# THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid.

Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

butter

ps,

given,

eeds

RED FIFE

CENTURY

IX-ROWED

WER CAN.

TE RED.

EDS in bulk

BEST

Quebec.

ontreal

nes

real

\$8 95 ;

\$8.10;

nly.

OW \$7.85

l together #

local agent

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS Special Rates for periods of two months or longer. Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c, per line each insertion Changes in Contract advertising must be in by Monday.

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted

JOB PRINTING. Nest and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913.

We can hardly speak too highly of the work of the English and American Catholic Truth Societies. We should be glad to see local branches started in this diocese. Who will begin?

We picked up a fifth-class anti-Catholic paper the other day, and saw that it had some objections to the Catholic Confessional. How we should like to see some of these writers go through a twenty minutes session with an "old hand" in the confessional box ! And to see what they would write afterwards! That would be great.

The sacred name of God is, with some people, only a word to be used in swearing. They have no other use for it. They do not pray. They believe in God only in a dim and hazy manner. Well, we can understand how such people can swear; but the man who believes firmly in God, and in prayer, and who prays-and swears by the name of God soon afterwards -What sort of twist is there in him?

The King's second son, a boy in his teens, is now in Canada as a cadet on the warship "Cumberland." It seems that he is not to receive any public attentions. Very sensible. His royal father has sent him to sea to learn something about naval life and work. He is under the orders of the commander of the "Curyberland"; and it would be absurd to re him made the recipient of royal phors publicly at

When we see some Protestants rejecting the Old Testament, we cannot help thinking of how extensively the early Protestants used it to get ammunition against the Church. The early "Reformers" in England, Ireland, Scotland and France, had the Old Testament text at their fingers ands and fearful and wonderful indeed were the uses they made of it.

The Field Afar gives the following figures as to the progress of the Church in China from 1906 to 1911: PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

IN CHINA, 1906-1911. In the year 1906, the number of Catholic converts in China numbered 950,058. At the close of 1911, this number reached 1,363.679. During the five years under review, the aver-age annual increase has been 82,728, The highest results attained were in 1908, when the number of converts reached 99,515. These figures bespeak the wonderful efforts and rapid strides that are being made at present. It the Church enjoys liberty, we may soon expect to have 2,000,000 Catholics in the new Republic.

When Father Vaughan, preaching at the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, in 1910, said that a religion which rejected the doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist had no soul, his words aroused a storm all over Canada. Yet, though perhaps his very words were somewhat blunt, the substance of his statement is beyond question, and is nothing more than what all Catholics have, in different words, always maintained, and must always maintain. The doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist is the heart and soul of the Catholic religion. Protestantism proved that to be so, by making that doctrine the centre of its target fire from the very first of the "Reformation."

Passing in a train through the island of Cape Breton last week we were glad to notice much land, which in years gone by was put to no useful purpose, now ploughed and planted. not one. They have never printed There is still, however, a vast quantity of perfectly good land in those districts which is put to little or no use. In fact, though a good deal has been done, only a beginning has been made in the work of producing for the home market. The possibilities are very great. To say nothing of sheep raising, to which we referred in our local

lines of farm products are immense. This is work fit for the hands and brains of our young men. Let them stay on the farm, or get back to the farm. It is the day of the farmer.

The account given by our London correspondent last week of outbursts of ignorant bigotry in England are interesting, not because of their present importance, but because of the light they throw on the past. The time was when all that sort of thing was talked on the floors of the English Parliament and laws were made under its influence. That sort of thing was the lifeblood of Protestantism for centuries. Pulpits resounded with it. Papers and books were filled with it. Children learned it in Sunday schools; and families talked of it around the fireside. To a considerable extent it holds its own yet; but a great number of people have outgrown it. In outgrowing it, however, few of them have hit upon the truth of the matter -namely, that all this sort thing goes to prove Protestantism wrong and Catholicism right. They have given up the "dope" of anti-Catholic hatred only to take unbelief. God help

The pastoral letter of His Lordship Bishop Morrison published in THE CASKET last week, on the subject of the Jubilee, affords full information on that subject. We hope all our readers have gone through it carefully and have made up their minds to participate. It is our purpose, in this Jubilee year, to review some of the scenes on the long road down which the Church has come, both before and after the edict of Constantine which released her from the rigor of the persecutions of the earliest centuries. Every Catholic should have at least a good general knowledge of the splendid story of the Church's career; her labors for God, her trials, persecutions, sacrifices, martyrdoms and triumphs. This year of Jubilee, when the attention of the whole world is fixed on her great triumph over paganism and persecution in the year 313 is a fitting time to recall some part of that story. If the Church had nothing else but her age to point to, that alone would interest the world in her. "The proudest royal houses," said Lord Macaulay, " are but of yesterday when compared with the Papacy."

The strike of the tramway employees in Halifax has been settled by a compromise. We are glad of it. The question of far greater public importance raised by the riots which took is not settled; and it behooves all who have responsibility for public affairs to give it some thought. The question is this-Is every city or town in this country which has, or thinks it has, a grievance against a corporation or against a government, or against a legislature, forthwith to take up stones and sticks, destroy private or public property, and attack men who have nothing to do with the dispute and who are exercising their unquestionable right to work for wages? It was Halifax last week; it may be St. John or Sydney next week. This is a larger question, and a more important question than the rights or wrongs of the dispute between the city of Halifax and the Tramway Company. There are many cities in North America which have worse public grievances than Halifax has ever claimed to have. We suppose we cannot question their right to put up barricades and to declare war, so far as their limited scope and powers permit, if we admit that Halifax was justified in setting law and order at

Our American exchanges tell us of the starting of another association or society, apparently to co-operate with the "Guardians of Liberty" and other such bodies to attack the Church. Well, the sooner they start the sooner will they be through, done with and forgotten. The Church will go on unharmed to any serious extent, though, here and there some weakminded people may be affected by such attacks. Catholics have never formed any associations for the purpose of attacking Protestantism libels and flooded the world with them. They have never dinned into men's ears any fearful and wonderful notions of Protestant doctrines. They have never held their religious practices up to scorn. In our Sunday schools we teach our children, not of the iniquities of Protestant London or Protestant Berlin, nor of the ignorance of columns last week, the possibilities of Protestant communities here or there a church has his answer now in Lon- him." "Give to everyone that asketh felt, will be killed by the Senate.

production in this Province in various | in the world. We teach them to love and libel organizations. There are no religions, teachings and practices. Catholics are not asked to exclude Protestants from public positions, or to discriminate against them in any way in secular affairs.

> We offer to His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, of the Diocese of Charlottetown, our most sincere and hearty good wishes for a long, happy and effective life and administration in his see. We in this diocese are deeply in debt to the diocese of Charlottetown for the good bishop who now rules here, and we are therefore all the more interested in the future of the "Garden of the Gulf." Moreover, the Catholics of Prince Edward Island and the Catholics of Nova Scotia have much in common besides their religion. They are of the same nationalities; they do business with each other; they visit each other frequently, and they pay respect in common to the heroes of the Church in the pioneer days of the 18th and early 19th centuries in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island - heroes who served alike both provinces. We wish the Catholics of Prince Edward Island, as well as their bishop, the happiest and most seccessful future possible. Our brethren in the diocese of Charlottetown will feel renewed pangs of regret for their beautiful Cathedral now that they are about to welcome their new bishop. We expressed at the time our sympathy for them in that great loss; and we now renew those expressions.

The non - Catholic churches have been unfortunate in the men whom they are pleased to call "converts from Rome." The Catholic Church, on the other hand, has had a steady influx of men of the highest character and the keenest minds, as converts from the other churches. Catholics and Protestants alike sometimes forget this fact. Let us remind them of such persons as Henry Edward, Prince of Schoenburg; F. A. Challes of Hesse Darmstadt; the Duke of Saxe-Gotha; Frederic of Mecklenburg; the Duke and Duchess of Aubalt-Coethen; Princess Charlotte Frederic; Countess Solm-Bareuth; Count Stolberg; Werner; Frederic Von Schlegel Clement Brentano; Baron Eckstein Goerres; Adam Miller; Haller; place during the few days of the strike | Esslinger; Hurter; Laval; Petit Pierre; Bermay: Spencer: Newman: Manning; Faber; Oakley; Capes; Northcote; Wilberforce; Dr. Ives, a former Anglican bishop; Brownson; Walworth; Hecker; Preston; the four American judges, Bayne, Burnett, Wilkins, Wilkinson; Huntington, Bakewell; the famous English judge, Sir Henry Hawkins ; the famous Canadian judge and premier, Sir John Thompson. We could continue the list at very great length, giving only names of very eminent and wellknown men and women. On the other hand, the great bulk of those persons of intelligence, and instructed, who have gone out of the Catholic Church and adhered to Protestant churches, have been impelled to do so by their unwillingness to endure the publicly by the Protestant churches have been priests whose record was cloudy in the Catholic Church, and Church before they left it.

The terrible doings of the "Suffragettes" in England, the burning of houses, the attempts to blow up churches, the destroying of mail matter by pouring acid in letter boxes, and other criminal acts, manifest to the world what the human mind can conceive and human hands execute when religion is cast aside and its restraints defied. English law, the strongest law in the world, as we have always supposed, stands helpless before a handful of infuriated women. The situation is grave; so grave that the police force of London, some forty thousand strong, cannot guarantee life or property at present, and the chief public display places of London are closed for fear of damage. There is matter for reflection here for the out-and-out advocates of "the separation of Church and State." The last analysis will always show the State helpless if it cannot appeal to religion. The man who looks to the nearest police station as more important than thy coat, let go thy cloak also unto

don. And not only in London. A of thee; and from him that taketh DR. THOMAS AND PRAYERS FOR and fear God, and tell them with detail week or two ago, a little Canadian away thy goods, ask them not again. and particularity of their duties to city, Halifax, our own Halifax, God and to men; of sin, and of the developed a little theory of its own things that are commanded and for- that because it could not have its own bidden by the Ten Commandments of | way about a little trolley road, there-God. There are no Catholic slander fore neither the Decalogue nor the Criminal Code of Canada were any Catholic caricatures of Protestant longer binding, and that property rights had in some mysterious way been put an end to. Frenzy in London, frenzy in Halifax, cannot be adequately dealt with if religion be left out of the reckoning. The explanation in Halifax is that the people were infuriated. The "Suffrage'tes' have the same explanation, and a much more important public question to argue about.

> The Field Afar gives the following information as to the state of Protestant Foreign Missions:

> A correspondent in Italy asks for information in regard to the success of Protestant Foreign Missions. cannot go at length into the question, but will quote a few illuminating paragraphs from an investigation report made to the International Bible Students' Association (Protestant) at a mass meeting in the New York Hippodrome, The statements given in the report are the result of personal observation on the part of the com-mittee appointed to examine conditions in the mission field :

1. The success attained by missionaries is small. Oriental Christians are about as sincere, intelligent and earnest as the average number of church attendants in America and Europe; and, as there, a very few give evidence of being consecrated to God

and His service. Christianizing endeavors seem Present missionary activity is almost exclusively along the lines of secular education. There are evidences of positive teachings in the past, but very little religious teaching is being done now, because the people would resent it and keep their children from the schools,

3. Aside from educational advan-tages, the inducements offered by missionaries are chiefly social and medical, although in some instances a small coin is given every day to each child attending school.

4. Orientals are often perplexed at missionary competition and the oppo-sition of Christian denominations, The higher castes consider this medley of Christian doctrines less philoso phical than their own belief, and while admitting that their own is not satisfactory, they do not wish to give it up for another until they are convinced that the change will be for the

or themselves of the missionary work which aims to civilize rather than to Christianize, which seeks to dispel the larkness of Oriental paganism by the culture of Western education-and

"Heresies," said St. Augustine, 'and other certain pernicious doctrines, have not arisen except from the Holy Scriptures being ill understood." St. Augustine would have had occasion to repeat and emphasize this had he been alive at the time of the "Reformation." "If the Scriptures were really intended to be the only rule of man's faith," says Smarius, they should evidently contain all the doctrines that are to be believed." Many doctrines are believed by Protestants which cannot be clearly established by the Scriptures alone, Thus, the Scriptures nowhere assert their own inspiration, nor the number of the books, nor the genuineness of all the texts. They do not state whether their contents have a literal or a figurative meaning, or when they should be understood literally or discipline of the Church; and those of figuratively. They do not teach the them who have been made much of necessity of infant baptism, nor specify the change of the Sabbath to the Sunday. Where will you find in them that those who were bapt zed who were under censure in that in heresy must not be rebaptized? Or that baptism should be administered by immersion instead of by sprinkling? On the other hand, there are many things clearly prescribed in the Scriptures which our separated brethren observe no more than we do. Who among them, except the Dunkers, ever washed the feet of their disciples before they took the Lord's Supper? Who of them abstains from any kind of meat, whether strangled or not? And abstains from bloodpudding, which were forbidden in the name of the Holy Ghost by the Apostles to the first Christians? Who observes the moral precepts: "Go then and eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with gladness because thy works please God. At all times let thy garments be white and let not oil depart from thy head. Who but the Quaker observes: "I say to you, not to swear at all." Again, "Call none your father upon earth, neither be ye called masters; for one is your Master -Christ." "If a man will contend with thee in judgment and take away

'When thou makest a dinner or supper, call not thy friends nor thy brethren." The Catholic Church is not troubled by these passages, because she does not hold that the Bible is the sole rule of faith, she distinguishes, and with divine authority. But, if there be no guide but the Book itself, how can our separated brethren distinguish, how explain, how treat any one statement, on its face a command, from any other command?

We wish that all our readers could see a little paper called The Field Afar, devoted to the Catholic foreign missions. For ourselves we may say that the accounts of the foreign missions of the Catholic Church are to us most fascinating. Take the follow-

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN CHINA.

From 'our American Sister in China,' one of the little band that left Montreal a few months ago, we have received the good news of a safe journey and a joyous anticipation of work. Sr. Mary Angeline writes: At last the goal is reached. We arrived in Canton after an ocean voyage

which was pleasant despite the fact that two of us spent most of our time in bed. We had the consolation of hearing Mass and receiving Holy Communion several times on board

At Yokohama we had a good view of life in this part of the Orient. We laughed till we were tired, but at the bottom of our hearts there remained a deep sadness that God's creatures, whom He died to save, should work so hard, suffer so much and be so poor, without the consolation of knowing and serving Him.

We reached Canton well and happy. With good reason may people envy us for having been chosen to be apostles. It seemed to me that I realized God's goodness in my regard even before leaving America, but now I know that it was necessary to come here and see the misery that abounds on every side, in order to truly appresists the sublimity of my vocation. ciate the sublimity of my vocation. Please pray that I may ever live a faithful and ardent missionary.

How I should love to go around at home, gather all the girls who have nothing to do and are always unhappy, and bring them here to happiness and usefulness! There is so much to be done and the doing of it means souls, many, many souls, to love and serve

Sunday I went to Mass which was said for the Manchus. The Holy Sacri-fice was offered on an improvised altar, covered with a whitesheet. The chapel, which is all open, gave free access to a cold wind,—and it was cold. The place was crowded with natives, who prayed in a loud, sing-song voice. After Mass they crowded about the Chinese priest and our Mother and us. Their looks spoke their love for us, even though we, at least the new-comers, could not understand a word of what they said.

You should see these pooor Manchus study the catechism. Old women who lived as queens before the Rovolution now find themselves among those who have been beggars all their lives, and even submit with docility to be taught by them. All were made happy by some candies that we had brought

from America. We are having the dry season now and if it lasts much longer, there will be a universal famine. Conditions even at the present are bad enough, — but God sees and directs all for His

A later letter tells of a visit to the leper island which Bp. Merel wishes to entrust to the care of these devoted women.

Leaving Canton, we passed through a country which is a veritable fairy-We saw beautiful mountains studded with green shrubbery, level fields covered with rice, and gardens richly filled with vegetables. then-we left the train, took the boat for the island and came face to face with the greatest misery that we had ever beheld.

All the lepers who could walk, came to the landing to greet us. One had lost a hand, another a foot; some had their faces swollen out of all shape and many were covered with great running sores that had eaten to the very bone. It was heart-rending to look upon them and think of their

These poor exiles are cared for by an elderly man who is their nurse, doctor and protector, as well as their priest. Thin and frail, but wholly levoted to their service, he looks after their food and helps them prepare it, consoles them during their lives and makes them ready at the last for death. He is the unfailing friend of these abandoned souls, - a second Father Damien.

The Canadian Senate has amended the Highways Bill, and it will not come into effect. The majority in the Senate, composed of Liberals, pressed fear that the moneys might be used to the advantage of politicians seeking election to Parliament. Naval Bill is now before the Senate. The Liberal leader of the Senate, Sir George Ross, has moved that, "This House is not justified in granting assent to this Bill until it is submitted to the judgment of the country." A vote on the question will not be taken

### THE DEAD.

In The Morning Chronicle of last Saturday appears a short account of a lecture delivered in St. Paul's Hall, Halifax, by Rev. Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas on "The State of the Dead." We quote as follows:

"The State of the Dead" was Rev. Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas' lecture yesterday morning a. St. Paul's Hall. There was a good attendance present. Rev. L. J. Donaldson acted as chairman of the meeting.

Dr. Thomas treated his subject in a yeary able instructive and interesting.

very able, instructive and interesting way, driving home each point in such a way that his audience could clearly grasp his arguments.
Dr. Thomas traced the history of

prayers for the dead in scripture. So far as the Old Testament was concerned there was nothing to warrant the practice he declared. In the New Testament there was one verse in the second epistle of Timothy 1st chapter and the 18th verse which some people claimed was a proof that this custom was permissible on scriptural author-ity. Dr. Thomas showed, however, that the verse mentioned, "The Lord grant unto him that he may find mercy in that day "was but a poor proof that prayers for the dead were considered necessary in the day when the New Testament was written.

Dr. Thomas, we presume, like other Protestants, rejects the books I and II Machabees. Anglicans and all other Protestant denominations have changed their minds a number of times with respect to the Bible; but the Catholic Church, nearly sixteen hundred years ago, gave judgment finally as to what books are canonical, and she has stood by that judgment ever since.

In II Macbabees, Chap. xii, 43, 44, 45, and 46, we read as follows:

43. "And making a gathering, he sent twelve thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead, thinking well and religiously concerning the resurrection.

44. (For if he had not hoped that they that were slain should rise again, it would have seemed superfluous and vain to pray for the dead).

And tecause he considered that they who had fallen asleep with godliness, had great grace laid up for them.

It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins."

Dr. Thomas, whether he accepts this book as inspired scripture or not, will hardly deny that it is authentic history and states truly the fact that the Jews, while still God's chosen people, professing the true religion. and long before Christ, were accustomed to offer sacrifices and prayers for the dead that they might be loosed from their sirs. They did this in virtue of their religious convictions. They still pray for the dead, or did a few years ago. If those convictions were erroneous we might expect to find that our Saviour would have warned them of their error, as he condemned; errors, schisms and innovations that had crept in among them through the teaching of the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. Our Blessed Lord did nothing of the kind; yet, if an error, it was an error practiced with the most solemn rites of the synagogue, the offering of public sacrifice and prayer. He often spoke to the Jews of the dead and the resurrection. Had prayer for the dead been, as John Calvin said it was, an invention of Satan, would our Saviour have passed it by in silence? He condemned the Pharisees for prohibiting the performance of works of charity on the Sabbath Day, and in the 23rd chapter of St. Matthew He cites against them a long catalogue of innovations in doctrine and discipline: but not a word do we find against prayers for the dead.

The passage in II Machabees is so strong that it has been avoided only by rejecting the book altogether. It is a remarkable fact that in more than one case, portions of the Old Testament which strongly support certain Catholic doctrines were rejected at or after the "Reformation." I and II Machabees have precisely the same authority as the four gospels for their canonicity. The Catholic Church's decision, twelve hundred years before the "Reformation," as to what books were canonical and what were not, is the only authority that P otestants have to go by; for they cannot pretend for one moment that they have been able to establish the canonicity of the Scriptures which they accept, without reference to that decision.

The material which the inspired writers used, to write upon, was extremely perishable - papyrus. The original writings were gone off the earth before the "Reformation." No Protestant ever pretended to have seen any of the originals. If the Catholic Church did not preserve the Scriptures in their integrity before the " Reformation ;" if she added any-

Continued on page 4.

#### ST. F. X. CLOSING EXERCISES.

The Future of Canada, (Continued from last issue.)

The following essay won the prizeopen to students of St. Francis Xavier's College—donated by Dr. L. G. Hunt, London, England. The winner of the prize is Mr. W. F. Lane, Bayfield, N. B.]

In the first place, it seems to me that political union with the United States would bring in its train disadvantages far greater than the benefits that might possibly follow. Canadians are realizing this more and more every day as is evidenced by the fact that the number of avowed annexationists has decreased materially during the last half-century. Between the years 1846 and 1850, when the prosperity of Canada was injuriously affected by the repeal of the English Corn Laws, and when the unjust Navigation Laws bore heavily upon Canadian trade, many Canadians firmly believed that the only salvation for Canada was political union with the United States. They went even so tar as to publish the famous Montreal Appearationist Manifesto of Montreal Annexationist Manifesto of 1849, in which a plan of union was outlined and ardently advocated. After Confederation, however, when a generous measure of self-government had been obtained, Canadians again look across the Atlantic instead of to the south when considering their future. Britain has ever since refrained from interfering with our government, and the result has been that annexation is no longer a live issue in this country. A great many considerations have led thinking Canadians to the concousion that, on Canadians to the concousion that, on the whole, annexation would not be an advantage to Canada. They realize that we have now been separated so long from our American cousins, that we and they have grown apart from each other, and that the gulf between us has become too wide to make political union possible without disastrous results to ourselves. without disastrous results to ourselves. It is certain that a union could not be established on a basis of equality, because we are by far the weaker nation. The United States would be the dominant par.ner. They would have an overwhelming majority in the federal government, and the resources of Canada could be exploited for the benefit of their papers. people.

Moreover, the Continent of North

America is too vast and unwieldy to be successfully governed by one Congress or one Parliament. The varied interests of the component parts would be too diversified to be managed by one body of men. During the last few decades, experience both in the United States and Canada, has shown us that the difficulty of governing a number of confederated states is often very great Conditions in Western Canada are vastly different from conditions in Eastern Canada. When the re-presentatives from the East are in the majority in the House of Commons, they are prone to enact measures and pass laws which suit themselves and their constituents, which however may not meet the views of the Western members, and vice versa. The same difficulties have arisen on a larger scale and in a much more acute form between the different sections of the United States. What would the result be if those two great countries were united? What countries were united? What interests have we Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers in common with the people of Florida or Texas? How much consideration would our comparatively small provinces, and relatively unimportant affairs, receive in the distant City of Washington? not getting our full rights at Ottawa. There would be infinitely more reason for complaint if we had to go to the cap tal of the United States to get the necessary money voted for the various departments of the public service. The fact is, just and efficient government could not be conveniently or successfully carried on in such an aggregate of states, differing so widely in so many ways.

There are many other reasons why we should not be willing to join the United States. She has tremendous problems on her hands, and it would be folly for us to burden ourselves with them by annexation. One of the greatest of these is the Negro Question. The Slavery Proclamations of 1862-63 freed over two millions of poor tenighted slaves, whose long years of servitude had degraded them almost to the level of brutes, and had rendered them incapable of becoming useful citizens of a civilized country. Their number has rapidly increased since the termination of the Civil War, and the feeling between the races in certain sections of the South is most intense. Race riots are of frequent occurrence; Lynch Law is of en resorted to; in fact, the solution of the Negro Problem has not even begun. We should be burdening and embarrassing ourselves with it if we should be annexed to the United

The Trust Problem is one also that the government of the United States is now attempting, seemingly in vain, to solve. The great corporations have a strangle-hold upon the throats of the people of that country; and in a few years, when the natural resources of the country get used up, the burdens on the common people will be greater still. Realizing, when too late, that something must be done to dissolve the great trusts, Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. This promised great things at first, but it has not fulfilled expectations; and the Trust octopus is growing new feelers every day. The phrase "all men are created equal" reads very well in the Constitution, reads very well in the Constitution, but the aristocracy of wealth which has grown up in the United States seems to have become a greater menace to the people at large than the aristocracy of birth in Britain. This menace has as yet affected us but little here in Canada, excepting so far as it has put us upon our guard. Our people are determined to take advantage of the lessons we have learned

has a great hold on the United States. By forming a political union with them we should be compelled to take upon our shoulders also the burden of helping to solve the Trust Problem

But after all, the one great argument against annexation is the prevailing sentiment of the Canadian people. This has been shown in numerous instances during the last half century. Ever since 1867, Canada has been growing stronger and self-reliant, and has been drawing closer the ties that bind her to the Empire, and as a consequence, she has drawn farther away from the has drawn farther away from the American Republic. At present there is only one argument heard in favor of Annexation, and that is the geographical argument. A great many otherwise level-headed people, both in the United States and Canada, go into ecstacies when they realize the tremendous world-power that could be made by the political that could be made by the political union of the two countries. They seem to think that because we are on the same continent with the United States, our ultimate destiny is union with them. Why should we not have two nations existing side by side in North America just as well as they have seven or eight existing side by side in South America? What has already been said is sufficient to go to show that Canada's future destiny is not in any way bound up in that of the United States. For one reason, as I have shown, a union would not be advantageous to us; for another, we do not seem to desire it.

Another alternative adopted by Anti-Imperialists is independence, Some think that we should cut asunder all the ties that bind us to Great Britain, and become a republic. Others think that we should remain under the sovereignty of George V., but absolutely independent of the parliament of Great Britain.

Let us deal first with complete inde-pendence. It is not a very live subject at the present time, there are few Canadians in favor of it. All seem to realize that it would not be to our interest to launch ourselves upon the great ocean of independent national We should be, for some time at least, at the absolute mercy of any enemy that might wish to attack us. It is all very well to talk about the bravery of Canadians and what we have done in the past, but we could not be expected to do much without adequate implements of warfare, and these we have not either on sea or on land, except in a few scattered fort-It is all right to talk about the Munro Doctrine as a safeguard for Canada; but where is the Canadian who wants to depend for his safety upon the beneficence of a foreign nation? It seems to me, moreover, that the Americans for a long time to come, will have all they can do to look after their own interests without acting as guardians of Canada. The relations between them and Japan are somewhat strained even at the present time. Why do we feel so secure when we have such a powerful nation as Japan within striking dis-tance of our almost entirely uppro-tected Pacific coast? The answer is easy: it is because behind us towers, and because we are one of the nations of, the British Empire, and Japan is an elly of Great Britain. If we were now independent, and war broke out between the United States and Japan, this very Munro Doctrine would be liable to bring an attack upon us. Japan would feel warranted in at once invading Canada as a means of establishing a base of operations on this continent, and of striking a more effective blow at the United States, or with the object in view of finding an outlat for her surplus population. This is one strong reason why Canadians are so indifferent to complete adependence.

But the question of the mode of government is yet to be discussed. This undoubtedly would be republican; otherwise what would be the use of cutting away from the monarchy that rules us now. The experience of great many modern nations seems to be that the republican form of government is not superior to the monarchical. Which is better governed, England or France? And I may also ask, England or the United States? I think the answer would be that England is, considering the relative importance of the admiristrative difficulties which have to be solved in the different countries. There seems to be something more stable and dignified in the system of government under which the head is free from the strife and turmoil of party politics. Contrast the position of George V. during the strenuous election cam-paign of 1911 with that of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States in November last, when they went from end to end of the country, indulging in personalities and heaping anathemas upon one another. Under our present system of government we enjoy all the rights and privileges of a well governed Republic, and at the same time, we have certain advantages germane only to a constitutional

monarchy.

Lastly we come to the partial independence theory. The advocates of this plan would make of Canada an independent nation, acknowledging the suzerainty of George V. and his successors, as I have already pointed out, without any dependence, theoretical or practical, upon the parliament or government of Great Britain. Canada and England would be separate nations, bending the knee of allegiance to the same king, just as England and Scotland were separate nations, subject to the same sovereign from 1603 to 1707, and England and Hanover from 1714 to 1837. The chief advocate of this theory is John S. Ewart of Ottawa. In a number of brilliant pamphlets, he has very clearly shown that we are in practice absolutely independent, while theoretically and constitutionally, we are dependent upon the parliament of Great Britain for the security of our rights and

privileges.

The imperial parliament has theoage of the lessons we have learned from our neighbours, and Parliament has already enacted some important legislation on the subject. We shall thus avoid the evils of a system that

therefore, that we be as free theoretically as we are practically. The ssential difference between this plan and our present one is so slight that I shall not discuss it here. It seems to be largely a matter of sentiment; and, outside of Mr. Ewart and his coterie of followers, there are not a great many in Canada who are attracted by the scheme he so ably advocates. We are independent practically, and the theoretical part does not seem to count for very much at the present hour. There is an old proverb, however, which says, "Let well enough alone," and I am inclined to think that this is one of the occasions on which it can be profitably employed.

But whether we remain as we are,

or adopt the plan advocated by Mr. Ewart, it is quite evident that we are destined to continue as subjects of George V. and his successors, and this allegiance to the same sovereign will be the tie that will continue to hold together the various parts of the giant fabric of the British Empire. This is the tie that will prove, in time of peace or in time of war, far stronger than any of the alliances made between nations otherwise situated. It is therefore incumbent upon us as Canadians, loyal to the ideals and traditions of our fathers, and loving our country with a patriotic and passion-ate love, to do all in our power to aid her in the attainment of her destiny, that is, to continue to be the brightest star in the galaxy of nations that owe allegiance to the crown of Britain.

#### Sleeping the Right Way.

There are right and wrong ways of sleeping, just as there are right and wrong ways of walking or breathing or sitting. Of course our method of sleeping is almost involuntary, that is, we cannot lie down to sleep and simply by saying "I will sleep soundly to-night," do so.

But again our method of sleeping is not quite involuntary, because there are many things we can do that will regulate it and go a great way toward training ourselves to get the very best

there is out of sleep.

There is no need to go through the long list of things that make us sleep without resting, there are so many things, such as wrong breathing, impure air, personal worries, unexercised lungs, lack of relaxation, brain too active, etc., etc. Some people work too hard and eat too little, others work too little and eat too much, but must people cannot sleep well because of three reasons, not enough fresh air and deep breathing, not enough exercise and too much on

In the first place, if you work in an office or at some place where you are ndoors and rather quiet throughout the day, and you find your night's sleep does not rest you, take a short but brisk walk just before retiring. This does not mean a little stroll up and down the sidewalk, but a brisk walk around the nearest park or around five blocks, or ten blocks, up the street and back. Do not stop to look in windows, do not stroll, walk along briskly, head erect, shoulders back, and then come back before you have begun to get very tired and go directly to bed. In nine cases out of ten the result will be a good night's

And another valuable thing to in- Colin D. Smith, duce you to sleep right is deep breathing. If you have stooped over a desk all day, rode home in crowded and stuffy street cars, or stood behind a counter, in an overheated store or at a machine in a large factory, get out of doors and take deep breaths. If you do not need the walk you surely do need the deep breathing.

Kannah Grills, Estate of Donald Gillis, Estate of John Gillis, John Macgillivray, (Big)

The good engineer goes over his engine and oils it and cleans it before starting it up. By going out and exercising your lungs with steady but not violent deep breathing of pure air, your lungs will be "oiled and cleaned" for the long night of breath-

If you really do not sleep soundly, f you lie awake much of the night and toss about, something more soothing is needed in addition to the deep breathing. If it is possible, walk in a park with the reflection of the evening stars in the water, or the moon shining through the trees. Then a Hugh Macdonald brisk walk home.

For people who are severely troubled with the inability to sleep soundly, some diversion is needed, a party, an entertainment or theater, get together with friends and have a song. Reading poets and philosophers will help, and very often s hot drink, cereal coffee or malted milk preferred, will prove a great help in inducing a natural and restful sleep. But above all, breathe deeply of good pure air just before retiring, and have your sleeping room well ventilated.

### Gifts tor Convalescent.

Find out first about the diet. If the patient is confined to lettuce, acid fruits and vegetables, garnish a bashet of tomatoes or tangerines with some leaves of pale green head lettuce. A small clock for the table is a very companionable gift, and a small portfolio to hold letters and notes received and stationary is much appreciated. stationary is much appreciated. Artistic post cards will give the patient pleasure if she is able to send even a few lines to her friends, and no gift is more welcome to the scribbler than a fountain or stylographic pen, which Martin Delaney, she can use when other methods of

writing are wearisome.

Kimonos, slippers, handkerchiefs, delicate perfume to counteract that unavoidable hospital odor, violet talcum powder, a cake of glycerine soap in an individual case, are all pleasant Loby H McInnis,

Candy is often more welcome than John Livingstone, fruit, and is allowed by many physicians. A jar of orange marmalade Estate of Donald Me Estate of Donald McDonald, breaks the monotony of the morning

A fruit knife or orange spoon is at-tractive and useful, and paper napkins are a boon when the hospital furnishes

An African missioner tells the following story of his one earthly treasure—a china cup and saucer.

"In the cup," he says, "I took my broth and my coffee. I used it when

YOUR PAINT!

White Lead.

teed---in

In paint, figure it's time,

it's life, first. How many

years of wear? Depends chief-

ly on paint's first essential---

What quality White Lead? How much? Time has prov-

en the quality. For a hund-

red years and more, Brand-

ram's B. B. Genuine White

Lead has been World's stand-

ard. And the quantity is un-

iquely large--- 70 p. c. guaran-

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

ENGLISH" PAINT

time---before you paint or let

a contract. We have an eve-

opening booklet for you.

BRANDRAM - HENDERSON

Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg

Notice of lands liable to be sold for unpaid taxes due the Municipality

Notice of Land Liable to be Sold for Unpaid Taxes

of Antigonish County under Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes of Nova

County of Antigonish.

Scotia 1900.

Name of owner.

Dan A. Fraser,

Eauchlin McLellan, -

W. J. Maedonald, -

Alex D. Macdonald, -

John J. Macgillivray, -

Dan W. Macgillivray,

Rod'k. A. Macdonald

Dan J. Macdonald,

James McArthur

Angus Macdonald,

Donald McIntyre,

Dougald McIntyre,

Miss William Power,

William A Macdonald,

Estate Neil Macdonald

Widow John MacDougall

Widow Donald McPherson -

Rod'k. McIsaac,

Alex McMillan,

Allan McMillan.

John McDonald,

John Macdonald,

Dan McEachern, John A. Macgillivray,

Dan Macgillivray,

Alex J. Macdonald,

Dougald McLean,

John-MacKinnon,

Lauchlin Gillis,

Hugh Macdonald,

James Heffernan

Angus Melsaac

Michael McNeil,

John A McNeil,

Duncan Macdonald,

Mrs. James Macdonald,

John J. McDougall,

John McKinnon,

Arch'd. McDougall,

Walter Delaney,

John H. McInnis,

of all arrears of taxes.

Dated Antigonish, N. S., May 8, 1913.

Owners of above lots will save further costs by

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT

Dan Chisholm,

Hugh Smith,

Robert Coady,

William Gillis,

John Fraser,

To-day is the

Where property situate.

Maple Ridge

Maple Ridge

Baileys Brook

Baileys Brook

Rear Arisaig

Dunmaglass

Map e Ridge

Maple Ridge

- Pleasant Valley

Pleasant Valley

Rear Malignant Cove

- Rear Malignant Cove

- Rear Malignant Cove

- Maple Ridge

- Maple Ridge

- Maple Ridge

- Rear Arisaig

Maryvale

· Maple Ridge

- New Strathglass.

- Lakevale

- Big Marsh

- St. Joseph's

- Salt Springs

- Purl Brook

- Beech Hill

- Beech Hill

- Glebe Road

- Beaver Road

- Glebe Road

- Beaver Road - Beaver Road

- Georgeville

- Rear Georgeville

- Rear Georgeville

- Rear Georgeville

- Greendale

- Glebe Road

- Greendale

- Lakevale

- Lakevale

- Lakevale

- Lakevale

- Lakevale

- Point Cape

- Rear Georgeville

- South Side Cape

- South Side Cape

ALLAN McDONALD.

Municipal Clerk.

- Point Cape

- Morar

- Mayfield

Rear Arising

Rear Arisaig

Maryvale

- Maryvale

McArra's Brook

Brown's Mountain

Pleasant Valley

- Rear Doctor's Brook

- Rear Doctor's Brook

Brown's Mountain

Brown's Mountain

Brown's Mountain

- Maple Ridge

have to drink soup from the ladle, coffee from the pot, and water from the hollow of my hand. But how could I help being reconciled when my cook carefully collected the shattered fragments and brought them to me I could find water to drink from the muddy stream and when, in times of drought, I could gather a few drops by scooping a hole with my hands in the sandy bottom of some dried-up river. As for the saucer, though with an explanation which showed that he was entirely blameless in the chipped and cracked, it was my only matter. Stretching out his hands to

"But one morning, as I was watch- me, he said sorrowfully, 'Missionary, ing my black cook prepare my break. little cup and saucer-dead !"

fast, I saw him slip and let my cup and saucer fall to the ground. "I knew that henceforward I would

Professional Cards

# R. R. Griffin, B.A.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, and NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE :- A J McDonald's Building. ANTIGONISH, N.S.

## W. R. TOBIN Barrister and Solicitor

OFFICES: Glace Bay and New Waterford.

# Allan MacDonald, M. A.

Barrister and Solicitor Agent for Life, Accident and Fir Insurance.

OFFICE: COUNTY BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

### DR. L. MacPHERSON

Office: Main St., Near Post Office Residence: Royal George Hotel

# QURCHELL, MCINTYRE & SMITH

BALRISTERS AND SOLICITORS Royal Bank Building, - Syoney, C. 8

Money to Loan. A. A. MCINTYRE, LL. B FRANCIS D SMITS

# DR. J. L. McISAAC

Old Town Office

Main Street, ANTIGONISH Residence: Royal George Hotel.

Telephone No. 66.

# AVIN GIRROIR, LL. B

BARRISTEE AND SOLICITOR

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

### C. CHISHOLM,

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

Also for Fire and Accident Compan ca-Office. Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. 8

# Joseph A. Wall.

K C.,

BARRISTER, SLAICITOR, BTC. Agent for Fire, Life and Accident

MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH, N. 8

# D.A.McISAAO

VETERINARIAN

ST. ANDREWS, N. S. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS)

### DR. C. S. AGNEW. DENTIST

Office, over Copeland's Drug Store. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.80.

mmmmm CET AN ENGINE

# WITH A REPUTATION FRASER

Gasoline Engines are built for long and satisfactory service, and can be bought on easy terms of payment. Write for catalogue

A. COLIN CHISHOLM Agent for Antigonish



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in goo

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price \$3 00 per acrer Duties — Must reside upon the homestead of pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry lineluding the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in ecreals districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, on tivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500 w. W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

Carda fin, B.A

ER. OR, and PUBLIC s Building GONISH, N

y 29, 1913

OBIN d Solicit

Bay andly onald, M d Solicitor Accident and a NTY BUILDING

SH, N. 8. PHERSON Near Post 01 al George How

NTYRE & SE ND SOLICITOR - SYDNEY, C. to Loan. FRANCIS DE McISAA

n Office ANTIGONISH Celephone No. RROIR, LL EE AND

d Accident Instrum SH. N. 8 HOLM, OLICITOR, ETC. A merican Lib pany. celdent Company

Office Building. NTIGONISE I A. Wal EICITOR, W. ife and Accies ance AN ON SATISFACES

E SECURITY. Bank of Comma ISH, N. ISAA NARIAN

EWS, N. ECTIONS AGNE TIST and's Drug S 15H, N. S.

o 12 and 1 th ENGINE EPUTATION SER

sfactory serving r catalogue CHISHOL Antigonish

3 DOMINION LAN

Grandpa and Me.

My grandpa says that he was once A little boy like me.

I s'pose he was, and yet it does
Seem queer so think that he
Could ever get my jacket on,
Or shoes, or like to play
With games and toys, and race with
Duke,
As Lide every day As I do every day.

He's come te visit us, you see,
Nurse says I must be good
And mind my manners, as a child
With such a grandpa should. For grandpa's very straight and tall, And very dignified; He knows most all there is to know

And other things beside. So, though my grandpa knows so

I thought that maybe boys Were things he hadn't studied, They make such awful noise But when at dinner I asked for Another piece of pie, I thougt I saw a twinkle

In the corner of his eye, So yesterday, when they went out, And left us two alone, I was not quite so much surprised To find how nice he'd grown. You should have seen us romp and

run ; My, now I almost see That p'r'aps he was, long, long ago,
A little boy like me.

—The Round Table.

#### Louis Veuillot,

France is celebrating this year the centenary of the birth of Louis Veuillot, the great French Catholic journalist. None better than he deserves to be recalled to the memory of Catholics not merely of his native land, but of the whole world, were it only to show the power a fearless pen can exercise when used in the interests of God's Church. While the literary world had Veuillot as the first prose writer of his epoch, and journalists as the man who honored the Press not parally by histalent, but also his by cally merely by histalent, but also his by calm convictions and his strength of character, Catholics the world over salute him as a loyal and obedient son of the Church, as the upholder of her dearest interests, as the uncompromising defender of the See of Peter.

Louis Veuillot was born at Boynes in Burgundy in 1813. He came from the humbler classes, his father being a journeyman cooper and his mother a simple peasant. He was five years old when his father's employer refused to requite the labor of several months, a gross act of injustice which reduced the family to such straits that the the family to such straits that the Veuillots had to go to Paris to hide their poverty. Louis went to school there and made his first Communion, although his parents, like most of the French who were born during the Revolution, prectised little or no re-

At thirteen the boy had to start out to earn his living, a poor beginning for his future greatness; but there was in this urchin marvellous talent lying latent and awaiting only the moment attending a hon. Catholic College, with the months, and this only augmented his insatiable craving for knowledge; he devoured every book he laid hands on and stored up the contents in a retentive memory. These greatest treasure of my life, and I imbibed a spirit of indifference and habits of reading and study opened up new avenues to his intellectual activity. At nineteen he was doing journalistic work at Rouen; then activity at nineteen he was doing journalistic work at Rouen; then the following part of the proposed in the first him of the proposed in the first him of the proposed in the proposed i of evolution. A taste for reading grew with the months, and this only be his so intensely in after years in waging war on anti-clericalism with

his merciless pen. The Uatholic faith had not yet permeated his soul or given a direction to his mind, but his instinct, his innate his mind, but his instinct, his innate uprightness, drew him towards the down-trodden, especially towards the Church which was being insulted and oppressed in those years in France. The aversion he felt for the anticlerical cliques then uppermost in that country, caused him to rebel against salaried slavery among them; the attraction of grace which was to turn him into a champion of Catholicism began to be telt. He obeyed the call of grace, started for Rome, and there became a convert out and out. He became a convert out and out. He was only twenty-four.

From the moment of his conversion. Louis Veuillot devoted himself entirely to the interests of God and His Church. The first exercise of his zeal Church. The first exercise of his zear was on his brother Eugene, whom he brought back to God. He worked hard to provide a home for his two sisters, Annette and Elise, and he put sisters, Annette and Elise, and he put sisters the thought of marriage until of entering examinations for scholar-thing in a non-Oatholic university. I aside the thought of marriage until they had been provided for. Then ten years of married life brought to his home six daughters, four of who died early with their mother.

When Veuillot returned from Rome, he was for a time in the employ of the Gnizos government, then secretary to General Beauregard in Algiers. An offer of a splendid post in the ministerial press was refused by him, for he wished to have a free hand before God and his consence. Then began for this doughty Knight of the Pen that career of incredible labor and sacrifices, jauntily borne, which, according to Jules LeMaitre, which, according to Jules LeMaitre, made him the greatest Catholic writer of his age, He gave to the Church in France forty-five years of uninterrupted work. He bequeathed to posterity six'y stout volumes, every page of which is redolent of truth, justice, and literary craftmanship.

The great outlet of his prose was his own newspaper: L'Univers; and when, in his defence of Pius IX, he incurred the disgrace on Napoleon III.

incurred the disgrace on Napoleon III, and had to submit to the suppression of his paper, he rapidly wrote off pamphlets, books, reviews, articles, etc., which even today are counted among his masterpieces.

deadly work among the Catholics of France, in these years, and Masonry in its lodges chuckled at the sight of Catholics not merely ashamed to practise their religion openly, but even to admit their Catholicism.

Veuillot took up the cudgels in their behalf. With an unparalleled tearessness that longed to cross swords with the wittiest and most rabid amongst them, he sized up the situation; then with biting sarcasm he attacked the Voluntarian upstarts, their principles and their methods. He sketched their silhouettes so skillfully, covered them with such ridicule and showed up so vividly their grotesque pretentions, that in a short while the tables were turned and the scoffers were all ranged on his side. His avenging pen wielded such deadly havoc in the enemy's camp that even sheepish Catholics took courage and were giad to acknowledge the success

of their protagonist.

Veuilliott's literary style is unique.

He would appear to have assimilated all the best traditions of the greatest geniuses of his country; his lyricism approaches that of Bossuet; he sketched characters and fixed them on paper like LaBruyere; he rivalled Moliere in seizing the ridiculous, and Paschal in depth of penetration. It is in his seven volumes of Correspondence that Veuillot is seen at his best. All who would learn the secrets of the who would learn the secrets of the French language, its clear, easy, agreeable flow, must read Veuillot's letters. One finds therein doctrine, amusement, art, all served up in language that could come only from a true literary genius. Veuillot, the artist, is discerned in Historicttes et Fantasies; the polemist in his twenty-six volumes of Melanges; the portrayer of social life in the Odeurs de Paris of social life in the Odeurs de Paris and the Libres Penseurs; the delicious story-teller in Rome et Lorette and the Pelerinages de Suisse. Veuillot's Catholic faith radiated in every direction. He was beloved by Pius IX, whose cause he made his own. He proclaimed to his fellow man all that proclaimed to his fellow-men all that is good and beautiful under heaven, and imprinted on everything he touched with his pen the marks of his genius. Veuillot contributed his share to the wisdom and the gaiety of the nations; the world is better for his having lived.-Louis Lalande, S. J., in The Messenger of The Sacred

#### My Greatest Mistake.

(The following article reprinted from the Easter Extension Magazine, was awarded first prize in a large number of contributions to the Extension Magazine on the proposition, "What was My Greatest Mistake.")

My greatest mistake in life was in attending a non - Catholic College. There, almost without my knowing it,

school and then to a city high school, where every part of my course was watched with jealous interest by my father. Supplementing this care in a way that I love to remember, was the anxious solicitude and loving guidance of my mother. Then, too, I had the friendship of my parish priest, and his advice I found at times most helpful and beneficial to me in my school-work and in my plans for the future. I had been confirmed when future. I had been confirmed when fourteen years old. I held membership in the Holy Name Society, the Young Men's Sodality and in a parish school society that was helpful in that it kept me in close touch with my it kept me in close touch with my Catholic friends. My faith in God and in the teachings of His Church at this time seemed so steadfast that I had rather too much confidence in its

Plans had been made for me to enter Georgetown University when I had completed my course in the high took the examination with them and stood highest on the records when the papers had been inspected and marked. Several of the young men were offered scholarships along with my-self, and I arged my parents to allow me to accompany my friends. I argued that the scholarship would be a large monetary saving, that I would feel better satisfied to go away from home with my classmates, and that I would surely take good care of myself and pay strict attention to my religious duties. I was very sincere in this matter, and as I was a quiet-mannered and determined youth, my appearance had abundant confidence in mannered and determined youth, my a time in my fight against infidelity parents had abundant confidence in felt that I could curse the cau e of itwhat I promised them. So they gave their consent to have me enter this

non-Catholic college. From my own experience I can say that outwardly there is not a single thing antagonistic to the Catholic religion in the ordinary non-Catholic college. If there were more antagonism, the average Catholic youth would be be the control of the feeting of the control of the feeting of the control of the feeting of the feeti be better safeguarded, for his fighting spirit would be aroused and he would stand up in a manly way for his faith. But it is the insidious, secret influences that beat down bit by bit the faith that is in our hearts. In the college I

result of this labor was the new tone he gave to Catholics and Catholicism in his own country. Up to his time French Catholics cowered under the sneers of Voltaire, and his satellites. French Catholics were then a spineless class who were ready to apologize for being allowed to live, a class who were being allowed to live, a class who were too. When they remained in bed Sunday mornings, it was a temptation for me to remain too. When they remained their ready to ask parden for going to Mass. being allowed to live, a class who were ready to ask pardon for going to Mass, who would blush were they called devout. Human respect had done its magnifying any weaknesses they may have shown. There were six of may have shown. There were six of may have shown. us in a large room, or dormitory, and when I was the only one who knelt in prayer at night, even though I was not ridiculed except in a covert manner, there was a sense of a certain kind of shame that came upon me, and a feeling of weakness that made me at times hurry through my prayers. There never was quite the same devotion given to them that I same devotion given to them that I had been accustomed to give in my parish school and at the bedside in my own home. Then, too, in the class-rooms little things came up every once in a while that were like the constant dripping of water upon the hard stone. It took a long time to make the impression, but once it was made, there was no eradicating it.

I fought back this spirit of indifference pretty well the first year of my course at the college. But in my second year there I caught myself growing careless in regard to my monthly confession and communion. If there happened to be some class meeting, some college celebration, debate or other event on the night, l was accustomed to go to confession, it seemed an easy and proper thing for me to stick to the college event and postpone confession. Other Catholic boys there did it in the higher classes, young men and popular with their mates. So I imitated them occasionally, and then I did it quite often. Instead of making a monthly confession and communion that year, I did it only six times. Then I lied glibly about it to my parents. During the third year of my course I

commenced to take part in the "higher criticism" discussions in which my room mates frequently participated. By this time we were wonderful logicians. Our education was becoming a strong factor in our lives. We picked flaws in political arguments, in economical writings, in books on weighty subjects and then in the talks given by various celebrated preachers who visited the college every little while. We had reached that point, without knowing it, when a "little knowledge is a dangerous thing." And so, after a time, we undertook to dis-sect the Bible just as heartlessly as if had been a basket of dead chips. Religion was as slight a subject to us at the end of the year as a football game or a new kind of hockey stick.

Even then I did not feel that I was losing my faith. I prided myself that was growing more enlightened, that I was simply understanding it better, and that I still believed in God just as reverently and just as faithfully as ever. I did not know that my heart had grown cold, and that my mind had become critical. I did not know that in my soul was that spirit of re-bellion and of arrogance that often

Easter time. I was fairly in the class of those who keep just inside the fence and no more.

The watchful eye of my mother ferreted out and saw the truth of my condition. But I denied it vehemently when she accused me of having grown cold and irreligious. I insisted that I had more real faith than ever before, that the change was only in my years, and that I had grown into manhood and so appeared differently to her in some ways. But I never quite con-vinced her that she was wrong, for when death unexpectedly called her away, her last words were an appeal to me to love God and not shut Him to me to love God and not shut Him out of my heart and my life. It was only when I knelt in prayer at her funeral that I realized what a terrible change had come into my life in regard to my religion. The old sweet prayers didn't have the same meaning to me. They came in a routine way to my lips, but not from the heart. My soul sounded shallow and seemed full of poisoned a hypocrisy. I was appalled, shamed, terrified in spite of myseif, and I tried hard to pray, and myseif, and I tried hard to pray, and pray with fervor and faith. It was not my mother that I felt we buried in the cold dark grave that lonely day; but I felt rather that my youth had beed interred and that with it had been laid away the faith that once had been the guiding star of my life. It seemed to me when I walked away from my mother's grave, that in spite of my boasted "education." I was a corpse, stealing away from the cemetery.

It was no easy struggle for me to recover that faith. The four years in the college where religion was but an indifferent subject had done their work only too well, Many and many attime in my fight against infidelity I an irreligious education. I am happy to say that I won in that fight. I won in a sense, at least, for I often feel that I have never since enjoyed the perfect trust and the surpassing confidence of the faith I took with me from my home to the college where imperilled its very existence. But have fought out of my soul—and it was a vicious, lingering fight—all doubt of God's existence, power, omnipotence and mercy. For this I

am exceedingly thankful, and happy.

I tell these things just as they come to me now, years after I experienced them. I have hope that the telling of The mark that characterized the work of Veuillot above everything was his absolute fearlessness before the enemy, and the most precious that is in our nearts. In the college I attended I found a tendency among the most precious the young men to make light of their religion, while they had outward respect for mine. I did not know it then, to me now, years after I experienced them. I have hope that the telling of them will help many a young Catholic man to avoid my mistake and to keep the enemy, and the most precious

perior to all the education the world can offer—an abiding faith in God and in the Church He established on earth for our guidance and our help in attaining heaven.

Notes from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

In accordance with the legislation for the encouragement of horse breeding, passed by the Nova Scotia House of Assembly in 1912, all stal-lions offered for public service in Nova Scotia are required to be enrolled with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. Up to the present time the enrolment, including applications for enrolment, is 220, but the number should be considerably larger than that. Of this two hundred and twenty, 76 horses are pure bred, 76 are grades and 69 are either cross bred or Mongrel.

The law in regard to the enrolment of stallions was amended during the past session, and for the year 1914 provision has been made for Optional inspection for soundness, according to which any owner of a stallion wishing have his horse inspected can have this done and a certificate issued in accordance with the report of the inspection by applying and by paying the necessary fee to the Department of Agriculture.

Soon there'll be nothing left of Turkey but the wishbone.

Never Lose a Horse from colic. This destructive disease, also bloat and acute indigestion, yield to treatment with pratts Colic Cure (Veterinary)
It effects a speedy cure. Don't take a chance. Secure a supply at once. You may need it at any moment. 50c, \$1. "Your money back if it fails." pratts, Distemper Cure 50c per bottle. Cures distemper and pinkeye, without troublesome after-effects.

### Our Motto: - Purity Accuracy THE NEW DRUG STORE

is now ready to supply your drug wants. We carry a complete line of pure drugs and chemicals, toilet requisites, patent medicines, choice cigars and tobaccos. Orders by mail receive careful attention and prompt delivery. Have us dispense your prescriptions and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty.

J. P. MCKENNA

Sold by C. B. Whidden & Son

And Dealers Everywhere.

Dispensing Chemist, Main Street One door East of Presbyterian Church.

# WANTEDI

# 500 FARMERS

and others interested in Sheep Raising to visit the Dominion Government Department of Agriculture

Sheep Extension Car

Antigonish, N. S. MAY 29th

1:09 p. m. to May 30th, 1:09 p. m.

Mr. Jas. A. Telfer in charge of car will give talks and demonstrations along lines of sheep husbandry during the whole day.

Remember the Date, May 29 and 30

**How Concrete** Work Was Made Easy For You

TNTIL a few years ago farmers considered concrete a rather mysterious material, that could be used successfully only by experts. They knew that upon the quality of the cement depended much of the success of concrete work. They had no means of testing cement, such as big contractors employ, and so could not be sure of its quality. Yet the farmer needed concrete.

He was kept from using this best and most economical of materials by 1. Lack of knowledge of how to mix and place concrete.

2. Lack of a brand of cement upon the quality of which he could absolutely rely.

### Canada Cement

has supplied both these requirements.

We employed men to make a thorough investigation of the farmer's requirements; to find out where and how he could use concrete with profit to himself; to discover all problems he might come across and to solve them. This investigation was expensive. But when it was completed we had the material for our campaign to show the farmer how and where to use concrete, and we printed a book, "What the Farmer Can do With Concrete," for free distribution. That book makes every farmer who reads it a concrete expert, as far as his needs are concerned. He finds that there is nothing mysterious about concrete-that a few simple rules supply all the knowledge required.

At the same time we met the farmers' second objection-inability to test the quality of cement-by producing cement of a quality that does not need to be tested.

The Canada Cement that you buy by the bag is the same Canada Cement that is sold by the train-load for great elevators, buildings and

There is a Canada Cement Dealer in Your Neighborhood

If you have not already done so, write for the book What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It is Free,

Canada Cement Company Limited Montreal



This Label is your assurance of satisfactory concrete work

### THE CASKET,

I UBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY WY THE CAS-ket Printing and Publishing Com-pany I amited), Antigonish M. DONOVAN Manager

# Subscription Rates Pay-

Canada and Newfoundland......\$1 00 United States and Foreign.........1 50

Subscription moneys should be remitted by ExpressMoney Orders, Bank Money Orders, Post Office Money Orders or Registered Letters

able in advance.

#### Communications

Communications intended for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by the required postage.
Communications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning, if intended for publication in the current issue.
The Casker does not bind itself to publish any communication received.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913.

#### OFFICIAL.

The following parishes and missions will be visited on the dates respectively assigned herein, when the Sacrament of Confirmation will be admin-

May 31st, p. m., Maryvale, June 1st, a. m., Arisaig

" 1st, p. m., Georgeville.
" 2nd, a. m., Ballentyne's Cove.
" 2nd, p. m., Lakevale.
" 5th, p. m., St. Joseph's.
" 6th, a. m., Lochaber.
" 7th a. m. Giant's Lake

7th, a. m., Giant's Lake. 8th, a. m., St. Andrew's. 8th, p. m., Pomquet. " 10th, p. m., Heatherton.

"11th, a. m., Tracadie.
"11th, p. m., Havre au Bouche.
"12th, a. m., Mulgrave.

" 15th, a. m., Arichat. " 15th, p. m., Petit de Grat. " 16th, a. m., West Arichat,

16th, p. m., Descousse. 17th, a. m., River Bourgeois. " 17th, p. m., St. Peter's, " 18th, a. m., L'Ardoise.

" I8th, p. m., Salmon River. " 19th, a. m., Johnstown. " 20th, a. m., Big Pond.

" 21st, a. m., East Bay.
" 21st, p. m., French Vale. 22nd, a. m., Boisdale. " 22ad, p. m., Christmas Island.

" 23rd, a. m., Iona " 23rd, p. m., Baddeck.

# JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish.

#### DR. THOMAS AND PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Continued from page 1

thing that was not inspired or rejected anything that was inspired, the "Reformers" were helpless in the matter. They had no other source to go to but the Catholic Church.

Their minds were not made up all at once as to what they would accept, and what reject. The Epistle of St. James is in the King James Version to-day; but everyone knows that Luther said it was "an espistle of straw," with no character of the Gospel in it;" and in the face of his attack, it was with difficulty retained by the more conservative "Reformers." Everyone knows that he attacked the Epistle to the Hebrews as not containing the same amount of Gospel as the other books. This strongly, I might even venture to say Epistle is also in the King James more, who know that Purgatory Version. He was more successful, however, with respect to other books;

Protestant Bibles. The Lutheran Bible to this day gives the words of St. Paul, "We are justified by faith," with the word "only" added. Luther added the word "only." Other Protestant Versions have not kept this word in; but it is in the Lutheran Bible yet.

Under a system of cutting out and putting in, such as this, it is hardly surprising that I and II Machabees, settled by the Church for twelve hundred years before that as inspired Scripture, went over-board.

Speaking of the sin against the Holy Ghost, our Lord and Saviour said: - "It shall not be forgiven, neither in this world, neither in the world to come." (Matt. XII. 32).

fire." De Ord. creatur., c. XIV. n. 6.

this world, are forgiven in the world to Protestant Bible and in other works. come." De Civ. Dei. XVI, XXIV.

Gregory the Great. Dial., IV, XXXIX. excite one's admiration for his abilities Other arguments might be advanced; but St. Augustine's view of Holy Scripture is a pretty fair offset to that of Dr. Thomas. And the fact that the "Reformers" tried to imposs the satisfied until the three R's were dominated by the three C's Catholic schools by Catholic teachers. Father Vaughan's address roused great enthusiasm.

prove upon St. Augustine's idea of the to unravel that tangle for us, and give Canon of Scripture by rejecting books us some idea of what a combination of which he held as sacred and inspired, words like that may mean. If Dr. does not trouble a Catholic. St. Thomas cares only for Anglican views,

From the second century to the "Reformation" was about 1300 years

— a very long time. The cool later

— a very long time. World are

versal Church of Christ, amount the very time of the Apostles, be any more rejected by Protestants as unlawful or vain. Let them reverence the judgment of the primitive Church, and the protestant world are the thoughts of the Protestant world are tending rapidly to the conclusion that the band of men who started the "Reformation" never gave a satis-

factory account of how the whole of Christendom went astray on this and other matters for 1300 years.

The remainder of the report of Dr. Thomas' address might as well be quoted:

With regard to the Early Christian Church the practice of praying for the dead was not found in the First Century. It was in the beginning of the Second Century that they first were known, and then they were of the very simplest kind. In the first century instead of "Requiescat in pace" one sees on the tombs in the catacombs of the period "in pace" or

in Christe. In 1549 the Anglican Church prayer book contained prayers for the dead, but in the prayer book of 1552 these were eliminated. In 1662 an attempt was made to have these prayers in-troduced once more into the Anglican liturgy of Common Prayer, but the effort was defeated.

Dr. Thomas took the stand that prayers for the dead were not used by Our Lord or his apostles, and they were not ordered by the Prayer Book. There was no mention of them in the Scriptures and consequently no Churchman had any foundation for praying for those who have departed this life. It was an unbealthy practise, he claimed, one which tended to blight the glorious hope of everlasting life by faith in Christ.

Prayers for the dead were based on an insufficient knowledge of the joy and glory of the Christian Life. Everything in the prayerbook of 1549 which in any way uphold this practice had been elimated in 1552, even the prayer for the Church Militant had been changed to the prayer for the Church Militant here on earth. All Souls Day had been withdrawn from

the calender of feasts.

Prayer should be for those who need help now. The great safeguard for the Christian is the belief in justification by faith. To those who believed in this doctrine the practice of praying for the dead was repugnant.

\*A discussion followed Dr. Thomas' lecture, in which Rev. C. W. Vernon took the principal part.

We should imagine that Anglicans would be a little shy about talking of the changes in their Book of Common Prayer. If the divine truth were in the same class as the Revised Statutes, to which bits may be added and from which bits may be cut out, then we might read with due gratity of the changes in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. But, believing as we do, that men are not free to be of one mind one day and another mind the next, on vital matters of religion, we beg leave to remark that one very good reason for not believing in the Anglican Church is found in those very fluctuations and alterations, compromises, and what not, in the Book of Common Prayer. In plain terms, so far from having a mission to reform religion, the "Reformers" in England, as elsewhere, spent several generations in making up their minds what faults to find with Catholicity; and ever since then, they have gone on changing, altering, revising, amending and reforming their own "Refor-

Luther himself did not at first reject the doctrine of prayer for the dead. "As for me," said he, "who believes exists. I can readily be persuaded that it is mentioned in the Scriptures. All and they remain cut out of the that I know of Purgatory is that souls

> The Leipsig Disputation shows that Luther was not then ready to give up this Catholic doctrine. The "Reformation" drifted on this matter, as on many other matters.

Charles Augustus Briggs, who is probably the most eminent Protestant biblical scholar of America says:

There can be no doubt that the re-jection of H Machabees was due in great measure to its support of the Roman Catholic doctrine of sacrifices for the dead," Study of Holy Script, Ch. 6, p. 145,

There is a nice state of affairs. Filling the world with their clamor St. Isidore of Seville, referring to about the Bible, the "Reformers" those words, says that in the next threw books overboard, altered life, "some sins will be forgiven and passages, changed translations of purged away by a certain purifying centuries standing, and left the Sacred Volume a thing of shreds and St. Augustine says, "that some patches. The corrupt translations of sinners are not forgiven either in this the early "reformed" bibles in world or in the next, would not be English have been referred to fretruly said unless there were other quently in THE CASKET. The whole sinners who, though not forgiven in story is told in Ward's Errata of the

We hope the reporter misunderstood The same interpretation is given by | Dr. Thomas; for the report does not Augustine wears better than Luther. how about the Anglican Bishop

absolutely commanded by the divine law, yet as lawful, and likewise profitable, and as always approved by the Universal Church." (Discourse on Brack AND WHITE Purgatory).

In the epitaph composed for himself by Isaac Barrow, Anglican Bishop of St. Asaph's, we find:

"O all ye that pass by into the house of the Lord, the house of prayer pray for your fellow-servant, that he may find mercy in the day of the

And in that of Thorndike, prebendary of Collegiate Church, we find

"Do thou, reader, implore for him rest, and a happy resurrection in Christ." Many other learned divines of the Anglican Church, such as Archbishop Sheldon, and Bishop Blaudford and Taylor, believed the same doctrine.

#### Our London Letter.

By the death of the Dowager

LONDON, May 16th, 1913. A LADY OF CHARITY.

Duchess of Newcastle, which took place on Thursday last, the London

Catholic poor lose a good friend and the Church a generous supporter. The Duchess, who was the daughter of Mr. James Hope, was related to some of the most distinguished families in Britain into which her numerous daughters had married, and was a well known figure in Rome, where she used to stay with the Princess Doria Pamphile, another daughter. She devoted a great deal of her time to the poor and founded the East End Settlement, where she and a number of Catholic ladies used to pass half the year in turns. She was also a benefactress to numerous missions, and built a fine Church for the Franciscans at Woodford Wells, near her country house. Some four years ago the Duchess had a stroke of paralysis from which she never completely recovered. Since than her charming and gracious presence has been missed at social and charitable gatherings, but her interest never relexed, and her favourite granddaughter, Mr. Charles Vaughan, nee Miss Lister Kaye, who was, like her grandmother, converted to the grandmother, converted to the Church, was her constant companion and proxy in her charities. Grace had a second stroke on Tuesday last and passed away on Thursday without regaining consciousness. The funeral took place at Woodford on Saturday morning. The solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Bishop Miller in presence of Cardinal Bourne, who gave the absolutions at the catafalque, while Father Bernard Vaughan spoke a few words on the life and charities of the late Duchess. Afterwards the interment took place amongst the poor who lie so thickly amongst the poor who he so thickly in the Catholic cemetery of St. Patrick at Leytonstone. There were present at the Requiem, as chief mourners, the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Francis Hope, Prince and Princess Doria, Lady Beatrice Lister Kaye, Mr. Petham Olinton, Sir George Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Van Tempest and several other leaders of Society related by marriage to the deceased lady. In addition a very large number of Priests and Religious of both sexes and many humble mourners filled the Church and gathered afterwards at the cemetery, R. I. P.

On Sunday last Father Bernard The chair was taken by Archbishop solid against Home Rule. In the Whiteside and there were quite five evening there was a banquet at the thousand men assembled in St. George's Hall to hear the disare there in a state of suffering, and may be relieved by our works and prayers."

The speaking of the Church in France. Ten years ago a visit to France left him pessimistic; to-day he was most optimistic after visiting some of the great French Cities like Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. The Church in France has been set free from the wheels of the State chariot to which she was chained for a hundred years. Everywhere her men are with her, the Churches are crowded with them, they support their priests, who go further and further into public life as leaders of their people. He could not help confessing that a comparison between the Catholic men of Paris and of London left him hurt, mortified and humiliated. It was pathetic to hear Lord Roberts appeal on one hand and the Marconi scandals on the other, and to feel that all the country cared about was to "get rich quick," as they say across the water. The reason there was no patriotism and that some persons would like to knock down the Empire to the highest bidder, was because there was no religion. In ten years the population of that vast sea port where they now met had increased by 45,000, but its Church-going population had dwindled in the same period by 20,000. The Catholic Church was the only live spiritual wire in the country, and her oung men must imitate their French brethren. Their first opportunity to show their strength was very near. for the Government had an Education Bill up its sleeve, guaranteed to satisfy the Nonconformist conscience.

ANOTHER "ESCAPE."

A mysterious disapperance from a Convent which has been widely billed as an "Escape" by our friends the enemy took place this week at Ecclesfield. One of the sisters on going him. He says that prayers for the dead were said in the second century.

From the second century to the "Reformation" was about 1300 years far without aid from some person outside, and her relatives are offering a

BLACK AND WHITE.

Dr. Clifford is very wroth with those who abuse his followers and himself for their efforts to abolish the endowments of the Church of England. In defending his tactics he gets rather mixed however. First he avers that temporal prosperity is a drawback to religion and that a Church without wealth is all the better for want. But then this topples down the severely Protestant argument against all those Catholic nations who have kept the faith, but cannot compare with the commercial prosperity of England, said by the advocates of Protestantism to be a blessing from on high. Further Dr. Clifford does not see why one Church, and that not the Church possessing the greatest membership in Wales, should monopolise all the wealth of the country, he wants some of it for Nonconformity, despite his protestations regarding the desirability of poverty. The other side is of course talking very largely about the funds which are not National property but have been left to the Church from time immemorial. Yes, the Church, but not the Church which at present holds them.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL. Lord Hunter has just given his decision in the Scottish Courts in the case of the Teacher of Dalziel who was dismissed by the local education authority because she became a Catholic. The Scottish Board of Education held that the dismissal was unjust and that the Dalziel Board must give the teacher three months salary as compensation. The Local Board brought an action in the Courts suggesting that this decision was merely that of an official and not of the Scottish Education authority. After a long argument the learned Judge has ruled that the direction of the Secretary for Education must be obayed as that of the Board and the wrongfully dismissed teacher must receive the three months salary as compensation. The "unco guid" are extremely cross about it. They will have to think twice before again dismissing ateacher on account of her religious convictions, for the matter has involved them in expensive law costs in addition to final

U. I. L. IN DUBLIN.

The annual convention of the United Irish League held in Dublin on Saturday last was of the most enthusiastic character, Mr. T. P. O'Connor was in the chair and there was a huge attendance. The Chairman said the ceremony was something like a very festive wake in his opinion, for it might be the last convention which would meet, since by next year he hoped an Irish Parliament would be met on College Green. An Irish Priest in England, however, wrote to point out that when the seat of Ire and's government was transferred to her own soil there would still be need of a Society in England to look after the interests of Irishmen in that country. Mr. Dillon said the shouts of Ulster's opposition were growing gradually fainter over the water, and the recent goings on in Belfast had injured the Orange cause more than anything in the eyes of Britain. He added the Unionists were most anxious to secure the Catholic vote FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN AND
THE NATION.
On Sunday last Father Bernard

Catholic, Lord Edmund Talbot, Chief whip for this purpose. But so loug as Catholics realised that the Irish Vaughan made an important speech to a great gathering of the Catholic defence in the matter of the schools. The above to the catholic vote could scarcely go Mansion House when the toast "Ireland a Nation" was received with full honours.

arrangements concluded for the great Irish National Pilgrimage to Lourdes in September next. Already numerous applications have been received from Irishmen and women in England and Scotland to join the party, but so large is it expected to be that these will not be entertained till after the date for receiving applications from home is closed. Two parties will go. The first will travel through from Dublin to Paris without stopping. The to Paris without stopping. The second spends a night in London. The two combine in Paris and go on to Bordeaux together, where cafe complet will be served, after which the journey is continued to Lourdes which is reached on the 12th September. Five days are spent at Our Lady's famous shrine, and on the return journey a stay can be made in Paris or London as desired. Dublin will be reached by the majority of the party on September 20th, eleven days from the start. It will be seen that as six days is passed in travelling out of the eleven, the pilgrimage is not a pleasure trip. Many special sermons and missions are being preached in various parts of the country to prepare the people for this great national act of devotion to our Blessed Lady.

CATHOLIC ART AT THE ACADEMY, The London Royal Academy is exceedingly disappointing this year.
The pre Raphaelitee, the Impressionists and the Cubists are making their influence felt in contemporary art. There is a lack of inspiration and of careful conscientious There is a lack of work. Of historic or sacred pictures scarcely one is visible, and though the work of certain Catholic artists is very praiseworthy, of Catholic subjects there is a remarkable dearth. Mr. Napier Hemy, the sea painter, has some very fine canvases in this year's exhibition. Mr. Chevalier Taylor has only one work, a careful portrait of Sir E. Poynter, while Mr. Adrian Stokes gives us some good Swiss landscapes. Of course there is a large crowd round Mr. John Lavery's portrait of the Royal family, but opinions differ as to its merit. On a settee in one of the salons of Buckingham Palace is seated Queen Mary in evening dress; at her feet sits Princess

Mary with one arm on her mother's knee. Behind the settee stands the (Continued on page 5

# Sears & McDonald, Limited.

HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Our stock of Enamel and Tinware including milk cans, creamers, palis, pans etc., is now complete, also tarred lanyard and boltrope, in rights and lefts, Salmon twins and Manilla ropes.

We are agents for and carry a large and complete stock of the famous Martin Senour 100 per cent pure paints and varnishes. Genuine English raw and boiled Linseed Oils, and Church's ce'ebrated cold water Alabastine.

Hefore purchasing a range or cook stove of any kind be sure and get our prices. We are agents for the Frost & Wood farming machinery, and carry a full line of plows, and plow repairs in stock.

Henceforth our terms will be strictly cash 3) days. By adhering strictly to the rule of 30 day payments, we will be enabled to sell you goods cheaper and will not have to ask you to pay the upkeep of other peoples bad debts.

SEARS & McDONALD, Limited.

# A. KIRK & CO.

The Store of low prices and good goods.

# FARMERS!

bring your Wool, Eggs and Butter to A.Kirk &Co., where you will get the highest market price in exchange for We make mention of the following :-

Flanelett	36	inches	wide	12	cents	per	yard.
Flanelett	28	66	66	10	-	11	-
Flanelett	23	- 66	61	8	44	44	66
English gingham	27	44	**	12	14	- 66	66
English gingham	31	4.6	**	13	44	44	66
Grey cottons	24		44	4	**	45	46
Grey cotton	25	- 66	- 64	6	11	66	44
Grey cottons	36	68	11	10	44	in	. 66
White cotton	36	66	+6	11	66	44 -	a
White cotton	35	66	66	10	66	66	66
White cotton	34	44	46	8	**	44	66-
Pillow cotton	40	64.	4	16	66	166	**
Pillow cotton	42	66	46	20	24	a	66
Bleached Sheating	8/5	44.5	44	30	44	44	44
Bleached Sheeting	9/4	66	44	35	66	44	66
Cretons, 10, 12,	15	cents	per vard.				

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

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.

Agent for the McCall patterns and magazines

# A.KIRK & COMPANY

多如的环境的现在分词的现在分词的现在分词

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869 Capital Paid Up, - \$ 11,566,000

- - 13,000,000 Reserves A General Banking Business Transacted Accounts of Firms and Individuals carried upon favour-

Out-of-town accounts receive special attention.

SAVINGE ACCOUNTS OF \$1 and UPWARDS may be opened in the names of two or more persons. Either to

W. M. SIMPSON, Manager, Antigonish Branch THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

# ALTAR BUILDING Church Finish

of all kinds, in any kind of wood, all styles of finish, at the wood-working factory of

CREAMER

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND

mited, GENERAL NEWS.

May 29, 191

HEATING

reamers, Palis, No. and lefts, Salmon by

and carry a full has

dhering strictly to per and will not be

\_imited.

od goods

&Co., where

xchange for

per yard.

6.5

to 7, 10c, te

stock nate

magazine

ANY

群 弹炮

\$ 11,566.00

13,000,00

ransacte

\$1 81

ns. Either

tigonish Brand

ing

oon favour.

pair,

About 8,000,000 men are emyloyed in regular occupations in Great Bri-

In 1912 the total number of strikes and lockouts in Canada was reported Twenty-eight arrests were made in Calcutta last week in connection with the conspiracy; against British rule in

Every country in Europe is now legislating against the long hat pin and providing punishments for women who wear them.

German East Africa's population is roughly estimated at 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 natives, 5,000 Indians, 2,000 Arabs and 3,500 whites.

Gothan McInnis, aged 64, a farmer, of North Lakeville, near Souris, P. E. I., was choked to death Mouday by his cousin, James A. McInnis, aged 46

Experiments with a German was dirigible have shown that it is possible to drop 1,320 pounds of explosive while in flight without disturbing the balloon's equilibrium.

One hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds of meat, veal, beef and autton, arrived at San Francisco on Thursday on the steamer Sonoma from Australia.

The first through cut of the Panama Canal from east to west was completed Saturday when two steam shovels working from the opposite directions met at Culebra.

Luther McCarthy, a prize-fighter of note, was killed in the ring at Calgary last Saturday while fighting with Arthur Pelky. He received a blow around the heart.

The steamer Nevada, with two hundred passengers aboard, struck three mines in succession Saturday in the Gulf of Smyrna and sank. Only eighty of the passengers and crew are reported saved.

Word has come of the death of five explorers of the German expedition under Lieutenant Schroeder Strpnz, which set out on an Arctic exploration trip last June. Eleven others are missing. Two relief parties are in search of these, but little hopes are entertained of finding them alive.

Lord Haldane, opening an exhibition of work by London children attending evening play centres, said that he believed that two hundred years hence people would look back on the twentisth century, with all its boasted inventions, as a barbarous age which failed properly to think of the which failed properly to think of the most obvious thing of all—the care of the coming generation.

Great floods are reported at Queensland, Australia. Premier Fisher, of Australia, was flood-bound at New-castle, but according to advices from the north, he is in no danger. An inland sea, ten miles in width, was formed at Singleton. Tremendous damage was done to stock and crops. Many localities are cut off, and it is not known how great the loss of life

The Italian troops near Tripoli suffered a disastrous defeat on May 16 at Sidi Garba. The Arabs deceived the Italians in regard to their num-bers, leading them to think they were not numerous, and when the Italians had divided their forces swooped down in overwhelming numbers and administered a serve detext. The Italian losses are estimated at 1,000.

Energetic action was taken by the French government against the antimilitary campaign in France during Sunday night and Monday morning, when more than eighty offices of the General Confederation of Labor and labor exchanges in Paris and all the woman. Some people seem to think woman. Some people seem to think woman and not the woman who provincial cities were occupied by police. All the documents found in the bureaus were sized. It is asserted that much incriminating material was

George Collins, chairman of the London, Eng., Corporation Markets Committee, speaking at the com-mittee's banquet said that the ramifimittee's banquet said that the ramifications of the American meat trust were stronger in London now than ever before. The situation, he said, was difficult to combat, but the corporation was quite alive to its importance, and possibly legislation would be evoked if other means failed, to circumvent the methods of trusts.

Dr. J. O'Connell, health officer for New York, has asked the Board of Health to prohibit the administration of the Friedmann treatment for tuber-culosis. He says parients subjected to the treatment have not improved, but have lost ground to an extent greater then might be expected. The world will regret exceedingly that disappointment in the cure of this disease is to be once more experienced. Dr. Friedmann was well advertised, and many were led to believe that a cure had been discovered at last.

On Saturday the land end of the big double-deck municipal pier, in front of the city auditorium, at Long Beach, California, collapsed. Thirty-three persons, mostly women, were killed by the shivered timbers, or crushed to death by the falling bodies of companious and friends. Fifty more were seriously injured, while fright caused the disabling of scores of fright caused the disabling of scores of others. The victims were subjects or formers subjects of Great Britain, residing in Southern California, who were celebrating Empire Day.

The cost of the war to the allies in the Balkans is estimated to be \$300,-000,000. This is nearly four times the combined annual budgets of the victorious countries, This relates only to the actual cash outlay and does not include the loss of earnings of those engaged in the war or disruption to business. There is no chance that the allies will be able to get anything like this sum out of the Turks. It is estimated that about 100,000 of the soldiers of the allies have died since the outbreak of the war, and as the total number of troops they were able total number of troops they were able to put in the field was estimated to be not in excess of 850,000, it will be seen that the proportion was about one in to thank those who so kindly sent sight.

The Bulgarian Minister of Finance, T. Theodoroff, who is to represent Bulgaria at the financial conference in Paris in connection with the Balkan settlement, says the Balkan States will ask for a war indemnity of 2,000,000,000 francs (\$400,000,000), ot which Bulgaria's share would be 1,000,000,000 francs.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane told E. M. MacDonald, in the house that the P. E. I. car ferry would be ready for operation in 1914. The government had not yet taken up the work of changing the P E. I. railway gauge. The connection of the car ferry with the Intercolonial would be dealt with under the branch line

The International Coal Company have decided to reopen the old Scott pit, Westville. The coal from this pit will be raised via the tunnel, and the company will immediately install a company will immediately install a new surface plant for this purpose, which will raise one thousand tons per day to begin with, and give em-ployment to 60 additional men.

Grand Trunk Pacific officials announce that steel has now reached the international line on the Regina-Boundary branch and will be linked up with the Great Northern Railway as soon as the necessary formalities bave been completed. The first train on this new service between Canada and the United States will cross the border in the near future, and it is understood that it will be a Canadian

Parliament started work Monday morning with the determination of bringing about prorogation by Thursday, June 5. The contract is a big one as there is still much to be done. The probability of the Parcels Post Bill being dropped was suggested when Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked the Prime Minister if it was proposed to proceed with this legislation and the wireless telegraph contract with the British syndicate this year. Premier Borden said the minister had not given him any notice to the effect that the Parcels Post Bill will not be proceeded with. Members on both sides of the House, Mr. Borden said, suggested that legislation be cut down in order to bring about prorogation at an early date. Premier Borden, in the absence from the House of the Minister of Militia, answered a number of questions put by Mr. E. M. MacDonald in regard to the resignation of General MacKenzie, Chief of Staff. Mr. Borden said General Mac-Ker zie was appointed November 1, 1910. The Imperial authorities recommended him. He placed his resignation in the hands of the minister, April 7th, 1913, and the resignation was accepted on April 21. The General did not give any reason for resigning. Mr. Borden added that the resignation would take effect on October 31st and that a successor to General MacKenzie has not yet been named. There has been no communi cation with the Imperial authorities with regard to the matter.

Our London Letter.

Continued from page 4 Prince of Wales in midshipman's uniform, and at the end of the seat is King George, standing, in the dress of an Admiral. The portraits are not pleasing, and there is a stiffness about the pose of all the sitters. This picture has been much vaunted as a group of the reigning family painted for the people, but though not in full Royal fettle, the subjects are scarcely in civilian attire. Of problem pictures there are three. That the Hon. John Collier has succeeded in mystifying his public may be told by the remarks heard opposite his picture "A Fallen Idol." It depicts a man in his study it is the man and not the woman who is the fallen idol. "Out of it" also attracts a crowd. In a shrubbery in attracts a crowd. In a shrubbery, in evening dress, with jewels shimmering in the moonlight lies a woman, dead. She is "cut of it," but whether by h r own act or by foul play is not apparent. "Finance" is a brilliantly clever and striking canvas. It depicts a magnificent dinner table very rich in appointments. At it are seated six men, five of them are Jews and are grouped on the further side of the table. The sixth, a young man, holds the attention of the others who appear to be endeavouring to persuade appear to be endeavouring to persuade appear to be endeavouring to persuade him to some course of action. The weirdly living purple orchids on the table are excellently painted. The problem seem to be, whether the young man is already in the clutches of these "financiers, or whether he is an heir just come into his own, whom they desire to entice into the web of City enterprise.

## Among the Advertisers.

House to let. T. J. Bonner. Jacks and blocking for sale or hire.

T. J. Bonner, 1 ton good dry hake for sale cheap, by C. B. Whidden & Son. Small dry codfish, 5 cents per pound,

Miss A. Forestall will open up an

ice cream parlor at her home in Mulgrave in June. Re-cleaned white Russian wheat for sale. \$1.50 per pushel. Apply to W. McDearmid, Clydesdale.

We can supply skim milk daily at 10c. per hundred pounds. The Hygienic Fresh Milk Co. Ltd. ii

The party who borrowed a saddle from Senator Girroir's stable, will

please return it. For sale, the stallion Maid's King, Jr., three years old; weight 1000 pounds; sired by Maid's King, race record 2.22; dam by Israel, 2.19;. Apply to Francis Ross, Antigonish.

### Card of Thanks,

The family of the late Kinsman Sweet wish to express their appreciation of the sympathy and kindness shown them by numerous friends dur-ing their recent bereavement, and also

Teachers can secure, free, at C. J. McDonald's bookstore an interesting booklet pertaining to the Summer School of Science, which takes place at Halifax this summer, commencing July 18th.

#### Resolution of Condolence.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following resolution of condolence was passed at the last regular meeting of St Anthony's Branch L.O. C., Dominion No. 4:
Whereas, it has pleased almighty God to take unto Himself the Infant and only child of our esteemed Grand President, Mr. J. A. Mac Dougall;
Resolved, that we, the members of St. Anthony's Branch, L. O. C., respectfully request our most worthy President to accept the expression of our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy, while, with him, bowing most humbly and submissively to the will of God.

P. V. ROACHE, President,
HUBBERT LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

DIED.

At Artigonish, on May 17th, MARY MARGARET, eged 7 weeks, beloved child or Michael and Annie McDonald.

At Big Marsh, on May 13th, ALEXANDER MC-LELLAN, at the age of 80 years. During his il ness he was comforted by the sacraments of Holy Church. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters to cherish the memory of a kind husband and father. May his soul rest in negocial.

On 17th inst, after a short illness, Anne, the beloved wife of Andrew A. Chisholm, of Summerside, Antigonish County, in her filst year. Of a happy and cheerful disposition, full of charity in the fullest sense of the word. She leaves a most sorrowful husband and two brothers to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace!

At Antigonish, on Wednesday morning, 23th 1st., MIRIAM K., GRANT, aged 22 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Grant, West Street, Deceased was a bright friendly young girl, of a cheerful disposition that made her friends with all. Her parents and brothers and sisters have the sincere sympathy of the community. The funeral takes place to-day, at 2 30 p, m. May she rest in peace.

May she rest in peace.

At Benacadie Pond, on Saturday, May 17th 1913, Mars. Sarah MacNeil. (Mhor Sheumas Ogg.), relict of the late Angus R. McNeil, and daughter of the late James Smith, in the Seth year of her age. She was the last of a family of seven. After a lingering illness, borne with true Christian submission to the Divine Will, and frequently strengthened by the sacraments of Holy Church, her end was peaceful and a fitting termination to a beautiful Christian life of a fond and dutiful parent. She leaves to mourn his loss one son. After a High Mass of Requiem, on Monday, May 19th, her remains were laid to rest in Christians Island cemetery, May her soul rest in peace!

May her soul rest in peace!

At Cape Horn, Washington, on April 7, 1913, of heart trouble, Dougall McPherson, formerly of Dunmaglass, Antigonish. Deceased was a son of the late Alexander McPherson, New Glasgow. In active business in Cape Horn for sixteen years, he was well known and well respected, gaining many friends, who extended sympathy to the beresved widow. Be sides his sorrowful wife, he leaves to mourn their loss, five sisters, one of whom is Mrs. John Smith of West River, Ant Fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, he calmiy passed away, After Requiem High Mass at the Cathedral, the remains were interred in Mount Calvary cemetery, Portland. May his soul rest in peace!

tery, Portland. May his soul rest in peace!

At Pinkictown, Antigonish County, on Wednesday, May 14th, after a protracted lilness, patiently borne, ALLAN MACLEAN, son of the late Chas. A. MacLean, in the 29th year of his age. Always charitable, obliging and cheerful he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, perhaps more particularly was this esteem manifested by his fellow-employees on the I. C. R., all of whom are loud in their praises of him as a mechanic and an upright man, having the rare distinction of not having an enemy during his thitteen years' service on the road. A devout Catholic always, he was frequently consoled by the rites of the Church and his death was truly edifying. A widowed mother, five sisters and three brothers mourn the loss of a dutiful son and affectionate brother. After Requiem High. Sass at St. Joseph's his remains were interred in Pinkletown cemetery, May his soul rest in peace!

May his soul rest in peace!

At his home, on Glenwood Ave., Duncan Gillis, one of the highly respected citizens of "old" Sydney, died on the 15th uit, after a lingering illness, borse with true and edifying Christian resignation. Mr. Gillis was in his seventy fifth year, and for the past forty years was a resident of Sydney. For some time after moving to Sydney he was a successful building contractor, latterly taking the position of foreman in the R. Gillis Woodwork Factory. To that position, to which his mechanical skill and integrity in business so qualified him, he gave his undivided attention, until falling health, undermining his once robust constitution, compelled him to retire to the quietude of his home on Glenwood Av nue. Always strictly correct in the practice of his religion, and a model husband, father, citizen and neighbor, his deep rooted plety was particularly edifying during his last distressing linees. His special delight was the frequent reception of the sacraments his last distressing linees. His special delight was the frequent reception of the sacraments and pious reading. Fortified by the last sacred rites of the Church, and with the words: "Thank God I am ready" on his lips, he slept to awake in a new day. In Mr. Gillis' passing away another of the few remaining "old time" residents of Sydney has passed from the scenes where he was a familiar figure, and where, as a much respected citizen and Christian gentleman he left his impress. He leaves three sons, Frank, of the National Paving Company, Van. couver, James and Parick and six daughters, Mrs. H. Y. Macdonald, Miss Anne and Miss Hidda of Regina, Mrs. Freeborn of Newport, Mass Josephine of the Bellevue Hospital Nursing Staff, and ras W. R. Hearn of Sydney, One of his daughters was the late Sr. St. Margaret of the Congregation de Notre Dame May his soul rest in peace!

## Acknowledgments.

Acknowledgments.

Jas Hypes, Viauville, P Q,
Rev W A Nevin, San Miguel, Calif,
James McIntosh, Bisbee,
Angus McPherson, McPherson, P O,
Ilan McDonald, Muigrave,
Angus McLean, Lochaber,
M B McNeil, Sydney,
Mrs D McDonald, Jersey City,
Allan R McDonald, Gillis Lake,
Dr J J Gillis, Merritt, B C,
Rev J F McNeil, D D, Vancouver,
R Fraser, James River.
Dr Rederick Fraser, Trudeau, N Y,
Jessie Chisholm, Port Hood.
Mrs A S Harrington, Antigonish,
Wm Chisholm, Muigrave,
A S McDonald, Scotch Bridge,
Mrs B F Schares, Edmonton,
John D McDonald, antigonish,
Rev J Herbert' Danville, Que,
James Elsworth, Springhill,
A C Choquette, MacLecd, Alta,
R Cenroy, Cross Roads, Country Harbour,
Rod McDonald, Port Renfrew, B C,
Mrs Wm McGillivray, Phoenix, B C
Mary McDonald, Ort Renfrew, B C,
Mrs Wm McGillivray, Phoenix, B C
Mary McDonald, West Rinige, N H,
John D Morrison, Glen Morrison,
A P Horne, Enfield, N S,
Angus D Beaton, Dawson, Y T,
Alex S McDonald, Little Mabou,
C F Gillis, Arlington, Mass,
Joseph P Brophy, Muigrave,
Frank D Condon, Westville,
Jehn Girroir, Big Tracadie,
Peter C McLean, Ohio,
John Hurleyhi, North Lochaber,
Edward Deiorey, Tracadie,
Dan L McLelian, Pleasant Valley, Edward Delorey, Tracadle, Dan L. McLellan, Pleasant Valler,

# Notice to Farmers and Dealers

We are open for one hundred tons of washed wool, for which we will pay

Highest Cash Price

Also Calfskins, Hides, Pelts, Tallow and Furs. Get our prices before you sell elsewhere and you will be satisfied you are selling in the right place.

# Colonial Hide Co.

George St., NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Near Church's Livery

# Notice to Surveyors of Highways

Surveyors of Highways will call for their forms of return, etc., upon the following persons who are the Apportioners of Statute Labor for their respective districts:

Arisaig- Dan. D. McPherson, Mc-Arra's Brook. Maryvale-Allan Mcdonald, B. S.,

Maryvale. Cape George-Hugh James Mac-Pherson, Georgeville.

Morristown-James Brophy, Morris-

Antigonish-Allan MacDonald, M. C., Town. Lochaber-John J. Inglis, North

Lochaber. South River and Dunmore-Angus D. McPhersou, U S. River. Andrew's-Dan A. Boyd, St.

Andrews. Tracadie-John McKeough, Esq.,

Afton Station. Habor au Bouche - Michael V. Webb, Harbor Bouche. Heatherton - John R. McDonald

Esq., Heatherton. Pomquet-Wallace Dorant, Pomquet

St. Joseph's-Alex. G. Chisholm, Pinkietown. Each Surveyor will be supplied

with a copy of the Road Act by the Apportioner. The attention of surveyors is directed particularly to that portion of the Act comprized within Section 11 to Section 26. These sections can be easily read and understood. Surveyors are hereby reminded that they must qualify under penalty by taking the prescribed

### Before entering upon their duties

They are further reminded that returns must be made to the Municipal

### NOT LATER than twenty days from the 31st day of July in ean year

and that these returns should be completed and sworn to before being handed in to me.

ALLAN MACDONALD,

NVESTORS requiring a high with proportionate safety, will find in a purchase of any one of these Cumulative Preferred Stocks a satisfactory solution of their investment problems.

An Industrial Trio!

first stock is almost ready to start on its 2,000 car order for the Grand Trunk, and therefore will soon be on a good earr. ing basis. The other ing companies are of established reputation and earning ability. All three stocks bear most at tractive yields at today's low

Eastern Car Company 6% Preferred Stock. \$100 Par Value, Price to yield 6.66%.

Robin, Jones & Whitman 6% Preferred Stock, \$100 Par Value, Price to yield 7%.

Nova Scotia Underwear 7% Preferred Stock, \$100 Par Value. Price to yield 7½%.

### J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Established 1873

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Direct Private Wires

Y. II. C. A. Bldg., New Glasgow Also at Halifax, St. John, Fredericton and Montreal

# Steel Frame Cultivator

The frame of this Cultivator is all steel of the best quality, and the points are the very best American make. We will guarantee it to be very strong and well made and to last a long time. It is regularly fitted with four threeinch points and one seven-inch point on the rear, and also has the hillers to be attached to be used in hilling up the rows.

The expander is our own patent, and is the most simple on the market. It is so arranged that by the use of a lever which is always within the reach of the driver, the machine can be instantly widened or narrowed without stopping the team. It is impossible for the dirt to clog it.

We will land this Cultivator at your nearest railway station, freight

fully paid, for the sum of \$7.00. Cash to be sent with the order. Write for New Catalogue, showing

this and a full line of Farming Implements at very low prices.

Bridgetown Foundry Co. Ltd.

Lock Box 249. Bridgetown, N. S.

# West End Warehouse

# In Dress Goods Quality Counts

How satisfying it is after putting a big lot of work into a dress, to be certain that it is going to wear long enough to be worth the labor.

# Quality is inbred into our Dress Goods

This dependable quality means a better and more satisfactory clothes service for you.

It will pay you well to see the pleasing line of new dress fabrics we are showing.

# Your Wool, Butter and Eggs Wanted

Highest Market Prices

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store That Satisfies.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

### FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON. Manager



# Consider Comfort

Only a properly made shoe can give that feeling of comfort.

Why sacrifice it by wearing cheaper footwear merely for a saving in first cost.

INVICTUS shoes are made so carefully and so true to natural foot requirements that they are bound to give you comfort and satisfaction.

Why not try a pair?

GORMAN, The Shoeman

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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

Manufacturers of

ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICA-

TION.



It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy-Why you don't even have to w what KIND of Cloth your Goods are med

of.--So Mistakes are Impossible.
Send for I'ree Color Card, Story Booklet, and
Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.
The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited,
Montreal, Canada.

# A DRUGGIST

#### **Gured Himself With GIN PILLS**

No greater compliment could be paid GIN PILLS than to have a druggist use them. Mr. Rogers being in the business, tried all the ordinary remedies, but it was not until he used GIN PILLS that he was cured of a severe pain in the back.

Winnipeg, May 19th. 1912. "In the autumn of 1911, I suffered with a continual pain in the back. As a druggist, I tried various remedies without any apparent results. Having sold GIN PILLS for a number of years, I thought there must be good in them otherwise the sales would not increase so fast. I gave them a fair trial and the results I found to be good'. GEO. E. ROGERS.

GIN PILLS must cure you or your money will be refunded. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

# Business Property for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale his property at the Head of Lochaber, Antigonish County. Beautifully situated at the Head of Lochaber Lake. Two houses in good repair. Two barns, two shops, one blacksmith shop and one carriage shop. Three acres of land under good cultivation, with 27 fruit trees. Those properties will be sold sepearately or together, to suit purchaser or purchasers HUGH CAMERON, Blacksmith,

Head of Lochaber, Ant.

# 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 watered. Situate within one mile of School, Telephone and Post Office, and about three miles from Church and Stores. Good title can be given. For price and terms apply to
J. C. McNAUGHTON, Agent,

Antigonish, May 14, 1913.

# Teamsters and Laborers Wanted

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 Contracters

# FARM FOR SALE

That valuable farm consisting of 110 acres at Monks Head lately owned by Donald MacDonald (Ronald). The farm is an excellent one and the buildings are good and in first class condi-This farm is on the shore on St. George's Bay and is a splendid stand for a fisherman. The location is beautiful. For further particulars

apply to
ALLAN MACDONALD. Barrister
or to MARGARET MACDONALD,
Monks Head.

GROCERIES A complete and up-to-date line

MEATS

Fresh and cured, at all seasons FISH

Fresh, smoked, pickled and dry FRUIT

Everything in season CONFECTIONERY

Large assortment, choicest and

Crockery and Agatewares

CASH! One Price to all. CASH

Produce at highest prices taken in exchange for goods at our one-price — the lowest

COAL AGENT

**EDWARD HALEY** 

#### The Danger in France.

A writer in the Correspondant of April 25, 1913, very properly cousiders that the depopulation now assuming such startling proportions in France means national death. In certain cantons of the Southwest, as for instance, in Tarne-et-Garonne, there are only 745 births for 1,000 deaths; in Lot, 784 births for 1,000 deaths, and taking France as a whole, sixteen departments show an excess of deaths over births. In Germany, which so many Frenchmen regard as their implacable foe, the very reverse is the case. For every child born in France, three see the light of day in the land beyond the Rhine.

Necessarily this condition of things is a subject of great anxiety for the politicians who now control France, and various schemes, more or less the evil. Mr. Roosevelt's address to the Sorbonne in 1911 is still ringing in their ears and his pronouncement that it is of supreme importance for a still result in the supremental results in the supremental r nation to leave heirs of its blood to occupy the land is having its effect, particularly now when the country so wildly clamors for an increase of the army. Where, it is asked, are the soldiers to come from, if the population is vanishing? Not only that, but where are the laborers to be found for the great commercial and industrial enterprises of the country? Evidently from abroad, for France cannot supply them. They come largely from Germany. In France foreigners already form three per cent. of the population, and the number is constantly growing. Nor is this true merely along the frontiers, but even in remote districts like depopulated Normandy where birth limitation is rampant, one meets foreigners in every branch of business. Moreover, there is no possibility of staying this tide of immigration. For in times of peace the barriers of the frontiers are down and no power can ever prevent foreigners from occupying an un-inhabited territory. Following close on this invasion and

springing from it, another danger presents itself. An intellectual and moral change must almost inevitably ensue. Little by little, or perhaps rapidly, French mentality and French civilization will take on a Germanic tone, and there may be question not merely of a loss of land, but the modiication or elimination of race traits.

The Government is at present mostly concerned with upsetting ministries and is scarcely aware of the extent of the peril which now confronts the nation. Leroy-Beaulieu utters the warning which it is hoped may attract attention, that half measures are not only useless but ridiculous. A great moral regeneration is of prime necessity, beginning with the abolition of divorce and the cessation of race suicide. Large families, he suggests, should receive financial recognition, and the law compelling the equal division of estates by will should be abrogated or at least modified, but what is most essential of all is to stop once and forever the outrages com-mitted in the public schools of the country, where teachers not only never speak of God, but scoff at religion. If French boys and girls are taught to mock at the natural law and the obligation or even the existence of conscience, how can they be expected to care for the laws of their country or to sacrifice themselves for its glory or its defence? In a word, France is losing its place in the world because it has to such a large extent ceased to be Catholic and Christian. Even the old spirit which is now beginning to revive will never avert the calamity which now threatens France, until it ceases to be controlled by Governments whose chief motive seems to be the destrction of Christianity. -

#### A Talented Scottish Highlander Receives Promotion.

A recent issue of the People's Journal, Dundee, Scotland, speaks as follows of the promotion of Mr. Archibald A. Chisholm of Lochmaddy, North Uist.

"Mr. Archibald A. Chisholm, who has been appointed Sheriff Clerk for Invernesshire, has for over thirty years occupied the difficult position of Procurator Fiscal of the Long Island, and it speaks volumes for his knowledge and tact that he has dis-charged his duties during that period in such a manner as to retain the entire confidence and esteem of the community. Mr. Chisholm is the eldest surviving son of Mr. Æneas Chisholm, some time farmer at Auchnacloich, Phopachy and Invercannich. He is the representative of the Leatery and Kinnerres cadet family of Chisholm. He was educated at home and in England at Sedgley Park School, Stafford, and at St. Wilfred's College,

Stafford, and at St. Wilfred's College, Oakamoor. He was for some years Deputy-Sheriff Clerk at Invernesshire under the late Sir Henry MacAndrew. In 1861 he was appointed Procurator-Fiscal of the Long Island district at Lochmaddy, North Uist. He was in office during the grand land crisis and agitation, and no district so convested and noor came so successive. congested and poor came so successfully as his through those events. Mr. Chisholm has always presented and conducted his cases in Court in the most scrupulously fair and just manner, never seeking to take ad-vantage of any technical points in his favour against an accused person. One of his frequently declared views was that the Procurator-Fiscal is bound to protect an accused person as much as

to prosecute him.

Mr. Chisholm was always courteous and considerate to agents appearing against him. He is what maybe termed without offence to him as "longheaded," and it would be difficult to get anyone to surpass him in getting up with thoroughness, clear-ness and conciseness a difficult case.

Always seeking the improvement of the district he has persistently advocated before Royal Commissions and otherwise cheap and rapid steam communication for mails and passengers between his districts and commercial centres in the South, considering this a most vital want for the bulk of the people. He is life member of An Comunn Gaidhealach and a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Health Insurance Com-mission for Scotland.

While the people of the district North and South Uist, Benbecula and Barra) are proud and pleased that such an honour of responsibility and importance has been conferred upon one on whom they have looked as a native, they feel that they are parting with a staunch and steadfast friend who was always willing to advise and help then. Mr. Chisholm and his family carry with them from the islands the highest respect of the community.

The scholarly and talented gentle-man to whom the above refers has many friends in Antigonish county and in parts of Cape Breton who will be pleased to hear of his promotion. The position to which he has been appointed carries with it as much responsibility and importance as a judgeship in this country, and the office which he has filled for the last orty years corresponds with our Crown Prosecutor.

Mr. Chisholm has been engaged for the past number of years in researches into the history of the Chisholms and when he has compiled his investigations it will not only be the most complete history ever published of that old and distinguished clan, that has so many representatives in this country, but the most complete published of any of the Highland clans. Mr. Chisholm is a true Highlander and it was the pleasure of the writer of this comment to enjoy the Highland hospitality of his beautiful home in Lochmaddy for a portion of a day about a year ago.

#### Feast of The Sacred Heart.

One of the devotions most beloved by the faithful is that to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. On the first Friday of each month millions approach the Altar Rail to receive Jesus Himself into their hearts, and thus honor His infinite goodness and love. Holy Church loves this devotion, and sets aside the Friday following the octave of Corpus Christi for the celebration of the Feast of the Most

Sacred Heart of Jesus,
The history of the devotion to the
Sacred Heart in itself reveals to us the tender solicitude that Jesus has for the souls of men. This devotion was practised in the Church from the time of Christ's birth until this day. The Blessed Mother and St. Joseph were the first devotees. Among the Apostles, St. John, called the Apostle of love, is marked particularly as devoted to the Most Sacred Heart. In the catacombs there is found a Greek inscription with a confession of the divinity of Christ, the names Jesus, Savior, Redeemer, and special mention of the adorable Heart. Sanctus, martyred at Lyons in the early ages, said he received his strength from the living water "gushing from the Heart

A TENDER LOVE FOR THE SACRED HEART.

If either of these spirits over-whelmed men's hearts, there would be no place for that gentle and only true Love of humanity Who "is the way, the truth, and the light," so He re-vealed to the Blessed Margaret Mary, vealed to the Blessed Margaret Mary, an unknown Visitation Nun, this devotion, and through her made it known to the world. He said to her that He wished to make her "read the Book of Life wherein is contained the science of true love." He revealed to her His Heart with her His Heart with the cross and crown of thorns—the cross to recall to the worldly His great sufferings and death, the crown of thorns to remind the proud that He suffered also bitterest pangs from them.

Such mentions continue through all be centuries, showing a tender love vealed by any of these lovers of Jesus. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the scene of the revelation was a small monastery in France. Throughout the world and in France especially at this time, men were ruled by one of two spirits: one tended to crush religion from the lives of men by driving them in a mad pursuit of worldly pleasure and ease; the other tried to counteract this tendency by a rigorism so severe that Jesus could not live in a heart possessed by it. The first of these spirits was that of the flesh, the second and, if possible, more deadly, was the spirt of

It set God off in a heaven so far away and so surrounded with walls that poor humans could never reach Him. The first seeks to forget the loving sacrifice Jesus has made for them, and the value of immortal sonls; the second forgets that Jesus loves to be with the children of men, that it was because of Jesus' love for man, weak as he is, that He suffered and died, and that if man abundance of His Heart supplies for his weakness.

RUSHING AFTER WORLDLY PLEAS-

To-day men are madly rushing after worldly pleasures and honors, and outside the Church those professing a belief in the Divinity of Jesus Christ have only a hazy notion of what is meant thereby. In such a world a warm personal love for our Blessed Lord must be cultivated and jealously preserved. God must dwell in our hearts in the Person of the Holy Ghost, despite all these contrary influences; Jesus must be our daily ompanion.

A loving devotion to the Sacred Heart will accomplish this in our lives, Jesus would have us read the "Book of Life," and learn the "science of love." Let the love of Jesus fill your heart. Pray to the Blessed Master of the Sacred Master to obtain for you a love for this Heart that poured forth every drop of Its Precious Blood out of love for you. And come and do honor to this Sacred Heart, now that the opportunity is placed so providentially in your way.—N. F. Freeman's Journal.

Schoolmistress-Master Isaac, what wrong did the brothers of Joseph commit when they sold their

Isaac—They sold him too cheap.

-Tit-Bits.

#### About Lemon Juice.

Lemon juice will: Prevent diphtheria Cure a sore throat or cough. Cure a felon.

Drive away a sick headache. Cure malaria. Beautify the complexion.

Make the hair fluffy,
For a sore turoat gargle with
preundiluted, unsweetened lemon

For a cough or cold, mix equal parts of lemon juice and strained honey and take a tablespoon every hour. For a sick headache, mix one part

lemon juice and two quarts boiling water, and sip a teacupful as hot as possible every two hours. For malaria, mix the juice of half a lemon with two tablespoonfuls of water and a little sugar, and drink

three times a day. For a felon, cut off the end of a lemon, stick the finger into the whole and bind it on. Let it stay on for a day or two, when it will be ready to

For the complexion, mix equal parts of rose water and glycerine and dip or cut lemon into this and rub the face with it. After it dries rub with cold

For the hair, add the juice of a lemon to the last rinsing water of a shampoo.

#### Uirls and Courtesy.

Most girls fail in deference and courtesy toward older women. To stand when an older woman stands, to wait for her to pass out of a room first, to keep from interrupting her when she talks, to speak to her re-spectfully, even if gayly, to render her little thoughtful services whenever the opportunity comes - they are all such little things yet they speak volumes for the good breeding and sweet nature of a girl.

#### The Home.

The home is the center where great characters are formed. The home must be the sacred sanctuary wherein the law of God is observed, where virtues are nurtured and tested to the full. It should never be a place where the little ones hear the false ring in the language, actions and every gesture of the king and queen of the home, denoting in them turpitude moral obliquity and everything that leads to the relaxation and abandonment of those principles giving to life that nobility and dignity that charac-terize honorable citizens, pure mothers and unpright faithful, valiant fathers.

#### High Cost of Folly.

It's not the cost of living, but the cost of foolishness that's graying the hair of the modern husband and father. The most pathetic figure in our life to-day is the middle-class wage-earner, the man who on a small salary is striving to enable his wife and daughters to "keep up appear-ances." Heedless feminine folly is the real problem of home economics. the high cost of foolishness that's the horrible cut-worm working at the root of the modern home. Too many irresponsible wives buy extravagant and showy clothes and spend long days wandering through the shops or window shopping.

### Catholic Colony Duck And Fig Farms.

Series No. 1 consisting of Fig Orchards sold out. Series No. 2 comprises 500 combination five acre duck and fig farms, adjoining Catholic town Celeste. \$25 00 down and among the Saints for the most Sacred \$10.00 monthly. No experience Heart. Yet this devotion is not re-necessary. Expert direction, No failure, Splendid profits. Sure income. Write references and full for particulars on lots or farms, to

GULF COAST FRUIT FARM CO., Kuights of Columbus Bldg., 106 St., Mobile, Ala.

### Catholic Town.

\$5.00 down and \$5.00 monthly buys A lot in exclusively Catholic town, Celeste, in the hills of beautiful Southern Alabama. Lots \$74 00 and up. Winter homes, Health Resort. Fine investment-Excellent business opportunities. No interest, no

#### Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada.

Every Wednesday, from now until the end of October, round trip tickets at a special rate will be issued by the Intercolonial railway for the benefit of hose who desire a trip to Western

These tickets are good for the return two months from date of issue. Apply to the ticket agent for full particulars.



If there is a bare spot on your lawn where the grass will not grow sow flax-seed on it.

"Pa, what is party loyalty?"
"Hope of a good job.—New
leans Times-Democrat.





talk about Western wheat flours being 'pastry'' flours, is just plain talk. Anyone,

who knows anything

about wheat, knows that Western wheat flour cannot and does not, make as good Pastry as "Beaver" Flour. Western wheat has what the bakers call

strength. It makes a big loaf of bread-but the bread is spongy and lacks flavor. Ontario wheat, blended with spring wheat, makes the ideal bread and pastry flour. The bakers of Toronto and London-the experts at the agricultural colleges-and thousands of homes in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—have proved that "Beaver" Flour is superior to

any Western wheat flour, and is equally good for Bread and Pastry. DEALERS-Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONT.

C. F. POOLEY, 61/2 Kent Street, Halifax, N. S. Travelling Sales Agen

### SCHOOL MEDALS

As a rule, children will study for the sake of the knowledge they will gain by doing so; if you add to this the chance of winning a special prize, will they not study all the harder? Then why not help your children along by presenting a

medal to your convent or school this year? It will please not only the children, but also the teachers and

WILL YOU DO IT? Our medals are of the finest in Canada; price from \$2.50 up; each medal is packed in a fine velvet case.

Write for our Catalogue. Badges, Buttons, Pins Seals.

P. TANSEY DEPARTMENT 14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

WAY OF SECURING

# Player Piano Music Rolls

is to join our Music Roll Exchange Library. You buy a dozen rolls as a starter - these belong to you. Then, when you want other rolls just bring or send in some of these, and upon payment of a trifling amount, new rolls will be issued to you. Thus you can have the benefits of our immense variety of selections at a small outlay. Write to-day for full particulars.

### J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co.

GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

St. John, Amherst, Monoton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

ay 29, 1913

me is

IR HOME

OUR

All this

talk about

Western

wheat

flours

being

urs, is just

Anyone,

anything

t, knows

n wheat

ce as good

akers call

ne bread is

nded with

gricultural

c and the

superiorto

nd Pastry.

and Cereals

AM, ONT.

x, N. S.

wledge the

ning a spec

tinga

ers and

Seals.

ENSIVE

buy

Then,

ne of

rolls

nefits

utlay.

flour.

WITH

### JOHNSON'S ANODYNE Used 102 years for internal and external ills. It alleviates coughs, colds, sore throat, colic, cuts, burns and bruises. 25c and 50c everywhere L.S. **JOHNSON** & CO. Parsons' Pills Boston. Mass.

#### Property for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale his property at Malignant Cove, Antigonish Co., by the salt water. It has a good finished house, containing 13 rooms and excellent cellar, with hot 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,

31 3rd Ave.,

4, 3tf Viauville, Montreal.

# BOOKEEPING SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING PENMANSHIP

Commercial Courses

Taught right in your home in spare hours. Our courses are the best and our justruc-tors the ablest in Canada.

We Guarantee our

Courses. WE PLACE ALL OUR GRADUATES. Take your course with us. Mail the coupon 10 DAY.

# SucCesS

Shaw Correspondence School 303 Yonge st., Toronto, Canada. Please explain (without obligation on my part) how I can successfully qualify for the position or profession under-

Chartered Accountant
Teacher of Art
Business Manager
Office Corresp indent
Show - Card Writer
Commercial Specialist
Art Specialist

Ad-Writer
Penman
Illustrator
Designer
Bockeper
uditor
Story Writer
Journalist
Photographr

Address....

### Valuable Farm for Sale

I will receive offers for the George McAdam Farm at Briley Brook for the next thirty days. This is one of the best hay farms in the County, is well wooded and watered, about 34 miles from town and has a large new school house about 200 yards from house. Telephone and Railway Station within a few minutes walk. Buildings in good condition and immediate possession can be given ALLAN MACDONALD, Barrister.

April 30th, 1913. anada; prit



### TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for school buildings, Nova Scotia." will be received up to noon of June 10, 1913, for the erection of a frame school-house on the Indian reserve at Indian Cove, Pictou County; frame school house on the reserve at Bayfield, Antigonish County, and a teacher's residence at Whycocomagh, Inverness County.

All fenders must give a price for each building separately.

All tenders must give a price in grant of the grant of th

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for ten percent of the amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the person or persons tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for if the tender he not accepted, he cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertagement in any newspapers.

pted. he unauthorized insertion of this advert-ment in any newspaper will not be paid for

J. D. McLEAN, Asst Deputy and Secretary,

# Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, May 10, 1913. **Tenders Wanted**

The undersigned will receive tenders until July ist for the purchase of his farm at spring-field, Ant. It consists of 100 acres of good land, ten or twelve of which is rich interval. It is well wooded and watered. For further particu-

JOHN MCPHERSON, Ashdale.

The Hon. Muriel Fraser, who has just taken the vows of a nun and entered Mill Hill Convent, near London, is the youngest and only unmarried sister of Lord Lovat, chief of the great Scottish Clan of Fraser, which is so extensively represented on this side of the Atlantic, both in the United States and Canada.

The Frasers are one of the oldest and most historic clans of Scotland, yielding to none in point of antiquity and are believed to be, not of Gaelic, but of Scandinavian origin, the name Fraser being a corruption of Frisel.

Be that as it may, the Frasers are on record as holding vast possessions in the South of Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III., surnamed the Great Head, who reigned prior to the Norman Conquest of England, and married Margaret, sister of King Edgar Atheling.

As to the importance of the Frasers, no better illustration can be furnished than the fact that Alexander Fraser, the head of the clan in the early portion of the cighteenth century, was chamberlain of Scotland, and married Mary, sister of King Robert Bruce. Hugh Fraser was one of the hostages for King James' ransom, when he returned from captivity in England; and the son of the first Lord Lovat, or Fraser of Lovat, fell with many of his clan in the battle of Flodden Field.

SENSATIONAL ANNALS OF THE HOUSE.

There is no house in Scotland which has a more sensational history than that of the Lords of Lovat. Abductions, elopements, murders, rebellions, forgeries and arson, all figure in its annals. Numbers of its members have succumbed to violence, several of them having perished on the scaffold, the last one to lay his head on the block having been Simon Fraser, eleventh Lord Lovat, surnamed the Traitor.

As none of his three sons, one of whom was General Simon Fraser, of the American revolutionary war, left any male issue, the vast estates passed at their death, early in the last century, to the senior descendant of the fourth Lord Lovat. He

was the grandfather of the present Queen Victoria conferred or of that of his son. upon him an English peerage, under the title of Lord Lovat, and subsequently he secured from the crown and parliament the removal of the attainder that rested upon the patent of the Scotch barony of Lovat, created in 1459, and attainted at the time of the trial and condemnation of the eleventh Lord, namely the Traitor.

The Fraser estates are very large, those in Inverness alone extending over 300,000 acres. The principal country seat of Lord Lovat is Beaufort Castle, in that county which has been rented in turn to the late Lord Lovat, who like his father is a Roman Catholic, and who moreover is unmarried, did good service during the Boer war, raising exclusively from the members of his clan a large corps of mounted infantry, equipped and maintained at his own expense. who were known as Lovat's Scouts, and who rendered themselves most useful during the campaign.

BEAUFORT CASTLE A STATELY PILE.

Beaufort Castle is a very stately pile, with a long dark red facade, gray roofs, and many turrets and gables, a relatively modern edifice, having been erected by the late Lord Lovat some 40 or 50 years ago to replace the unpretentious little house which had been the residence of the family since the burning of the old castle in the stormy days of the 1745 rebellion. The entrance is paneled with oak grown on the estate and on the walls hang a collection of old historic and family interest, as for instance the muskets carried by the Fraser Highlanders who fought in Canada and distinguished themselves at the storming of Quebec.

One of the features of the Castle is its beautiful private chapel, with delicately tinted walls, altar, and reredos of exquisite marble, the stained glass windows being a thank offering of Lady Lovat for the return of her three sons from the Boer war.

As in the case of almost every English, Scotch and Irish peerage, the right of Lord Lovat to his ancient Scotch barony and his estates has been contested, two of the principal claimants hailing from this side of the Atlantic, one of them from New York, the other, John Fraser, by name, being a native of Winnipeg, where he was frequently employed as a collector. Like the New York claimant, he bases his pretensions on a plea that he is descended from Alexander Fraser, elder brother of Simon the Traitor, and whose title and honors are alleged to have been

usurped by the latter. STORY TOLD BY CLAIMANT. sport. But the piper had the misfortune to play a Gaelic song which had been written against the Frasers. lay claim to a rest. He ordered the piper to desist, and to leave the country.

steps in the direction of Wales, did well there, and among other things discovered a rich vein of copper, which is known to this day as Fraser's Lode.

When Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, the tenth lord died, his younger son, Simon, according to this story, determined to obtain both the barony and the estates for himself. So he wrote letters warning Alexander against returning to Scotland, greatly exaggerating the importance of ing that if he, Alexander, set foot in | your wishes in a happy future. Scotland, or disclosed his identity, he would be tried for murder and sent to the scaffold. Simon even pare yourselves for it effectively. caused an entry of the alleged demise of his elder brothor to be inserted in the kirk session records of the parish of Kirkhill, and then claimed the peerage and estates of his father, as the next surviving heir on the ground that his elder brother Alexander had predeceased his father dying unmarried.

If the claimants have thus far failed it is because although they are able to prove the truth of their story about Alexander, of his career as a miner in Wales and the usurpation of his rights by his younger brother, they cannot find the certificate either of his (Alexander's) own marriage,

#### Nursing at Home.

This is a subject which claims the attention of all mothers especially young mothers, who are without experience in the various ailments which accompany childhood, which although mercifully seldom fatal, yet at times are serious enough to occasion grave anxiety. The symptoms of many of these ailments are of such a description as to alarm those unused to them

Young girls are often terrified when brought in contact with a case Cornelius Vanderbilt, to William K. of whooping cough, thinking the pa-Vanderbilt, and to Henry Phipps. | tient will certainly choke each time the paroxysm of coughing returns

If they had any knowledge of the complaint they would be aware that there was no danger of this.

Then, too, those who have had no experience in this, one of the most important branches of a mother's responsibilities, do not know what remedies should be supplied in order to relieve the patient, if some time must elapse before the doctor can arrive.

Croup, to which some young children seem peculiarly liable, is another complaint where, unless promply treated, the symptoms become most alarming.

When an attack of croup seems to be coming on, the patient having symptoms of a cold and hoarseness, should be wrapped in a hot blanket, put to bed, and made to perspire freely

If the symptoms become more acute and the breeding more difficult, owing to the accumulation in the weapons and arms, most of them of throat, ipecacuhana wive should be administered in doses from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful, according to the age of the sufferer. This should act as an emetic.

If the patient is able to take it, the ipecacuhana should be given on sugar, giving sufficient to just soak through the sugar.

Be sure and keep the patient in a warm atmosphere and exclude all draughts.

If the above remedies do not give relief, then a mustard plaster should be applied.

## Making Religion Practical in the Catholic Household.

In one of his conferences for children of Mary, Father Kuchnel writes in the Homiletic Monthly on some ways in which young girls may make their religion practical in the household. He says:-

Even girls who go to shops and factories and help in supporting the family should never consider it beneath their dignity to help mother in her household duties, when they come from work. Remember, your mother is not your- servant-girl. According to the claimant's story, To play the lady while your short.

Hon, Muriel Fraser Takes Vow of a Alexander Fraser, while a student mother sets the table does not look of the University of Aberdeen, and fair. You may say that you are before the accession of his father to | tired from your day's work. But do the title as tenth Lord Lovat, became | you suppose your mother has been involved in a scrape. Returning resting all day? And if you are homeward one evening he passed a tired from your work, have you not cottage where merrymaking was in reason to think that your mother, progress, in connection with a wed- too, is tired from her work? Your ding. He entered and joined in the mother is the older and you should bear in mind that she ought to have the rest she deserves before you can

> Do not make the fatal mistake of drew his dirk, intending merely to thinking that household work is a pierce the bagpipe. Unfortunately disgrace. Of all the work it is the the dirk went further than he had work that makes a heaven of the intended, penetrating the heart of humblest home. Only a few years the piper, who fell dead. Horrified from now you may consider seriously by the tragedy, Alexander Fraser the problem of making a home for fled, his brother Simon helping him yourselves None of you working girls have the intention of doing the While at the university he had remainder of your lives the work studied metallurgy, and it was this you now do. Ask any of the older probably that led him to turn his girls, no matter how much they may earn at present, whether it is their where he secured work in the mines | wish to continue in the work they do of the Lord Powis of the day. He at present: if they wish to be honest they will say that the first opportunity they have of starting a home for themselves you are welcome to the place they hold. The duties and the work of a household are, after all, the natural vocation for the majority of your sex.

> With the exception of some girls to whom God gives another vocation the family life is the common vocation of woman; it is the life for which she is specially fitted; and the the death of the piper, and intimat- life that will preeminently respond to

But it is one thing to wish for that happy future and another to pre

#### The Saloon's Product.

Every worker is proud of what he turns out. He puts his visions of the beautiful on canvas and is proud of the child of his hand and brain. The railroad builder who pushes the shining rails through ravines, over mountains, pitting his engineering skill against nature, enduring and striving always, smiles when his goal is reached.

The saloon also does many a finished piece of work, but it takes no delight in it. For what is its product? The frowsy, blear-eyed, sodden dereiict, destitute of self-respect, whose horizon is bounded by the whisky bottle, is the thing that is ground out by the saloon. It takes a clear-eyed, ambitious man and tranforms him first into a 'good fellow" who always wants to borrow money and is good to himself only, and than prepares him for membership in the club which calls for inefficiency, instability and dearth of every manly qual

It requires time to produce the finished article. But when the saloon gets its tentacles into the vitals of a man its success is assured. Little by little it sears the brain, drains the heart of love, makes its victim see all things through the mist of rum, and blasts him finally as a miserable degenerate who but cumbers the earth He is not a very nice looking person, but he is the saloon's work.

### Keep the Cellar Dry

The windows are not the only means of entrance for air. Quite a large percentage of the air of the hou e may come up from the cellar.

The cellar is a reservoir of air and the condition of the air as it comes up into the house proper depends to a large extent upon the condition of the cellar. If the cellar is damp, the air from it will be damp. While we know, now, that malaria, at least, does not come directly from dampness yet we do know that damp air is depressing and anything which is depressing lowe s vitality, and lowered vitality offers less resistance to disease. Then one of the first safeguards to health is a care for the cel ar.

The cellar should be dry and the only proper way to accomplish this result, even in part, is to have plenty of light and air The best means of obtaining air in the cellar is a cross ventilation brought about by windows situated opposite to each other.

The suggestion of a cement floor and sides may seem to many an extravagance, but when the cost of sickness is weighed against the cost of a clean, dry cellar, the cost is hardly to be considered .- N. W. C. Advocate.

### Be Brief.

Learn to be short. Long visits, long Learn to be short. Long visits, long stories, long exhortation and long prayers seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge and intensify. We can endore an ache and ill if it is soon over while and ill if it is soon over while pleasures grow insipid and intolerable if they are protracted by youd the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be short. Lop off tranches; stick to the main fact in you case. If you pray, ask what you would receive and get through; if you speak, tell your message and hold von peace. Boil down two words into one and three into two. Always learn to be George St., NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

#### BOMBS AND BURNING BUILDINGS

may interest some women just now, but the majority of Canadian women are far more interested in

BUNS, BROWN BREAD, BROILED BEEF

and kindred subjects, including the burning question of fuel

For perfection in baking combined with economy in fuel ENTERPRISE MONARCH STEEL RANGE

leads the list. It is new enough to have

all the recent improvements possible on a stove — yet old enough to have been thor-oughly tested by years of use in hundreds of HANDSOME IN APPEARANCE

MODERATE IN PRICE

Let us send you descriptive circular if your dealer does not handle the MONARCH



Manufacturers.

### THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

**1** 

# Gate's Nerve **Ointment**

C. GATES SON & CO.

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 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.

# CERTACE BETTER STREET WHY

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

#### Woven Wire Fencing

GUARANTEED the best all No. 9 heavy weight full size wire: 10 wires, 52 inches high, 38c per rod
9 " 50 " " 35c "
8 " 47 " " 31c "
7 " 44 " " 28c "
6 " 42 " " 25c "
5 " 40 " " 19c "

Medium weight, No. 9 top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate: 11 wires, 44 inches high, 34c per rod

Cash must accompany order. Rolls contain 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 rods each.

Poultry Netting and Fox Fence kept in stock.

EDGAR FILLMORE AMHERST, N. S.



pepsia Tablet after each meal, restore good digestion, health and happiness. A box of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets costs but 50c. at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

# Notice to Farmers and Dealers

We are open for one hundred tons of washed wool, for which we will pay

Highest Cash Price Also Calfskins, Hides, Pelts, Tallow and Furs. Get our prices before you sell elsewhere and you will be satisfied you are selling in the right place.

# Colonial Hide Co.

Near Church's Livery

# FARM FOR SALE

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. Orchards House and barn on one. 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.

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 Excursions 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 a special inducement. of issue and are s 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.

# 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.

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

# THOMAS SOMERS

Antigonish, April 16, 1913.

Cash with order.

### FOR SALE. A wood lot of 1 u acres, with heavy

imber, both hard and soft. about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reasonable figure. For further particulars, MRS. CATHERINE MCADAM,

St. Joseph's

### EYES TESTED by new methods, If Lenses

will help your eyes my instru-ments will show you are being fitted. Call and see for yourself that I have the most complete Optical Equipment in the Province. 20 years experience. No need to patronize peddlers, I guarantee my work and am to be found every day in the same place. I carry the latest in all kinds of Lenses, Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Etc. My tests are free and the same as you pay \$10.00 in the city for.

Watches, Clocks & Jewellry carefully repaired. Expert Work.

Moderate harges, Special attention paid to orders or customers from out of Town.

R. SANDERS, D. O. Optician and Jeweller

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Steel Frame Cultivator-Bridge town Foundry, page 5
An Industrial Trio —J. C. MacKintosh, pg 5
Wanted — W. W. Kenney, page 8
Notice to Surveyors of Highways — Allan
MacDonald, page 5
Clearance Sale — Alex Haddle, page 8
Obtical Tour — T. J. Wallace, page 8
Auction Sale — F. H. McPhie, page 8

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDREN'S studio will be open all day, of the 4th, 5th and 6th June.

THE MEMBERS of the L. A. L. O. C. are requested to meet at Celtic Hall to-day at 2 p. m.

WM. J. CHISHOLM, Glassburn, Antigonish Co., won the pen for which tickets were sold in aid of the Xaver-

SCHOONER "Gladys E. Whidden" is fitting out for the Newfoundland cattle trade. She will probably load in about ten days.

STELLARTON, N. S., is troubled over the possibility of the I. C. R. mechanical works located there being removed. The new Railway manage-ment is said to deem the run from Truro to Mulgrava too short to need an intervening workshop.

New GLASGOW is meeting with the troubles common to all communities noted for rapidly increasing prosperous conditions. Drunkenness is a serious trouble to our neighboring Town.
Last Monday there were twenty-five cases of drunkenness up before the Stipendiary Magistrate.

THE FARM at Pleasant Valley, Antigonish, owned by Mr. Michael John Delaney, has been sold to Dan MacPherson of Vancouver, B. C., formerly of Pleasant Valley. The consideration is \$1800. Mr. MacPherson is expected home in August, and will take up his farm work

THE SECRETARY TREASURER of the Board of Governors of St. Francis Xavier's College gratefully acknow-ledges the receipt of \$250 from the estate of the late A. W. Chisholm, Esquire, of Margaree Harbor, Cape Breton, being a donation from that gentleman to the College made in his last will and testament.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS. -According to the school calender on account of May the school calender on account of May 24th (public holiday) falling an Saturday the school authorities have set apart June 30th as a holiday to compensate. This enables the general summer holidays to begin on June 27th. June 3rd (King's Birthday) is also a holiday in the public schools. The schools will re-open on August 25th. 25th.

THE IMPORTATION of liquor into this County, via the I. C. R., either by freight or express, for private use, is attended by much risk these days. The temperance people are active, and have recently succeeded in making several seizures of liquor at the railway station at Antigonish. The individual importer is therefore very liable to lose his hard cash if he con tinues to indulge his appetite and send his money away for such goods.

ORGANIZED BRANCH. -A. J. Doucette, grand secretary of the League of the Cross, returned to the city last evening from Cheticamp where he organized a branch of the league on Sunday with 204 charter members Mr. Doucette says that the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic he had ever attended and Cheti-camp will soon have one of the most flourishing branches in the diocese. - Sydney Record.

THE SHEEP Extension Car will arrive at Antigonish to-day at 1.09 p. m. and will remain here until 1.09 p. m. to-morrow (Friday). Mr. James A. Telfer, of the Live Stock Department of Agriculture, will be here and will give the benefit of his experience in sheep raising to all who will be present. The car contents will illustrate some useful information he hopes to impart. Farmers should view the car and hear the speaker, thereby gathering some useful ideas on sheep raising.

THE JUNE SITTING OF THE SUPREME COURT at Antigonish takes place on next Tuesday. Hon. Justice Drysdale is expected to preside. The two civil causes below comprise the

docket: H. S. Rood vs. M. McGrath, a claim for damages for trespass to lands at Indian Harbour Leke, Guy. Co.; Griffin for plaintiff; Wall tor defendant.

Somers & Co. vs Overseers of Poor District of South River, No. 6, an action for payment for goods sold and delivered; D.C. Chisholm for plaintiff; Allan McDonald for the defendants.

Egg Dealers in Montreal and other Canadian cities have at last decided to adopt the sensible plan of buying eggs by the pound and regulating the price according to quality. It is expected that this move of the dealers will compel the receivers to adopt the same plan. move of the dealers will compel the retailers to adopt the same plan. The circular sent out by the dealers states that beginning Monday, June 2, they will purchase eggs on the "loss off" basis and pay nothing for bad eggs. The new grades to be adopted are three and are designated:

New loid area which are sound.

New laid eggs, which are sound, full, sweet and not more than five

days' old. First-Eggs which are sound and sweet, but have a limited shrinkage. Second-Eggs of inferior quality but not bad.

The case count system of buying

eggs will disappear.

Accidentally Killed —John H.
McLean was accidentally killed on
Monday of this week at a point about
five miles east of Belleville, Ont. The
deceased was foreman of a gang of
men engaged at blasting work for the
Canadian Pacific Railway. A blast
going off prematurely, three of the
men, McLean included, were killed and
two others were seriously injured.
McLean was about 36 years of age, a McLean was about 36 years of age, a native of Morvan, Antigonish. He leaves a widowed mother in that settlement, Mrs. Hugh McLean, and a wife, at present residing on St. Mary's street, this Town. A young man of

good character, his sad death is deplored by his many friends in his native County, from which he only removed last winter. The news of his death was a severe shock to his wife and to his aged mother. They and the other relatives have the sympathy of the community. The body will be brought home for interment.

A USEFUL AND VALUABLE PATENT.

—Mr. Freeman Webb, I. C. R. station agent at Harbor au Bouche, Ant., is to be congratulated on the success he has met with in perfecting a new patent car seal. The patent is a very patent car seal. patent car seal. The patent is a very simple contrivance, but the simplest ideas when made commercially practical, have earned immense sums of money. The new seal is along the lines of the one now in use, but has a catch at either end of the wire with steel spring clasps after the idea of the spring button now in general use. When the clasps are fastened it is When the clasps are fastened it is very difficult to part them. The new seal is adaptable for various other seal is adaptable for various other services, for sealing express parcels, milk cans, etc. We understand Mr. Webb has offers from Denver, Chicago and New York to purchase the right to manufacture and sell in the United States and in Canada. He is asking \$50,000 for the American rights and will retain the European rights. The article has been patented in the United States and Canada.

T. J. Wallace, of Halifax, will be at the Royal George Hotel, Antigonish, on June 11th and 12th, testing eyes and fitting eye-glasses. Please call early, as appointments have already been made.

#### Personals.

Mrs. B. Ternan of Halifax is visiting

in Antigonish. Mrs. D. A. McIsaac of Inverness, is in Town visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart of Antigonish are leaving to-day on a

trip to Toronto. Mrs. W. J. Ross of Inverness is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. Mac-Donald, Bay St.

Mrs. A. E. Morrison and son of Point Tupper, C. B., were in Town

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McAdam of West River, Antigonish, and children went to Margaree Harbour, C. B., yesterday, where they intend to reside. Mr. McAdam will conduct the business of his uncle the late A. W. Chisholm. Mr. McAdam is a man of character, reliable and industrious. We be peak for him the confidence of the people of his new home.

Cheese rennet and calf meal, separator and sewing machine oil, axle oil, and grease, and best English harness oil at Bonner's.

Wanted, for general housework, a good girl, to go to the Beach. Apply at once to Mrs. A. MacGillivray, at Royal George Hotel.

Lost, on May 19.h, between Gorman's shoe store and F. H. Mac-Phie's residence, a Waterman foun-tain pen. Finder please leave at Casket office.

For Two Weeks, commencing Saturday, 31st inst.,

the undersigned will sell below cost his entire stock of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Boots, cost price \$1, reduced to 25c. and 50c. a pair. Ladies' Coats, cost price, \$5, reduced

Ladies' Coats, \$18, reduced to \$8 50. All Goods will be sold at real bargain

ALEX. HADDIE, Heatherton, N. S. 5-29, 2t

# T. J. WALLACE

OPTICIAN, of HALIFAX will be at the

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL ANTIGONISH, on

Wednesday and Thursday

JUNE 11th and 12th when he will TEST EYES and FIT

EYE GLASSES Please call early as several appointments have already been made, and Mr. Wallace can only stay in Antigonish two days.

OPTICIAN HALIFAX, N. S.

# Wanted

Capable Young Men to enter Training School for Nurses.

Apply in person, or by letter

W.W. KENNEY, Sec. Commissioners Victoria General Officer Comm Hospital, Halifax, N. S. 5,29,4t Antigonish, May 20, 1913.

Oil your harness with our English oil. Bonner's.

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

Fishermen — Order your batteries, spark plugs, cylinder oil, cup-grease, etc., and all engine supplies from

Lost, in Town or on South River Road, pocketbook containing a sum of money. Finder please leave at Casket

Wanted, a good experienced girl at general house work, to go to Quebec to live. Apply to Mrs. Armour, Royal George Hotel.

# Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber, known as the Archy McDougall farm, on

# Saturday, June 7th, 1913

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon;

1 Draught Horse, 6 years old, 1300 lbs.

1 Draught Horse, 5 years old, 1300,

Clyde. 1 Mare, 3 years old, Simon W., good driver.

1 Horse, 4 years old, Simon W., good worker. 1 Horse, 8 years old, good worker and driver.

and driver.

4 Milch Cows, lately calved.

1 Milch Cow, due to calve Dec. 1st.

1 Two-year-old Heifer.

3 Yearling Heifers. 3 Yearling Steers

4 Young Calves. 2 Pigs, 3 mos. old.

2 Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and Lambs.
Double Wagon, iron axles.
Truck Wagon with pole and shafts. Riding Wagon, used six years.

1 Riding Wagon, used six years.
1 Riding Sleigh.
1 Set Bob sleds with pole and shafts.
1 Hauling Sled. 1 Spike Tooth Harrow. 1 Cultivator. 1 Plough.
1 Sett Double Working Harness.
2 Setts Single Harness, one near new.
Also Pad and Breechen, Collars, Bridles and Reins.

Sett Double Blocks with rope.
Deering Mowing Machine.
Raking Machine. 1 Grindstone. Emerystone.

1 Cream Separator, Sharples Tubular. 2 Iron Bedsteads, 2 Children's Cots. 1 Sewing Machine, almost new. 1 Clothes Closet. Dining Room Table.

1 Dining Room Table.
1 Kitchen Table. 2 Parlour Tables.
2 Rocking Chairs. Lot of other chairs
Dishes and Pictures.
25 Yards Carpet. Also 20 Hens.
20 Bushels Potatoes. Chains, Whiffle

trees, hay forks, manure forks, and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms:-10 months' credit on notes with approved security on all sums over \$4; under that amount, cash,

M. J. DELANEY, Pleasant Valley. F. H. MACPHIE. Auctioneer.

# YOUNG CALVES WANTED

FOR FOX FEED

I will pay \$1.00 each for young calves ALIVE

CHAS G. WHIDDEN Antigonish, N. S.

# AERATED WATERS

We manufacture all kinds of aerated waters and temperate drinks. Our giager ale, iron brew, etc.,

> Special attention given to picnic orders THE A. LAPIERRE CO., Antigonish, N. S.

# NOTICE

Any persons that will let their cattle and horses go about and feed on my premises situated at James River, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

ANGUS HASSEY.

New Glasgow, N. S.

#### Administration Notice

All persons having legal demands against the estate of Roderick Chisholm, late of St. Ninian Street, Town of Antigonish, carriage builder, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD W. CHISHOLM, D. C. CHISHOLM,

Executors Dated Antigonish, N. S., May 20, 1913



# **Annual Training**

The 18th Battery Canadian Field Artillery will leave for Aldershot

### JUNE 23rd.

The men intending to train will will please report as soon as possible. A number of new men are wanted to make up the required number,

The Battery will require at least 72 horses. The pay for horses is now \$1.25 yer day.

M. F. RONAN, Major Officer Commanding

# **AUCTION SALE**

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber on Tuesday, June 3rd, commencing at 10 o'clock:

1 Mare, 14 years old.

1 Mare, 17 years old.
2 Cows. 2 to calve in June.
2 Bull, 3 years old. Bull, 2 years old.
3 Heifer, 2 years old. 3 do., 1 yr. old.
5 Sheep, with Lambs.
1 set double Harness.
1 cet double Harness.

1 set single harness.
1 Cart.
1 Riding Wagon and Harness.
1 Plough. 1 Spike Tooth Harrow.
1 Set Mason Tools. 1 set Fanners.
100 Bushel Potatoes,

House hold Furniture and numerous TERMs: 5 months credit with notes of approved security.

JAMES McLEAN, Mayfield.

# TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the un-dersigned until

# Monday, June 2, 1913

for the Heating of St. Paul's Church, Havre au Bouche, Antigonish. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Casket Office and at the Glebe, Havre au Bouche.

The lowest of sarily accepted.

M. M. DOYLE, P. P.,

Havre au Bouche.

### Colonial Granite Co. Ltd. New Glasgow.

Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected.

Building Stone supplied

rough or finished. Carving: - A specialty.

Orders' left with our Antigonish Agent, P. S. Floyd, will have prompt

#### 100 10000000 00000000000000 Garden and Flower Seeds

We have just received our new stock of Garden Seeds in bulk and in packages.

New Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup right from the bush. Guaranteed Pure. A few half barrels of those

A few half barrels of those good herring still unsold. We have a good stock of Hams, Bacon, Beef, Ham, Codfish and all kinds of Canned Goods. We have just received a supply of the

Celebrated Hartley's Marmalade and Jams,

Our Tea and Coffee are the best value on the market. We have all the lines usually carried in a first-class grocery and we want your trade. Give us a trial and we are confident we can give you satisfaction. We want eggs and butter and other country produce at high-est market prices.

D. R. GRAHAM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

J. H. W. BLISS

# Piano Tuner

Port Hawkesbury FARQUHAR June 2 to 6

# Young Man Wanted

A young competent man to take charge of a country general store. Must have previous experience, and have a good knowledge of business Apply, with references, and stating

salary expected, to A. B., care of CASK IT OFFICE. 5-22, 2:

# Crown Tailoring Co.

For your spring and summer suits and overcoats order from the

Crown Tailoring Co where you will get cloth right, prices low and styles up to the minute.

J. C. Chisholm, Agent Main St., Antigonish,

### Morrison Brothers Monumental Works PICTOU N. S.

PARTIES wishing to obtain high grade monumental work should call or write

### Morrison Bros.

an old established firm.
All work guaranteed and strictly first class. Prices always consistent with the high order of work turned out.

X \* X X Y X X X X X Y

# WOOL

# WOOL!

Mr. Wool Clipper, bring your wool and butter to us and exchange it for your

Family Wants

...IN...

Clothing, Hats. Shirts, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Highest prices allowed and correct weight given, also cash paid for WOOL

When quality counts we win.

# The PALACE CLOTHING CO. HOME OF GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

# Seeds! Seeds!

Just received large fresh stock of

# Field and Garden Seeds

comprising WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE AND RED FIFE WHEAT; BANNER, SENSATION, 20th CENTURY, AND P. E. ISLAND OATS; TWO AND SIX-ROWED

ADIAN TIMOTHY, MAMMOTH LATE RED. ALSIKI, AND WHITE CLOVER Also a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS in bulk

BARLEY; PEAS, TARES, and CORN, LOWER CAN-

and packages.

Just received ONE CAR MIXED FERTILIZER AND BEST **OUALITY SYDNEY SLAG** 

ONE CAR PORTLAND CEMENT ONE CAR BARBED AND PLAIN FENCE WIRE. Mail orders and enquiries receive special attention.

#### KIRK GRANT D.

Antigonish N. S.

# PILGRIMAGE

Quebec. Beaupre. Anne

Oratory of St. Joseph, Montreal. NE 24th, 1913

> Special train from Sydney, 5:30 a.m. Excursion rates on all connecting lines.

24 hours at St. Anne's hours in Montreal

SYDNEY \$10.30; MULGRAVE, \$8.95; ANTIGONISH, \$8 45; NEW GLASGOW, \$7.85

Fares to St. Anne and return:

HALIFAX, \$8.10; TRURO, \$7.25; Fare to MONTREAL, \$3 50 extra. Pilgrims cannot take in both trips. We travel together as far as Lavis, then we separate.

Montreal tickets sold by organizer only. For tickets and information apply to local agent

Rev. A. E. MONBOURQUETTE,

Arichat, N. S., May 5th, 1913.

**一种的数据的数据的数据的 統領 统统统统统统统统统统统统**