her story is but little known, even amongst Irishmen. This is not to be wondered at. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, one of the brilliant Irishmen who were driven from Ireland by bad government, to become Premier of a great British colony, New South Wales, tells us of the educational facilities open to Catholics when he was a boy. To tell of them would take a long time. Suffice it to say, that the history of their own land and their own race was excluded from the knowledge of Irish boys ; and they grew up, knowing little about it.

Taking a glance backward, at the story we have told, we think we may say that anyone who has followed that story, must understand the Irish race better than if the story were unknown to him.

The marks of the facts, and acts, and events there narrated are upon the race for all men to see. Suffering

history of Ireland. The only ideas and bishops, no man can tell. We do race, were manufactured in England Thus, even when Irishmen sought the shores or other lands, England's national black-listing still pursued them. They crowded into the cities of the United States, only to be received with open scorn and contempt. Conditions were much the same in Canada. England not only starved and tortured them at home not only drove them by the million point of view, and for the good of out of the land of their birth; she sent religion and for the welfare of the a bad character ahead of them to the ends of the earth.

England's representations concerning Irishmen, published all the world over, were that they were cowardly, lazy, superstitious, treacherous, rebellious, ungrateful, mentally inferior. -to say nothing of their religious deficiencies. The ignorance which she inflicted on them she at the same time reproached them with before the world.

When all these things are considered, the marvel is, that this oppressed and miserable people should, in so short a time after coming to North America have come to play so great a part in the affairs of this continent : and the explanation is to be found in two things ; - first the holy Catholic religion which prevented them from going to pieces morally when every art and contrivance that could help to degrade a people, was exerted against them ; and, secondly, the fibre and character of the Irish race.

Irish writers are too generally accused of exaggeration in stating the claims of their race; but, we have never seen any claims made for the Irish race which are greater than those put forward by the two eminent German writers who stated the part played by Ireland in the civilizing of Europe. The Irish race is very ancient. Ireland was settled, at least 2000 years before the birth of Christ by the same race which was found there by the Danes and the English. Ireland had a high civilization as a pagan nation. Ireland's conversion to Christianity was speedy and complete. Much as we have read about Ireland, we were, we confese, astonished at the testimonics of the German scholars as to the part taken by Ireland in civilizing Europe; and at the influence of Irishmen on early Christian learning and civilization. We have not space in which to quote them ; so we pass them by ; and have referred to these facts only to preface

this statement -that the civilization ong history, even the lew centuries of English misrule are but a chapter; and, long as that horrid chapter was, Europe in her love of learning, her ambition, her zeal for truth and ustice, for manly deeds and pure people were of too high a character to marked the paganism of other races. And, if the Irish people bear upon them the marks of English mis-rule, there are yet deeper marks upon them, the marks of the ages which their country. The marks of their well as the marks of their later Christianity. The marks of the centuries during which they fought England for their independence, and for the security of their holy religion, are also upon them. Let no one be impatient of the boast ; for Ireland has suffered enough is true. The Irish people bear more ancient and more lasting marks than the marks which England put upon them; and centuries of complete subjection to Eaglish mis-rule have never obliterated those marks, though they sometimes obscured them, or obscured some of them at least. It is not, however, because of seen fit to give so much space to the story of this race ; but because of their sterling and unfailing Catholicity. The miseries of the race have ever seemed a race. As a race, we say : for it is sad indeed to see so many men in North America bearing Irish names, and to know that the name does not indicate a Catholic. This is one of the saddest results of the flight of the immigrants to foreign shores, but In surgery, a good deal has been well. The only history of Ireland America would have done without the

rish immigrants to furnish priests held by half the world about the Irish not depreciate in the last the value of the French, German, Scottish and other races in the work of Catholicity on this side of the Atlantic; but we may give them all that is their due, and, pointing to the clergy lists of the United States, alone, for the last century, let our statement stand.

The future of the Irish people seems to us to be full of promise, not only in a political sense, but frem a religious Church.

Out of the evil of Irish sufferings, has come much good, which, however, we must be excused if we do not credit to England. If the Irish people lost much in the dark days, they held on to much more and of greater value; and they gained something, and they missed a good deal that they were better without.

Ireland will start self-government anew, the freshest nation in Europe. The traditions of the people are sound: and the fads and fancies and follies and vices; the grimcrackery and plush upholstery of "modern progress ;" and up-to-date mental frippery and intellectual acrobatics, all of which have vitiated some other nations to an alarming extent, have left Ireland untouched. It is a bitter thing to be poor to the degree to which Ireland has been poor ; but poverty and national isolation do help to shut out some things which are far better shut out; and it has helped to shut them out of Ireland.

Mcuh as Ireland has suffered in the past from the indifference and the selfishness of English rule, we feel no doubt that her future is more secure as part of the British Empire than it could be as an independent nation nr otherwise. That is, and has been for a long time, the view of Irishmen at home; and even the Irish in the United States have long since realized that an independent Ireland has become an impossibility. No people ever had bitter reasons for their several attempts in the 18th and 19th centuries to free themselves; but Irishmen are, to-day, Britishers, not through sentiment but upon conviction. The bad old days are, we hope, gone forever. Ireland has a great part to play in the world; and she can best play it as part of the great British Empire.

No gratitude is to be expected, particularly, from Ireland for the redressing of wrongs for so many centuries permitted to go unredressed. But and mental development of the Irish firm conviction that British rule as people are so ancient that, in their known to-day in Canada, is, on the whole the best rule in the world : and that British institutions will go farther and last longer than any others now t left the Irish race still the heirs of known to men, is a far sounder and its ancient civilization and of the long surer basis for Empire building than ages when Ireland stood alone in mere sentiment could possibly be. Canada is more greatly influenced to day by convictions such as these than by sentiment. And so is Ireland ; and thoughts. Ireland's paganism was her enthusiasm for British rule will be the purest of all paganism; for the as great as Canada's once she has been admitted to the benefits of that rule. indulge in the abominations which from which benefits she has been hitherto excluded. Not the least, perhaps, of the ill results of British rule in Ireland in the past is the loss the Empire has suffered by the loss ot millions of good preceded the coming of the English to subjects. In 1846 the population of Ireland was about eight millions. Ireearly Christianity are upon them as land can. merely as an agricultural country as at present, sustain fifteen millions. The present population is about four millions. What errors of government or of policy that ever the world saw, produced a greater national or imperial loss than this? In the days of small nations, Ireland would have been well and happily out to be allowed a boast ; and the boast of the British dominions ; but that day is gone, and will never return. Ireland is forever bound up with the Empire by stronger bonds than those of sentiment or of acts of Parliament or even of military occupancy. Circumstances and conditions have fixed for her a place in the Empire as long as the Empire lasts. We predict for her a great and national characteristics that we have happy future in the Empire. If she has waited long to be given the benefits of the British Constitution, at least we may say that the benefits of that Constitution are better worth to make them sounder in the faith-as | having to day than they ever were before. And Ireland, a contented, welltreated, fairly-ruled, Ireland will bring fresh strength to the support of that Constitution and of British institutions at a time when they are beginning to need some support.

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lived in huts that were far too small men were married, and it was not should be housed as they were; it was a disgrace to civilization. Under this scheme it was proposed to take 831 acres of the farm. The owners of the estate hid suggested as an alternative that the islands of Gighay and Hellisay, along with the Ard Mohr Point, would be more suitable than the ground proposed. Mr. Wilson did not agree with that; because there would be difficulties in the way of supplying a doctor, in steamer calls and other things; and he did not think they could find ground for thirty-two holdings on the suggested land. He said he did not think that the proposed settlement would interfere with the shooting, as there was practically nothing to shoot. This question about interference with the shooting has a grim humor

about it, if it means interference with

shooting as a mere sport, not involv-

ing any benefit to the community.

More than one country in Europe has

suffered through exaggerated notions

A good deal of discussion took place

covering negotiations, proceedings to

fix fair rents, and other matters which

have taken place in recent years con-

cerning the land in Barra. The pro-

blem of congestion and of providing

small holdings for poor men is

evidently far from being settled.

of the importance of such pastimes.

ism had not the slightest interest in any possible event that could occur to-morrow.

These questions of Lord Roseberry" open up some very interesting matters for discussion. There can be no doubt that the sensationalism of the daily press has the effect of rendering readers indifferent to subjects which do not arouse or exci e the mind, but which are, nevertheless, of the utmost importance. As well expect an absinthe tippler to be satisfied with homely buttermilk as to expect the man who likes to be startled every day by flaring headlines, which he half believes to be lies, to be satisfied

with anything substantial in the way This estate of Eoligarry was for of printed information. The mental many years the home of the MacNeils of Barra, out of whose hands the taste can be vitiated as surely as the island ultimately passed. It is now taste for food, and it often is. As to the only large farm in Barra. Part of his second question, we feel no doubt it was purchased in 1901 by the Con- that "the great number of impresgested Districts Board, for settlesions," to use his words, do "blunt ments. The other part was bought the receptivity of the brain." The at the same time by Mr. William Mac-"Niagara of information " would have Gillivray, who says he bought it on this effect, even if it were genuine the und rstanding that no further information; but how much greater breaking up of his part of it would be is its ill effect when a full half of it is asked for. The case was adjourned. false, and a large part of the balance On the application of the Scottish mistaken. Perhaps, instead of saying Board of Agriculture, the Scottish that "the great number of impres-Land Court has given judgment, sions" blunts the receptivity of the

Knowledge worth having can only be had by seriously looking for it, and seriously taking it in when found. The modern newspaper does not supply it.

It is the ostensible policy of these papers to "give the readers what they want." That would be bad enough, if their readers had orgniated the "want." But the responsibility belongs chiefly to the papers. They have tremendously increased and sharpened the appetite for sensationalism and excitement. They must take the blame. The natural result of the constant practice of tostering and feeding that appetite is, as Lord Roseberry says, to make their readers indifferent to matters that are really worth thinking about, and, indeed, to prevent them from thinking seriously about anything, unless it be their own small personal affairs. In an age when every man can write in some fashion, we have produced no Shakespeare, no Dickens, no Walter Scott, no Thackeray. They were the products of an age when newspapers were comparatively rare. In an age when half our young men and women can paint or draw in some fashion, we cannot produce a Raphael, a Murillo, or anyone to compare in the least with a hundred men of a former

In an age when musical accomplishments are extremely common, the great masters of music are still the men of a former age. In an age of huge buildings, little worlds in them that the whole weight of history, selves, our architects are still the literature and politics was thrown, for pupils of the architects dead and gone for centuries. In an age when national self-assertion on the part of every man is a politician, our public this race. England was not only the men are far behind the statesmen of a ruler and the harsh taskmaster of Ire. century ago; and hardly up to the statesmen of fifty years ago.

and the sufferings of Ireland would people, had it not been for the influence of the Catholic religion. With that divine force sustaining them, the Irish race never sank into the degraded state which has become the condition of other races brutally oppressed.

But nevertheless the marks of savage oppression are plain to be seen. There is a lack of what we may call national self-confidence in the Irish people, which comes of the repression to which they were so long subjected. Time will remove this; but it has persisted for many generations even in the free air of North America.

Perhaps the most lasting injury done to the Irish race by centuries of injustice was the crushing of ambition. Ambition could have uo outlet in Ireland; and the masses of the people, though they kept their mental independence, came, nevertheless, in the long course of time, to look for no material betterment, and to regard their subservience and their position as inferiors as inevitable. Moreover, the rewards of hard work were so long denied to them that they could not regard themselves as competitors with those who had over them such an immense handicap.

Thus, political and social repression produced a certain heedlessness as to the value of things, which, though secondary to such considerations as religion and morality are yet of great importance in the development and advancement of a race.

And this habit of taking a subordinate place in public affairs and business was the more difficult to break away from because of the fact centuries, against every attempt at land, but was, for a very long time, her historian and record-keeper as

Religious indifferentism, Socialism, there is a more gratifying result to militant "suffragetteism," and other note. What the Church in North very disturbing factors in England at Continued on page 4.

### The Violin-Makers of Mittenwald.

QUAINT GERMAN TOWN'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY HAS ROMANTIC HISTORY-STEPS IN MAKING A VIOLIN-TEACH-ING THE COMING GENERATION -SPURIOUS MASTERPIECES.

In the middle of the seventeenth century a small peasant lad, Jacob Stainer, returned from Cremona, where he had learned from Hieronimo Amati the art of making violins. The teamsters of Mittenwald now often had to take him and his clumsy violin case containing his violins to the low-lands, to the Benedictines of Ettal or Bottenburg or some to the court of Rottenburg, or even to the court of the Fugger's in Augsburg according as he received orders. When Jacob returned, his heavy violin case was empty and his purse was ull; for his violins bore such a close resemblance to those of the great master, Amati, in both shape and tone, that it was difficult to tell them apart. At this time the Mittenwalders were quite ready to welcome what seemed

likely to be a very profitable industry, for their finances were at a low ebb, and the great Rottstrasse from Augs-burg to Venice had for some time been deserted - this highway which once was such a great source of wealth to the Mittenwald people. The Bozen market, which had been considered the most important in inland Europe, was no longer in existence, so Mitten-wald lost its prestige as a halfway station, as an emporium, and as the place where great quantities of freight were handled. Even before the Thirty Years War the trade between Mittenwald and Venice had languished, and it was now reduced to a minimum. The drying up of this rich source of revenue made trade very bad. Urban Klotz, a master-tailor of Mit-tenwald, feared that, owing to this

condition of affairs there would be but a poor outlook for his eldest child. The boy, whose name was Matthias, was now ten years old. His father did not want to compel him to make a living under these unstable conditions living under these unstable conditions, which weighed so heavily on every one in Mittenwald. Those who, when conversing with the violin-maker of Absam, sometimes asked him how he made so much money, were confronted by a silent, shy man, who did not wish any one to call on him in his workshop. Besides he avoided meet-ing people, and spent much of his time in the mountains striking the trunks of trees with a steel hammer to ascertain the resonant quality of the

The tailor opened his heart to his neighbor; and it so happened that a teamster who had some freight to carry to Italy—a thing of rare occur-rence—offered to find a place for the boy in Cremona. So, in the year 1663 little Matthias Klotz traveled to Italy -into the unknown.

The German teamsters in that day were well known in the largest cities of upper Italy as being reliable and men who came well recommended, and from this fact the Mittenwalder secured the protection of a wealthy citizen for his protege. The great master Niccoli Amati, took the little boy into his own home.

Matthias Klotz probably remained eight years under Amati's roof. At the same time Pietro Andrea Guar-neri and Antonio Stradivarius-names that will be honored for all time-were studying under the greatest man in Cremona. As Amati seemed to show a preference for this young German rather than for his own countrymen, jealousy soon developed between the Italians and the German apprentice, which resulted in an unseemly row, in which the Mittenwald lad appears to have held his own. Then the Italians, seeing themselves worsted, in spite of their superior numbers, white or blue stockings, grren apron, and to finish the picture, the strap which supports his violin, the reverse side of which instrument was decorated with a painting of another violin,

or of the maker's patron saint. The violin maker sold his violins himself, like the Ammergau people, carvers of religious images, who work during the winter and in summer peddle what they have made. This primitive way of carrying violins from house to house to sell did not afford a wide field of operation for the Mitten-wald industry. Bavaria, the Tyrul, and perhaps Switzerland—not so very far distant, mere the limits of their far distant—were the limits of their territory; and it might be that an unusually strong "wanderlust" would bring a violin-maker as far as Frankfurt and Leipzig at market time. Nevertheless, it was not such a very poor field, for there were a great number of old convents, where music was especially cultivated, and whose expert judges soon discovered the value of the Mittenwald violins and bought them at a good price. But the Mittenwalder also knew how to dis-pose of his violins outside of the con-vent gates ; the farmer with his many acres also had some guidens with which to buy one of these violins— it would not be bad to have one of his boys learn to play on it. Has the violin a good tone? For answer, the Mittenwalder picks up his violin and plays, and as they listen the people's hearts are touched when he plays with great skill one of their popular airs. The farmer scratches his head, and wonders who is to teach the boy. Among the old Bavarian peasantry it was not uncommon for people to buy a musical instrument and experimentwith it until they learned to play, after a fashion. But such a little boy is either sent to one of the Fathers in the monastery, from whom he is sure of learning to play, or the violin-maker remains one or two weeks with the family until the little fellow has mastered the most difficult part of the

And so the Mittenwalder would re-main. He managed to teach the boy a great deal during the two weeks, and between lessons he would go to the neighboring villages to dispose of his violins. When fortunate he would send a letter by messenger to his home to order another dozen violins.

This was the method of selling until the middle of the eighteenth century. This primitive way was very unsatis-factory and had this disadvantage, that as the violin-makers were obliged to peddle their own violins they were greatly hampered in their output. Only a few far-seeing minds in the good old days perc ived this and good old days perc ived this, and thought of a way to remedy it. Among the first, the cousins John and Matthias Nauner undertook to make extensive business trips, so that they would not have to depend solely on one strap of goods, and they traveled to London and even into the interior of Russia. But although their first endeavors were not entirely success-ful they profited by the experience, and both the Neuner cousins estab-lished salesrooms, in their homes, and opened up for the Mittenwald violins, which were becoming more and more which were becoming more and more celebrated, a large market. The old Bader family followed the example of the Neuners, and one of these was enterprising enough to try to establish new connections beyond Europe, and undertook journeys to North and South America, and was well rewarded for his trouble.

By studying the chronicles of the old Bavarian highland, one would find a remarkable similarity between Oberammergan, where the carvers of religious images live, and Mitten: wald, where violins are made. When the Rottstrasse flourished both places were rich and powerful; the prosper-ity of each declined after the war with planned to attack their colleague with ity of each declined after the war with weapons. Klotz, with his hat full of Sweden. Then both peoples turned bullet holes, was obliged to seek re-fuge in his master's house, where he obtained the following advice : "Flee themselves. And just as the Neuners and the Baders sought the whole world for their field, so in Oberammergau, George Lang (in 1780) made both the domestic and the foreign markets tributary to his home town. And in both places these old patrician families remain celebrated to this day. Here the firms of Neuner and Horn-steiner, and of T. A. Bader, and there the heirs of the late George Lang have remained stable, old firms, both closely associated with their home towns, and they are faithful men to whom a great part of their country owes a debt of thanks for help during hard times. And now let us make one more com-parison by saying that Mittenwald had its Passion Play the same as Oberammergau. The Mittenwald violin became celebrated soon after the Cremona. Good old "Lautenmacher" instruments are still greatly valued by dealers, and bring very high prices. Frequently, too, they sail under the Cremona flag, for one reason, because many of the old instruments resemble Cremonas, old instruments resemble Cremonas, and early made their appearance as Cremonas. The Mittenwald violin-maker, Reiter, had in his possession bills showing that consignments of Mittenwald instruments were sent to Cremona and were doubtless sold there as how a products it of the bar as home products. It often happens that so-called master violins are taken for repair to the Mittenwald workshops—where they were made. To be sure, the sounding-board proudly dis-plays the name of some Italian master, but the repairer smiles as he recogout the repairer smiles as he recog-nizes the instrument as his own work, which has probably been out of his workshop for ten years or so, and been passed on, till falling into the hands of a man more crafty and cun-ning than honest, it is fixed up to look old, and an old label of well-known commercial value put on. It often happens that a violin represented as being made by the best old violinmaker bears the date of some year previous to the birth of that master, because the culprit had no encyclopedia, In general we must counsel extreme caution in buying a violin, as the mar-ket is flooded with spurious ones. When a gypsy displays a very dirty violin, that instrument may be of re-cent date; but let the happy purchaser not rejoice too soon, when, if after the instrument has been cleaned, he comes across the little mark of "Guis-(Continued on page 6)

## THE CASKET

**Remedies Against Pride** 

Look again into the tomb, and you will find cause to humble yourselves. The inhabitant of the tomb is stripped of everything. There the deccased lies despoiled of all that he held dear in life; his property passes into the hands of others; others take pos-session of his house and belongings. session of his house and belongings. "He shall take nothing away nor shall his glory descend with him" (Ps. xlviii, 18). "They have slept their sleep, and all the men of riches have found nothing in their hands" (Ps. lxxv, 6). Your lot will be a similar one. Now you think that you can not one. Now you think that you can not one. Now you think that you can not spend too much money on clothes; many a daughter is the worriment of her parents on account of her ex-travagance but the day will come when the nothingness of all this vanity will become apparent to you.

The inhabitant of the tomb is forgotten by all but a very few. "Our name in time shall be forgotten, and no man shall have any remembrance of our works" (Wisd. ii, 4) This is so true that it is used as a term of com-parison: "I am forgottel as one dead" (Ps. xxx, 13). Now we listen with pleasure to the words of flattery, we love to have homage paid to us; but let a few years go by, and the grass will grow over our grave and memory alike.

The inhabitant of the tomb is disfigured beyond recognition. "When a man shall die, he shall inherit worms" (Ecclus. x, 13), The fiesh will disappear with all its beauty, will disappear with all its beauty, and no one will any longer recognize the dead. When the body is decayed completely nothing remains but a handful of ashes. Now you think so much of your personal appearance, you admire yourselves in the mirror, and your toilet takes up a great deal of your time. In the grave all beauty will disappear and you will become an will disappear, and you will become an object of horror to the beholder. Look into the grave, and see the miserable state of its occupant. Gaze

in imagination upon that hapless individual, denuded of everything that the world holds dear, forgotten by all men, disfigured beyond recognition. Such will be your fate also, and that sooner than you think. You think a great deal of yourselves now, of your ability; you imagine that every one ability; you imagine that every one must admire you, must pay you homage. You look with contempt upon others whom you think inferior to yourselves, you can not bear to be contradicted. O proud heart! look into the grave, and see what you will be. Does the sight that meets your eyes there not rebuke your pride?— *Rev. Joseph Schuen, in S. H. Review.* 

### The Moving-Picture Evil.

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In its annual report for this year the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children puts at the head of its list of evils affecting the lives of juveniles the demoralization of children by the moving picture shows. This demoralization may be varied, by the coil varied ; by the evil associates met in such places, the character of the pictures and other entertainment, the thefts committed in order to get money to indulge the passion for the show, and so on with the whole list of evils which, it is so evident, may very easily arise under the circumstances. The moving picture has come to

the moving picture has come to stay. Like many other amusements it has its good side and its bad side. It has grown up like a mushroom. And growing so rapidly there has scarcely been time enough to know just how to treat it. Conducted well it is a source of benefit to the com-munity. It is innocent enjoyment and innocent enjoyment has the best possible reason for existence. It has lightened the burden of the day for



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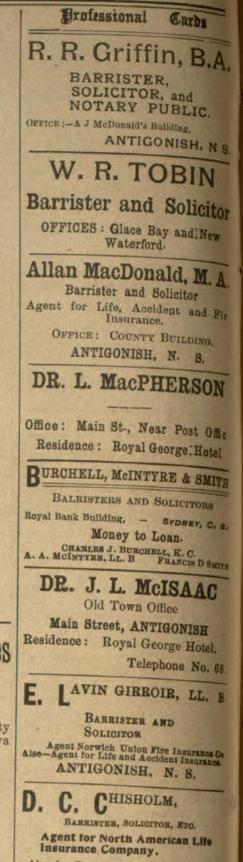
Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg

## Notice of Land Liable to be Sold for Unpaid Taxes County of Antigonish.

Notice of lands liable to be sold for unpaid taxes due the Municipality of Antigonish County under Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes of Novi

Scotia 1900.

Name of owner.				Where property site
Dan A. Fraser, -		1.1.1.1.1.2		- Maple Ridge
John Fraser, -	-	1	· · · ·	- Maple Ridge
Fulton Bros., -	1 N	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	- Brown's Moun
W. J. Macdonald, -	1	1		- Maple Ridge
Dan J. Macdonald, -	100	+		- Brown's Moun
Alex D. Macdonald, -	100			- Brown's Mount
John J. Macgillivray, -	1.		100	- Baileys Brook
Dan W. Macgillivray, Colin D. Smith,			1.1.1	- Baileys Brook
James McArthur -	here the	1	الآرام ال	- McArra's Broo
Rod'k. A. Macdonald				- Rear Arisaig
Estate of D. G. Macdon	ald.		12 . 10	- Dunmaglass - Brown's Moun
Angus Macdonald,	-	1. 2. 4	1000	- Brown's Moun
William Gillis,	and the last	1 312 2	In related	- Pleasant Valley
Estate of Donald Gillis,	1.		1511	- Map'e Ridge
Estate of John Gillis,	0.2 - 1	1.	1.20.24	- Maple Ridge
Widow Angun Macgilliv	ray, -		-	- Maryvale
John Macgillivray, (Big)	- 1			- Maryvale
Donald McIntyre,			1. 1. 1	- Rear Doctor's I
Dougald MeIntyre,		- C.	1910-01	- Rear Doctor's I
Rod'k. McIsaac, Widow Donald McPhare		. 7	nille frag	- Pleasant Valley
Widow Donald McPhers Miss William Power,	04 -	to the	200	- Maple Ridge
Widow Hugh Macdougal			80 S	- Maryvale
Alex McMillan,		191 201		- Pleasant Valley
Allan McMillan,	1.	10.12	1.1	<ul> <li>Maple Ridge</li> <li>Maple Ridge</li> </ul>
Hugh Smith,	1	194	and the second	- Pleasant Valley
Robert Coady,	The second	1	11010	- Rear Arisaig
John McDonald,	1.	-	dist- ind	· Rear Arising
William A Macdonald,		-	4	- Rear Arisaig
John Macdonald,	1.1	1.1	-	- Maryvale
Hugh Macdonald	200700	1. 10		- Rear Malignant (
Estate Neil Macdonald Widow John MaeDougall	en l'insta		A STATE	- Rear Malignant (
Dan McEachern,	Planin		1-11	- Rear Malignant C
John A. Macgillivray,	1.5			· Maple Ridge
Dan Maegillivray,	1 200		2.50.6	- Lakevale - Big Marsh
Dan Chisholm,	· · · · · ·	1	1 ALTEN	- New Strathglass.
Alex J. Macdonald,		1.4	Contract in	- St. Joseph's
Angus L MeInnis,	1.1.4	2.12.00	1.	- Cross Roads Ohio
Dougald McLean,			6. 4 2.3	- Mayfield
John MacKinnon,	10 7 1			- Salt Springs
Lauchlin Gillis,	1-1	1.44	1 e 7	- Purl Brook
Hugh Macdonald,		-		- Beech Hill
Duncan Maedonald, James Heffernan		34 - 30 M		- Beech Hill
Angus McInnis (Tailor)		1.1	37.40	- Glebe Road
John J. McInnis,		1200		Georgeville
Angus McIsaac	13. A.S.		1	The second se
Michael McNeil,	2	-		Glebe Road
John A McNeil,			1	Beaver Road
James McNeil (Widow's s	on)			Beaver Road
John Brown,	- 10 M			Georgeville
James W. Chisholm,	St. Say			Greendale
James Doherty,	2011	1910	191	Morar
Alex. J. Macdonald, Mrs.James Macdonald,	the state			Rear Georgeville
John J. MeDougall,			17 17	Glebe Road
Arch'd. McDougall,	1.2.1	3		Rear Georgeville
John McKinnon,	1	L'ANT	1000	-Rear Georgeville
Martin Delaney,	Series Int		140.5	Greendale Lakevale
Walter Delaney,	23213	-	al a las	Lakevale
Duncan J. Macdonald,		-	- 1 -	Point Cape
John D. Macdonald,	·	. 41. 7		Point Cape
Duncan M. Macdonald,	T 4	+	-	Point Cape
Angus J. McGillivray,			-	Lakevale
Hugh J. McInnis,	S line	18 2.843	I.P.	Lakevale
Dan J. McInnis, John H. McInnis,	5.45-3		12015	Lakevale
John Livingstone,	in the second		1. 7-	Contract of the last
John Maloney,	- The	191.50	3	South Side Cape
Estate of Donald McDona	Id.	-	-	and and and a who
	Six Harris		A States	Rear Georgeville



Thursday, May 15, 1913

Also for Fire and Accident Compan as. Office. Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. Joseph A. Wall K. C., BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY. Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH. N. S D.A.McISAAC VETERINARIAN

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from Cremona, my son !" Escape was difficult, notwithstand-

ing the assistance of his master ; so Klotz was forced to enlist in the army as a soldier. But he soon returned to the shelter of his trade and worked six years in the "Bottaga di Lautaro" belonging to the master, Juane Raitihe, in Padua. A manuscript sub-stantiating this testimony regarding the year 1678 is in possession of Neuner, the instrument dealer of Mittenwald, and it states that "Mattio Clotz da Mithbolth" is an honor to the violin-makers' guild. Not only is the documakers guild. Not only is the docu-ment interesting, but also the name of the Italian master, which suggests "Raiter," or "Raitiger," of German origin rather than "Raithihe," which is in no wise Italian. In the history of the art of violin making it is very interesting to notice that back of the names of means of the great Italian names of many of the great Italian violin makers one finds a German one. For instance, Guarnerius was probably Warner, and the oldest known master, Casper Duiffopruggar of Lyons (1514-1571), is, of course, the Teufelsbruck of genuine German Tyrol descent.

But the man in whom we feel the most interest is "Mattio Clotz." After an absence of twenty years in Italy he returned home, a great master, full of ambitious plans, which culminated in the wish to transform Mittenwald into a German Cremona.

Klotz celebrated his return to Mittenwald in a most religious way in church, and carved with a knife on the back of the high altar the date and the following words: "Matthias Klotz, violin-maker, in his twentieth year, 1684.'

And now he astonished his countrymen by showing them the models of his violins, his drawings, his instruments, and found them very enthusiastic regarding the new industry and the new art, for which the mountains round Mittenwald supplied the most necessary materials—sound mountain and magnificently grained manle

The great enthusiasm with which the Mittenwalders took up this new way of making a living continued, and soon bore fruit. For instance, as early as the seventeenth centuryalongside the great instruments made by Jacob Stainer, and Matthias-one sees the instrument of the new violinmakers. And a new and characteristic type springs from the Bavarian of olden days: the Mittenwald violin-maker in short knee-breeches, long

many a man and woman, who for a small sum, obtain an hour or two of R pleasure when otherwise they must have been left to their own moodiness Jo W and dissatisfaction with life. Je

But what is good for adults is not necessarily beneficial to boys and Hu girls. We would not say that in general the moving picture is not a W good form of entertainment for chil-dren. But in every community where the pictures have become an estab-lished thing—and where is the com-D Jo Di munity that has not at least one such show-house?—they have brought with them many dangers to the children. Al Apart from any consideration of the AI cost to some families that can ill afford the continual drain which the pictures De Jo make upon the family income, apart La from the fact that children who are poorly clad and who have difficulty in getting enough to nourish their little bodies, are visitors, at least weekly to H Du the show, there are moral evils which it would do well to watch lest the picture houses become an evil influence Ja AI Jo to the community. And by moral we do not mean the possibility of moral corruption, though even some of the Ar Mi censured pictures are too sentimental, Jo too full of love scenes to be of good influence upon the growing boy and Jo girl.

The moral evil is the robbing a child of his childhood, filling his mind with grown-up notions, getting him accustomed all too soon to the ways of the world. What is the use of being careful about a child's reading, keep-ing the papers from him, when he is put in contact so often with the unreal life of the theatre.

In the old days to go to the theatre was a rare treat. It was above all rare. It was not considered the place for children. Now a child thinks it-for children. Now a child thinks it-self abused if it cannot go to the Dur "movies" at least once a week. What has made the change? It ought not to be the question of the change in the prime of admission wat that second the Dur price of admission ; yet that seems to be the governing factor. It is cheap to let a child go to the picture show, and because it is not much of a sacrifice on the part of the parents the permission to go becomes after a while a general thing which means no Jol more than permission to go out to

play in the yard. To make the moving picture an ordinary feature in the child's life is certainly to do the child very little good, moral or physical. To realize that, it is sufficient to read the report of the above mentioned Society which of the list of evils that contribute to the demoralization of the little ones. Dated Antigonish, N. S., May 8, 1913.

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ister. In certain districts a homesteader in good

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter soction along side his homestead. Price \$300 per accer puties — Must reside upon the homestead from date of homestead entry fincinding and cultivate fity acces extra. Thomesteader who has exhausted his homes may enter fora purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must invate fity acres extra three worth size twate fity acres extra the second in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must invate fity acres and erect a homes worth size W.W.CORY. Deputy of the Minister o the Interio Municipal Clerk.

5, 1913

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### THE BLUE CORNUCOPIA.

Cecilia Wade was very fond of her Aunt Jane, being a sweet natured reature, and apt to be disproportion-ately grateful for kindnesses, small or great. Seeing that she had had it drummed into her from babyhood that her aunt was her best friend, having done more for her than could be ex-pected in giving her food and shelter from the world, she might well believe it. Her father, Robert Wade, had broken the hearts of all his family, according to Miss Jane Wade, by marrying a little French governess whom he had met accidentally on the Dover and Calais boat.

Dover and Calais boat. Other people might have thought that Miss Wade owed something to Cectlia for youth chained to her sofa and tender service most willingly rendered. But that point of view had not occurred to Miss Wade; nor to Certific for the matter of the Certific Cecilia, for the matter of that. Cecilia acted as an unpaid nurse and maid to her Aunt Jane, read to her, wrote her her Aunt Jane, read to her, wrote her letters, did her shopping and paid her bills, superintended the gardener, looked after the cats and dogs and the canary—in fact, did a hundred things, and had in return just food and shelter, the clothes she stood up in, and the tiniest allowance of pocket money. money.

other poseessions might bring. She

had not thought to cut down any ex-penses—to do without a carriage, for instance, as she might well have done

So far Miss Jane Wade in the days

money. A good many people would have been glad to be kind to Cecilia, who was a charming girl to look at-tall, slender, with brown eyes at once gentle and vivacious, a fine, colorless skin, a delightful smile, and the French politeness. The latter was something Aunt Jane never approved of in her niece, Cecilia had few people to show politeness to beyond the servants and the tradespeople, with whom Miss Wade thought her niece's manners sadly out of place. Miss Wade did not welcome casual acquaintances, she said. She had her own old friends - not one under seventy years of age. Living in Lon-don, she was not troubled by callers. When any acquaintance was offered ar Post Off eorge Hotel RE & SMITH SOLICITORS SYDNEY, C. L LL, K. C. FRANCIS D SMIT ISAAC When any asquaintance was offered to her she rejected it. What did she IGONISH want with new people at her time of life? She never thought of Cecilia. orge Hotel.

life? She never thought of Cecilia. Cecilia was quite well aware, and had not grumbled over it, that Miss Wade's money had been spent in the purchase of an annuity, so that when the old lady was gone there would be no provision for her. To do Miss Wade justice, the money had been so invested before Cecilia had come to her—a little black-clad, white-faced orphan of seven. It had not seemad hone No. 6 IR, LL. 1 ND

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Cecllia did not protest, and had not the faintest temptation to protest. It came, indeed, as a relief to her to think that if the sorrowful time came when she must do without Aunt Jane she would have someone to turn to, She would have someone to turn to. She was fond of Mrs. Moir, who was a gentle old lady. She found it easy to be good to the old, as she did to children and animals. Not a word of complaint, even in her hidden heart of her sacrificed youth, of the dreary outlook for the future. She had already in her own mind written herself down

in her own mind written herself down old maid, gaily and gently, with no lurking pity for herself. Confined to her room, her sofa, presently her bed, Aunt Jane's mem-ories went back to the days of her youth. All the intervening years seemed to have dropped out. It was of Ardlewy, the old home of her child-hood, she talked incessantly. Cecilia, listening and putting in a word now and then, came to feel that she knew Ardlewy by heart. To be sure, there were pictures and photographs to assist her. There were Aunt Jane's assist her. There were Aunt Jane's assist her. There were Aunt Jane's woolly water-colors, mainly concerned with the scenes of her youth; Miss Wade had never been a globe-trotter. There were portfolios of pencil draw-ings, of faded photographs. The long, white house, with its golden thatch, the green trellised porch, the drawing-room opening on to the graden the room opening on to the garden, the garden with its apple - trees, the summer-house and pivet-hedges, and box-borders — she seemed to know them all intimately by heart. At another time Miss Wade would

At another time Miss Wade would have put her Indian shawls, her old lace, her trinkets, and go over them with Cecilia recalling this and that happy association. "They will be all yours when I am gone, Cecilia," she would say; and Cecilia would smile gratefully through her tears, never thinking that she mighthave had some of them while she was still young

of them while she was still young. Another time it would be the china and silver. Miss Wade had some beautiful possessions of that kind. "Better send them to Christie's when I am gone. You will need the money," she said, and having said it she turned her face to the wall and was inconsolable till she forgot.

Cecilia heard all about her lovers, her conquests in the olden days-the balls she went to, the bouquets she received

"there were thirty girls going out from Pulteney street. The people said they couldn't sleep for the carriages coming back in the small hours. And orphan of seven. It had not seemed to trouble her that death would leave the girl unprovided for, beyond what her furniture and jewels and lace and

coming back in the small hours. And it was conceded that I was the prettiest girl of the year." Cecilia did not smile. The old memories had for her something of the fragrance of pot-pourri. After she had told her old tales several times over, Aunt Jane, in great good humor, hadout her fans and presented one to Cecilia—an heirboom, nainted had not those without a curring penses—to do without a curring instance, as she might well have done in a London square. She would have srid that she was Admiral Wade's daughter, and that she owed it to her father's memory to live in the way he had accustomed her to live. If Robert had wasted his substance in intotous living iustead of providing for motous living iustead of providing for intotous living iustead of providing for iustead for for the providing for iustead for for the pr

his daughter that was not to be laid at his sister's door. In her own esti-mation she had done more than any-one could have expected of her when she took in the orphan child and gave her a home. "I wish now," the old woman went on, "that I had been more careful-for your sake, child. I wish I could have left you this house and enough to keep it going, that my pretty things need not be sold. I'm afraid I've been a selfish woman, Ciss."

of health. She was a very strong old lady, who had seldom suffered ache or Cecilia kissed her, protesting that her aunt had always been all goodness to her; and the old lady fell asleep pain; and was intolerant of such weak-nesses in others. She had such a smiling.

tradition of health that people who knew her were accustomed to say that she would die, as she had lived, unacquainted or with the barest She awoke talking of the blue cornucopia, as though she had re-membered it in sleep. Cecilia knew one blue cornucopia, a piece of her aunt's rather fine collection of Nankin. Now it scened that the blue nodding acquaintance with pain. But, quite suddenly as it seemed, Miss Wade's age began to find her out. It was a long time before she would call in a doctor, looking on the Now it seemed that the blue cornuco-pia had once had a fellow. Somehow it had disappeared. To the old mind it seemed that the absence of the seeond cornucorial and the set that that the set that that the set that that that that that that her in the light of an affront But second cornucopia spoilt the collecpresently pain and weakness made her tion. more amenable. Like most people who have had a long period of health "A great number of things were scattered and given away when my mother died," she said. "I wonder who could have had the blue cornucowho have had a long period of health and strength, when she failed she failed rapidly. With illness her nature seemed to alter. She grew amazingly gentle and considerate as she became dependent. For the first time in those days of illness Miss Wade became lovable. Cecilia, whose love fed on very little, like the plants that gain life and health in the interstices of rocks, would have always said and be-She fretted over it all the afternoon. She could not sleep for thinking of the possible persons who might have had it. Searching back over fifty years for a vanished piece of china seemed a somewhat hopeless task. It appeared that the cornucopia had certain indentations not common in Nankin. The old lady remembered it over fifty rocks, would have always said and believed that she loved Aunt Jane. Now at last it was possible really to love her; and that was a compensation to Cecilia's kind heart for the sorrow it years as though it had been yester-day. The missing cornucopia had had a chip out of the top of it. It was Miss Wade's brother Cyril, who had died in childhood, who was responsible for that chin. was to see the strong, self-reliant old woman reduced to the state that she asked humbly for things to be done In childhood, who was responsible for that chip. She had a bad night worrying over the cornucopia. The pair were absolutely unique. Her mother bad always said that there was nothing like them in the great collections. What folly it was to have separated them 1 for her and apologized for the trouble cecilia was so touched by this new aspect of Aunt Jane that she could not do enough for her. She was so chained to the sick woman's room all one winter that Dr. Crispin was moved to protest. Cecilia would lose her own protest. Cecilia would lose her own health if she did not get exercise and open air. He looked compassionately at the charming face which, of late, had begun to show its age. Cecilia was thirty. After a few hours in the open air with the dogs she would have passed for twenty-five. She was such a delightful creature, so gay and gentle and humble and devoted, that Cecilia, looking her thirty years and them ! For two or three days she fretted over the missing cornucopia, and was worse in consequence. The third night she awakened Cecilia, who slept on an uncomfortable chair-bed in the corner of the room. "I believe, after all," she said, "that the blue cornucopia must have gone to old Lady Stukeley. She was a Cecilia, looking her thirty years and over, affected Dr. Crispin with an odd great friend of my mother's. They lived at Knoll House, Edingham, Hants. Such a dear old house, my dear. I have loss sight of them. Lady Stukeley died abroad." "Knoll House, Edingbam, Hampshire. Cecilia went to the writing-table and put down the address. She was very sleepv. In the morning she might have forgotten all about it. She tucked in Miss Wade carefully and tenderly. "Go to sleep now," she said. "I'm glad you have remembered the address. Don't think any more about the blue cornucopia. I am going to get it for you. Miss Wade slept till quite late in the morning. The sun was in the room and the sparrows chattering outside. Pratt, Miss Wade's maid, was knock-ing at the door with Cecilia's morning cup of tea when she awakened. Miss Wade seemed much better, was in a placid mood, and never mentioned the But she would be very fond of you, and very kind to you; and you are so fond of animals that you would rot mind being shut up with so many of them."

at first as to how to address the letter. Finally she made up her mind, and addressed it to the representatives of the late Lady Stukeley, Knoll House Edingham, Hampshire. Then she wrote her letter. She felt the quaint-mess of it, a request for the rest for the rest for the rest to concern to stammer. The she was full of merriment in the week she was downstairs, and the doctor talking of a change to seaside or country. Cecilia was delighted. Miss Wade might have been the tenderest person to be a very to concern to stammer. addressed it to the representatives of the late Lady Stukeley, Knoll House Eddingham, Hampshire. Then she wrote her letter. She felt the quaint-ness of it—a request for the restor-ation of a piece of china given more than fifty years ago. Why, there might be no one to receive it. Lady Stukeley might have left no repre-sentatives. However, she made her statement simply. Miss Wade was old, in failing health. She had set her heart on find-ing the missing cornucopia of the pair.

ing the missing cornucopia of the pair. It fretted her and prevented her sleep-ing. If Lady Stukeley's repre-sentatives were still possessed of the are? A purblind, selfish old woman." cornucopia, and willing to part with it, Miss Wade would be glad to buy it back.

After she had posted the letter, without saying anything to her aunt about it, she had a set-back. Miss Wade remembered the cornucopia, though she remembered that it had been broken by a careless maid sixty years ago. So Occilia's letter had been written in vain.

She said to herself that her letter would, in all probability, be returned to her through the Dead Letter Office. A more experienced person than Cecilia would have discovered ways and means of finding out if there were still Stukeleys at Knoll House, Eding-ham; or, if not, where the family had gone to. None occurred to Cecilia. If there was no one there to receive the letter it would come back to her through the Dead Letter Office. So

through the Dead Letter Onice. So she waited. However, three days later, just when Miss Wade had begon to fret for the missing cornucopia, Cecilia was informed that a gentleman wished to see her. He was in the drawing-room, and he had sent up his and

Sir Cuthbert Stukelev. Knoll House, Edingham : Travelers' and Naval and Military Club.

She went downstairs, a certain feeling of excitement stirring her quiet pulses. At the end of the long draw-ing-room -Miss Wade lived in a stately Tavistock-square house-a gentleman was standing by the window looking out. He turned about as Cecilia entered. He was tall, dark, with a slightly grizzled head, although he could not have been much more than thirty. He had a kind honest faceat the moment somewhat harassed, as though from recent trouble. Cecilia noticed that he wore a mourning band on the sleeve of his coat.

He smiled, and the smile lit up the somberness of his face, which, indeed, was not natural to it. He had a curiously-shaped paper parcel in his hand.

"This took some little searching for," he said, holding it out to her. Plainly it was the cornucopia. "Knoll is so full of all manner of things, I am so glad I have got it for you at last. How is Miss Wade?"

To her amazement, Cecilia found herself talking to Sir Cuthbert Stukeley as though she had known him all her life. While they talked a message came summoning her to Miss Wade's room. She left with an apology. He did not seem in any great haste to be gone. She went upstairs, carrying the connucopia in her hand. As soon as Miss Wade heard about its restoration

Miss Wade heard about its restoration she was all eagerness to see the young man who must be the son of Peter Stukeley, whom shs might have married if she would. Cecilia was to go downstairs and insist on his stay-ing for lunch. Miss Wade must get up. Pratt would help her to dress. She felt wonderfully well this more

get it.

great satisfaction :

"How are the plans for your new

It was the day she came downstairs.

Cecilia ran to her, kissed her, and protested against the lady's well-deserved description of herself as she had been.

They were discussing the change when Sir Cuthbert came in. Should it be Eastbourne or Tunbridge Wells? Cecilia sat at the writing table, her pen poised above the sheet of notepaper. She was going to write and engage rooms. Easter was coming; and at Easter every place would be full. Eastbourne or Tunbridge Wells? Miss Wade favored the Wells; she had had glorious times there long

ago. "What's the matter with Knoll?" asked Sir Cuthbert, sitting down by the old lady's sofa and taking her hand. "I assure you that you and Miss Cecilia would be very comfort-able at Knoll. The air is bracing, the country beautiful; we have a very good doctor within easy reach

Think of it." "I should love it," said Miss Wade, with great animation. Why, she had gone back twenty years since the son of her old lover had come to re-mind her of her youth. "What do

mind her of her youth. "What do you say, Ciss?" Cecilia in her secret heart was up-lifted. It had occurred to her coldly that she was going to miss Cuthbert Stukeley, to miss him badly. East-bourne—Tunbridge Wells; and Cuth-bert Stukeley gone away! For the first time the youth in her cried out against the perpetual companionship of old ladies which had fallen to her lot all the days of her life, till it had been broken up by the coming of Cuth-bert Stukeley. bert Stukeley.

He took charge of them on the jour-ney as though he had been the son of hers. Miss Wade said he ought to have been. It was all wonderful to Cecilia-the being taken care of, the journey through the country opening to the first delicate green of spring, the drive to Knoll, the arrival at the beautiful old black-and-white house in

the midst of its stately park. There was a significance in their reception by the old servants at Knoll which Cecilia hardly apprehended. The best rooms had been prepared for them. The old house was gay with flowers. Huge fires burnt in all the rooms, for the day had the chilliness

of early spring. Catching sight of herself as she went to dinner, in a mirror at the head of the stairs, Cecilia hardly re-cognized herself. Was it herself, Cecilia, this radiant - looking young woman in trailing white garments? This Cecilia who had called herself an old maid, and would have been content to be dowdy if she had not been half French?

She found Sir Cuthbert in the draw-ing-room awaiting her. Her aunt's progress downstairs was still a somewhat lengthy affair, and she had not

yet arrived. He watched her come without going to meet her. She had a sensation of a great many Cecilias, tall and stately, in all the long mirrors with which the room was lined. She felt curiously shy-a little afraid to look up and



The Clergyman: "Giles, I admire the man who says the right thing at the right moment." Giles: "So do I-especially when I'm thirsty.



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sense of vexation and pain. He had given Miss Wade a very gentle hint about her testamentary dispositions as regarded Cecilia.

"Cecilia will have all I have," Miss Wade had responded ; and the doctor was satisfied. He had no idea that all Miss Wade had was her household furniture and personal effects. Cecilia knew and was satisfied. She would have to work for a living after Aunt Jane was taken from her, which she prayed might not be for a long time yet. She was not uneasy. She was not uneasy. Aunt Jane had said to her one day, surprisingly, unex-pectedly: "When I am gone, Cecilia, I should not like you to go to Caroline Wells as companion, for Caroline Wells would be a hard task-mistress, harder than I have been. Mary Moir would be glad to have you. To be sure, she is half blind and sits in a darkened room nearly all the year. " Oecilia will have all I have," Miss darkened room nearly all the year. But she would be very fond of you,

something substantial as well as dainty. She was to go down now and invite Sir Cuthbert to stay for lunch, to see his mother's and grandmother's old friend

Sir Cuthbert was not unwilling to stay for lunch. He even accompanied Cecilia when she went out to do her marketing. She had explained that she must leave him for that purpose; and he had asked-in a deprecating manner—if he might accompany her. He carried her little basket in which she was to bring back some things the cook could not wait for.

Why, what had happened to Cecilia and to the gray London street ? The shops had never looked so gay before. The sun shone goldenly on the pave-ments, and the trees in the squares showed a mist of green. The people who passed them by in the street no longer seemed haggard and anxious as they had often seemed to Cecilia. They were smiling and happy. The tulips and daffodils in the flower-girl's baskets made vivid splashes of color on the pavements. Cecilia's own beart was irrationally light. She laughed and was merry. She called day; and as for Cuthbert Stukeley, the shadow had lifted from his face.

It was the oddest thing to Cecilia to sit and lunch with Cuthbert Stukeley the other side of the table. Old Stevens, the butler, beamed benevo-lently upon them. He had brought out a bottle of the best Burgundy for Sir Cuthber's delectation. He remem-bered Sir Peter and Sir Anthony be-fore him. It was a dull thing to have come down to a family of two ladies

who drank only water. Miss Wade seemed to have taken a new lease of life. That first day Sir Cuthbert Stuckely sat by her sofa upstairs for quite an hour. There were so many things she had to ask and hear about the family ; so many mem-ories of them to unpack. Sir Cathbert's father and mother were both dead ; his father long years ago, his mother only recently. That ex-plained the shadow on his face. "The Stukeleys were always good sons and Stukeleys were always good sons and husbands," Miss Wade said later. "I ought to have married Peter Stukeley, If I had I should have been this young

man's mother." Cuthbert Stukeley was in town for a few weeks. He was unfailingly attentive in his calls at Tavistock

meet his eyes.

"It has just occurred to me," he said, as she came and stood by him in front of the fire, "that you never paid me anything for the blue cornucopia. You said you wanted to buy it back?" "So I did," said Cecilia, with shy galety. She took it for one of his



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#### THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913.

HISTORYJOF HATRED. Continued from page 1

the present day, have, as yet, produced no effect whatsoever in Ireland. England has some terrible social difficulties to grapple with ; and the day is not far off when the ever fresh and unspoiled principles of the Irish gather. Here the ever memorable people, their deep; religious nature, and their clean lives, will prove to be of the greatest importance to England.

We have now finished these sketches. Is they were long, let us say the story will probably never be told a second time in the same paper : the story was a long one,-and could not be told in a short space; and lastly, that the story of Ireland is one which onght to be a matter of pride to all Celts, and of interest to all who are generous enough to spmpathize with any people in a brave and unequal struggle in which religious principle and practice sustained them in their darkest days of misfortune, defeat, and misgovernment.

### The Eucharistic Congress. (By Our London Correspondent.) MALTA, April 29th, 1913.

It is one of the penalties of a Journalist's life that he is always the man in a hurry. How one would love to linger on this or that aspect of a great event which must be described at lightning speed if it is to reach the public while it still may hold a place in that transient memory. So it is with the great Eucharistic Congress which is just closed, and which has about it many features that will never recur. We may hope to see again the Nations of the Earth at His Feet, gathered from the four quarters of the globe to do honour to their Sacramented God and to proclaim to the world the living faith of Christendom in the Real Presence. We may hope to receive again that beautiful hospitality which, based as it is on the pious reverence for each particular immortal soul clothed in its mortal garment, can only be found in a truly Catholic Nation. We may see again Catholic Nation. We may see again as superb, indeed surpassingly suberb decorations, but it will be long before the Eucharistic Congressists look out from the old land of an historic island upon a sapphire sea sprinkled with the ships of the Nations and see as they saw on Saturday afternoon every vessel great and small, crowded with decorated with gay mg. flags and emblems, from the great grey hulk of the British warship to the tiny cockleshell so reminiscent of the Adriatic gondola which the Maltese fishermen use. And then to lift one's eyes through the shimmering sunlight, up past the dull bastions and forts to the brow of the hill, and see the vivid line of colour made by the procession of Cardinals and Bishops and priests, monks and nuns, Princes and nobles, savants and peasants, the great and the humble drawing out along the ridge. How tender and sweet and solemn sounded the bells of Malta, bells that remind one of Bruges so charged are they with holy and courageous memories. And then the sudden hush which falls even on the rippling water it would seem, as one figure, the Christofero of the day, the Papal Legate, who carried the Blessed Sacrament steps out from the rest, and there from the heights which cover the great granaries of Malta, the house of Bread as we might call it, God made Man and become the semblance of man's staff of life blesses once more the waters as He must so often have done in Galilee. That will be one of the living and unique memorics of the Malta Congress.

the gates of Valletta, he was greeted by the sweet voices of hundreds of children singing the Pontifical hymn. children singing the Fontifical hymn. The first stop was at the Church of the Immaculate conception at Serria, a graceful building dating from the 16th century and built by an English Grand Master of the Knights in thanksgiving for deliverance from the Plague. After visiting St. John's Cathedral and praying before the Blessek Sacrament the Legate made his way to the Archiepiscopal Palace here he was domiciled during Palace here he was domiciled during the Congress.

One would wish to pause a moment o speak of the personalities of the Congress, of the aged Bishop of Malta, bears his Monsignor Pace, who eighty two years with such wonderful vigour, of the gracious presence of Cardinal Ferrata and of the enthusiasm inspired by our own enthusiasm inspired by our own English Cardinal Bourne, but the pressing events of the crowded four days forbid it. On Wednesday after official visits had been paid the Congressists streamed out of Valletta towards Musta, where the great Botunda Church, built in 1833 in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, and consecrated thirty years later after the Maltese had expended all the after the Maltese had expended all the labour and money at their command upon it with lavish generosity, afforded space for 12,000 people great assemblies of the Congress have taken place, and this Congress will be remarkable for these rather than for the sectional meetings which in the case of the British were not so numerous or interesting as in preced-ing years. After the magnificent discourse of the Cardinal Legale and the reply of the Archbishop of Malta, Monsignor Portelli welcomed the Congressists with warm eloquence, declaring none were strangers or even Guests but fellow citizens with the Maltese and members of the one great Catholic family. He then declared that Malta was not conquered by the

English, but gave herself and remained free in the faith. This speech, which received an ovation, was followed by one from the Bishop of Valleyfield in Canada, who spoke in French, returning thanks in the name of the foreign Congressists for the welcome they had received. He declared that as a Canadan he was cousin to the Maltese, because he who became Alexander VII and founded Quebec the first Canadian Bishopric, was consecrated in Malta. Count was consecrated in Mata. Count Mattei, a Maltese noble who spoke in English, declared that England had promised liberty to the Catholic faith and that the Maltese would always guard that liberty. A Jesuit, Father Sammut, then spoke of the reasons for holding the Congress at Malta, and pointed out that this rear is not only

pointed out that this year is not only the Constantinian Centenary but also that of the Knights Hospitallers who were founded by a Papal Bull in

Of the social events of the Cougress a word ought to be said. The recep-tion by the Legate in the salons of the Archbishops Palace was a brilliant spectacle never surpassed. Though the ladies were all in black and wore the mantilla, the uniforms and decorations of the gentlemen, the rich robes of the prelates and the brighter olours of some visitors from the Algerian coast made a moving picture of great charm and beauty. Cardinal Ferrata was supported by Cardinals Lualdi and Bourne. The Legate expressed his immense admiration and great delight with the union, faith and enthusiasm of the Maltese, and Monsignor Heylon of Namur, the permanent Secretary of the Eucharistic Congresses, declared that the Malta Congress would never be surpassed. On Wednesday the Legate and a distinguished company lunched with the Governor, Sir Leslie Rundle, a British officer of the best type who has made himself justly popular with the inhabitants of the island during the inhabitants of the Island during his sojourn amongst them. On Thursday His Eminence dined with the Admiral in charge of the Fleet, and on the morning of that day the journalists attending the Congress, a cosmopolitan assembly, were happy in having the great honour of entertain-ing the Legate as their guest at uncheon. At all these functions the speeches though short in consequence of the necessities of the sectional meetings and other Congress fixtures, were of the most cordial character. A word of thanks must be given which will ho doubt be echoed by other journalists for the courtesies and facilities afforded by the Maltese Committee. Never have the press arrangements been more excellent and generous. A special launch was placed at the disposal of the journalists in order that they might meet the Cardinal Legate on his arrival, and other courtiesies, too numerous to mention, which made a delightful task all the easier were also vouchsafed, while the Journalists' Club of Malta made all the strangers welcome and received them as honorary members for the days of the

Priests, distributed the Communion to the little ones from the various altars sky. of the Church. The beautiful event began at 7 a.m. and continued for a long period. When it was over the Cardinal and the Bishops appeared on the balcony of the Church which looks over the Strada Reale and the children marched past proudly singing the noble Papal hymn and shouting Vivas for the Pope, the Legate, and the Congress. At the various Churches where Pontifical Mass took place daily and there were special sermons in various languages nightly, the congregations have been enormous. Although the distance has lessened the numbers of Congressists from various parts of Europe, the Sicilians and Italians from the main-land have added to the hundreds of tervent Catholics who have come from afar, and the Maltesc from Algeria have returned in large numbers after long absences to celebrate this magnificent occasion with their most pious relatives.

THE CASKET

At the general Assembly of Friday Monsignor Heylen read the reply of the Holy Father to the greetings sent him on the first assembly night. The Pontiff said that touched by the wishes of so many of his children who turn to him with affection on the shores of this historic isle, and united to them in a community of profound to them in a community of profound devotion to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament, he prays the Saviour to extend His reign over the whole world, and blesses the Legate, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Congressists. At this meeting Cardinal Bourne spoke eloquently of the Eucharist and the family; Father Girnelli told of the Eucharist at Lourdes, Dr. Inglott gave a striking Lourdes. Dr. Inglott gave a striking and touching paper on the Eucharist as Viaticum, and a layman, the Advocate Merciera, talked of the Eucharist and the children. In the evening a banquet was given to 60 poor persons in Valletta who were waited on by the prelates and great ladies of the Congress.

Amongst the numerous special masses celebrated for communities or Societies, was the Mass said by Cardinal Lualdi, at which 3000 Children of Mary communicated. Cardinal Bourne at Musta said Mass for the Catholic sailors of the Fleet, who communicated in large numbers, and the Bishop of Malta said Mass and communicated the students of the University in the Church of St. Paul at Citta Vecchia. The great British gathering took plae at Musta when an extrordinarily enthusiastic reception was accorded Cardinal Bourne, to whom the Maltese feel they in some measure owe the success of their desire that they should be made the hosts of this year's Congress. On the arrival of His Eminence's carriage the horses were taken out, and the people of Muste dragged it to the Church, singing and cheering as they went. A guard of honour to the Cardinal was formed of the lads of St. Patrick's Boys Brigade, who looked very smart and wore the usual scout uniform. The Olergy of Musta and the Chapter of the Cathedral at Malta received the Cardinal, and the music of the Mass was beautifully rendered. Along the aisle were canged officers of the garrison in full regimentals, and all the English speaking section of the Congress was present. At the closing sitting in this majestic Church Monsignor Heylon protested in the name of the Congress against the projected Congress of Freethought

the island and were watched by thousands of people. The Papil Legate, six Bishops and several several reflected by the glow of earthly radiance which was reflected in sea and 8

### University Closing.

The annual Commencement Exercises of the University of St. Francis X avier's took place Tuesday afternoon. large number of visitors from different parts of this and neighboring provinces was present. At 2.30 p.m. the faculty and candidates for degrees marched into the College Assembly Hall while the College orchestra played the opening march. The salutatory was delivered by Mr. Peter A. Morri son, who supplemented his address of welcome by reading a paper on the life and work of Ozanam. Distribution of medals and prizes followed. Next, a second paper, dealing with another phase of the same subject as the fist was read by Mr. William R. Walsh. Conferring of degrees then took place. A third paper on the work of Ozanam was read by Mr. John D. Keane, who then delivered the valedictory. The different essayists acquitted them-selves most creditably, both in the matter of their papers and in the manner of delivery, and the audience followed the reading with the keenest interest. It is not surprising that it was remarked by many present that the exhibition given showed unmis-takably the excellent character of the work done in the University during the past year.

A lengthy essay on "The Future of Canada," was then read by Mr. W. F. Lane, of the class of 1912. This essay had been submitted in competition for a substantial money prize offered by Dr. L. G. Hunt for the best paper on that subject. It had been selected by the judges as the winning one, and it was read in accordance with the wish of Dr. Hunt. It showed a considerable original thought, and numerous compliments were paid to the essavist.

One of the most pleasing features of the programme was the address of Dr. Alexander Fraser of Toronto. This distinguished scholar treated of the development of Christian education among the Celtic people, and referred in glowing terms to the ideals em-bodied in their educational system, ideals for which St. Francis Xavier's stood. We purpose giving the address in full in our next issue. The final ad-dress was that of Rt. Rev. Bishop Morrison. His Lordship complimented the graduates on the distinction they won, and admonished them rehad garding their conduct in after life. The assemblage next went to the

Cathedral, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Bishop Morrison, and where the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Very Rev. Dr. Thompson.

At 7.15 the annual alumni banquet was held at the Royal George Hotel. Toasts were proposed and responded to by many of the distinguished alumni present and it was conceded by all that the gathering was one of the most successful ever held.

The meeting of the Alumni Associ-ation of St. Francis Xavier's College took place in the McNeil Science Building Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock a. m. when much important business was transacted. Dr. George H. Murphy of Glace Bay occupied the chair. After the reading of minutes of previous meeting by the Secretary. D. Boyd the question of arrearage D of dues of members was taken up and discussed at some length. On motion of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Halifax, one of the Society's most energetic and enthusiastic members, a large sum was subscribed and paid up to meet the ex-penses incurred by the association. An ateresting feature of the the demonstration by the President of the effectiveness of the new gas plant lately installed. The plant is a complete success and is a credit to the energy and activity of the association. After the discussion of other important matters the personnel of the incoming executive was announced by Rev. D. M. McAdam, chairman of nominating committee, and is given be-10 W. The Rev. President then moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Murphy for his interest in the association while its President and congratulated him on the effective work done by him as President, The vote was unanimously carried.

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White cotton	35	44	6.5	10	6.6	165	- 22
White cotton	34	- 66	s4	8	\$5	46	65
Pillow cotton	40	66	4	16	164	- 64	66
Pillow cotton	42	64	**	20	\$6	11	
<b>Bleached Sheating</b>	8/5		£6	30	44	55	44
Bleached Sheeting	\$ 9/4	66	**	35	66	66	65
Cretons, 10, 12	15	cents	per yard.				

Art Sateens, 10, 12, 15 cents per yard.

Children and Misses black cotton hose, size 4 to 7, 10c. per pair.

Corsets with and without suspenders, 50c. per pair.

Blue cotton warp, \$1.00 per bunch, our entire stock marked accordingly. These prices for cash and produce only. Ba



There are many others. From the moment when the ringing of all those melodious bells, the boom of guns and the shouts of the people first welcomed Cardinal Ferrata to British soil, event after event has passed in quick succession. What Malta lacks in vegetation was supplied by the brilliant colours of the decorations, Congress. the rich tapestries hung out by the great houses, the beautiful festoons of greenery and flowers, the shields and emblems, the flags of all nations, but among which the Papal colours, the Union Jack and the Maltese banner predominated. The first glimpse of the effectiveness of the processions on this island, from a decorative point of view, was received when the Legate landed with the members of the Local Committee, who had gone out to meet H. M. S. Hussar, and proceeded to the Church of Floriana where he was the Church of Floriana where he was welcomed by the Auxiliary Bishop and his staff. The bay was filled with craft of all kinds and the quays and ramparts of Valletta were black with people, and not only black, for beside the dark dress of the native women and the mantillas of the visiting

The second General Assembly was presided over by Cardinals Lualdi of Palermo, Almerezy Santos of Seville, Bourne of London, and Nava of Catenia. Movsignor Heylen saluted the Cardinals and the Duke of Norfolk who had arrived that morning with Cardinal Bourne. The Advocate Galea then gave a most interesting address on the liturgy of Ferrugia who traced the history of the Eucharist in Malta. A Carmelite Monk, Father Cushieri, then spoke of the Mass of Reparation and amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm salutod the Holy Father as the greatest benefactor of mankind, the Pope of the Eucharist. A very learned and interesting paper was read by Father Leynaud on the history of the Mass in the African Church.

in Lisbon and advertises itself as a reply to the Eucharistic Congress at The Cardinal Legate briefly Malta. recalled the chief events of the past few days, made a noble profession of faith in the Eucharist in the name of all present, and thanked the Cardinals and all the British officials for the kindness, courtesy and assistance they had given. He spoke of the wide spirit of tolerance which he said testified to the strength and grandeur of the British Nation and acclaimed the Duke of Norfolk as an honour to British Catholics. Finally he begged all to take away with them not only ineffaceable memories of the Congress but an increasing love for the Eucharist and fidelity to Communion.

which is to take place in the autumn

Of the blessing of the sea we have already spoken, and it remains alone to attempt some description of the great procession of Sunday the final act of the Triumph of our Blessed Lord in his Sacrament. Gather together all your impressions of previous processions in many other environments. The wonderful display of the Church's. Orders, the numerous colours of vestments and robes and habits, add to these the various confraternities, the picturesque costumes of Sicily, Italy, Algeria, Malta, the blue of the Navy, the red of the Army, the innumerable gorgeous colours of many banners, the flowers and jewels of statues, the sound of pealing bells, of soft rich music, the unspeakable calm of a great reverence lying like a mantle over thousands of palpi ating hearts. Place all this in streets winding uphill with ever enchapting glimpses of the blue early summer sea, over head blue sky, and garlands of flowers, underfoot more flowers sending up sweet fragrance from their crushed leaves, and all around monuments of the greatness and grandeur of a past full of knightly deeds, an atmosphere never tainted by the destroying ky wind of unbelief such was the last act the in Malta Eucharistic Congress, and the memory of it leaves such a radiance in the soul as shone out over the island when evening brought the grand illumination. Thousands of coloured lights burst forth in profusion from every house. Every Church was outlined in fire, and the brilliancy reflected on 'the dark shimmering and the mantillas of the visiting ladies, could be observed the brilliant colours of natives from Tunis and Algiers, and the bright headgear of Italian women from the mainland. As the Legate, walking under a magnificent canopy, passed through

OFFICERS OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FOR 1913 I4.

President — John S. O'Brien, M. P. P., Antigonish; Vice-President—Rev. D. J. MacIntosh, P. P., Baddeck; 2nd Vice - President, John L. McKinnon, Halifax; Secretary-Treasurer — D. D. Boyd Antionish Boyd, Antigonish.

EXECUTIVE. Daniel Buckles, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. J. A. MacDonald, Halifax.

G. H. Kyte, St. Peter's. A. A. McIntyre, Sydney. Michael R. MacDonald, M. D., Lourdes. John McCormack, M. D., Boston. John Chisholm, Department of

Justice, Ottawa.

GOVERNORS OF COLLEGE.

J. A. McDonald, Halifax. D. M. McLennan, M. P. P., Inverness.

Following is a list of the prizes won and degrees conferred :

PRIZE WINNERS.

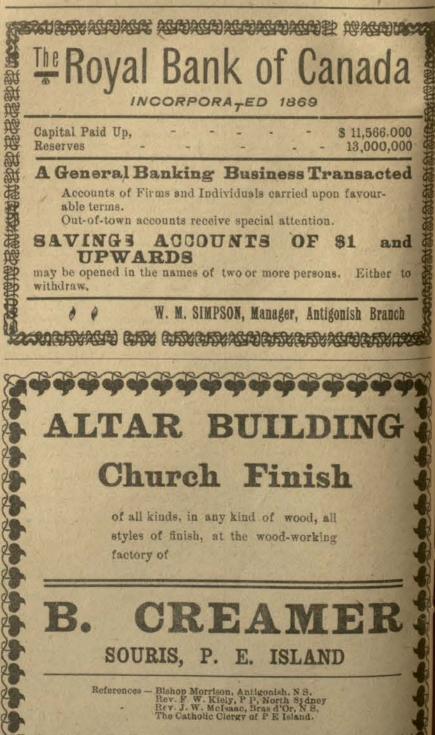
Gold medal for the highest aggre-gate in the subjects of the Freshman Year, donated by Dr. P. A. McGarry, Canso, equally merited by Archibald Wilkie. Antigonish, and Michael Mc-Cabe, Newcastle, N. B. Drawn by Wilkie.

Gold medal donated by Bishop Morrison for Sophomore Year, awarded to Vincent McNeil. Big Pond, C. B. Gold medal donated by Bishop Mor-rison for Junior Year, won by A. L. McDonald, Port Hood, C. B.

Gold medal donated by Bishop Mor-rison for Senior Year, won by J. D. Keane, Newcastle, N. B.

Ten dollars in gold donated by Dr. Murphy, Dominion, C. B., for the best paper in Zoology, won by W. F. Chisholm, Cambridge, Mass.

Ten dollars in gold for the best paper in Sophomore English, donated Continued on page 5



### Thursday, May 15, 1913

15, 1913

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### GENERAL NEWS.

The Nova Scotia Legislature prorogued on Tuesday. Prince Albert'Frederick, the second son of King George, is to visit St. John's, Newfoundland, next month.

Returns from the by-election held on Monday in the provincal riding of Gimli, Manitoba, gave the government candidate, E. L. Taylor, a majority of 654.

It is undersdoed that Andrew Bro-der, M. P. for Dundas, is introducing a bill for the prohibition of cigarettes at the next session of the federal par-

A solemn Te Deum was celebrated in St. Peter's Sunday by Cardinal Rampolla in thankspiving for the recovery of the Pope. Thousands attended the service.

The British cruiser Aeolus sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday ev-ening ostensibly for British Honduras. The real objective of the warship, it is Inderstood, is Puerto Barrios, Guate-mala, to enforce a settlement of the long-standing claim of British sub-jects against Guatemala. Recently Great Britan placed a time limit on this settlement, which expires May 15.

An alleged plot of the Japanese to secure a naval coaling station in the Caribbean Sea within fifty miles of the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal, and in violation of the Monroedoctrine, has been made known. George T. Burns, an agent of the Caribbean Gnano Company. stated last week, that the Japanese Government was negotiating for the purchase of Bon-cador Island.

In the Nova Scotia Legislature Thursday afternoon the so-called Robert amendments to the Halifax Robert amendments to the Halifax Electric Tramway bill were defeated 17 to 12. Then a bill from the city asking plebiscite on municipal owner-ship was also defeated. Just before adjournment a new Robert bill was introduced increasing the tramway capital by \$500,000 and providing for the repeal of a limited tramway bill passed in 1012. passed in 1912.

Grand Trunk Railway Officals report that an order has recently been placed by that company with the Montreal Locomotive Works for 50 Mikado engines for use on their Can-adian lines as also an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 25 Mikado engines for their lines in the United States. The following are recent orders for box cars: 2,000 with the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. 2,000 with the Eastern Car Co., 3,000 with the Western Steel Car and Foundry Co., 1,000 drop bottom special service cars with Western Steel Car and Foundry Co. Mikado engines for use on their Can-Foundry Co.

Newfoundland seal fishery of 1913 closed on Saturday with a more suc-cessful record then that of last year. Figures made public show that 272,-965 seals valued at \$494.406 were caught by the fleet of nineteen ships and manned by 360 men. Last season's catch was 175,128 seals divided among twenty two ships and 4.176 men. No twenty two snips and 4,170 men. No ships were lost during the season and no serious accidents occurred, though three of the vessels were disabled temporarily in a gale. The deaths from natural causes represented the only loss of life during the two months' amise months' cruise.

Sixteen young women of the Junior League who have been investigating during the past two months conditions in twelve Brooklyn schools in regard to the nourishment of the children, report that of the 8,795 children in the twelve schools visited 131 came Prohibition has a farcical side to it. twelve schools visited 131 came to school without breakfast and 3 178

1,000 without any breakfast.

John William Pickup, Wigan, England. Harry Graham Ramage, St. John, William Randolph Walsh, St. John, Mary E. O'Brien, Antigonish, N. S. B. L.

John Sylvester Smith, Cambridge, Mass.

Some Phases of the Liquor Question.

Much has been said of late on the merits of recently applied methods of curing inebriates by the use of alcoholic anti-toxin. Interest in this connection has been revived by Dr. Austin O'Mally's able articles in the "Ecclesiastical Review." In those ex-cellent 'articles the learned doctor shows the deleterious effects of alcohol on the human system ; and, incidently, points to the fact that alcoholism is one of the most destructive agents which war against human life. In this opinion Dr. O'Mally has the

support of the greatest physicians of the age — among them Sir Andrew Clarke of the London hospital, Dr. Parks of Netley, Sir Thomas Barlowe, Sir Richard Horsley, and other equally distinguished physicians whose conclusions were arrived at after years conclusions were arrived at after years of patient study and practice in the hospital ward. "Out of every one-hundred patients I have charge of in the London hospital seventy of them owe their ill health directly to alcohol," says Sir Andrew Clarke.

As to the evil done to the soul by the abuse of alcoholic liquor we have the testimony of St. Paul that the drunk-ard cannot enter the kingdom of heaven, while the alluring temptations accompanying, even its moderate use, accompanying, even its moderate use, are so dangerous that St. Clement of Alexandria, one of the earliest of the Fathers of the Church, says: "Flee wine like a threatening fire" (Peda-gogue Book II, ch. 2). Another Father of the Church, the learned St. Jerome, says: "Fly wine like poison. This is the weepon of the devil arginst youth" the weapon of the devil against youth'

(Epod Laetam 107). In view of such weighty author-ities condemning alcoholic liquor as the enemy of the human race, and as the weapon of the devil for hastening the ruin of souls, we feel surprised that so little account should be made, that so little account should be made, by many earnest temperance people, of statutory prohibition as a factor in the suppression of the evil. We often hear people remark that prohibition by acts of parliament will never appeal to the intelligence of our think-ing people, while the same "thinking" people speak in glowing terms of the benefits, to bumanity of the use of benefits, to humanity, of the use of alcoholic anti-toxin in curing our inebriates.

Which should appeal more strongly to the intelligence of our people, a prohibitory law, which backs the voice of moral sussion, in discountenancing the liquor evil, or to have recourse to experimenting with anti-toxin, or such methods, to prevent our reason-able (?) people from glutting them-selves with the glass, sold under the protection of the law? Prohibitory law, in our country, discountenances alcoholism, which, as pointed out, is one of the most ravaging diseases among modern civilized nations. In darkest China, such a law would be regarded as a blessing ; in this civilized country, it offends against the intelli-gence of our good people. Enough of that method of creating a sound public opinion on the temperance question! That sentiment will be created when liquor will be relegated to the place where the most learned physicians of the age would have it—the drug store -among other drugs, and for the

We acknowledge it with sorrow ; but with only tea or coffee and bread. we blame our reasonable (?) people The committee concludes that of the who plead for the glass, notwithstandentire army of school children in Brooklyn 30,000 go to school in the morning insufficiently nourished and ing the ruin it creates ; and not the law, which is well and wisely framed. Unfortunately, another element in this farcical procedure, is the ill-de-fined boundary-line placed by many sincere temperance workers between 1,000 without any breakfast. King Alfonso of Spain was enthusiastically received by the French people on his recent visit. A special feature of the King's enter-tainment were the flights, sailings and manoeuvres of the French military airships. Over ninety assembled over the military grounds at Paris, and their achievements simply astonished the young King. The Spanish people, proud of King Alfonso's personal popularity in France, greeted the sovereign on his return to Madrid on Monday morning from Paris with unusual enthusiasm, the propriety of moderate drinking, and the sinfulness of - just a little more, regardless of circumstances. We do not live in those Oriental countries, where it was quite harmless to drink, as a table-beverage, the juice of the grape, containing but a mere trace of alcohol. We are surrounded by the evils of the bar-room of the 19th and 20th centuries, stocked with spirituous liquors, unknown when Our Blessed Loro sat at table with the Twelve, As to the licensed bar-room, by the alluring temptation which it offers, it wars strongly against temperance. What is more, it weakens the voice of moral suasion by the protection which the law affords it, while at the same time license is no security against illegal sales, as is evidenced every day in the quantities of liquor being sent, in contravention of law, to our railway towns and country hamlets, from the liceesed saloons of Halifix and St. John. J. A. M. GILLIS.

Re-cleaned white Russian wheat for sale. \$1.50 per pushel. Apply to W. McDearmid, Clydesdale. tf At Truro, on the 25th ult., DANIEL B. MAC. 1 car cherry ripe flour just received by C. B. Whidden.

DIED

At Newton Lower Falls, Mass., April 22nd, ALEXANDER D. CHISHOLM, son of the late James Chisholm, Glenroy, St Andrews, Ant. Consoled by the rites of the Church, deceased passed away, after an illness of several months which he bore with great patience. Besides one brother and two sisters he leaves a wife and six children to moutin their great loss. May he rest in peace!

At French Road, C. B., on Monday morning, March 24th, 1913, after an Illness of four weeks, which was borne with Christian patience, MICHAEL A. MCINTYRE, in the forty eighth year of his age. Consoled by the last rites of the Church, he died a happy death. After Requirem High Mass at Grand Mira, March 26, he was buried. Three brothers and two slaters mourn his loss. R. I. P.

nourn his loss. R. I. P. At Tracadic, N. W. Arm, N. S., on May 10th after a lingering illness of several months, which was borne with Christian resignation, Gertrude Landry, aged 17 years and 7 months beceased was of a kind and cheerful disposi-tion, and her many friends will regret her early demise. She is survived by her parents, one sister and three brothers, who mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace!

At Purl Brook, Antigonish, on May 10th [913, MARY, beloved wife of Dan J. McDonald, in the 39th year of her are, after a short liness, which was borne with Christian resignation. She was strengthened to meet her Maker by a devout reception of the Sacraments. A sorrow-ful husband and four small children mourn by her death the loss of a kind wife and mother. After Requiem High Mass at St. Joseph's her interment took place. The funeral was a large concourse. May she rest in peace!

At Boston, on the 24th day of April, after a serious 'lilloces of many months, AMABLE MATHER, in the 69th year of his age. He leaves a wife, one daughter, two sons and a brother. In accordance with his request, his remains were conveyed to St. Peter's Church, Tracadle, N.S., for interment. Rev. Dr. Coady read the funeral sermon on Sunday, the 27th, and said Requiem High Mass on the 28th for the repose of his soul. May his seul rest in peace!

After a long libess of three years, JOSEPH BERNARD SAMPSON, son of George H Sampson, at his home in L. L'Ardoise, May 10th. The deceased, who was thirty years of age, was the last of two sons, and is regretted by all who knew him. He was buried Sunday. May 11th, and had one of the largest funerais that has been known in L'Ardoise for many years. Being a member of the League of the Cross, the members followed him to the grave. His sister, Mrs, William G. Sampsen, who came from Boston, was at her home when he died. May his soul rest in peace!

his soul rest in peace! At Springfield, Antigonish County, on Wed-nesday, May 7th. Hugh Cameron, (Hugh Ogg), at the age of 65 years. He was well and favorably known. He had been at St Martha's Hospital for about two months, where his loving son and four daughters did as much as human filial nature could do for their father. He died in peace with God, and therefore with his neighbors. A family of one son and four daughters, all but one of whom were around his death bed, have the sincere sym-pathy of a large community. The only brother living is Duncan Cameron, St Peter's, C. B. May his soul rest in peace!

May his soul rest in peace: On Monday, May 5th, at his residence, 39 Warne Street, Sydney, C. B., EDMOND GOUTHRO, Sr., aged 73 years About a week preceding his death he suffered from an attack of asthma and heart troubles. Owing to his weakened condition and his advanced age, he succumbed in a few days. Always of a strong constitution he enjoyed good health up to with-in a few months ago. His honesty and integrily won the respect of all, while his kindly man-ner and gental hospitality surrounded bin with a large circle of firm friends, who will cherish his memory. He leaves a sorrowing wildow, three sons and one daughter, one brother and three elsters to mourn their loss. After Requirem High Mass interment took place in Holy Cross cemetery, Sydney. Fternal rest give to him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him! At Dominion, C. B. Anril 26th, Lucy he

shine upon him! At Dominion, C. H., April 26th, LUCT, be. Veed wife of Murdoch J. McNell, aged 27 years, kaving a sorrowing hueband to mourn the loss of a kind, loving hueband to mourn the loss of a kind, loving hueband to mourn the cose of a kind, loving hueband to mourn the cose of a kind, loving hueband to mourn the loss of a kind, loving hueband to mourn the loss of a kind, loving her less the the solution of the last of a few days to the months when her Heareny Father called herself and her infant of a few days to the hissiful rewa d in His divine kingdom, kverything that the best medical skill could do was done to stay the hand of death, but God willed otherwise; and after a devout reception of the last sacraments of Holy Mother Church, she yielded up her soul to its Maker. After Requiem High Mass by Rev. Father Coady, her remains were laid to reat in the Catholic ceme try at Beserve Mines. Her husband and her mother and ritends have the sympathy of the community in their afflicitor. May her soul rest in peace! and interest, vielding 5½%. Trinidad Electric 5% Bonds, Due 1931. Denomination \$480, 1912 Net Earnings over 3 times Bond Interest, yielding 5.70%. Porto Rico Telephone 7% Bonds. Due 1937. Denomination \$500. 1912 Net Earnings over 21 Denomination times Bond Interest. Price 1035 per cent. and interest, yielding 6 76 per cent. J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Established 1873 Members Montreal Stock Exchange **Direct Private Wires** Y. M. C. A. Bldg., New Glasgow Also at Halifax, St. John, Fredericton and Montreal 建筑包线均均均 PILGRIMAGE ....TO.... Beaupre, Quebec. Anne de AND TO allenterity and the for a subscripting and a su Oratory of St. Joseph, Montreal. JUNE 24th, 1913 Special train from Sydney, 5: 30 a.m. Excursion rates on all connecting lines. 24 hours at St. Anne's 12 hours in Montreal Fares to St. Anne and return : SYDNEY \$10.30; MULGRAVE, \$8.95; ANTIGONISH, \$8 45; NEW GLASGOW \$7.85 TRURO, \$7.25; HALIFAX, \$8.10; Fare to MONTREAL, \$3 50 extra. North R Pilgrims cannot take in both trips. We travel together as far as Levis, then we separate. Montreal tickets sold by organizer only. AN ACCURACE For tickets and information apply to local agent or to Rev. A. E. MONBOURQUETTE. Arichat, N. S., May 5th, 1913. Organizer.

Rest in peace! MRS. ALEX. J. MCNEIL. (nee Hargedon) of West Newton, Mass., on the 8'th day of April, 1913. That she had many filends was clearly hown by the numerous floral tributes. The funeral was one of the largest scen in West Newton for some time. The body was borne to st Bernards Church, where require High Mass was said by Rev. Fr. Kalaker, after which inferment was to St. Bernard's cemetery, Waltham. Deceased was of a cheerful and khod disposition, and will be long missed by those who knew her. She hore her distressing liness with adifying patience and resignation to happy death by the frequent reception of the scram nis. Fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church, she peacefully passed away, leaving a husband, one daughter, Marr, and yeaving the community goes out to Mr. McNet CENTRAL ACCENTRAL ACCE CENTRAL ACCENCE ACCENCE and a second and a second s 

At Truro, on the 25th uit. DANNEL R. MAC-PHERSON, in the 74th year of his age, Daccased was a native of Antigonish County, having been born at McAras Brook. For many years of his early life he lived with his uncle, the late Rev. Father Grant, one of the pioneer priests of this diocese. Father Grant was a noted healer of the sick and a great deal of his skill be transmitted to his nephew, especially the cuileg of incipient cancer. So successful was Mr McPherson in treatment of this disease that his services were widely sought and he was popularly known as the cancer doctor. For many years he was a valued employee of the I. C. R., retiring only five years age. He leaves three daughter, in Truro, one brother in New Glasgow and two brothers in California. At the funeral service, which was largely attended Father Kennedy spoke at some length of his many vitues and referred to him as a model husband, father, neighbor, citizen and Catholic. He mentioned particularly his unfailling daily attendince at the Holy Sacrifice, from which in was his great delight to serve. May his soul rest in peace!

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When nature puts on her new atttire, is it not time that you should do likewise? You should not delay, but fit yourself and your boy with one of our new suits. This Spring's showing for exceeds any previous attempt made by this department in point of assortments shown and values offered.

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with good body lining, a very servicable suit comes in brown with neat stripe, sizes 36 to 44, price \$7.00.

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Men's high class tailored suits made from pure wool English worstered, in navy blue, black and brown, priced at from \$10 to \$22.50.

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The small and the big boy can be fitted here to a new suit for very little money. Young Men's Suits in large assortment of patterns, priced at from \$5 to \$12.50. Boys' two-piece Suits, a nice range to

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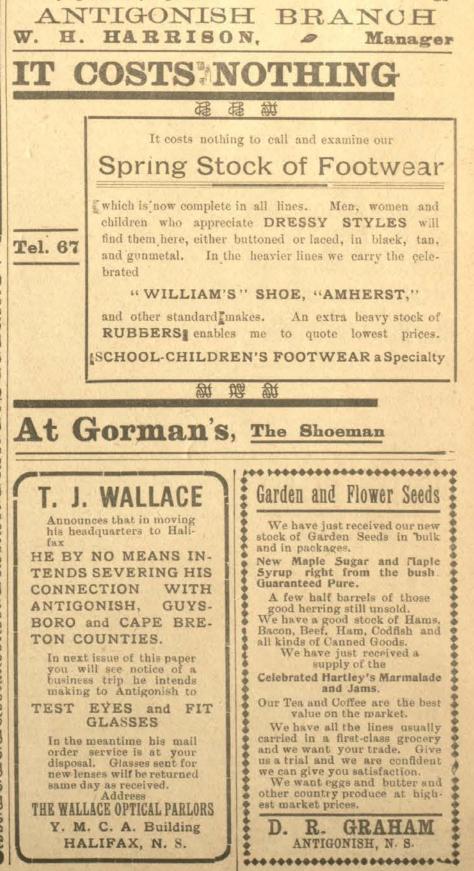
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

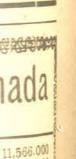


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from Paris with unusual enthusiasm, Women strewed flowers in the King's path between the station and the palace. All the government and diplomatic dignitaries gathered at the station and the and Either to

station and the Queen and Queen Mother were there also to welcome the King's safe return. ish Branch

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Continued from page 1 by A. G. McKinnon, Regina, won by Vincent McNeil.

Five dollars in gold for the highest aggregate in Freshman Latin for the last half-year, donated by Rev. D. J. Rankin, Grand Mira, C. B., won by Edmund Fitzgerald, St. John, N. B. Special prize for the best essay on The Future of Canada, donated by Dr. L. G. Hunt, London, England, won by W. F. Lane, B. A, Bay-field, N. B.

> DEGREES CONFERRED. D. Lit. (Honoris Causa).

Alexander Fraser, LL. D., F. S. A., Scot., Provincial Archivist, Toronto, Ontario.

M. A. (Honoris Causa). Thomas Hanrahan, Esq., Superin-tendent of Education, Member of C. H. E., Newfoundland, Harbor Grace,

M. A. (Examination and Thesis). W. F. Lane, B. A., Bayfield, N. B. D. L. Dwyer, B. A., St. Stephen, N. B.

B. A.

Raymond Edward Boylan, New Ross, Frederic Joseph Foley, South Fram-ingham, Mass. John Dixon Keane, Douglastown,

N. B. Alexander Kennedy, Ohio, N. S. Peter Augustus Morrison, Lubec, Maine.

Acknowledgments.

 John J Rankin, Inverness
 \$ 2 00

 A W McGillivray, Spokane
 100

 J Y Gillis, McKinnon's Harbor
 100

 Elien M. O'Donnell, So Mattland
 100

 Mrs Cutberine McDougall, McGrath's Mtn
 100

 Mrs Cutberine McDougall, McGrath's Mtn
 100

 D B Boyd, Weat Hingtham, Maas
 150

 Rov G J Walsh, Soux Falls
 3 25

 Murdock F McIsaac, Dauphin, Man
 100

 Thos Chishoim, Big Rapids, Mich
 1 50

 Joseph Fitzgerald, Linwood
 3 00

 Louits McLeilan, Inverness
 50

 Frank McLean, Antigonish
 100

 Thos Chisboim, L S River
 3 00

 D'D McLean, Giants Lake
 100

 D'D McLean, Giants Lake
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 100

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 100

 Celilia McDonald, Roxbury
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of Magara Fails, Ont., who writes: "I wish to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I received from your most wonderful Dyspepsia Tablets. Having taken other medicines without having received the slightest relief, I heard of your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and thought I would give them a trial. I have been completely cured of dyspepsia. I will be only too pleased to advise any one troubled with dyspepsia to give them a fair trial."

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St .Joseph's



### The Violin-Flakers of flittenwald. Continued from page 2

eppe Guarneri"-for the dealer was not so ignorant but that he knew the bottom of his violin. We once saw an instrument which an Italian brick-worker when hard up sold for twenty-five marks. It was charmingly old, needed some repairs and had a dirty label bearing the name "Stradivarius." The buyer, who was well versed in music, would not allow himself to bemusic, would not allow nimself to be-come discouraged because the shabby instrument had not a good tone. "Alas!" writes the Mittenwald repairer of violins, "the very same violin when put in order can be offered for sale at nine marks. . . . Spurious Stradivarian labels can be procured at a printing-office for so much-""

Guarnerus," but there are also deceptions practised by putting in pieces that are genuine. For example, let us cite the following instance : An enterprising Frenchman took one genuine Stradivarian violin and made two out of it. Heberlein, who died some years ago, and whose shop was in Neukir-chen, made a hobby of copying old violins of the great masters. While he devoted himself principally to duplicating these violins openly, they wandered farther and farther away from the maker, and looked more and more like old pieces according to the scrupulous or non - scrupulous character of those who sold and resold them. In collecting violins, more than in collecting anything else, the judgment of a specialist is

needed. The making of violins in Mittenwald is exclusively a home industry, and two dealers buy up all that are made. The dealer supplies the workman with wood for the violin, for on the wood especially the whole industry depends. It is impossible for violin-makers to use any wood but the smallest and healthiest five-year board, even for the lowest grade of violin selling for a dollar. It is, however, especially im-portant in repairing violins made by celebrated makers, to use quite old wood of the best quality, and both the Mittenwald dealers have priceless treasures left them from the days of their grandfathers and great-grand-fathers. We have seen this stock in the storehouse, and also especially curious old ebony and other foreign woods and boards in considerable quantities which were sawed out of the heart of huge trees at the beginning of the eighteenth century-trees a hundred years old, of which in those days there were boundless forests. Of course, this material is not for sale, for on it depends the entire industry of master violins.

The Mittenwalders have even now a great quantity of material stored ip which has made it unnecessary for them so far to use machinery. As yet these people know nothing of artificial seasoning and fashioning of wood: but this will probably result in their being obliged to stop making the cheap qualities (worth from five to eight mark-) which they are still making. Such a low price is only possible by employing machinese

possible by employing machinery. Nothing but pine can be used for the top of the violin, and maple for the bottom and sides. In these parts only the most perfect pieces of wood can be employed, for on the quality of the materials—the coloring of the maple, and the graining of the pine—depends the quality of the violin. The idea that some violin-makers have an es-pecial secret for making and putting on lacquer is a myth, notwithstanding

years, a period that must certainly seem too short for mastering the diffi-culties of the subject, and therefore every minute of the time must be used to the best advantage. There was some thought of extending the students' course over a longer period, but these mountaineers have an invariable rule, which is that a boy on reaching the age of thirteen must go out and earn his living-and so even the three short years meant a sacrifice on the part of their parents

Mittenwald may be said to be a poor community, notwithstanding its ancient industry and its great reputa tion. Any one visiting the market-place will take great pleasure in looking at the multitudes of goats being driven through the streets morn-ing and evening. But the experienced observer knows that in places where the goat is substituted for the cow the people are usually poor. Mittenwald is more overburdened with debt than any other place in that section; the wonderful new school house, the hospital, the electric plant, and other things for the common welfare are responsible for this. Mittenwald has been obliged to keep up to the times as a favorite summer resort and also to look to the future and take into consideration the railroad now under construction which is, at last, to open the beautiful market to traffic, and make it the center of the new railroad from Garmisch-Innsbruck to Mittenwald.

The home of the violin-maker may be called one of the most beautiful in the Upper - Bavarian highlands. Situated at the bottom of the valley through which flows the Isar, and trom which the great Karwendel Mountains rise majestically, its mar-ket-place retains the same quaint old style of its prosperous days. Most of the heat same great of the formation of the formation of the same great with formation of the same great with formation of the same great state of the same great with formation of the same great state of the sam the houses are covered with frescoes (hy Karner, etc.) and the collector of inscriptions on old houses can in no place in the Highlands find more material than here. Besides there are a great many ancient customs still retained in Mittenwald, which culminate in the carnival race, or the favor ite little comedies, for which a great many of the inhabitants show marked talent .- Benziger's.

#### Canada's Religious Status.

One favorite form of innuendo offered, the United States by foreign writers is the mention of the large number of adherents of different religions that it harbors, says the Literary Digest. Put in the form of a French-man's paradox, we are "the land of forty religions and one sauce." The Dominion Government has lately ssued a bulletin enumerating the reigions to be found in Ganada, and we discover that there are no fewer than eighty-one heads. Some of these are rather non-informative, observes The Christian Guardian (Toronto), 200 adherents being dubbed "Undenomi-nationalists," 640 classed as belonging o "various sects," and 32,400 'Unspecified."

For all this, it is said, "there are nearly eighty different kinds or varie-ties of religion, or lack of it, to be found in Canada." The figures, we are informed, do not relate to member-ship in the churches, but indicate the ecclesiastical preferences of the people. as stated by themselves to the Government enumerators. The Pres-byterian (Toronto) gives the figures of the principal denominations with certain statements of percentages and increase

that some violni-makers have an ee-pecial secret for making and putting on lacquer is a myth, notwithstanding the tradition and the fact that some of these men secretly guard their lac-quer, and believe in its efficacy. But there is one secret which each and all violin-makers possess, and that is such a remarkable coutomes of hering as gelical . 10,595. Comparing these figures with the total population of the Ingures with the total population of the Dominion t appears that the Roman Catholics are now 39 31 per cent of the total population ; Anglicans, 14 47 per cent; Methodists, 14 98 per cent; Presbyterians, 15,48 per cent; Lutherans, 3 19; and Baptists, 5.31 per cent. The increase per cent in the information that is a science of the second different bodies was as follows: The Anglicans increased in ten years 53 05 per cent; Roman Catholics, 27.06; Methodists, 17.78; Presbyterians, Lutheran, 148 43; Baptists, and Salvation Army, 32 39; 20.33; 82.71 The picturesque religious complexity of our northern neignbor is further set forth by The Christian Guardian: "One striking thing is the fact that the religions of the Orient have come to us. Here are the figures: Bud-dhists, 10,012; Confucians, 14,562; Shintos, 1,289; Sikhs and Hindus, 1,758; while 11,840 are classed as pagans. There are 74,564 Jews and 797 Mohammedans. "The number of agnostics is very small, just 3.110, but there are 26,027 who come under the head of No Religion. It is evident that most people to-day want to be known as professing some religion or other, and the class who exulted in the name Infidel or Atheist has almost wholly disappeared. This does not mean that unbelief is dead, but that the battleground has shifted. "It is somewhat bewildering to note "It is somewhat bewildering to note the multitude of smaller sects, whose names to most of our readers will be almost meaningless. For instance, there are 28 Apostles, 15 Armenians, 582 Believers, 151 Carmilites, 58 Coventanters, 64 Daniel's Band, 55 Dissenters, 512 Gospel People, 20 Holy Rollers, 42 Marshallites, 207 Saints, and 39 Saints of God. We venture to say that even some of our college professors would be somewhat puzzled to identify some of these rather Let us now make a passing visit to the school for teaching violin-making. This school represents one of the at-tainments of the Mittenwalders, and it was accomplished after much per-severance and many sacrifices. Until fifteen years ago violin making was o identify some of these rather fifteen years ago violin making was taught by visiting teachers. The great teacher, John Reiter, gave in-struction by going teachers are indone the work they were expected to do. Our good friends, the Christian Scientiste, have increased nearly 91 per cent in the ten years, bu then they can only must 5073 persons. Evidently this stocalar delusion is not destined to m ke great

"Some of the most striking increases among the smaller bodies are worth nothing. The Lutherans have worth nothing. The Lutherans have increased 137.340, or nearly 150 per cent : the Greek Church has increased 72,877, or 466 per cent : while the Jews have increased 58,163, or 354 per

The comments of the organs of the two leading Protestant denominations are not of a jubilant tone. Says The Presbyterian :

"For almost half a century the Methodist denomination has been numerically the strongest branch of Protestantism in Canada, with the Presbyterian second and the Anglican fairly close up in hird place. Now Presbyterians lead by a majority of 35,432 over the Methodists, and the Methodists are only 36,875 more than the Anglicans. "While Presbyterianism appears to

have flourished during the past de-cade, it has scarcely held its own Had Methodism not fallen back in its percentage of increase from 17.07 in 1901 to 14.98 in 1911 Presbyterianism would still be in the second place. We have come out ahead because the other fellow slackened up his pace.

"The British immigration will account in large measure for the great increase in our Anglican population. In point of numbers they gained more during the decade than any other Protestant denomination. Their gain was 361,523, while Presbyterianism gained 272,882 and Methodism 163,000.

"Our Methodist contemporary says that these figures will furnish ma-terial for some of its Church's statisticians, and says that it will be necessary to explain to the Church at large just how and why these things are

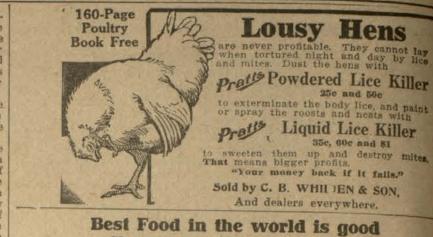
"Presbyterians, as well as Methodists, should pore over these figures' We have only kept the old pace of the past decades, and we have sagged somewhat at the tape, for our per-centage of increase at 1911 is .20 less than it was at 1901. We have need, too, for intensive growth as Presby-terians, since, with our larger population, we have less communicants than the Methodists. The figures are-Methodist, 351,710; Presbyterian, 295,939. While we have 35,432 more people than the Methodists we have 771 less chu ch members.'

The Methodist figures "will give some who love to groan a good chance to exercise their peculiar gift," says The Christian Guardian, but this The Christian Guardian, but this journal is not willing to admit, as some say, that its Church, 'more than any of the others has lost h r spiritual grip and fervor, is not preaching a full and satisfactory gospel, has been untrue to the Word of God, and faithless in presenting its truth." On the other hand, it declares, "the Methodist Church is receiving a far smaller number of receiving a far smaller number of members and adherents through immigration than are several of the other churches," and adds :

"Somehow we are not able to grieve much over this fact, if the explanation of it is that there are more Pres-byterians and Church of England people coming to Canada than there are Methodists. But if the explana-tion is that the Methodist Church in Canada does not get a grip upon the Methodists that are coming into the country, as the other Churches manage to with their people, then we have a real reason to feel sorry and rebuked. Whatever be the facts in the case just here, we are assured of his, that there is a very serious leakage so far as our own Church is concerned, and we must somehow search out the way of remedy."

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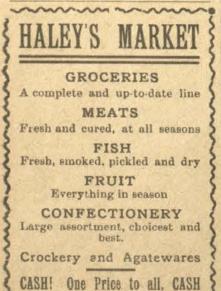
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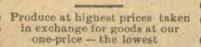
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EDWARD HALEY

a remarkable acuteness of hearing regarding the acoustic qualities of woods, that they might almost play a tune on a slender board.

But now let us return to the maker of violins in the home. He supplies the dealer, at most, only with the "body" of the violin, and from seven to nine of these of average quality per week, when he works steadily. The minute details and oft-repeated process of lacquering, the preparing of the bridge and neck, are attended to by the dealer. As the imperial archi-vist, Bader, a born Mittenwalder of the firm of Bader, wrote in the seven-ties of the dealer, so it is now: Countless instruments are in the large rooms waiting to be sent away, only to make way for others. Some are lacquered, others are still the white color of the natural wood, or are strung and wrapped in paper ready to be packed in a large case, or have nothing but a body, and need necks and tret-boards. In this shop one finds instruments ranging from the oldest models to the most modern patterns : this is true especially of the zither. Besides these the old masters are represented by valuable specimens. Here one may see at a glance the entire bistory of violin-making. The dealer knows how to cater to the tastes of different people, to select the

marking and the graining of the woods to please the Englishman and the American, and the easily satisfied East Indian, who prefers a cheap violin that looks pretty.

Besides these, both dealers have a very interesting collection of old in struments on view-those that are not in London waiting to be sold at auction. A large stock of Mittenwald auction. A large stock of Mittenwald instruments is always for sale in Lon-don. But these two firms have not placed all their treasures in foreign lands, for Neuner and Hornsteiner display instruments dating from the eleventh to the nineteenth centuries.

struction by going from house to house. The new training school is combined with au art school, and in addition the pupils are obliged to take instruction there in violin and cello playing. But very little attention is paid to these side issues, for the course in violin-making only covers three headway among the peop

Rhodes an Oxfold scholarship worth \$1500 a year for three years is annaully awarded to each of the five States of the Australian Commonwealth. This year. writes a Pilot correspondent, students of the Christian Brothers have taken the three scholarships assigned respectively to Queensland, West Australia and South Australia - a splendid record for the Brothers and a very fine one for the Catholics of Australia who number only one-fourth of the population. - The Pilet.

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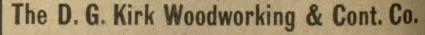
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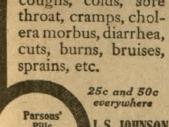


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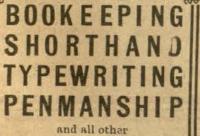
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Neil McNeil : Archbishop of Toronto, (By M. L. Hart in the Canadian Magazine.)

Neil McNeil! There is, at least to those of Celtic blood, something euphonious and compelling about this simple reiteration—Neil MeNeil. It reminds one of that other dauntless Celt who when offered an earldom by Elizabeth gave out the proud reply ; "Earl me no earl ; I am the O'Neil !" A scholar of undoubted eminence, a

mathematician who can solve abstruse astronomical problems, a linguist with a knowledge of many tongues, French, Latin, Italian, Greek, Gaelic and English, acquainted with scholastic life in France and Italy, with mission-ary life in faraway Newfoundland, and Engineering arguing in both the most Episcopal experience in both the west and east of Canada, Archbishop Mc-Neil remains, nevertheless, a prelate of the most unassuming character.

As may be inferred by anyone in-terested in the study of names, this new head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto is of Highland Scottish descent, even though another of the great Celtic nations has a claim, of the great Celtic nations has a claim, and that no small one, his mother being Irish. So that we have in charge of this important jurisdiction a Celt of the Celts, and in the same person a true Canadian, for Neil McNeil was born at Hillsborough, Nova Scotia, and his energies have been devoted to the work of what is best for Canada and its people.

best for Canada and its people. The position of an ecclesiastic of high standing in the Catholic Church is one that lends itself to an atmosis one that lends itself to an atmos-phere of grandeur that often im-presses even to the point of the spec-tacular. On occasions of church ceremony it has been declared by a critic that a bishop arrayed in full canonicals is more impressive even than a king in his robes of state. Sometimes, however, impressiveness Sometimes, however, impressiveness is given by forces more subtle than habiliment most rare and costlysimplicity, directness, earnestness, sincerity, naturalness in word and action, an utter lack of ostentation. These are qualities that make themselves felt by all who come within their influence and they are all attri-butes of Archbishop McNeil in an exceptional degree. At his official in-stallation in St. Michael's Cathedral, on the Sunday preseding Christmen on the Sunday preceding Christmas, when the large church was taxed to its utmost capacity with those anx-ious for a first look at the new Shepherd, the unassuming bearing of the man who in the procession of ecclesiastics wore the mitre and carried the crozier of the Archdiocese was felt by every one present, and at that noment was established between n oment was established between pastor and people a feeling of kinship which all circumstances since have served but to strengthen. The open-ing words of His Grace, when after the ceremony of enthronement, he ascended the little pulpit which had been rolled out into the middle aisle to give all the best opportunity pos-sible of hearing his address, were felt by everyone to come right from the heart, and as such they went right to heart, and as such they went right to the hearts of those to whom he spoke. He told of his great surprise when one morning in far-off Vancouver he found among his ordinary mail a letter from Rome. This in itself was not espe-cially out of the ordinary, but the surprise came when the contents informed him he had been appointed to the Archbishopric of Toronto.

At first the news was not welcome. Had he consulted his own pleasure he would have refused. So absorbed had he become in the Diocese of Vancouver, so interested in its affairs, that to leave it would never be of his nim across the continent to bind him to another On the same occasion, too, the broad and democratic spirit of the new prelate revealed itself, when he urged that a wider outlook than parish, city, or even province, should prevail, that all parts of the Dominion should learn to know and to understand one another, and he added his conviction that be ore the close of another century Canada would stand among the great nations of the world. He urged his people to live so that posterity might be able to credit them with a laudable share in the evolution of the greater Canada. On the occasions when His Grace has since made opportunity to visit our institutions or mingle with the people, the friendliness of feeling between him and all classes and creeds has been everywhere increased. At these times there has been noth-ing in dress save the touch of purple rising above the coat collar to distinguish him from others of clerical Even the hand that wears the jewelled circlet of office is for the most jeweiled circlet of office is for the most partcarried b h nd the back, seemingly to avoid the formality of "kissing the ring" which many unaccustomed to the little ceremony find trying. When Archbishop McNeil speaks, his words are few and they are never wasted. His one leading desire seems to be for an outlock cost the Desire to be for an outlook over the Dominion as a whole, to lead people, young and old, away from provincialism and the narrow outlook of "ourselves and ourselves alone." His broad sympathies are a result, no doubt, of his varied career. After studying at St. Francis Xavier College, at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, College, at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, he pursued his courses in theology at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, and at the University of Marseilles, France. Returning to Nova Scotia, he became rector at St. Francis Xavier, editor of *The Aurora*, and later, of *The Casket*. Afterwards he became Bishop of Nilopolis, then Bishop of St. George's, Newfoundland, and in 1910 Archbishop of Vancouver and in 1910 Archbishop of Vancouver So interested has be become in the people and things of his new diccese that his figure is already familiar to a great number. Men of all classes and creeds have given him welcome. The press has greeted him with cordial words. Representatives of different religious and municipal bodies were at

Toronto, and he is held in high esteem | tomed skiff, with its soldier-patrol is by all classes among whom his lot is now cast. - Canada Monthly.

### Man and the Raindrop.

(By J. H. Cotter, in Bnffalo Catholic Union and

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty, in form and moving, how express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In apprehension how like a god !"

So spoke the master-builder of human character in verse sublime. And yet the golden thought that has its reverse side. How small is man! A King Lear in himself, what a toy to the elements ! Astronomers tell us that the earth upon which we live is only a mote in the sunbeams of other worlds; how little, then, must man be, when the home of his generations is so relatively insignificant and what a weakling he is compared to the great God, whose wish made him for immortality. What a straw's man's force, when a storm of rain can undo him !

A brief sunshower changed the map of Europe by making the ground slippery at Waterloo and preventing Napoleon from planting his cannon. Rain lately has made the world wonder at the devastation in Ohio it destroyed citics, it extinguished the fires of mammoth industries and snatching at man himself, heaved him along to its muddy caverns. Never did the hail of bullets in battle effect half the ruin that drops of gentle yet powerful rain created in this flourishing land.

Until we experienced the flood here in Ironton, O., all we knew of the word was the spelling f-l-o-o-d. Of course we were conversant with the might of a wave flung by a hurricane at the brave ship vaulting over waves mountain high, but we had absolutely no idea of the subtle force of almost passive water.

Silently it stole to its destructive purpose and wonderfully it wrought, with hardly a tremor ruffling its face. And with what cunning it destroyed. Now that it has left the streets where it stood nearly to the second story, let us witness the results ! Here is magnificent St. Joseph Church, the pride of a devoted people. Entering we find the floor, because of the natural buoyancy of wood, whalebacked, pulling the very joists from the wall. Pews are torn asunder as if by some devil, cutting fantastic capers. Statues are headless or bodyless, and lie in mud made by the desecrating waters, which seem to have made grimaces at order as well as a mockery of dignity.

How woe-begone are the streets in their desolations! Going through one of the principal thoroughfares, once marked with fashionable stores, there is naught visible save ugly and confused devastation. The bed of the river rested on the shelves, seeking, but in obedience to the power to whom it had been given the com-mission which loosened him from the far West and would carry him across counters and cases and left its spite-Stacks of wares lie strewn among the odds and ends that fancy would have painted only at the bottom of the sea.

the only sound that breaks the monotony and accentuates the general quietude. The Lord has doubtless sent an enforced Sabbath of a new pattern when, willing or not, men must rest and think of Him who rules the waters.

The silence of the city is still more intensified when we think that a Chinese wall of seclusion is reared around. The great world is not heard from. Telegrams and letters are cut off and we are left to guess what tears are shed, what prayers are said, what gifts are sent. This solitary sense becomes oppressive, as night succeeds night, and no dove comes from distant arks in the shape of a note. Finally communication is restored and ancient history, in telegrams, ten days old, arrive.

Another strange result of a flood is the dearth of useful water. There is, as Coleridge says in his ancient Mariner," "water, water everywhe'e, and not a drop to drink." It is, indeed, a queer paradox to have oceans of water without and none within. It is filthy, as it has returned through sewers and brings with it an atrocious smell, like that encountered in Algiers-a smell compounded of

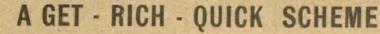
There is no preasure, as the water works have ceased to operate and so fire is free to ravage the unprotected fire is free to ravage the unprotected city. In beholding from a hill-top a whole block abaze, and water lying listlessly all around, we felt that fire was as much a coward as it was treacherous.

The absence of fuel, where natural gas is used for heat, is another hardship the flood begets. The hands of the people are as chilled as their hearts, and cold vic'uals are philosophically taken heated by the warmith of the smiles of the grateful hungry ones.

Ten million dollars is the calculated cast of repairs to railroads in the state of Ohio alone and two millions will not cover the injury to this city of Ironton, barring the loss of time and the hurt to trade conditions.

With the upturned state of affairs, there is the cheering and redeeming sight of sacrifice for the good of our feilows. Committees have large heartedly worked night and day seeing to the hungry and clothing the distressed. Buffalo furnished its juota of boxes of c'othes and we felt happy in beholding the name shining in all the lustre of Christian charity.

The terrible flood of 1913 has, like the tent of the Arab, vanished ; the hopes of the people are budding as the pink blossoms of the peach or the white of our pear trees; men are smiling again as the robin sings his spring song and the waters which brought grief to some, will flow forever as a sorry memory to



may be all right in some cases, but the majority of us have to practice economy daily if we ever want to be rich, or even comfortably well off.



More money is wasted in the kitchen than in any other part of the home. That is where economy should be practised, but without a good stove it is impossible. If you use an

### **Enterprise Monarch** Steel Range

you will save in food, fuel and repair bills, (not to speak of time and labour) enough to pay for the range in from one to two years. Remember, even 2c. saved on one meal is 6c. a day or nearly \$22.00 a year—and the Monarch will save you that all right.

We are preparing a very attractive booklet explaining how this is done and illus-

trating some of the many good features of this celebrated range. Send your name in early and we will reserve a copy for you.



# Gate's Nerve Ointment

Reserved to the test of te

### C. GATES SON & CO.

ALL ALL

2-20,tf

GENTLEME | :- I had the misfortune to freeze my toe which caused me a great deal of suffering, and although I had it treated yet without success till L used your success till I used your Nerve Ointment which has completely cured it. And I have no hesitancy in recommending it to others as the best I ever used,

Yours Sincerely, MATTHEW WOOD, Port Philip, N. S.

# Green Oats and Hay For Sale.

For sale, a lot of green Oats and Hay. Good quality. Prices and terms reasonable. Apply to W. P. McDEARMID, Clydesdale.



Send to Ontario when you can get better wire at home for less money. I will deliver to any station on the I. C. Railway at the following prices

### Woven Wire Fencing

ALCS A That very desirable farm at the North Grant, know as the Grant fram, containing 250 acres, well wooded and watered and within 4 or 5 miles of the Town of Antigonish. Suitable for a Dairy or Sheep farm. Can be sold as two farms. House and barn on one. Orchards on both.

6000 feet of lumber and frame for a large barn can be purchased with either of the farms. Terms made to suit purchaser.

FARM FOR SALE

For further particulars apply to C. F. Grant, 284 Poplar Street, Roslindale, Mass., or to,

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N, S., April 16th, 1913. 4-17-tf.

## Homeseeker's Excur-sions to Western Canada.

Every Wednesday until October 9th the Intercolonial Railway will sell second class round trip tickets to Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Calgary. These are good for return two months from date of issue and are  $\varepsilon$  special inducement for those wishing a cheap trip to the West. The nearest ticket agent will furnish full particulars.

## Massey Harris Farm Implements

Having taken the agency for the above firm I am now ready to order machinery or fixings for anyone wantings some.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Antigonish, N. S.

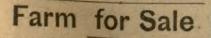
Sheriff's Sale



Sale The undersigned offers for sale his property at Malignant Cove, Anti-gonish Co., by the salt water. It has a good finished house, containing 13 rooms and excellent cellar, with hot air furnace, out-houses, a store, and large barn, all mineral rights and his whole interest in cold storage. For further particulars apply to D. J. CHISHOLM,

Barrister.

Viau Cottage, 3018 Notre Dan.e St. ,-3tf Viauville, Montreal.



Out in the street are bales of hay and bales of cotton and a thousand undefined masses cast higgledly-piggledy among gigantic logs that were swept from the West Virginia mountains. Here a residence has been undermined and dashed into the Ohio; here is one upset. In pearing through the broken plate glass of the stores we were forcibly reminded of the time when we were facinated by by the rare sights in Pompeii - one city rising from the flood, the other from the ashes of Vesuvius.

With difficulty we keep our feet, owing to the slippery character of slime six inches deep left by the river on its drunken rampage. The sediment is like that which the over flow of the Nile leaves on the rice fields of Egypt. We slip and slide through what now appears a cesspool, but last week was a beautiful lawn, and find ourseives in a parlor of a home once grandly favored. The body of a piano lies on the floor and the legs are anywhere between here and Cincinnati.

These are some details that suggest innumerable considerations. The reader may say, "Why didn't these people take the note of warning and place their goods and effects out of reach of the murderous river?" In addition to the fact that hope deceives, there is always a dearth of wagons in a desperate situation, and men, in their fearful anxiety, forget even valuables they could easily carry away in their pockets.

One of the straange things a flood creates is silence. The people are, first of all, awe-struck, and from them gathered on the high places there is no jarring note to disturb subdued character. It is a time Farm for Sale. A valuable farm consisting of 100 acres of good land, up to date buildings for sale at a Address, L, J., Care of Casket Office, Antigonish

## Hid His Will in a Book.

In 1903 there died at Paris an old preceptor whose fancy impelled him to write his memories, says a French journal. In his history he set down the most insignificant transaction of his long life. When he finished a volume he had it richly bound and set it on a shelf. He invited his old comrades to read it. One after another tried to do so, but did not progress beyond the first twenty pages. Deeply wounded in his vanity he devised a revenge. In his fifteenth volume on page 647 he inserted his last will and testament dividing his fortune of 200,000 francs amoung his friends. This fact but not the page was disclosed to them, a communication they received with ironic smiles. The facetious old fellow died, his conscience at rest, his soul in peace. His natural heirs took possession of his fortune. It was not until a year ago, by accident, that the will was found in his memoirs. The possession by the natural heirs is now being contested in the courts.

The effect of the weather upon our mental condition is caused by its effect upon our physical being. Damp weather depresses us because in damp weather, according to Dr. Rankin, a London physician, who, being a Londoner, ought to know something about damp weather, "the skin does not perform its functions properly, Products which should be thrown off in perspiration remain and clog the skin. Under ordinary circumstances, in a normal temperature, the amount of vapor passing from the skin reaches thirty ounces per day. In moist air the amount passing out from the skin is reduced to seven or eight ounces.

"As perspiration contains poisonous properties it is not surprising that during damp weather these poisonous properties which are retained in the body lower the vitality and produce various temporary ailments."

GUARANTEED the best all No.	B					
9 heavy weight full size wire :	D					
10 wires, 52 inches high, 38c per rod						
9 11 50 11 11 850 11						
8 4 47 11 11 310 11						
7 11 44 11 D 28c 11	1.1					
6 " 42 " " 26c "						
5 " 40 " " 230 "	1.00					
4 " 36 " " 190 "	m					
Medium weight, No. 9 top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate:	To					
	1 1					
11 wires, 44 inches high, 34e per rod						
8 4 18 11 11 250 11						
	1.00					
7 " 44 " " 200 " -6 " 42 " " 200 " 5 " 32 " " 180 "	11					
5 11 32 11 11 189 11	12-22					
4 *** 30 ** ** 160 **	1					
Cash must accompany order.	1.50					
Rolls contain 20, 25, 30, 35, 40,						
and 50 million 20, 20, 50, 50, 40,	pu					
and 50 rods each.	an					
Poultry Netting and Fox Fence	A.					
	th					
kept in stock.	of					
	da					
EDGAR FILLMORE						
AMHERST, N. S.						
AUTILICATI, N. S.	1 10.00					

## **Tenders Wanted.**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned

### May 23rd,

for the purchase of the farm at Pleasant Valley, owned by the late Hugh McDougall. House, Carriage house and two barns on pro-perty, Tilled good. J.A. WALL. Antigonish, 30th April, 1913.

# Sharples Tubular **Cream Separators** At Cut Prices

While my stock lasts I will sell the above machines at the following prices: No. 2, 300 to 325 lbs., \$40

No. 3, 400 to 425 lbs., \$45 I will deliver to your nearest railway station in the Maritime Provinces. Cash with order.

One car of the New Brunswick Wire Fence Co.'s Goods at prices that beat all, less than 3c. per lb. by weight, woven wire.



## 1913, A. No. 1095 IN THE SUPREME COURT Between ADELIA P. MACDONALD, DANIEL A. McKINNON, and MELINDA McKINNON, Defendants. be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigo-nish at the Court House in Antigonish, on TUESDAY THE 27th DAY OF MAY, 1913 At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, arsuant to an order for foreclosure ad sale made herein by His Honour Macgillivray, ex-officie Master of a Macginivray, ex-officie Master of ne Supreme Court (being the Judge f the County Court, District No. 6) ated the 22ad day of April, 1913, nless before the day of sale the mount due to the plaintiff herein for rincipal interest and costs he paid to

principal, interest and costs be paid to the plantiff or her solicitor or into Court

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the abovenamed defendants or either of them (and of all persons claiming by, from or under them or either of them since the recording of the Mortgage foreclosed herein) of, in, to, upon or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

AND situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Lochaber Lake, in the County of Antigonish, abutted and bounded of Antigonish, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the West by the Lochaber Lake aforesaid; towards the North by lands owned by Palmer S. Hulbert; towards the East by lands owned by Robert Stewart; and towards the South by lands owned by Dougald Cameron and John R. Stewart, containing two hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred and fifty acres deeded to one John Stewart in the year 1829, and by him conveyed to one Hugh Stewart, formerly of Lochaber. Terms: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; reminder on delivery of

deed.

DUNCAN D, CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish Co.

JOSEPH A. WALL, K. C.,

Bank of Commerce Building, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., 23rd April, 1913.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS Pilgrimage to St Ann de Beaupre, pg 5 Tenders Wanted-Rev M M Doyle, pg 8 Farm for Sale-J C McNaughton. pg 8 Tenders Wanted-John McPherson, pg 8 Auction-Pomquet, page 8

### LOCAL ITEMS.

THE STORES and other business places of Antigonish will be closed on Monday, 26th inst. It has been decided to keep the annual holiday, May 24th, on Monday, rather than on Saturday, a day on which buyers visit the Town in large numbers.

BY INADVERTANCE the names of Angus McInnis (Tailor), and John J. McInnis, both of Georgeville, appeared last week in the list of names of persons whose land are liable to be sold for unpaid taxes. This was a mistake, as all past taxes have been paid by these gentlemen.

MEASLES, which are still epidemic in the community, are frequently followed by serve colds which, in a number of instances, have developed into pneumonia. Those having the care of persons afflicted with measles should take every precaution to guard the patients against colds.

CHEAP FARES FOR VICTORIA DAY .-For Victoria day, May 24th, the usual holiday excursion fares will prevail over the Intercolonial Railway. Round trip tickets will be sold on May 23rd and 24th, good for return until May 27th, between all stations on the line and to points on connecting lines.

I SISTERS FAUSTINA and Francis de Sales of the Order of St. Martha of Antigonish are in Toronto, on the invitation of His Grace Archbishop Mac Neil, who wishes them to superintend Neil, who wishes them to superintend the planning of the domestic arrange-ments for the new Seminary at Toronto. It is probable, His Grace, knowing the satisfaction given by this Order in controlling the domestic affairs of large institutions, will rejuest the members to take charge of the new Seminary.

DIED SUDDENLY .- Mr. Donald Anderson of Havre au Bouche, Ant., was found dead in bed on Friday after-noon last. Mr. Anderson was a man of 83 years, and of late had been in the habit of taking a nap in the after-noons, which he had done on last Friday. When the members of his family went to awake him, they were shocked to find him dead. He had not been in ill-health, though he had been known to complain of his heart, and it is very probable death was due to heart trouble. For many years he conducted a general store at Havre an Bouche. He was well known and highly esteemed. He leaves a wife and a number of sons and daughters. May he rest in peace !

THE REV. MR. DENOON pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, Anti-gonish, will continue to reside in this The call to him by the Presown. byterian body of Lunenburg, N. S. was considered by the Presbytery of Pictou at New Glasgow on Tuesday, 6th inst. A capable delegation was present from Lunenburg. It set forth many reasons why Mr. Denoon and the Presbytery should favorably re-ceive the call. However, it did not succeed in achieving the purpose of its mission, for a delegation from Antigonish was also present. It was strong in numbers and deeply earnest in its desire to retain Mr. Denoon, setting forth such well-reasoned and substantial arguments in support of its claim for the retention of Mr. Denoon's services that both Mr. Denoon and the Presbytery favored Antigonish.

WEDDING BELLS. - The marriage of Mr. A. C. Choquette to Miss Florence MacDougall took place on Wednesday April 16th, at the Roman Catbolic Church. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Father Paillier. The groom is a well known C. P. R.

limited one. At the age of twentyeight years he left his native home, Billtown, Kings Co., N. S., and settled at Country Harbor, Guysboro County, where he opened a general store. Here he was successful from the start, becoming quite prosperous. Twenty two years ago he came to Antigonish buying out the large general hardware store conducted at the time by Archibald & Whidden. Since he has been very prominent in the business li e of Antigonish, acquiring a leading inter-est in a number of industries, in several stores, and becoming probably the largest private owner of property within the Town. Every business proposition presented him met with a patient hearing, and if deemed reas mable, found in him substantial help. In financial ventures he took many chances; but his judgment was good and his experience was wide, therefore he rarely miscalculated and was nearly always fortunate. Though quiet an l unobtrusive, he took intelligent interest in Town affairs. In matters that appealed to him, he was

ready to assist, and many who had temporary business troubles sought assistance with success. his funeral on Monday was largely at-tended. Friends displayed their regret by numerous floral offerings. His bereaved wife, four daughters and three sons have the sympathy of the community.

TEMPERANCE RALLY. — On April 21st, Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, P. P., of Mulgrave, Grand Spiritual Adviser of the League of the Cross in the diocese of Antigonish, addressed the parishioners of Thorburn in their parish hall. The meeting was well attended by the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and those of St. Ann's Branch of the League, parishioners and members of other congregations. At 7.30 p. m. Mr. William Ryan, one of the oldest and most consistent members of the temperance cause, took the chair. After some well-chosen and appro-priate remarks, he called upon Rev. Father Gillis to address the meeting. The learned lecturer dealt with his subject in his usual capable manner. He cited the words of eminent men in Church and state to prove the vice, sin and injury of alcoholic drinkloceasioned to mankind. Intemperance is a national evil, which robs a country of more lives than the greatest disasters on land or sea. is a physical and moral evil He warned the young ladies of the audience to avoid the company of the young man addicted to strong drink, and related a case that had happened within his own observation, where a young woman, who though warned and advised before marriage, had her life blighted and ruined by a drunken husband. Fr. Gillis delighted his audience for an hour and a half; and concluded by exhorting the different temperance societies in the town to keep up their noble work. Brother Richard Soy gave a recitation which was suitable to the occasion and was well applanded. He was followed by Mr. Puior Meikle, who is always found in the fore ranks of temperance workers, paid in few but eloquent words the highest compliment to the learned lecturer of the evening, and to the young members of the League of the Cross in Thorburn, The choir of the Ladies Auxiliary, assisted by the local talent in the League, was on hand and in fine form. The musical numbers | were well selected for the occasion and rendered in a manner that evoked words of praise from

Father Gillis. Fr. McLennau moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Brother Kenneth Cameron and carried Kenneth Cameron and carried unamiously. The national anthem brought to a close a most successful and enthusiastic temperance rally .-Com

THE CASKET

old.

rockers, opening up at the furniture store. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Linoleum, floor oils, carpets and squares, curtains, etc., all fresh new stock, awaiting you at your furniture store. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Iron beds, springs and mattresses at low prices at your furniture store. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Persons wishing pasture for cattle and horses can be accommodated by W. McDearmid, Clydesdale, tf

Shorthand teacher wanted, must hold Provincial license. For parti-culars, apply to "Shorthand School," care the Casket, Antigonish.

The horse Crown Right will be in Town on Friday and Saturday, 23rd and 24th May, at Kirk's stables. John A. Grant.

## AUCTION SALE

1 Mare, 14 years old.

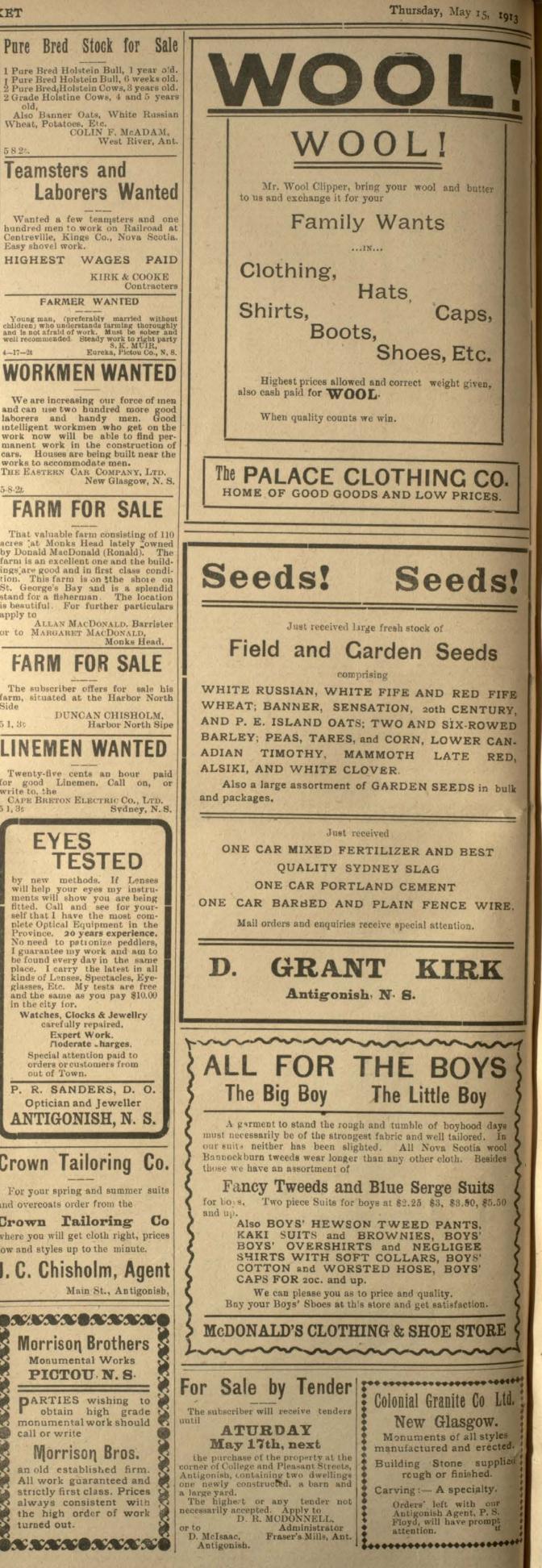
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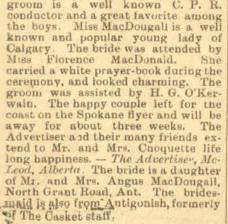
Havre au Bouche,

lars apply to

articles.

Wanted a few teamsters and one hundred men to work on Railroad at Centreville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. Easy shovel work. HIGHEST WAGES PAID KIRK & COOKE To be sold at Public Auction on the Contracters premises of the subscriber on Tuesday, June 3rd, commencing at 10 o'clock : FARMER WANTED Young man, (preferably married without children) who understands farming thoroughly and is not afraid of work. Must be sober and well recommended Steady work to right party S.K. MUIR, 4-17-2t Eureka, Pictou Co., N.S. 3 Cows, 2 to calve in June. 1 Bull, 3 years old. Bull, 2 years old. 1 Heifer, 2 years old. 3 do., 1 yr. old. 7 Sheep, with Lambs. 1 set double Harness. 1 set double Harness. set single harness. 1 Cart. **WORKMEN WANTED** Riding Wagon and Harness. Plough. 1 Spike Tooth Harrow. 1 Set Mason Tools. 1 set Fanners. 100 Bushel Potatoes, We are increasing our force of men and can use two hundred more good laborers and handy men. Good House hold Furniture and numerous laborers and handy men. Good intelligent workmen who get on the work now will be able to find per-manent work in the construction of TERMS : 5 months credit with notes JAMES McLEAN, Bayfield. cars. Houses are being built near the works to accommodate men. **TENDERS** THE EASTERN CAR COMPANY, LTD. New Glasgow, N. S. 5-8-2 Tenders will be received by the un-dersigned until FARM FOR SALE Monday, June 2, 1913 That valuable farm consisting of 110 acres at Monks Head lately "owned by Donald MacDonald (Ronald). The for the Heating of St. Paul's Church, Havre ao Bouche, Antigonish. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Casket Office and at the Glebe, farm is an excellent one and the build-ings are good and in first class condi-This farm is on 2the shore on ion. St. George's Bay and is a splendid stand for a fisherman. The location is beautiful. For further particulars The lowest or any tender not neces-sarily accepted. M. M. DOYLE, P. P., Dated May 14, 1913. apply to ALLAN MACDONALD, Barrister or to MARGARET MACDONALD, Monks Head. FARM FOR SALE FARM FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale the 150 acre farm, with house and barn thereon, owned by Allan D. Cameron, at Springfield. It is well wooded and The subscriber offers for sale his arm, situated at the Harbor North Side watered. Situate within one mile of School, Telephone and Post Office, and DUNCAN CHISHOLM. 51, 85 Harbor North Sipe about three miles from Church and Stores. Good title can be given. For LINEMEN WANTED price and terms apply to J. C. McNAUGHTON, Agent, Antigonish, May 14, 1913. Twenty-five cents an hour paid for good Linemen. Call on, or write to, the Tenders Wanted CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC Co., LTD. 5 1, 35 Sydney, N.S. The undersigned will receive tenders until July ist for the purchase of his farm at Spring-field, Ant. It consists of 100 acres of goed land, ten or tweive of which is rich interval. It is well wooded and watered. For further particu-lars avoid to EYES TESTED JOHN MCPHERSON, Ashdale. new methods. If Lenses AUCTION will help your eyes my instruments will show you are being fitted. Call and see for your-self that I have the most com-To be sold at public auction on the plete Optical Equipment in the Province. 20 years experience. No need to petionize peddlers, I guarantee my work and am to found every day in the same D. place. I carry the latest in all





OBITUARY .- On last Monday evening the people of Antigonish were startled at the news of the sudden death of Roderick Chisholm, carriagemaker. He had just returned from the funeral of a well-known and restownsman when the "grim reaper" carried him off with little warning. However, the Rector of the College had time to reach his bedside and administer Extreme Unction before the end came. Mr. Chisholm was a man of sterling character; thrifty, truthful, kindly and scrupulously honest, he enjoyed the respect and confidence not only of his intimate friends, but also of all who did business with him. As a citizen he was steady and upright, and always took a keen interest in municipal affairs and in the welfare of his country. To his Church he was devoted and loyal, and ungrudgingly served her interest to the best of his ability. For thirty-five years he was treasurer of St. Ninian's parish. was treasurer of St. Minan's parsh, and filled the position with intelligence and fidelity. On Wednesday last, after a Requism High Mass, he was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at Antigonish. His memory will be cherished, not only by the members of his own family and his near relatives, but also by those that survive of the hos s of friends that he formed during long life of seventy-six years, May he rest in peace.

MR. K. SWEET of Actigonish died at St. Martha's Hospital on last Satur-day morning. He entered the Hospital on April 9th, and underwent an oper-ation. Being a sufferer from diabetes, which trouble he quietly and privately bore for a year or two, he was not in condition to rally. A man of enter-prise and resource, he early in life became successful in business, even -though the field he chose was but a

Personals. Mr. Geo. J. Lynch, of Halifax, was

in Town thie week. Miss Libbie Campbell, of Antigonish leaves to-day to train as a nurse at the Somerville, Mass, Hospital.

Mr. Otto Sweet of Lynn, Mass., was in Town this week, to attend the funeral of his father, the late K. Sweet,

Mr. Harding Sweet of Billtown. Kings Co., N. S., and Mr. J. Currie of Halifax were here on Monday, attending the funeral of Mr. Sweet.

Miss Marie McLeod, of L'Ardoise, C. B., is a patient at St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish. She undewent a critical operation on Tuesday.

Mr. A. A. MacIntyre barrister, of Sydney, was in Town yesterday attending the funeral of his father-in-law, Roderick Chisholm.

Miss Josephine MacLennan of In-verness, and Miss Majorie Bissett of St. Peter's, are attending the closing exercises at Mount St, Bernard's.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, C. E., of the St. John Valley Rulway staff, at Woodstock, N. B., is in Town, having been summoned home by the death of his father.

Dr. Murphy of Glace Bay, who has been in Town since Tuesday morning, returns to Glace Bay to-day. While here he performed, we undertand, a serious operation on one of the College professors Dr. Cody, which was, we are glad to say, entirely successful.

### Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to my neighbours and friends, for kindness and sympathy extended to me during the illness of my beloved wife. Dan, J. McDonald.

### Among the Advertiser s.

Children's slippers, 75c. at Gorman's,

Our kind of shoes will make summer more enjoyable. Gorman's.

Our shoes are much better than our prices indicate. Gorman's.

Women's dongola low shoes, \$1.25 at Gorman's.

Furniture, the biggest and nicest selections and the best values to be had at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Another lot of dining chairs and

