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THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913.

The Pilot says:

If your Catholic paper makes a mistake, do not rebuke it publicly, nor try to belittle its influence by attacking it viciously, but send a polite note to the editor and he will surely correct the matter.

Just so. Give the Catholic paper credit for good intentions anyhow. Our own experience is, that readers' opinions differ greatly concerning the contents of Catholic papers. The article which one reader pronounces "tommyrot" is made by another the subject of congratulations. Editors do not pretend to possess all knowledge and perfect judgment. Readers can make helpful suggestions; but not by anonymous letters, or rude and unmannerly comments.

WHY BE GOOD.

To say that religion needs no dogma, no definite doctrines is equal to saying that men will work for nothing. Men need a reason for doing anything—men must have a motive.

"The square deal" is fine talk, but why? Why should I worry about you if there is nothing in it for me? That is the rule of our business life. If you lose I win is the mutual understanding between two men, bargaining.

Any other thought from the fellow must come because of a feeling or notion that they are together or related in more than a business way. They are brothers. But as soon as I call you brother just then I call someone father. If I believe you are my brother I hold a dogma. That is, I hold a definite doctrine. If it is not definite or certain I am not bound; and I shall refuse to call or treat you as brother; and then we are back to the "dog eat dog" principle of business.

Why do you want a square deal? Because God told you that I am your brother.

Dogmas are the reasons we have for doing some things and not doing some other things.

The religious man is good because of the dogmas of hell or heaven or God's love. The worst a religious man can do is to be good for pay. The best an atheist can do is to be good for nothing.—The Monitor.

Our friend, the *Monitor* (San Francisco) has succeeded in saying a great deal in short space, in the foregoing editorial. The "up-to-date" idea of religion seems to be that a man can sniff up enough of it out of the air as he goes along, to meet all his requirements; that no instruction, or guidance, or study, is necessary. And, the latest phase of this easy-going theory is, that, if he doesn't get results from mere casual inhalation, the trouble is not in his soul but in his unsanitary surroundings. It may be that he has not had a bath or that the drinking water is bad. Or, according to the very latest bulletin of social progress, it may be that his grandfather was not duly certified by the village doctor as of good pedigree, sound in wind and limb, and free from spavin, before he got married. This last is the very latest thing—"Eugenics." We shall hear more of it. It bobbed up for a moment the other day in the Anglican Synod at Halifax; and it is bobbing up quite often of late. Oh, for a Bossuet to bring the "History of Variations" up-to-date!

A problem which might very well have received, in the recent Presbyterian Assembly in Toronto, some of the time and energy given to glittering generalities, is dealt with in the following letter in the *New York Sun*:

To the Editor of *The Sun*:
SIR,—Should a minister assume and profess to preach a gospel he does not believe or assent to? A body of Protestant clergy of a great and highly respected denomination, in this city some days ago accepted into ministerial relationship several young men who, it is reported, acknowledged that they are agnostics and could not or would not assent to belief in the virgin birth and resurrection of Jesus Christ, the great foundation truths taught by the said denomination. Is it honest to ask congregations to accept and support those young men as ministers of a gospel they have already rejected as inspired truth?

It is any wonder that disbelieving Protestant ministers preach to empty

benches and that thousands of Protestant churches have been closed in this Christian land the last few years, as reported by the different Protestant denominations? And is it any wonder the Catholic Church has been increasing so rapidly in America since the great Church does not stand on a shifting and uncertain foundation. While yearly reports show many of the Protestant clergy groping about in the dark, feeling for some solid Biblical foundation stone upon which to build their religious belief, the old Church stands firm, as it has done for ages; it has never repudiated the great foundation truths of the Christian religion, the virgin birth and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Though I am a member of a Protestant church in this city and do not believe in much of the teaching and practice of the Catholic Church, yet I admire this great religious body for being able to withstand the fierce assaults of agnosticism, infidelity and so-called new thought and to today a lasting defence of the fundamental truths of the gospel of Christ.

When we read annual reports of the various Protestant denominations showing the meagre results of all the expenditure of capital and effort, we are led to ask the question: Are we spending our money for that which is not bread and our labor for that which satisfieth not?
H. SHERIN.
New York, May 24.

We learn that the minority committee which brought the charges of heresy against these men, intend to carry the fight into the general assembly of the church. One cannot wish them anything but success. They are striving for belief in something against the modernistic tendency to believe in nothing. Shades of Calvin and Knox! Has it come to this? Little as we may think of those two leaders, they had some beliefs.

The *Catholic Encyclopaedia* is professedly a Catholic work; but it has not, because of that, approached Protestant subjects in an offensive way. In this respect, it has set an example which such publications as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* might well follow in future, though to follow it would involve a radical change in the methods used up to the present time. *Missions*, a Baptist publication in New York, says:

Turning at once to the word "Baptist," to see what kind of treatment our denomination received in such a work, we found as correct a statement as we have ever seen in the same compass. Looking up many other subjects the same spirit of fairness is manifest. The writers have used the best sources, and in treating non-Catholic subjects have simply given facts without color or comment. The volumes contain a fund of interesting information.

We quoted some time ago very similar testimony from a Methodist paper, regarding the article on Methodists. *The Christian Intelligencer*, the *Christian Advocate*, the *Christian Observer*, and *Zion's Herald*, have also spoken strongly in praise of the *Encyclopaedia*. The last-named paper, as quoted by the *Sacred Heart Review*, speaks very strongly:

The Catholic Church of America in the publication of the Catholic Encyclopaedia, has performed a service, not only for 25,000,000 English-speaking Catholics, but for Protestants as well, that deserves the very highest commendation. Its publication is one of the chief literary events of our day.

It will make more friends, if not converts, to the Roman Catholic Church than anything else that could have been attempted. It will mark a new era in the treatment of Catholic topics in all well-formed Protestant circles. For there has been hitherto available no convenient authoritative source of information as to Catholic interests and doctrines. Rumors and prejudices have accordingly, in very many cases, taken the place of accurate knowledge. Inevitable unconscious ignorance rather than positive ill-will has been the basis of most of the errors on Catholic subjects which have so unhappily pervaded English literature. Now at last this can and must cease. For here we have, on the broadest and most scholarly lines, an entire library in compact compass, giving the first complete, accurate account of the entire world of men and things affected by this church of the ages. It is written in a calm, clear, judicial tone such as must of itself carry weight and conviction.

It makes the impression that truth is everywhere aimed at. And while, of course, it gives the truth as these writers see it, and not as it must appear, on controverted topics, to Protestant eyes, it gives a side of the truth which very few Protestants have hitherto had the opportunity to behold, and which it will do them good to look at. It will set them at least to reflecting, in a wholesome way, on the uncertainty of the historical verdicts and the very diverse views that can be honestly taken of the same event.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the comments we have seen is the following, from the *Watchman*, (Baptist), of Boston:

Perhaps the most noticeable general feature of the work is the atmosphere of certainty and finality which pervades the whole. In this age of criticism and doubt and uncertainty we here have something which is

fixed and definite, and which claims to be sure and trustworthy.
Catholics are accustomed to "the atmosphere of certainty and finality." We believe that Jesus Christ provided for "certainty and finality" in matters of faith and morals.

Rev. Albert R. Williams, pastor of a Congregational Church in East Boston, held a series of meetings which he called "Be Fair" meetings, in his church, and invited Cardinal O'Connell to speak at one of them, on the Catholic point of view. The Cardinal was about to leave for Europe, and he delegated Mr. J. E. Burke, assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, to speak in his stead at the meeting. 800 persons were present. Mr. Burke took for his subject the things in which Protestantism has been unjust to Catholics. The *Pilot* publishes his address in full.

Discussing the belief once so generally held by Protestants that the "Reformation" was the commencement of civilization, he spoke of the period just before the "Reformation." He said:

The Pre-Reformation Period is in many respects the most entrancing in all human history. It embraces those brilliant maritime adventures when Columbus (1492) discovers America. Vasco de Gama (1498) sails around the Cape of Good Hope, and Balboa (1513) from a promontory upon the isthmus of Panama looks out upon the Pacific Ocean. It is the period of Gothic architecture—the building of the cathedrals of Lincoln, York, Cologne, Milan, and Seville—those masterpieces set in masonry, every line leading men's thoughts and emotions upward toward his God. It is the day of the Italian Renaissance, when under the patronage of Lorenzo di Medici of Florence the art of Greece is eclipsed; when Correggio is painting his masterpiece of the Assumption; and that incomparable genius, Michael Angelo, is adorning the walls of the Vatican.

Catholics who have occasion to answer the old contentions respecting the state of the Christian world before the "Reformation" seldom have any need, nowadays, to quote Catholic historians. A brilliant band of Protestant scholars, in these latter days, have covered that ground pretty thoroughly, and have provided Catholics with all the information that is, generally, required to answer the old statements and arguments, once so popular, now left only to the more poorly informed of non-Catholic writers. Mr. Burke has done well in collecting concisely into two or three paragraphs a number of unquestioned facts which show the advance that Europe was making along the lines to which Protestants invariably allude when they wish to show what has been done since the "Reformation." He says:

Select, if you please, the year 1520. Cortez as a conqueror stands in the hall of the Montezumas; Magellan, sailing around the world, arrives at the Philippine Islands, where he dies; Leonardo da Vinci (1519) has completed his masterpiece, *The Last Supper*; Raphael has just completed his Madonna, the glory of the Dresden gallery; Leo X., the Magnificent, the patron of art and science, and literature, sits upon the papal throne; (1520), an Augustinian monk, standing without the gates of Wittenberg, in the presence of a concourse of riotous students and townfolk, burns the bull sent by the Roman Pontiff, and in this scene of destruction and defiance, the Protestant Revolution has its origin and Christian unity is interrupted.

I have attempted merely to indicate that there was a marvelous artistic, intellectual, scientific and explorative awakening prior to the Reformation, and entirely dissociated from it.

The notion that the world was making no progress in art, science, literature, or commerce until the "Reformation" opened men's eyes and broadened their minds, is now given up altogether by the ablest Protestant students and writers. The record is too plain to be mistaken.

The moving picture film may be made an agent for good or an agent for evil. This is so plain as hardly to need saying; but we doubt whether the general public fully realize how readily it lends itself to fraud. Of course, it is now well understood that most of the pictures shown in the picture houses are posed for. Last month a number of men and women were acting, or posing, (if you can use the word "posing,") at Halifax for pictures to be shown in the picture houses; and this has come to be a regular business all over America. But all that may be harmless enough. It all depends on the character of the pictures, and on the question whether any deceit is practiced on the audience who pay to see the pictures. An instance of harmful "faking" of pictures is shown by the *Sacramento Herald* in the following:

We have had exhibited in this city

during the current week films purporting to picture the death of Leo XIII. and the election of Pius X. as his successor. Probably no one was ignorant enough to suppose that they pictured actual scenes, and they might be passed over in silence were it not for their gross historical inaccuracies and their absurd and ridiculous treatment of the subject they pretend to illustrate. Leo XIII. who was a thin, aesthetic man, is shown lying in bed, his prototype being a rather stout individual who does not bear the slightest resemblance to the late Pontiff. The room is crowded with extraordinarily garbed ecclesiastics. Leo named Cardinal Rampolla as his successor. The name, as he mentions it, cause a shudder to pass over the ecclesiastical spectators, and the hatred and malignity shown in their faces would do credit to the archfiend himself. Leo dies and Rampolla throws himself in a paroxysm of grief on the bed beside the corpse. The historical mallet taps are given on the head of the dead Pope, and then every one is ordered from the room by the Cardinal who gave the taps. Rampolla being slow to leave, is ordered out, and leaves with a threatening look on his face after a scene with the other Cardinal that resembles nothing so much as two children preparing to fight. The funeral of the Pontiff follows. On this occasion, and during the remainder of the views, the members of the Sacred College, which apparently numbers several hundred, parade around continually with mitres on their heads. The present Pope, who is described as "the Bishop of Venice," is now shown in the person of a very stout man asleep in a chair, attended by his sisters and a priest, who continually wears his biretta. A telegram announcing the death of Leo XIII. arrives, the "Bishop" of Venice is awakened and leaves for Rome. The conclave resembles an ante-convention gathering in the lobby of a hotel at first, except that every one wears a mitre, and later it bears many points of resemblance to a warm debate in the French Parliament or the Hungarian Congress. The "Bishop" of Venice gets a letter from his sisters urging him to decline the Papacy, as they prefer to live in Venice. However, the "Bishop" accepts his election and is crowned in the most extraordinary manner, a cope being slipped over his head and a tiara placed upon it by the Cardinals, who all still wear their mitres. Later the new Pope's election is announced by a mitre-bearing Cardinal, and His Holiness goes on a parade, walking with the Cardinals, all wearing mitres, through St. Peter's. On the trip he meets Cardinal Rampolla, who is furious at being defeated, and who gives the Pope a look that naturally alarms the latter.

Under a proper system of censorship, the censor, if he did not have the necessary information himself, would probably call in someone who knew the facts before passing a picture dealing with such a very grave and serious subject. And this is one more argument for censorship.

Causerie de jeudi.
(By W. M. P. Kennedy.)

English literature has of late become rich in two Catholic poets. The work of the late Francis Thompson and of Mrs. Meynell has come to stay if we are to judge by the demand for their books. Francis Thompson is certainly with the immortals and every Catholic should read and re-read the *Hound of Heaven*, which glows and throbs with the strong fire of Catholic mysticism. Thompson has only been dead a few years. To-day his poetry is read in every English speaking country. Critical essays on it have appeared in almost every language in Europe, and the best summary of his life and work has just been published in French by M. K. Rooker. (Herbert and Daniel, London.) His *Essay on Shelley* is recognized as a remarkable contribution to literature, while his *Life of St. Ignatius Loyola* is perhaps the most beautiful appreciation of the soldier-saint ever written in any language. I should like in this connexion to recommend a little tract by Father J. F. X. O'Connor, S. J., entitled *A Study of Francis Thompson's Hound of Heaven* which has just appeared. It will prove a great help to the study of a great poem. It is published by Dent, New York. Mrs. Meynell's work has been received with uniform praise. *The London Pall Mall Gazette* recently described her as "by far the first of living poets."

She has something of Thompson's mysticism without his ruggedness. Sweetness, beauty of diction, and intensity characterize all her work. Burns & Oates, London & New York, publish Mrs. Meynell's and Thompson's books.

Father Herbert Thurston, S. J., of Farm Street, London, is one of the most interesting men in the world's metropolis. Humble and retiring in disposition, he combines all the characteristics of his society with a charming readiness to place the vast stores of his knowledge at the disposal of any student. He can be seen every day in the Reading Room of the British Museum deep in work along the fascinating by-paths of History. No man alive knows more of the ecclesiastical customs of pre-Reformation England. His book on *Leat and Holy Week* is recognized as a standard work on the ceremonial connected with that division of the Church's year. He has recently been at work on the authorship of the beautiful metrical prose—the Whitinside sequence—*Veni Sancte Spiritus*, known to most Catholics in Father Caswall's translation *Holy Spirit*,

Lord of Light. This prose has usually been assigned to the early years of the eleventh century, claims being advanced for King Robert II of France and Herman Contractus. Others have attributed it to Pope Innocent III, famous in English History in the reign of King John. Father Thurston deals with these conjectures. While thinking they have no serious claim to consideration, he proceeds to build up a very strong case in favor of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose work in connexion with the granting of the *Magna Charta* is well known. Father Thurston lays great stress on the fact that the "prose" is assigned to Langton in an anonymous thirteenth century manuscript preserved in the Bibliotheque Mazarine in Paris. Internal evidence goes to show that the writer of this manuscript studied in Paris, where Langton himself had been a student. Father Thurston's conjecture will be interesting to all English-speaking Catholics.

Much interest has been aroused both in the United States and England by a book entitled *The Growth and Development of the Catholic School System in the United States*, by Dr. J. A. Burns, President of The Holy Cross College, Washington, (Published by Benziger Bros., New York.) This work will prove invaluable to Catholic educators and the bishops, clergy and teaching religious will find in it much to inspire, and much to guide.

Signs of the times are not wanting that the many conversions to Catholicism are being watched with remarkable interest all over the world. Only recently an excellent book has appeared in French entitled *Introduction a la Psychologie des Convertis* by Father Mainage, O. P. which ought to prove of great value to the clergy in parochial work, as well as of general interest to all who hope and pray for the Church's progress. In this connexion we notice that M. Monseigneur R. H. Benson, the famous convert-novelist, has written an introduction to Father Graham's *Hindrances to Conversion to the Catholic Church*, (Sands & Co., London.) This is interesting and ought to be read with Father Benson's latest volume on his own conversion.

There seems to be a genuine enthusiasm in France just now concerning English Literature, which reminds us of similar close relations in the 17th century. Not long ago the best study ever written on the poet Crabbe appeared in France, and now the well-known critic M. Blaud has included an excellent volume on *Robert Browning* by M. Berger in his series *Ecrivains Etrangers*. The French have a special gift for criticism and Sainte-Beuve's essays on many English writers are full of real insight and illumination.

Students of the Classics will welcome Professor MacKail's *Lectures on Greek Poetry*, (Longman's, Green & Co., New York), which has been received with approval by the Catholic Press. Professor MacKail is professor of Poetry at Oxford and his recent work is calculated to inspire the young and delight the old. No better prize volume could be given in Classics at our High Schools and Universities. It will be remembered that one of Dr. MacKail's predecessors in the chair of Poetry was Palgrave whose *Golden Treasury* is a household word among students.

I have recently read Father Birt's edition of Lingard's *History of England*, and I have no hesitation in saying that every Catholic who wants to obtain an accurate, concise knowledge of English History ought to buy it at once. It is in every respect excellent. Dom Birt is a Benedictine Monk who has acquired a European reputation for his invaluable study entitled *The Elizabethan Clergy*. Years of research have made his work by far the most valuable on the history of Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Dom Birt is a charming personality, well known in the learned societies of London. He is a follower of Abbot Gasquet, and both may often be seen together poring over manuscripts in the British Museum and Record Office, or searching the second-hand book shops for early printed books on the Tudor period. No two men have done more to bring Catholic historical work up to a high level of scholarship, and their work is treated with respect and consideration in all circles.

A noteworthy feature of the breaking down of prejudices is the reception which has been given in England to Mr. Ward's *Life of Cardinal Newman*, (Longman's, New York), and Mr. Smead-Cox's *Life of Cardinal Vaughan*, (Burns & Oates, New York.) Both works have been received on all sides with approval and praise, and no one who wishes to understand the progress of the Church in England can afford to leave them unread. Indeed Mr. Ward's work is essential to the real understanding of Newman's wonderful intellectual energy, and Mr. Smead-Cox has opened up vistas in Vaughan's life which will come as revelations to many.

Monsieur Benson's latest novel, *Come Back, Come Home* (P. J. Kennedy & Co., New York), is I think the very best work that he has done, and it goes far to prove that he ought to confine himself exclusively to the historical novel. It deals with the sufferings of Catholics in the years after the severe Acts of Parliament which were passed consequent on the Rebellion of the North in 1571. The details are

centered round the life of Blessed Edmund Campion and the title is taken from Campion's speech at his trial. Pressure was being brought to bear on him to reveal something heard by him in Confession which would incriminate other Catholics. He replied that he would never do that "come rack, come rope." This is a book to be read, and it carries the reader along with its irresistible charm. The history can be read in R. Simpson's *Life of Campion*.

Father George O'Neill, S. J., Professor of English in the National University of Ireland, has recently brought out a volume entitled *Five Centuries of English Poetry* (Longman's, New York). It consists of selections from the English poets from Chaucer down to Aubrey de Vere, with short notices of the different authors and elaborate notes. Father O'Neill's volume is intended, as he says in the preface, "to illustrate successive types of English poetry."

It is neither a collection of lyric poetry nor of "purple patches,"—and thus it fulfills a distinct place among the countless anthologies that have been compiled. Father O'Neill pleads strongly for shorter courses in the Universities and I thoroughly agree with him; but as long as things continue as they are and wide reading is required from students, I think his selection will be valuable as a help to those who have at least the great authors in English Literature. They will find much to guide and interest them here. I am however not disposed to agree with him about the arbitrary choice of the year 1850 as a date for closing his selections. He pleads that modern poetry will be read more readily than the old, that students need more direction in the past than in the present and that he has scarcely room for modern writers. His field is of course wide; but it seem to me that he has in places exceeded the proper proportion of "illustration" in certain types of English poetry and has thus occupied space which would have been better filled—even for his avowed purpose. Thus, in a volume of 288 pages, he gives twenty-one pages to writers of the heroic couplet. I grant that the selections from Dryden and Pope represent types, but shorter specimens would have sufficed from men whose influence on English poetry was purely transitory. Then Samuel Johnson has twelve pages. I cannot consider his work as a "type of English poetry"—it is purely rhymed prose. We might have been spared James Thompson as well. What advantage the three pages from the *Seasons* can be to the students for whom Fr. O'Neill intends this book I fail to see. I grudge also the five pages given to Thomas Moore—just two less than to Robert Burns!

Moore's lyrics are nothing more than words for music—Burns are words and music. Scott occupies nearly as much space as Wordsworth and Keats put together. There is surely something wrong here. Browning gets four pages, Tennyson nine, and in neither case have we specimens of their really characteristic work. I only take these few examples to show that Father O'Neill might easily have found room for Matthew Arnold, Francis Thompson, Mr. W. B. Yeats—to mention only a few modern writers—whose poetry represents not only "types of English Literature," but has the true ring of genuine gold about it. On the other hand there is much which has not found a place in other collections. It is a pleasure to find that Donne is represented. I think the day will come when Donne will be read far more widely than now. He has a strong personal note; he can pitch his expression high; he inspires thought and feeling and he is a remarkable stylist. Then E. A. Poe—Clarence Mangan and Thomas Davis provide specimens. This is a distinct advantage. Poe deserves far more recognition as a poet, and his poetry has been rather unfairly overshadowed by his prose. Mangan is a type by himself—an unfortunate son of sin and song. I remember many years ago taking up John Mitchell's edition of his poetry and reading it right through at a sitting—such is Mangan's power and fascination as a lyric writer. Father O'Neill might have given us his "Nameless One." There are few more pathetic personal poems in the English language. Miss L. I. Guiney has published an appreciative selection from Mangan's poetry which I can recommend to those who may not know him. Then there is a selection from Thomas Davis. Here also we could have wished for more. Davis was a great high-souled man and all his poetry reflects his strong vigorous moral character. However, we have much for which to thank Father O'Neill. His book is rather expensive for such a small volume, and its get up is certainly not attractive; but I intend to make use of it as I know it has been a distinct help to him in his professional work.

Writing of Father O'Neill leads me to say a word about the new National University of Ireland of which he is a distinguished professor. Everything so far speaks of success and Catholic students can now pursue their higher studies in a distinctly sympathetic atmosphere. The University is not residential in the sense that Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin are. I think this is a great disadvantage as student common life is an education in itself. Unfortunately the government grant was comparatively small and nothing could be spent on new buildings. However, the Jesuits have come once more to the help of our Catholic

(Continued on page 4.)

Closing Exercises St. Francis Xavier's High School, Antigonish, N. S.

CLASS STANDING OF STUDENTS FOR YEAR 1912-13.

(To secure a "Pass" a student must not fall below 40%. The "pass" in English, however, in all the years is 50%. For First Rank in any class 85% or upwards must be made; for Second Rank at least 75%, and for Third Rank at least 65%.)

FIRST YEAR, (GRADE IX.)

English—2nd rank Courtney Foster, A. W. McEvoy; 3rd rank, A. Trabulsi, A. McKenzie, J. L. Kelly, A. L. Chaisson, Rod. Gillis, C. Brown, Baxindale, J. T. Boyle.

Christian Doctrine—2nd rank, Trabulsi; 3rd rank, J. L. Kelly. Passed, A. W. McEvoy, H. Karty, A. McKenzie, C. F. Chisholm, J. T. Boyle, R. Connors, M. McNeil, J. T. Boyle, Baxindale, Rod. Gillis.

Geography—3rd rank, Foster, Trabulsi, Baxindale. Passed, A. McKenzie, D. L. McLean, A. L. Chaisson, C. Brown, J. L. Kelly, A. W. McEvoy, R. Gillis, C. F. Chisholm, J. T. Boyle.

Science—1st rank, Baxindale; 2nd rank, Trabulsi, Foster, J. L. Kelly; 3rd rank, A. McKenzie, R. Gillis, McEvoy, Brown, J. T. Boyle. Passed, M. McNeil, R. McDonald, C. F. Chisholm.

Latin—1st rank, Foster; 2nd rank, D. I. McLean, Trabulsi, McEvoy; 3rd rank, A. L. Chaisson, Kelly, R. Gillis, Passed, McKenzie, Brown, Ronald McDonald, Boyle.

Arithmetic—1st rank, Foster, Passed, Chaisson, Kelly, Baxindale, McEvoy, R. Gillis, McKenzie, Brown, McLean, C. F. Chisholm.

Algebra—1st rank, Foster, Passed, Baxindale, D. I. McLean, Kelly, C. F. Chisholm, McEvoy, McKenzie, Gillis, Brown, Trabulsi.

French—1st rank, Foster, McEvoy, D. I. McLean; 2nd rank, Trabulsi, McKenzie; 3rd rank, R. Gillis, Kelly, Passed, Brown, Boyle, J. McNeil, R. McDonald, C. F. Chisholm, M. McNeil.

SECOND YEAR, (GRADE X.)

English—1st rank, J. I. McNeil; 2nd rank, I. McDougall; 3rd rank, G. Gunn, J. Murphy, H. S. Hennessey, Pass-d, A. McGillivray, A. Beaton, J. D. Chisholm, Estelle, D. McDonald, G. V. Sears, Dixon Rice, J. Ryan, W. B. McIsaac, J. Purcell.

History—2nd rank, J. I. McNeil, Hennessey, McDougall; 3rd rank, Gunn, J. Murphy, Chaisson, Passed, Estelle, J. D. Chisholm, A. Beaton, A. McGillivray, G. V. Sears, W. B. McIsaac, Rice, Ternan.

Christian Doctrine—2nd rank, Brennan; 3rd rank, Bray, J. S. McNeil, Estelle, A. Beaton, J. Ryan, A. McGillivray, J. D. Chisholm, Passed, McIsaac, Ternan, R. H.aley, McDougall, Hennessey, Pendergast, Sears.

French—2nd rank, J. I. McNeil, Passed, J. Murphy, A. McGillivray, Sears, Hennessey, Donald McDonald, McDougall, J. D. Chisholm, A. Beaton, Rice.

Latin—2nd rank, J. I. McNeil, Passed, J. D. Chisholm, Sears, A. McGillivray, Beaton, Hennessey, W. B. McIsaac, Ryan, D. McDonald.

Geometry—1st rank, James Murphy, Sears, Gunn, J. I. McNeil; 3rd rank, Hennessey, Passed, D. McDonald, Estelle, Ryan, J. D. Chisholm, Rice, A. McGillivray, McDougall.

Arithmetic—1st rank, J. I. McNeil; 2nd rank, Gunn, Murphy. Passed, Hennessey, Sears, Rice, D. McDonald, A. McGillivray, McDougall, J. D. Chisholm.

Algebra—1st rank, Gunn, James Murphy, J. I. McNeil, Passed, Sears, Hennessey, McDougall, Rice, J. D. Chisholm, J. Ryan.

THIRD YEAR, (GRADE XI.)

Algebra—2nd rank, J. A. McLean, A. J. Campbell; 3rd rank, Louis Hogan, Mark E. Murphy, J. J. McNeil, Passed, Cornelius B. Collins, D. McNeil, E. R. Kay, Cyril Dooley, Clement McLeod, D. Campbell, Peter McIsaac, Vincent McEvoy, Thomas McIntosh, Fred Kelly, Angus J. McInnis, Joseph McInnis, Philip Kirwan.

Geometry—1st rank, M. E. Murphy; 2nd rank, Lawrence McDonald; 3rd rank, J. A. McLean, J. J. McNeil, E. R. Kay, A. J. Campbell, D. M. McNeil, Passed, P. McIsaac, F. Kelly, Vincent McEvoy, C. McLeod, T. McIntosh, Hogan, Angus J. McDonald, Collins, Dooley, D. J. McDonald, McInnis, D. Campbell, Clarence Harrigan, Kirwin.

Physics—2nd rank, M. E. Murphy; 3rd rank, E. O. McDonald, D. J. McDonald, J. A. McLean, Passed, F. Kelly, D. M. McNeil, A. J. Campbell, Kay, F. J. McMillan, Hogan, Kirwan, V. McEvoy, Collins, Harrigan, D. Campbell, T. McIntosh.

Latin—1st rank, M. E. Murphy; 2nd rank, D. M. McNeil, J. A. McLean, Lawrence McDonald; 3rd rank, C. McLeod, Dooley, Kay, Collins, V. McEvoy, Passed, P. McIsaac, J. J. McNeil, Kirwan, McIntosh, D. J. McDonald, McInnis, Hogan, Colin A. Chisholm.

French—1st rank, D. M. McNeil; 2nd rank, Collins, Dooley, J. A. McLean, J. J. McNeil; 3rd rank, M. E. Murphy, P. McIsaac, Kay, A. J. McDonald, Passed, Lawrence McDonald, McLeod, McEvoy, McIntosh, Kirwan, Harrigan, McInnis, D. J. McDonald, Hogan.

Christian Doctrine—1st rank, J. A. McLean, D. M. McNeil; 2nd rank, M. E. Murphy, Dooley, A. J. Campbell; 3rd rank, Collins, Kay, Passed, McLeod, Kirwan, D. J. McDonald, McEvoy, J. J. McNeil, F. Kelly, McInnis, Harrigan, D. Campbell, McMillan, McIntosh, Hogan.

English—1st rank, Cornelius Collins; 2nd rank, D. M. McNeil, J. A. McLean, Lawrence McDonald, Kay, M. E. Murphy, Dooley, McLeod, D. J. McDonald, J. J. McNeil, D. Campbell, P. McIsaac, V. McEvoy, A. J. Campbell, Passed, Harrigan, F. Kelly, McIntosh, Angus J. McDonald, McInnis, Hogan, Kirwan, C. A. Chisholm.

Chemistry—1st rank, J. A. McLean, E. R. Kay, D. M. McNeil; 2nd rank, A. J. Campbell, M. E. Murphy, E. O. McDonald, D. Campbell, Lawrence McDonald; 3rd rank, J. J. McNeil, J. McNeil, A. J. Campbell, Dooley, McLeod, F. J. McMillan, V. McEvoy, Harrigan, Hogan, McInnis, D. J. McDonald, F. Kelly, C. A. Chisholm, P. McIsaac, T. McIntosh.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

(FIRST YEAR.) English 1st prize, Courtney Foster; 2nd, Albert McEvoy, Curling, Nfld.

Science—1st prize, Anthony Trabulsi, Glace Bay; 2nd, Paul Baxindale, Sydney Mines, C. B. Gold medal for highest aggregate, Courtney Foster, Antigonish, N. S.

SECOND YEAR.

English—Harold S. Hennessey, River Hibbert, N. S. Mathematics—Gerald V. Sears, Antigonish.

Latin and French—Almon McGillivray, Antigonish, N. S. Prize for second half-year, John I. McNeil, Sydney, C. B. Gold medal for highest aggregate, Harold S. Hennessey, River Hibbert, N. S.

THIRD YEAR.

English—1st prize, Cornelius B. Collins, Pawtucket, R. I. Latin and French—D. M. McNeil, Grand Narrows, C. B. Physics and Chemistry—Mark E. Murphy, Norton, N. B. Mathematics—Mark E. Murphy, Christian Doctrine—John A. McLean, Reserve Mines, C. B.

French—1st prize equally merited by Earl R. Kay, D. M. McNeil, J. J. McNeil; 2nd prize equally merited by J. A. McLean, Neil Collins, Dan Campbell; 3rd prize equally merited by Joseph McInnis, Clement McLeod and Angus J. McDonald. Gold medal for highest aggregate won by Mark E. Murphy, Norton, N. B.

Ht. St. Bernard High School Prize List.

FIRST YEAR.

Christian Doctrine—1st, Annie Bell McDonald, Antigonish; 2nd, Mary McNeil, Antigonish.

English Literature—1st, Norma Millidge, Antigonish; 2nd, Catherine McDonald, James River, Ant. Latin—1st, Sadie McGillivray, Antigonish; 2nd, Cecelia Donovan, Antigonish.

French—1st, Annie Beaton, Broad Cove Banks; 2nd, Norma Millidge, Antigonish. Physics—1st, Mary Ann McNeil, Antigonish; 2nd, Norma Millidge.

Botany—1st, Norma Millidge; 2nd, Margaret McDaniel, Lanark, Ant. Arithmetic—1st, Mary Hanrahan, Antigonish; 2nd, Sadie McGillivray.

Algebra—1st, Catherine McDonald; 2nd, Sadie McGillivray. Geography—1st, Mary Margaret McDonald, Maryvale; 2nd, Norma Millidge.

SECOND YEAR.

Christian Doctrine—1st, Katherine Chisholm, Port Hood; 2nd, Eva MacNeil, Evelyn Quinn, St. John, N. B. English Literature—Margaret MacIsaac, St. Andrews; Florence DeCoste, Evelyn Quinn.

Latin—1st, Grace Galvin, Chelsea, Mass.; 2nd, Margaret Forbes, Antigonish. French—1st, Margaret McIsaac; 2nd, Grace Galvin.

English History—1st, Evelyn Quinn, St. John, N. B.; 2nd, Catherine Boyce, St. John, N. B. Geometry—1st, Mildred McPherson, Antigonish, Evelyn Quinn; 2nd, Beatrice Burgess, Grand Falls, N. B.; Mary Cameron, St. Peter's.

Algebra—1st, Florence Dunn, S. S. Harbor, Ant; 2nd, Evelyn Quinn, Mildred McPherson. Arithmetic—1st, Margaret MacIsaac; 2nd, Evelyn Quinn.

Chemistry—1st, Mary Cameron; 2nd, E. McGillivray, H. McDonald.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Diplomas of Graduation and Type-writing awarded to: Charlotte McDonald, Antigonish. Lucy McNeil, Washabuck. Jennie Purcell, Antigonish. Hattie Purcell, Antigonish. Annie Mae McGillivray, Antigonish. Mabel White, Antigonish. Clara Cunningham, Antigonish. Mary McPherson, Antigonish. Jennie Chisholm, Antigonish. Margaret Chisholm, Antigonish.

THIRD YEAR.

Christian Doctrine—1st, Mary MacInnis, Dominion, C. B.; 2nd, Mary M. McDonald, Fraser's Mills, Ant. General History—1st, Annie Cameron, Salt Springs, Ant; 2nd, Teresa McGillivray, Antigonish.

English—M. C. H. Chisholm, St. Andrews, Vivian Meech, North Sydney. Latin—1st, Peers McGillivray; 2nd, Carrie McDonnell, Dunmore; Annie L. McDonald, Antigonish.

French—1st, Annie L. McDonald; 2nd, Mary M. McDonald. Physics—Annie Cameron; 2nd, Mary M. McDonald. Trigonometry—1st, Mary Catherine McDonald, New Glasgow; 2nd, Mary M. McDonald.

Algebra—1st, Mary Catherine McDonald, 2nd, Oarrie McDonnell. Geometry—1st, Mary Catherine McDonald; 2nd, Mary McGillivray, M. C. H. Chisholm, Carrie McDonnell.

A \$50 gold prize, donated by the Alumnae Association for English, equally merited by Misses Annie L. McDonald and Annie Cameron.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Theory and practice of Cooking and Home-nursing. FIRST YEAR. Prizes awarded to Misses Jennie Cameron, Mary Anderson. Honorable Mention—Lucy McNeil, Carrie McDonnell, Laura McDonald, Vivian Meech, Marguerite McDonald, Isabel Cormier, Florence DeCoste, Margaret Fraser, Catherine Hogan.

SECOND YEAR.

Prizes awarded to Misses M. C. H. Chisholm, Dorothy McGillivray. Honorable Mention—Misses M. F. McDonald, M. McGillivray, Jean Johnson, Jennie Chisholm, Norma Millidge, Marjorie McDonald, Cecilia Donovan, Mary Hanrahan.

CARE OF APARTMENTS.

Honorable Mention—L. McDonald, McDonald, G. Costello, F. MacDonald, C. McDonald, V. Meech, A. McDonald, M. McDonald, M. Cameron, E. Quinn, J. Cameron, I. Hanrahan, M. Croak, E. Chisholm, M. Cameron, M. C. H. Chisholm, J. Chisholm, J. Carmichael, H. McDonald, A. McKinnon, A. Beaton, M. McIsaac, F. DeCoste, C. McDonald, F. McIsaac, G. Galvin, C. Boyce, I. Cormier, B. Bur-

gess, E. Dunlap, E. McNeil, E. McGillivray, M. McAdam, M. J. McDonald, C. Hogan, G. McDonald.

ELAIN SEWING AND FANCY WORK. Prizes awarded to C. Hogan, F. DeCoste, A. Smith. Honorable Mention—Misses G. Galvin, C. Chisholm, M. McPherson, C. Boyce, E. Quinn, B. Dunn, M. Cameron, I. Cormier, F. Dunn, M. Croak, M. Anderson, M. McIsaac, A. Beaton, J. McDonald, A. McKinnon, G. McDonald, E. McNeill, C. McDonald, E. Dunlap, E. McGillivray, C. Donovan, M. Hanrahan, M. McGillivray, D. McGillivray, M. McDonald, Mary McDonald, M. Forbes.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC. Senior—Misses E. Tobin, S. Mac-Gillivray. Junior—Misses M. J. McDonald, A. L. McDonald, E. Quinn, M. McPherson, K. Boyce, B. Burgess. Intermediate—Misses E. McNeil, L. McNeil, K. Foster, G. McDonald, C. McDonald. Elementary—Misses J. Chisholm, A. Somers, F. Whidden, E. Sears, S. Mac-Gillivray.

A gold piece donated by Miss Sears to her class for application, drawn by Miss I. Cormier.

The Mistake of Constantine. "There never was in the whole history of the human race," says a writer in the "Civita Cattolica" of April 24, 1913, "a more profound, a more extensive and a more rapid social metamorphosis than that which resulted from the victory of Constantine at the Milvian Bridge in October, 312, and from the edict which he issued at Milan in January of the following year."

It was profound, because it was a blow struck at the very heart of paganism which had brutalized humanity for thousands of years, and also because it was the inauguration of a new civilization which was to endure till the end of time. It was extensive because its effects were felt at the ends of the earth. It was rapid because it was realized in the brief space of ten years after Diocletian promulgated his decree for the extirpation of Christianity. Almost immediately, the hideous spectre of paganism was seen vanishing from the world, while Christianity, which had been until then helpless and despised, arose like a giant rejoicing in its strength and multiplying its adherents in the most marvelous manner wherever the faith was taught.

Constantine was not yet a Christian when he formulated his decree; and his act was more political than religious in its intent. Its purpose was to inject into the Roman Empire an element of cohesiveness and life without which its whole political structure would have been inevitably and irretrievably disrupted and destroyed. It was prompted by a far-reaching, sagacious and heroic statesmanship.

Guizot bids us remember that the ancient civilization of the West was founded on the basis of municipal government. Rome was originally only a municipality, a commune; and all of its institutions were devised so as to fit in with the requirements of an urban population. The Latins, the Etruscans, the Samnites, the Sabines and the inhabitants of Magna Graecia were urban confederations; the owners of rural properties were not the country people but the civilians who sent their slaves to cultivate the soil. As Rome extended its domain it found more municipalities, never omitting to bind them to itself by the network of roads which it constructed.

Coincident with the multiplication of these communes, the difficulty of controlling them necessarily increased until inevitably a spirit of independence developed, and a desire to throw off the yoke. Rome soon felt the need of a stronger centralizing power, and the Republic gave way to the Empire.

Augustus brought about this transformation. He did not openly proclaim the abolition of the old republican forms of government; on the contrary he scrupulously preserved them, at least in name, but he contrived to have the authority of every office vested in himself as supreme ruler. As Emperor he arrogated to himself the authority of the proconsuls which was dictatorial in its character; as consul he seized the executive and legislative branches of government; as tribune, the right of veto; as consul and tribune combined, he controlled the judiciary, and as pontifex maximus he dictated the religion of his subjects. Finally, to support all this assumption of authority, he had back of him 400,000 warriors who were bound to him by the military oath.

Naturally this universal centralization aroused hostility, and by the end of the third century the whole structure was in danger of collapse. Its originator had been unable to make the rule hereditary, and the contrivance of appointing Caesars frequently failed; hence it lacked the continuity of a monarchy; nor could he make it elective, for the populace was too degraded. The result was that the imperial office became a gift in the hands of the army which was mostly made up of barbarians, or was decided by the Senate which had been weakened by a strong foreign infiltration and was at the same time both incompetent and corrupt. There came a day when no one was willing to be invested with the imperial purple.

It was Diocletian who introduced the idea of an Oriental monarchy into the government of the Empire. He divided the world into four sections, each under a ruler who was to reign by hereditary right or by adoption. Two Augustuses were named; himself and Maximian; and two Caesars: Galerius and Constantine Chlorus.

At first this reform seemed to work for good. But Rome was thus saved without its concurrence and by the sacrifice of its preeminence. Unfortunately not one of the four rulers was a Roman or even lived in Rome. Meantime the depth of religious and moral corruption, of scepticism, pessimism and despair had been reached, and very soon the Empire seemed at its last gasp. The last political change was accelerating its doom.

Diocletian soon became aware of his failure. Then, urged by Galerius, he issued his four edicts for the extermination of Christianity, but to his dismay the power he sought to destroy only became stronger as the persecutions became more furious; and in despair he withdrew to private life. His successor Galerius continued the persecutions with even greater ferocity, but stricken by a hideous disease he recognized that he had incurred the wrath of the God of the Christians, and published his edict of toleration. Twenty years had been enough to show the futility of the policy of Diocletian.

Constantine, who was now invested with the purple, had long recognized that the impending dissolution of the Empire was due to the absence of any unitive moral force, and he was convinced that Christianity, which had not only withstood such fearful assaults, but had prospered in spite of them, could prevent complete disaster. For that reason he promulgated the famous edict that permitted Christianity to emerge from the Catacombs and to live in the light of day, free, protected and even honored.

Scarcely had he done so, however, when he was made aware that Christianity itself was torn by schism. In Africa the Donatists had rent the Church in twain. Thus the very organization on which he had built all his trust was about to fail him, but Rome and the Council of Arles put an end to the trouble for a time.

This pacification had had hardly been effected when a more terrific storm arose in the heresy of Arius. Again a Council was convened at the entreaty of Constantine, who had vainly sought to obtain peace and reconciliation by means of letters. The Council of Nicaea met in 325 and Constantine's appeal to the assembled Fathers is pathetic in its earnestness and piety. "O my friends," he says, "O ministers of God, O servants of a common Lord and Saviour, put an end to this discord I entreat you, and out of the cause of this dissension to its very roots."

Arius was condemned and the labors of the Council were happily concluded. The victory had been won, but at this moment Constantine made his fatal mistake. Soldiers as he was, and not even baptized, absolutely unacquainted with the meaning of theological terms and metaphysical distinctions, he nevertheless allowed himself to be deceived by Arius. He declared the heresiarch to be orthodox, became the persecutor of the Great Athanasius, exiled him from his see, while he received Arius at court with honor and thus threw the whole Christian world into disorder. He had overstepped the bounds. Instead of a protector he had become the old pagan pontifex maximus and destroyed in great part at least, the splendid work of which he had been the instrument. Had he not interfered all this would not have occurred. He deserves indeed the gratitude of the world and of the Church for helping in the destruction of the ancient paganism and inaugurating a civilization which held up the tottering Empire for a time at least and gave to the nations that were subsequently evolved from it the elements that alone could insure their stability, and the celebrations of the present day are but feeble expressions of the honor due to him. Nevertheless he furnishes a vivid object lesson for the rulers of nations of the folly of attempting to dictate the internal economy of the Church and of arrogating to themselves the right to pronounce on the orthodoxy of religious teachings. Only one authority is competent in such matters. Others also besides those who guide the politics of the world, might learn a lesson from the mistake of Constantine. In the battles of the Church many a rebel would have returned to his allegiance had it not been for outside support.—American.

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stimulant, and it is also a drink that tends to the promotion of biliousness, and this latter is a fact which many people do not know.

Bilious people, or those inclined that way, if they wish to preserve a good complexion, should take coffee but rarely. Of all things, they should not make it a regular breakfast beverage, nor should they take it at luncheon, particularly if they are going out immediately afterwards to shop, or to make a round of calls, unless they don't object to take "a rosy nose" as part of their personal adornment.

Many skin eruptions—and what more fatal to beauty than a blotchy skin?—proceed from two preventable causes, dyspepsia and constipation.

Dyspepsia is largely a self-made trouble, and no one who suffers much from it can have a good healthy color. Now, if you want to avoid this beauty destroyer, remember these "don'ts":

Don't drink strong tea. Don't drink beer. Don't eat food that is rich and highly-seasoned. Don't eat fresh bread. Don't take acid drinks, unless in very moderate quantities.

Don't get into sedentary habits if you can help it. Don't hurry over meals. Constipation might be greatly avoided if people would eat a little fruit before breakfast. An orange, or a juicy pear, or some grapes or strawberries, according to the season.

Outdoor exercise helps to prevent both constipation and indigestion, and the girl who wants to keep up her good looks should have some of it every day.

All shell-fish have a tendency, with some people, to cause an attack of that most distressing skin ailment "nettle-rash," familiarly known as "hives."

The best treatment for this is a good dose—a teaspoonful heaped in a tumbler of hot water—of Epsom salts, and then this simple lotion should be obtained, and the itching and irritated skin frequently sponged with it: Carbonate of soda, 20 gr.; glycerine, 1 oz.; rosewater, 6 oz. This is soothing and healing.

Pain, well-cooked food, varied in substance, good in quality, and moderate in quantity, will make the blood pure, and then you can hardly fail of having an attractive face, for your color will be fresh and your eyes bright.

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Write for New Catalogue, describing this line, as well as Farming Implements of all kinds at very low prices.

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Allan MacDonald, M. A. Barrister and Solicitor Agent for Life, Accident and Fire Insurance. OFFICE: COUNTY BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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

BURCHELL, McINTYRE & SMITH BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS Royal Bank Building, — SYDNEY, C. B. Money to Loan. CHARLES

Before the Tabernacle.

I knelt one evening all alone
Before my hidden Lord,
With wondrous bitter grief and dread
My inmost soul was stirred.

—Author Unknown.

THE MADONNA OF THE DREAM.

Three little girls were walking with their mother in the gallery of the Luxembourg. She wore the garb of a widow; her husband, an officer in the Chasseurs, having been killed at Sedan.

"Mamma," she said, "is this not lovely? Our Lady of the Flowers! Surely it is only the Queen of Heaven who could ever have looked so beautiful as this."

"Yes, Valerie, it is very beautiful. Have you ever seen any one whom it resembles?" "Never!" cried the two eldest with one voice.

"Not in the least?" The little one looked up into her mother's face. She was a lovely child, conscious, but not vain, of her own beauty.

"Mamma," she said, "sometimes, when my hair is curled and I have on my pretty white dress, I think I look a little tiny bit like that. Don't you?" "Ah, Miss Vanity!" exclaimed her elder sister, playfully.

"Yes," observed the mother, "it is." "But a thousand times more lovely," added Marguerite, the second girl. "A million times," replied the child.

"But the eyes—the eyes are like—those are they like, Valerie?" "As though one could tell in a picture!" was the response. "Never was there such a beautiful face on earth. It is not a likeness, dear; only a fancy of the painter."

painter at last feeling satisfied with his work; but shortly after its completion he died. The picture was bought by a Russian prince and taken to St. Petersburg. How it came back to Paris I can not say. I have told you all I know.

"How strange that you should ever have seen the little girl, mamma!" said Valerie, who was ten years old. "Did you ever speak to her or play with her?"

The mother smiled. "I do not believe I ever spoke to her, my dear; but I have often played with her brothers."

"Probably they were more of your own age, mamma," said Marguerite. "Shall we come again to look at the picture?" asked the little one, whom they called Coquette, from a pretty trick she had of shyly lifting her eyes.

"I does look a—something like me, when I am very, very good; and I think if I could see it often I would always be good."

Her sisters laughed, and took her little hands in theirs. "Yes," said the mother, "we will come again, if you wish it. But now mamma is tired; let us go home."

As they passed from the gallery, the widow could not help casting a backward glance at Our Lady of the Flowers. A tear trembled on her lashes, perhaps for her lost youth, perhaps for the beauty that had perished with it.

"Some day," she thought sadly—"I may tell them, but not now."

RECEIVING AN OBJECT LESSON IN RESULTS OF ITS ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN. REALIZING THE NECESSITY OF SETTING UP AGAIN WHAT IT HAS RUINED. MUST PUT BELIEF IN GOD AT THE BASE OF THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION. NATIONAL WELFARE AND NATIONAL SECURITY ARE THE ISSUES.

its bearing, but which can only be solved by a return to the healthy practices of moral living, a thorough reform of domestic morality, and the restoration of family life in its pristine purity. Until this be done, all else is but a mere palliative that leaves the source of the evil untouched.

MUST CHANGE POLICY. The pity of it is that the party in power seem to have neither eyes nor ears for facts and words such as these. They have closed the schools of the religious congregations, which saved the Treasury untold sums and placed at the service of the country a whole army of devoted men and women; they have striven by every means in their power to promote schools where, as Dr. Cannelongue says, "the teacher no more speaks of God before Whom their parents knelt."

LAY DEFENCE. There have been mutinous outbreaks at Toul and Nancy and other places, and the Government has been obliged to raid the centres where such evil propaganda is prepared. It is known, too, that certain teachers have abused their position by being prominent in inciting these outbreaks and in getting their scholars to sign petitions against the Three Years' Service Bill.

A Plea For Confession. In the current issue of "The Living Church" this remarkable passage appears: "If there is one Christian exercise which is universally necessary, it is confession; not vague, indefinite self-reproachings, but specific acknowledgment of particular offenses. Even apart from absolution, it is wholesome; and yet how much bitterness of opposition is aroused against it among many Christians, through blind and fanatical prejudice! Just as innocense, pre-eminently the most Biblical ceremonial adjunct, is hated and opposed more than any other; just as the Real Presence, resting on the Lord's own plain and unmistakable words, is a doctrinal stumbling-block to multitudes of His disciples, so, in the region of personal religious activities, the very name "confession" inflames men."

WHEN A LEPER CONFESSED. "A young man, full of anxiety, once sought my help. He told me his story. He was a Christian, a member of the Y. M. C. A., a Sunday school teacher, 'but,' said he, 'I have not victory over sins.' "Over what sins?" "I am not leading a satisfactory Christian life, and have not victory over my sins."

ABOUT DEPOPULATION. The Three Years' Service Bill will do something to fill the ranks for the moment. But it is clearly a mere palliative measure that can do nothing to compensate for a falling birth-rate, which if not checked, must prove the flint Galilee. Depopulation means less men to defend the frontiers, and inability to cope with the increasing revenue of rival countries not so afflicted as M. Paul Bureau has well said: "The first capital of a country is its capital in men; its economic value is incomparable and far beyond all others."

Dictionary of Cooking Ferns. Ragout—A highly seasoned dish of meats and vegetables, cut fine and stewed. Ramekin—A seasoned dish of bread-crumbs baked with eggs and cheese. Rechauffe—Warmed over.

Why should any other cereal be called "just as good" as Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Because Kellogg's is known to be the best and most nutritious cereal on the market— Because the sale of Kellogg's Corn Flakes is enormous as trade returns will show— Because another large modern factory, the best and most sanitary in Canada had to be built to take care of our constantly increasing trade—

in which he had failed three times previously." PRESBYTER IGNOTUS. There you have a minister of the Protestant Church advocating confession. He wants people to confess anyhow. If they can confess and get absolution, so much the better.

The Real Presence, too, is a "stumbling-block," while the very name "confession" inflames men. Why anyone should suffer himself to become wrought over confession is hard to understand. If he does not want to confess, his sins, let him not confess them. If others want to confess their sins, let them confess. No need of becoming inflamed over it.

A man never realizes how little he knows till a small boy begins to ask questions. Woman can stand more than man can. However, she isn't expected to suffer in silence.

Do You Know What This Label Means? It means cement of the highest possible quality. It means cement tested by experts whose authority is final at all our mills. It means cement acknowledged by engineers, architects and hundreds of thousands of farmers to fulfil every requirement of scientifically made Portland cement.

Canada Cement with complete confidence that your concrete work will be thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to have this confidence in the cement you use, because you have not the facilities for testing its qualities, such as are at the disposal of the engineers in charge of big contracting jobs.

Canada Cement Limited, Montreal

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Used 102 years for internal and external ills. It alleviates coughs, colds, sore throat, colic, cuts, burns and bruises. 25c and 50c everywhere

I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass. Parsons' Pills For Constipation

Vol-au-Vent—A patty of light puff paste filled with delicately flavored chicken, meat, preserves, etc.— Pictorial Review.

Why should any other cereal be called "just as good" as Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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Because the imitator, knowing these facts and having few selling arguments for his own product thinks to create a market for it by comparing it to Kellogg's: But---the flavor and the sustaining qualities of Kellogg's Corn Flakes cannot be counterfeited. Sold in big packages at 10c. Look for the signature.

Do You Know What This Label Means? It means cement of the highest possible quality. It means cement tested by experts whose authority is final at all our mills. It means cement acknowledged by engineers, architects and hundreds of thousands of farmers to fulfil every requirement of scientifically made Portland cement.

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Canada Cement Limited, Montreal

THE CASKET

Published every Thursday by The Casket Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Antigonish, N.S. M. DONOVAN, Manager.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913.

OFFICIAL.

The Spiritual Retreat for the Reverend Clergy of the diocese of Antigonish will be held at St. Francis Xavier's College, opening on Monday evening, July 14th, and closing on Saturday morning, July 19th, 1913.

JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish

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

- July 4th, p. m., Port Hawkesbury. " 5th, a. m., Creignish. " 5th, p. m., Judique. " 6th, a. m., Port Hood. " 6th, p. m., Mabou. " 7th, a. m., Inverness. " 7th, p. m., Broad Cove. " 7th, p. m., S. W. Margaree. " 8th, a. m., N. E. Margaree. " 8th, p. m., Margaree. " 9th, a. m., Fria's Head. " 9th, p. m., Cheticamp. " 10 h. p. m., West Lake Ainslie. " 11th, a. m., Brook Village. " 11th, p. m., Glencoe. " 12th, p. m., Princeville. " 12th, p. m., Lower River.

JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish.

FREEMASONRY AND TOLERANCE.

III.

When Rev. Dr. Van DeWater wrote his article in The Churchman in support of the theory that Freemasonry taught tolerance to the men of the English colonies in America, he probably knew nothing of the agitation which aroused those colonies to frenzy over the giving of religious liberty to Quebec in the Quebec Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1774.

Our readers will notice that the anti-Catholic stock-phrases were about the same then as they are to-day. But, oh, poor, old, bigoted, Popery-hating King George III. To think that, not only was he not regarded in the Colonies as a good Protestant, but he was suspected of having imbibed "Popery"! Truly, this is enough to keep a Catholic's sides shaking for a while.

In "The Other side of the Question, or a Defence of the Liberties of America," signed "A Citizen," and attributed to Philip Livingstone, New York, 1774, it was said: "All the bigotry, all the superstition of a religion abounding in both beyond any which the world has beheld, all all is in his royal hand to be used, at his royal will and pleasure."

On November 5th, 1774, at Newport, there were two large Popes, etc., carried about the town. On one of the stages beside the Devil and the Pope were exhibited the effigies of Lord North and the old traitor T. Hutchinson, which afforded a great satisfaction to all the friends of liberty in this place.

In the evening the images were burnt and with them a pamphlet with these words written on the cover,—"Lord Dartmouth's pamphlet in justification of Popery sent over to the colonies." The Pennsylvania Journal, Nov. 23rd, 1774.

From which we judge that Lord Dartmouth had written something in defence of the Quebec Act. Similar celebrations occurred in many other places.

A letter from London to the Journal, August 23rd, 1774, said: "No political spirit of slavery is to be found in the colonies to contend with the spirit of patriotism. Let us try, cries a Cabinet Minister, if none can be found under the cloak of religion. You will find it in the Church of Rome, cries the Pope. You will find it in the Church of Rome, cries the Devil. I have found it there, cries the French king. Then I will seek it there, cry the English Ministry. The Tories shall carry the Bill; the Pope, the Devil and the French King shall make it effectual in Canada for our purposes."

In the Journal, August 17th, 1774, a London correspondent said: "The Quebec Bill is of all others the most infamous."

In the same paper, July 20th, 1774, a London correspondent said: "You are by this time in possession of the infamous Popery Bill for the colony of Quebec; if this don't rouse the most lethargic man among you, I shall be amazed."

In the same year, 1774, Congress tried to gain over the French

reason to suspect that all the late measures respecting the Colonies have originated from the Popish schemes of men who would gladly restore the race of Stuart, and who look on Popery as a religion most favorable to arbitrary power."

Talk of mixing politics and religion! Talk about a "war of religion"! There they are for you. And, the grim humor and absurdity of the thing! This was thirty years after the last stand of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." It was nearly a century after Ireland's last stand for the Stuarts. The Stuart cause was as dead as Julius Caesar at this time. Think you of the pranks of bigotry. Here was England, which had gone to such awful lengths of tyranny against the Irish and Scotch races in the name of Protestantism and of the House of Brunswick, having a "holy war" preached against her by Protestant ministers in the same names; charged with shaping her colonial policy under the influence of Popery.

When General Gage issued his proclamation on June 12th, 1775, it was parodied, and here are a few lines of the parody:

"Did not your clergy, all as one, Vile Protestant, each mother's son (Though miracles have left in lurch All men but our true Catholic Church) Persuade you Heaven would help you out?"

The Pennsylvania Gazette, August 31st, 1774, said:

"As the spirit of liberty in some of the colonies has given so much trouble to the Government, it was resolved to cherish the spirit of slavery in others. The French laws and Popery being most conducive to this end, they were both adopted by our State Movers behind the scene as most suitable to the principles of slavery they were engendering."

In the Pennsylvania Journal, October 5th, 1774, appeared an open letter to the King, signed "Scipio." It was said:

"You have violated your coronation oath. From the late diabolical act respecting the government of Quebec, one would imagine that you had imbibed the doctrine of infallibilities, Purgatories, Bulls, Adorations, etc. The act is repeated with the most direful misbeliefs to your Protestant subjects openly countenancing Popish conspiracies, and a manifest dereliction of the Protestant faith."

And again, "Tis your subjects' duty to endeavour to be always beforehand with the Pope, the Devil and their emissaries."

In the same paper, in an address to Lord North, signed "Caius," it was said:

"You have made the Roman Catholic the established religion of Canada, though it is one of the most sanguinary of any amongst Christians, and one of its cardinal tenets, absolutism, is totally inconsistent with all civil government."

Our readers will notice that the anti-Catholic stock-phrases were about the same then as they are to-day. But, oh, poor, old, bigoted, Popery-hating King George III. To think that, not only was he not regarded in the Colonies as a good Protestant, but he was suspected of having imbibed "Popery"! Truly, this is enough to keep a Catholic's sides shaking for a while.

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Canadians: In an address to the inhabitants of Quebec, October 28th, 1774, they said:

"We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty ally with us."

Five days before that the same Congress had said, in an address to the people of Great Britain:

"We think the Legislature of Great Britain is not authorized by the Constitution to establish a religion fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets."

Major-General Lee wrote to Edmund Burke, December 16th, 1774, that unless the Quebec Act was repealed, along with the anti-Colonial measures, "the Empire of Britain is at an end."

Dr. Van De Water says that most of the American leaders of 1776 were Freemasons; and that Freemasonry had taught them tolerance.

We have now shown how far tolerance prevailed during the disputes with England. And no one who is familiar with Freemasonry in politics in our own times will be inclined to dispute the assertion that Freemasonry was a power in the Colonies at that time. The politics, the preaching, the journalism of that time smack of Freemasonry, but not of tolerance.

Causerie de jeud.

(Continued from page 1)

students as they have so often done in the past in Ireland. They have built a magnificent hostel on the plan of an Oxford college, where some hundreds of students can have rooms and board at an exceedingly moderate cost. There is a billiard room, a reading room, a library and a beautiful, characteristically-Jesuit chapel. The roof is laid out as a garden. The Rev. Father Finlay, S. J., Professor of Theology in the National—a chair by the way founded by the Irish Hierarchy—is President of the Hostel, and the Rev. Father Darlington, S. J.—a brilliant philosopher and spiritual director—assists him. The Local County Councils provide scholarships for students from their respective counties, and thus many students are able to come up from the remotest parts of Ireland. Unfortunately, as I think, Gaelic is a compulsory subject for the National University degree. It seems to me that the day is either passed or has not yet dawned for making Gaelic obligatory. One of the largest clerical seminaries in the world is an affiliated college. Thus in the future every priest going out from Maynooth must be a graduate in arts of the National University. This will prove a distinct help both to the Church and the people.

Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, has died without priest and sacraments! It is painful to write of, and more painful still for his old Catholic colleges of Stonyhurst and Oscott. However, this should not blind us to his merits as a writer, which have been, I think, somewhat overlooked. During the latter part of his life he certainly produced much that was below even mediocrity. For example, his Songs of England, England's Darling and all his "set pieces" were extremely weak both in conception and technique; but in his early work there are many fine lyrics, and two volumes—Veronica's Garden and The Garden I Love—are blends of charming prose and verse. Next week I shall say something more about his work and about the poet laureateship. There are many great poets alive to-day, and it to be hoped that the office will be bestowed for merit alone.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, June 6, 1913

A LADY LAUREATE.

Others than members of the Catholic public have suggested the name of a well known Catholic poetess, Mrs. Maynell, as a suitable candidate for the vacant Laureateship. The discussion hinges rather on whether the office shall be abolished than who shall fill it. Many persons think that if it is retained all restrictions, such as writing poems to order on the occasion of great events connected with the Royal House should be removed. Of course a woman has never filled the position before. Therefore, should our leading Catholic woman poet be chosen, it will be an exceptional honour and one that we may well be proud of. That the merit of her delicate genius is appreciated by the world at large is shown by the honor done her by the Poetry Society who entertained her to dinner the other evening at a fashionable London restaurant.

PIOUS SOCIAL WORK.

Cardinal Bourne presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society. This charitable work had a good record to show for the year. The ladies and gentlemen who form its members visit our prisons and proffer help at that momentous and often disastrous period when the poor prisoner, having served his sentence, comes forth on the world. If, as so often happens, he can find neither friends nor work, all his efforts to reform are useless and he often has to return to crime in order to keep body and soul together. This state of affairs the C. P. A. S. seeks to obviate. The members meet the prisoner when he or she leaves the prison, offer a shelter for the immediate need, outfits of clothes, assistance to obtain employment, and to get a home together once more. Their efforts have been attended with great success, and of the men and women who have passed through their charitable hands few have proved failures. Cardinal Bourne, in congratulating the Society on its work, said the increased activity of the Government in the cause of dis-

charged prisoners should not cause them to relax their efforts. It was a time when we could show the Government the good which could be done by voluntary helpers, with the possible result of a subsidy for such work. The Duke of Norfolk, who supported the Cardinal and moved the adoption of the report, detailed some of the good the Society accomplished and appealed to the Catholic public, especially the leisured classes to support the work by donations and help.

FATHER VAUGHAN ON THE RISING GENERATION.

Farm Street was again crowded out on Sunday last for Father Vaughan's second sermon of his course "Our Lord's Table Talk as Guest and Host." The preacher said that in place of the cry Back to the land, they should cry "Back to the Child." Once the child was there, let them train him for the battle of life. It was useless arming a mob, but it was necessary to drill an army. The social question at the root of all that, was the question of education and its roots were in religion. They heard that in comparison with other nations of Europe they had a large proportion of young adults untrained and unemployed. It was their duty to discover what percentage of these were armed with the weapons of salvation, and they must not shirk the task. Father Bernard Vaughan would probably approve, as much as the Suffragettes disapprove, the quaint play which Mr. Martin Harvey has just staged successfully in London and which I believe is already known in the States. "The Faun" is a plea for natural virtues. It ridicules the Suffragette "cause" and the plaudits in the house when the Faun spoke of "a mob of females in which there was only one woman," showed the sympathy which went with the discomforting of the Suffragettes who lost their most eager supporter to Love in the person of Lady Alexander, under the influence of the naughty Fun who wanted to know how mortals live in a house, and begin to stir up the ennui and banish the boredom of the particular mortals with whom he came in contact. He was an advocate of large families and after sniffing at the matron of the piece, asked her how many young ones she had. Martin Harvey carried off the difficult, alluring wild and elusive part of the Faun with consummate skill, and London Society is laughing at its own discomfort when viewed with the eyes of Nature.

NO HUMBINGG THE PRIEST.

A Catholic Priest was responsible for the expose of a daring fraud which nearly involved many folk at one of our fashionable watering places the other day. A Russian Baroness arrived at a Matlock Hydro a few days ago with her maid. She appeared to have plenty of money and live in great style and her charming manners soon gained her many friends anxious to share in her apparent wealth. One of these was a gentleman guest, who became engaged to her in a very brief space of time. The arrangements for a speedy wedding at a local Church were made, but one day before the event the lady accidentally met the local Priest, Father Leroy. A private interview followed after which the lady suddenly departed for an unknown destination leaving her fiance desolated. Enquiries all over Matlock revealed the fact that the Baroness had been recognised by the Priest as an old stillroom maid of another Hydro establishment in Matlock and that as a result she had hastily departed, the Priest refusing to be a party to a deception which was affecting several lives. The lady had patronised and fooled several people who had known her previously and did not recognise her, but she could not fool the Priest.

(Continued on page 6)

A fire has been raging for a week in the Albion Mine, Stellarton, N. S. The owners and officials of the mine have been strenuously fighting the fire, and it is now thought they have the fire controlled. Gangs of men have been working in relays and four streams of water are being poured into the fire zone.

By an explosion in a grain elevator and store-house in Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday four men were instantly killed, fifty were injured, some fatally, and four are unaccounted for. The explosion was caused by the puffing of dust accumulations in the food house and was of frightful force. At the scene of the accident a priest administered the last sacraments to twenty-five men, who were believed to be mortally hurt.

Three thousand seven hundred and forty-nine passengers arrived at Quebec on Monday between 7 and 10 o'clock from Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, on the steamers Tunisian, Ascania and Athenia. A cabin passenger named Bond jumped overboard on June 17. He jumped overboard from the steamer Ascania of the Cunard Line.

What is said to be a cure for epilepsy has been discovered by Dr. Paul C. Goodlove of Detroit. It is serum of such properties that the first treatment consists of only one drop every five days. In two cases of the most malignant type the serum is said to have shown wonderful results. One was that of a small boy who was averaging ten fits a day. The other was that of a young man who was averaging four fits a day.

Owing to hard times the government and universities of Europe are not sending geologists to attend the International Geological Congress due in Ottawa in a few weeks, in as large numbers as they would if times had been good and ready money abundant throughout the world. The congress will be deprived of a number of geologists from Eastern European countries, such as Austria, because they are military reservists and will not be allowed to leave their countries at the present juncture. However there will be some hundreds come. They will be taken over Canada from Nova Scotia to British Columbia and much good is expected to result from their visit.

Sears & McDonald, Limited, HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Our stock of Enamel and Tinware including milk cans, creamers, pails, pans etc., is now complete, also tarred hayrack and bolero, in rights and lefts, Salmon twine and Manila 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 celebrated cold water Alabastine.

Before 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 30 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 goods. We make mention of the following:—

Table listing various goods and their prices: Flanellet 36 inches wide 12 cents per yard, Flanellet 28 " " 10 " " " " Flanellet 23 " " 8 " " " " English gingham 27 " " 12 " " " " English gingham 31 " " 13 " " " " Grey cottons 24 " " 4 " " " " Grey cotton 25 " " 6 " " " " Grey cottons 36 " " 10 " " " " White cotton 36 " " 11 " " " " White cotton 35 " " 10 " " " " White cotton 34 " " 8 " " " " Pillow cotton 40 " " 16 " " " " Pillow cotton 42 " " 20 " " " " Bleached Sheeting 8/5 " " 30 " " " " Bleached Sheeting 9/4 " " 35 " " " "

Cretons, 10, 12, 15 cents per yard. Art Satens, 10, 12, 15 cents per yard. Children and Misses black cotton hose, size 4 to 7, 10c. per pair.

Corsets with and without suspenders, 50c. per pair. Blue cotton warp, \$1.00 per bunch, our entire stock marked accordingly. These prices for cash and produce only.

Agent for the McCall patterns and magazines

A. KIRK & COMPANY

BANKING BY MAIL

Is a great convenience to those who live some distance from town. Deposits may be sent in, cash drawn, or other business transacted by MAIL without any trouble or delay.

THE MANAGER OF

The Royal Bank of Canada

SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT

Interest paid on Savings Accounts at the highest current rate. Correspondence invited.

W. M. SIMPSON

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Manager

TOTAL DEPOSITS EXCEED \$141,000,000.00

ALTAR BUILDING

Church Finish

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

B. CREAMER

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND

References—Bishop Morrison, Antigonish, N.S. Rev. F. W. Kirby, P. P., North Sydney Rev. J. W. Meisner, S. S. O'Or, N.S. The Catholic Clergy of P. E. Island.

GENERAL NEWS.

Crop conditions in the Canadian West are very promising. In a number of districts farmers say they never looked better for the period.

Chief Justice Townsend intimated at Amherst last week that he would retire from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia at an early date.

Plans are being prepared for dry docks, which the Canadian Government will build at Quebec and on the Pacific Coast. They will have a length of 1,150 feet each.

President Poincare of France is visiting London, Eng., and is being lavishly entertained. On Tuesday night there was a state banquet at Buckingham Palace. It was a brilliant event.

For the first time the population of China is now known as a result of enumeration after the usual fashion. Excluding children under six years of age, the figures are 302,000,000. Including the children under six the total is 320,000,000.

After wandering about in the woods for nine days, lost and thin, Anthony McDougall of Big Pond, C.E., was found in the woods back of his home on Friday last, 20th inst. He was practically exhausted from cold and hunger when found and was crawling on his hands and knees. He is now on a fair way to recovery.

A second suicide in connection with the Austrian war department occurred on Monday, Lieut. Lebel, who has been employed at the war office for over thirty-five years, after a conference with the head of his department, General Von Kiss, returned to his office and shot himself through the heart.

President Wilson of the United States on Monday signed the sundry civil appropriation bill, with a statement declaring that he would have vetoed, if he could, the provision in it exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under a certain \$300,000 fund designated for the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The administrator of the diocese of Peterboro, Ont., since the death of Bishop O'Connor, received notification on Saturday from the apostolic delegation at Ottawa of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. K. J. O'Brien, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Peterboro as the successor to Bishop O'Connor. The Bishop-elect was born in Peterboro thirty-eight years ago. He obtained his school education there and, after graduating from St. Michael's College, Toronto, pursued his philosophical and theological studies in the Seminary of Montreal. Ordained priest in 1897, he went to Rome for a post-graduate course of two years, and in 1899 he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. Returning to Peterboro, he was appointed curate at St. Peter's Cathedral and ten years later he took charge of the new Sacred Heart Church.

Among the Advertisers.

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

For sale, four cows, freshly calved, good milkers. Apply to Samuel Chisholm, Salt Springs.

Ladies' black cotton hose, a special line, at two pairs for 25c. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Special lines of ladies' summer waists at 75c, 90c and \$1.00. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

C. B. Whidden & Son are looking for some good, sound, heavy horses. Apply at once.

A special line of ladies' shower proof coats at \$5.50. Other lines at \$13.50. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Bring along your wool, butter and eggs; we pay top prices. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Lost in Town, on Friday, pocket-book containing fifteen dollars and some private papers. Finder will confer great favour on owner by leaving it at Casket Office.

Pt. St. Bernard High School Pass List.

Continued from page 2

FIRST YEAR HIGH SCHOOL.

Christian Doctrine - Passed, A B McDonald, M McNeil, S McGillivray, M McDonald.

English - 2nd, N Milledge; 3rd, K McDonald, A B MacDonald, M M McDonald, Passed, M McNeil, S McGillivray, C Donovan.

Latin - 1st, S McGillivray, C Donovan, N Milledge, M M McDonald, M Hanrahan; 3rd, M Cameron, C McDonald, M C Daniel, M McNeil, A B McDonald, Passed, A Beaton, M Anderson, M McDonald.

French - 1st, A Beaton, N Milledge, S McGillivray, K McDonald; 3rd, M Hanrahan, M Anderson, M M McDonald, Passed, M C Daniel, M McNeil, C Donovan, J McDonald.

Geography - 2nd, M M McDonald, N Milledge, S McGillivray, K McDonald, M Anderson, C Donovan, A Beaton, A B McDonald, M McNeil, M McGillivray.

Physics - 2nd, M A McNeil; 3rd rank, N Milledge, M McNeil, Passed, S McGillivray, R Carter, M Anderson, M C Daniel, A Beaton, M Hanrahan, A B McDonald, C Donovan, E Chisholm, M McDonald, K McDonald, J McDonald, M M McDonald.

Botany - 2nd rank, N Milledge, Passed, M C Daniel, S McGillivray, M M McDonald, A Beaton.

Algebra - 2nd rank, K McDonald, S McGillivray; 3rd rank, M M McDonald, Passed, N Milledge, M McNeil, M Hanrahan.

Arithmetic - 2nd rank, M Hanrahan; 3rd rank, S McGillivray, M M McDonald, M Cameron. Passed, M McNeil, K McDonald, M Anderson, M McGillivray, D McGillivray.

SECOND YEAR HIGH SCHOOL.

Christian Doctrine - 1st rank, K Chisholm, E Quinn, E McNeil; 2nd, C Boyce, M McIsaac, F McIsaac, G Galvin; 3rd, M Fraser, C Hogan, S McGillivray, M Cameron, C Lee, I Hanrahan. Passed, C Campbell, R McLean, A McKinnor, H McDonald, E McGillivray, E Dunlap.

English Literature - 1st rank, M McIsaac, E Quinn, F DeCoster; 2nd, G Galvin, C Boyce, E McNeil, M Cameron, B Burgess; 3rd, A Smith, C Hogan, K Chisholm, C Lee, A O'Brien, M McPherson, F McIsaac. Passed, S McGillivray, M Fraser, I Hanrahan, K McDonald.

Latin - 1st rank, M McIsaac, G Galvin; 2nd, M Forbes; 3rd, A Smith. Passed, M P Chisholm, F McIsaac, S McGillivray, K Chisholm, E Quinn, E McNeil.

English History - 1st rank, E Quinn, C Boyce, K Chisholm; 2nd, B Burgess, A Smith; 3rd, E McNeil, A O'Brien, G Galvin, M Cameron. Passed, E Dunlap, F McIsaac, C Hogan, M MacPherson, E McKinnon, M Fraser, K McDonald, S McGillivray, I Hanrahan.

Geometry - 1st rank, E McNeil, M McPherson, E Quinn, K McDonald, C Boyce, M Cameron, B Burgess; 2nd, F Dunn, H McDonald, E Dunlap, M McIsaac, A Smith, K McDonald; 3rd rank, E McGillivray, F McIsaac, C Lee. Passed, A McKinnon, M Forbes, M McAdam, M P Chisholm.

Algebra - 1st rank, F Dunn, E Quinn, M McPherson, C Boyce, M Cameron, E Dunlap; 2nd, H McDonald, E McNeil, C McDonald; 3rd, M McAdam, F McIsaac, C Lee, C Hogan, M McIsaac, A McKinnon. Passed, M Forbes, E McGillivray, B Burgess, M P Chisholm.

Arithmetic - 1st rank, M McIsaac; 2nd, E Quinn, F Dunn, M McPherson, E Dunlap, H McDonald, C Boyce; 3rd, C Hogan, F McIsaac, K McDonald. Passed, C Lee, A McKinnon.

Chemistry - 2nd rank, M Cameron. Passed, E McGillivray, H McDonald.

THIRD YEAR.

Christian Doctrine - 2nd rank, M McInnis, M M McDonald; 3rd, M O H Chisholm, A L McDonald. Passed, M J McDonald, I McDonald, V Meech, M Smith.

English - 3rd rank, A Cameron, M O H Chisholm, A L McDonald, V Meech. Passed, Mary McDonald, M Smith, M C McDonald, T McGillivray, C McDonnell, I McDonald, M M McDonald, M McGillivray.

General History - 1st rank, A Cameron, T McGillivray; 2nd rank, V Meech, M McInnis, S McInnis; 3rd rank, M O H Chisholm, A L McDonald, C McDonnell. Passed, M J McDonald, M M McDonald, Marcella McDonald, M Smith.

Latin - 2nd rank, T McGillivray; 3rd rank, C McDonnell, A L McDonald. Passed, V Meech, I McDonald, M McInnis, M Smith.

French - 1st rank, A L McDonald, M M McDonald; 2nd rank, V Meech. Passed, M McGillivray, M McInnis, S McInnis, I McDonald, T McGillivray.

Physics - 2nd rank, A Cameron; 3rd rank, M M McDonald, Marcella McDonald, M McDonald, T McGillivray, A L McDonald, M McInnis.

Geometry - 1st rank, M C McDonald; 2nd rank, M McGillivray, M M McDonald, M O H Chisholm, C McDonnell; 3rd rank, Marcella McDonald, T McGillivray, A Cameron, V Meech, M McDonald, M Cameron. Passed, A L McDonald, M Smith, M F McDonald, I McDonald.

Trigonometry - 1st rank, M C McDonald; 2nd, M M McDonald, A Cameron; 3rd rank, C McDonnell, M F McDonald, V Meech. Passed, M McGillivray, Marcella McDonald, A L McDonald, T McGillivray, M O H Chisholm, I McDonald, M Smith, M Cameron, E Tobin.

Algebra - 1st rank, M C McDonald; 2nd rank, C McDonnell; 3rd, M McGillivray, M M McDonald, T McGillivray, A Cameron. Passed, Marcella McDonald, M Cameron, M McDonald, M McInnis, M Smith.

DIED.

At St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish, June 7, 1913, GRHAM STEVENS, in the 53rd year of his age. The deceased leaves a sorrowing wife and family to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.

At Pomeroy, on the 13th inst, MRS. MARY DORRAN, in the 85th year of her age. Deceased was a sister of Mrs. Stephen MacDonald of Pomeroy, who passes away on the 13th inst. Fortified by the rites of the Church she peacefully went forth to meet her Creator. May her soul rest in peace!

At Dunmore, Port Hood, on May 29th, 1913, one of the oldest and most respected members of the community in the person of ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, after a brief illness. Deceased had attained the ripe age of 96 years. He leaves four daughters and one son, besides a host of friends to cherish his memory. His funeral on June 1st was largely attended. May he rest in peace!

At McGrath's Mountain, June 8th, 1913, JASSET, beloved wife of MATTHEW MCGRATH, in the 42nd year of her age, after a day's severe illness. She leaves a husband, two small children, an aged mother and one sister to mourn her loss. After Requiem High Mass at West Merigonish Church, her remains were interred at the cemetery at West Merigonish. May she rest in peace!

At Monkshead, on the 18th inst., CATHERINE, beloved wife of Stephen MacDonald, in the 55th year of her age. The deceased was a sister of the late Rev. Kenneth MacDonald and was a good, pious Christian woman. The funeral, on Friday following her death, was largely attended. During her last illness she was consoled by all the rites of Holy Church. The leaves a husband, son and three daughters to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

At Point Tupper, on the 5th June, HUGO K. MACDONALD, aged 68 years. The deceased was widely and favourably known, having conducted a prosperous mercantile business and kept the local Post Office for over twenty-five years. Of a quiet, unassuming disposition, Mr. MacDonald commanded the respect of all who knew him by reason of his intelligence, integrity and exemplary life. He is survived by his bereaved widow and eight children, 5 girls and 3 boys, all in their minority. The funeral, on Friday following his death, was largely attended. Rev. R. MacDonald, P. F. Pilon, a brother-in-law of the deceased, celebrated the requiem mass, the service at the grave being performed by the pastor, Rev. A. McKibbin. R. I. P.

On May 22nd, 1913, at Croft, Ont. Co., in the 75th year of his age, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL (angus son), after a long and trying illness, which was borne with patience. He was frequently consoled by all the rites of Holy Church, of which he was a faithful member. After Requiem High Mass, his remains were laid to rest in St. Andrew's cemetery.

A second member of the same family soon followed in death. DONALD, a brother of the deceased, aged 73 years, was stricken with heart trouble, a complaint from which he had suffered and passed away just nine days after the death of his brother, despite medical skill and the careful attention of friends and neighbors. Donald Angus was of an obliging disposition, of good habits and was favourably known.

After Requiem High Mass his remains were interred in St. Andrew's cemetery. Eternal rest grant them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them!

At his home at Mabou Coal Mines, C. B. DONALD BEATON, one of the most respected citizens of Mabou parish, on the 21st of May, 1913. Mr. Beaton was in the 77th year of his age. Nearly his whole life a resident of Mabou Coal Mines, he has passed away free from reproach, respected and honoured by the community among whom he lived to many years. Always industrious and honest, strictly correct in the practice of his religion, he was a model husband, father, citizen and neighbour. Possessed of much intelligence, sound judgment and a deep-rooted piety, his death will be long mourned by all who have made his acquaintance. Fortified by the last rites of the Church two days before he died, he peacefully passed away after a brief illness. A family of three sons and four daughters survive him, one of whom is the Rev. Angus D. Beaton, P. P., Bay St. Lawrence, C. B. After Requiem High Mass by his son, Rev. Angus D. Beaton, his remains were laid in St. Mary's cemetery, Mabou, beside those of his wife, who predeceased him only eight months. May his soul rest in peace!

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There are good reasons why Maritime Nail Preferred Stock is a desirable investment by itself, without any other inducement.

In point of security it ranks next to a comparatively small bond issue, one tenth of which is being retired annually. There are assets by appraisal equivalent to \$160 for every \$100 share of Preferred Stock, not counting the assets covering the Bonds now outstanding.

DIVIDENDS are 7% and cumulative. The excellent record of the issuing Company in the past, and its enhanced prospects for the future, altogether furnish satisfactory assurance of these dividend requirements being met.

THE Common Stock Bonus of 50%, now included with each share of Preferred at a par, is therefore an additional inducement making a purchase of the Preferred one of the most attractive investments offered in the Maritime Provinces for some time. Ask for the circular which tells the whole story.

J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Established 1873. Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Direct Private Wires. V. P. C. A. Bldg., New Glasgow. Also at Halifax, St. John, Fredericton and Montreal.

SHERIFF'S SALE. 1905, C No. 433. In the County Court of District No. 6. BETWEEN ROB ROY GRIFFIN, Plaintiff, DANIEL MORIARTY, Defendant.

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, on FRIDAY, The 25th Day of July, A. D. 1913. At the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, property and demands of the aforesaid defendant at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, upon, or out of that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being at Fairmont, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as follows:

Bound on the North by land formerly of Donald McIsaac, on the East by land formerly of Donald MacDonald, on the South by land of John Moriarty, and on the West by the Walsh lot (so called), containing 70 acres more or less and being the land of the late Michael Moriarty, together with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, the said lot of land having been levied upon under execution issued by leave of this Honourable Court upon the judgment herein, which judgment has been duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds office for the said County for upwards of one year before the issuing of execution.

TERMS: Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed. Dated Sheriff's office Antigonish, June 24th, 1913. D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. R. R. GRIFFIN, Solicitor in person.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and entitled "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4:00 p.m. on Monday, July 14, 1913, for the supply of coal for the Public Works throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office, and from the caretakers at the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract with the Government to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By Order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 14th, 1913.

Acknowledgments.

- J. G. Gills, B. C. 2.00, Edw. W. Phelan, Halifax, 2.00, R. F. Hackett, Halifax, 2.00, Peter Grant, Sylvan Valley, 1.00, Wm. Chisholm, Frasers Grant, 1.00, Joseph Fremble, Mattie, P. O. 1.00, F. Beaton, Irvine, Alta. 1.00, D. McIsaac, Moosocook, Ont. 1.00, Alexander U. DeCote, Harbor Bouche, 1.00, May Monbournette, West L'Ardoise, 3.00, Flora McDonald, Wellsley Hills, Mass. 2.00, A. McDonald, Antigonish, 1.00, Alex. Smith, Big Marsh, 75, Duncan Gills, Cape George, 2.00, John Quirk, E. Roman Valley, 1.00, C. F. Grant, Antigonish, 1.00, Patrick Holleran, South Merland, 2.00, A. M. Gorman, Halifax, 3.00, St. Patrick's Convent, Halifax, 3.00, Roderick McDonald, Quincey, Mass. 2.00, John DeBello, Antigonish, 1.00, Richard E. DeLaney, M. D., Alberta, 1.00, Mary J. McDonald, Vancouver, 1.00, D. C. McKay, Kingsville, 1.00, John A. McFarlan, South River Lake, 1.00, Dan Cameron, Head Lochaber, 1.50, Sisters of Charity, Harbor Bouche, 1.00.

Cabbage and tomato plants for sale. Henry Smith, Town. ii

Lambs Wanted HIGHEST PRICES

Haley's Market

MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

FRIDAY The 25th July, 1913

for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between

Havre Boucher and Havre Boucher Railway Station

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Havre Bouche and Frankville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Halifax.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 9th June, 1913.

YOUNG CALVES WANTED FOR FOX FEED

I will pay \$1.00 each for young calves ALIVE

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN, Antigonish, N. S.

GLACE BAY RESIDENTS

Have a splendid chance to buy Diamonds Watches & Jewelry at less than the factory costs by attending our sale from

June 15th to June 21st.

Our Stock worth \$15,500 is one of the best in the province and comprises Jewelry that anyone would be proud to wear.

\$50 Watches sell for \$25

25 " " " " 13

13 " " " " 7

We do not want to run this sale but we need cash and our need is your gain. Sale will stop at the moment our receipts equal our cash credits, until then goods will be sold for whatever you offer.

Private Sale morning and afternoon. Auction Sale every afternoon at 4 p.m. every open evening at 7 p.m.

T. J. WALLACE OPTICIAN

Main St. GLACE BAY.

Eyes are Bread Winners

Take care of them, they are the only ones that you will ever have. All your energies count for little if your Eyes give out. I test Eyes and fit glasses and guarantee reliable work and moderate charges.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY promptly and carefully repaired.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for work or bought at market prices also old coins and stamps. I will shortly carry a complete stock of Jewelry.

P. R. SANDERS, D. O. Optician and Jeweller, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

West End Warehouse A Short Boot and Shoe Talk to Men and Women

On the advantage to you in wearing Good Quality Footwear

You can waste money on shoes as quickly as on anything - perhaps quicker. Shoddy materials that look like leather are made up over stylish lasts and the shoes have a fine appearance; the price is very low, and you buy a pair. One week's wear proves better than words how expensive it is to buy those cheap shoes. Our shoes may not be cheap in the first price, but the long wear, the better appearance, and the complete satisfaction you get out of every pair makes them the cheapest shoes you can buy.

Try us for Your Shoe Wants

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store That Satisfies.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Drafts on the principal cities in the following countries issued without delay:

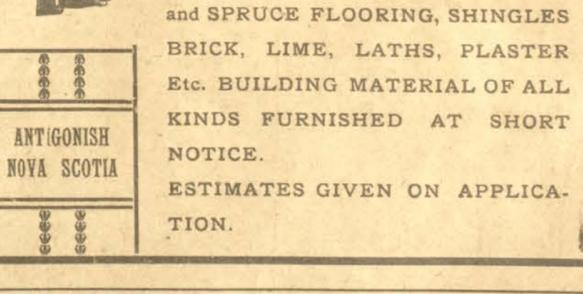
Table listing countries: Africa, Arabia, Argentina Republic, Armenia, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Formosa, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Macedonia, Malta, Manchuria, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, Siberia, South Africa, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United States, West Indies, etc.

These drafts can be drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, yen, taels, roubles, etc., according to the money of the country in which they are payable. This enables the payee to obtain the exact amount intended.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

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

Manufacturers of 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 APPLICATION.



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. Telephone 67 P. O. Box 359

LEET FOOT

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

FOR EVERYBODY



Made in Smart Styles, Suitable For Every Outdoor Occasion

YOUR DEALER HAS THEM

You Might As Well Get THE BEST

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

FARM FOR SALE

That very desirable farm at the North Grant, known as the Grant farm, containing 250 acres, well wooded and watered and within 4 or 5 miles of the Town of Antigonish. Suitable for a Dairy or Sheep farm. Can be sold as two farms. House and barn on one. Orchards on both. 6000 feet of lumber and frame for a large barn can be purchased with either of the farms. Terms made to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to C. F. Grant, 284 Poplar Street, Rosindale, Mass., or to, F. H. MacPHEE, Agent, Antigonish, N. S., April 16th, 1913. 4-17-tf.

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
Contractors

NOTICE

House to let. Apply to DR. CAMERON, Main St.

Notice to Farmers and Dealers

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

HALEY'S MARKET

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 best.

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

Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4)
THE CHURCH'S ENEMIES.

Sir John Nicholson, a retired manufacturer whose will has been proved this week at £372,000, leaves a proviso thereto, one of fifteen codicils, disinheriting any legate who shall become a Roman Catholic or shall have already joined that hated Church. There appears to be a fashion in bigotry and we have had several instances of this sort of thing lately. Possibly it is stirred up by the passions at present very much to the force in connection with Home Rule for Ireland. As you already know the Bill was passed in the Commons with a majority of 98 this week, and the Carsons are getting desperate. The seizure of guns, etc., for Ulster has spread to Dublin and even to London where £15,000 worth, bought with somebody's money, have been confiscated this week. There is to be a much advertised meeting of British Protestants at the Albert Hall on the 17th inst. to protest against the betrayal of Ulster, etc. The Rev. Canon Hannay, a well known Irish writer, has been vainly endeavouring to assure himself that Ulster will rise, in order that he might write an appropriate article for a London newspaper. But he has too good a judgment of Ulster character to blind himself, entirely, and with many a twinkle he finally asks Englishmen not to face the possibility of Ulster rising, leaving the certainty out of the question. But surely a word of protest is needed when a Protestant Bishop goes into his pulpit and uses it as a political platform to incite men to civil war. How amusing it is to find that all the vices with which the Protestants credit us, arise in their own camp. We have often noticed that the Jesuit ideal so assiduously cultivated is a non-Catholic concept. Now, having heard that the Priest, of Ireland are nought but political agitators and that the Pope of Rome rules the Nationalist Party, until we are sick, we find the Bishops of the Establishment and their clergy amongst the worst agitators in Ireland. Preaching to a large congregation last Sunday the Anglican Bishop of Londonderry scouted the words of our Lord "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's." He said these never meant that they should submit to the Radical, the Nationalist and the Priest. Who was Caesar now, it wasn't the King of Italy and it certainly wasn't the Viceroy of Ireland, neither was it the British Parliament! Then the Bishop, having absolved his flock from any temporal loyalty, proceeded to recount their virtues and to state that it was "not them who had set a foreign marriage law above the marriage law of their own country." Anything more dangerous than a discourse of this kind delivered after a parade of anti-Home Rule Protestants cannot be imagined.

VOLTE FACE.

It is perfectly extraordinary how the Protestant can twist every word of his much venerated Bible to please himself. The Bishop of Derry professes to think Caesar's power ceased with his name, and now, in the controversy raging regarding divorce a learned professor, Mr. Whitney, is found to stand up and say that the Church of England has always stood for the indissolubility of marriage. What? when her foundations were laid because a Roman Pontiff stood firm as the rock on which his office is built in defence of a Queen's honor and to guard the sanctity of marriage. After this surely nothing can surprise us. Now the English Church Union, fearful that the revision of the Prayer Book may have disastrous results to Ritualistic practices, has declared that revision at this period would be disastrous to the true Church. The reasons given are that "the two great schools of thought within the National Church are drawing together and this attitude will end in toleration and understanding if not duly pressed. The members will then begin to understand the Catholicism of Evangelicalism and the Evangelicalism of Catholicism," and thus will the Church of England be united!

WILL OF THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

Although by the will of the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle several Catholic charities receive bequests, most of them are losers by her death, for the Duchess enjoyed an interest in various trust funds during her lifetime, which pass to other hands at her death. Consequently, though comparatively a rich woman, she had not so much to leave, and her net personal estate is valued at £20,892. Of her charitable bequests, £400 is left to the Crusade of Rescue for destitute Catholic children. This work is one which loses a good benefactor, for every year the Duchess subscribed £200 to the funds. Amongst her other bequests are £300 to the Church of the English Martyrs, Whitechapel; £200 to the Church of St. Thomas, which she built at Woodford; £100 each to the convents of the Immaculate Conception, Woodford, St. John's Church, Retford, and the Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. In addition to these there are several smaller bequests to a number of Catholic charities.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN.

An important meeting of the National Society took place again this week. The Archbishop of Canterbury reiterated the necessity for religious tests for teachers, a necessity which he has recently grasped. Mr. Ian Malcolm, one of the speakers, advised Anglicans to follow the example of their Catholic fellow countrymen, who, he said, had got better terms for their schools than the Church of England in every educational controversy which we have passed through, by reason of their determined front, where the faith of their children was concerned. They at least realized that the school of to-day was the church of to-morrow, and that without religious teaching to the young, there would be no religion. Finally, a resolution was passed declaring that the National Society would welcome a comprehensive educational measure, provided the faith of all parents was

equally respected, and their right to determine the religious teaching given their children, was secured in every department of national education.

The Montessori Method.

We hear a good deal now-a-days about a wonderful new educational method that has come to us from Italy. It is the invention of a lady, Dr. Montessori and is described at length in a recent book, *The Montessori Method*, by Professor Holmes of Harvard. A succinct critique of both this book and the method championed by its author appears in a late issue of *Rome* (Vol. XIII, No. 4). We quote a few salient passages for the information of our readers:

It is not within my province to criticize the methods—the actual objective methods—of which she makes use in teaching children from three to seven years old what they should know. Only an expert can do that. Many of them seem excellent; the material method by which the little ones learn to write particularly so. I am content to accept the judgment expressed by Professor Holmes of Harvard in his introduction—that Dr. Montessori's educational method is worthy of close study; there is much that is good in it, though it is not all new; in many things it is not applicable to America; in some things it is not as good as the existing Kindergarten system; but a judicious infusion of Montessori into that system should lead to good results.

But of far more importance than her material education methods is the principle on which the Doctress relies. It is not easy to express in plain figures though it reads well in the language of "psychological pedagogy." Fundamentally, however, it is Liberty, Liberty, Liberty. The child must do as it likes. . . . No restrictions are to be put on the child. The fullest liberty of movement is to be allowed, for instance. There are no fixed desks. Light tables and chairs are provided; if the children do not care to sit at and on these they sit or lie on the floor. The teacher moves about observing and, to a limited extent, directing; but never correcting. She may ask the child a question in connection with the lesson it is teaching itself. If the child does not answer rightly "she must not correct him, but must suspend the lesson to take it up again another day." "By revealing the error we may lead the child to make an undue effort to remember, or we may discourage him, and it is our duty to avoid as much as possible all unnatural effort and all depression."

I have quoted this passage—one among hundreds similar—as it seems to me to be typical of the root idea of the system. It is the carrying out *ad absurdum* of the principle of the "primrose path." The child comes to school, not to learn anything, but to play. Congenial articles are given it to play with. If it gets tired of playing with one article another is given it; if it gets tired of one place it moves to another. And the teacher directs its play in such a manner that it learns a great many useful things. One fine morning it discovers suddenly that it can read and write. It says so at the top of its voice. This is the perfection of "discipline."

All effort is anathema. The idea of duty does not appear at all; obedience only once. And the latter is not to be taught, "it occurs later, as a natural tendency, in older children, and then as an instinct in the adult."

It is the realities of life that the system overlooks. And they exist. They are going to be found in the school to which the child goes after leaving Montessori. And they are going to be found, getting harder and harder, all through life. How is he going to get on? He will meet with difficulties. They have been kept from him. And he can make no effort to surmount them; he now meets because effort has been discouraged. He will come suddenly across things that he may not do. Then how is he likely to behave? He has been taught that there is nothing that he may not do. He will come face to face with the necessity of doing something—in order to get on, in order, possibly, to live. But his training has led him to believe that he never need do anything that he does not want to. The system takes no account, not only of the higher things of life, but of its ordinary realities. The life in it is unreal. The children are unreal.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

Fraser's Mills.

(By Drummer on Foot.)

I should have stated, in my last article, that the farm formerly owned by "Donald" (Allan), is now owned and occupied by Mr. Malcolm Sinclair, a native of Salmon River, Guysborough Co., and the farm owned by "Angus," is similarly occupied by Duncan J. McDonald, of Dunmore. These are both progressive young men, who earned and saved their means abroad, and evidently believed in the wisdom of the injunction,—"Go back to the farm." It is this class of people the country needs at present, and so much the better, if our vacant farms are taken up by natives, instead of foreigners.

I fell into a slight error in stating that John (Uistene) had a brother, Alexander. He was John's uncle, a son of *Aonghais Mac Ian O'ig* and never married.

I have come to the school of to-day, which is doing good work. It is in charge of Miss Agnes Cameron, a Grade B of St. Bernard's Convent. Schools have their histories, varied and interesting, very interesting, in fact, and this one is no exception. The first settlers in these districts possessed little or no education. Now and again, a fairly good scholar happened to mix in with immigrants, both from Ireland and Scotland, and these were the pioneer teachers. As a rule, they taught the three R's—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Writing, of penmanship, received much attention. Smooth brick bark, carefully selected for the purpose, preceded the use of

paper, and the goose quill did service before the introduction of the steel pen. The "pen-knife" formed an essential part of the old "school-master's" equipment. At a certain hour every day, the scholars approached the "master's" desk and deposited their "quills" to be made into pens. Remember that this dignitary was always called the "Master" in early times. The term "Teacher" was then unknown. The art of transforming the quill into a pen, required some scientific skill, and some "Masters" surpassed others, in the excellence of their work. Those learning to write had to learn the art of making "quill pens," as well.

School pupils of to-day will naturally conclude that the system was very backward and even rude. So it was, in one sense, but the writing or penmanship of those days was much superior to that of modern days. I can find to-day school manuscripts of Book-keeping and other copy-books, of seventy or eighty years ago, that would put to shame the best, perhaps, that we can produce from our schools now, that is in legibility, form, and beauty of penmanship.

At that time, "writing" as they called it, was regarded as, perhaps, the most important of the "Three R's." Parents who could not write themselves, saw the use and convenience of it. To-day, we almost despise it, at least, attach little importance to it, in school and out of it. Other subjects, considered more modern, take up our time and attention in school. In olden times the best writer was noted in his school and district. To-day, the autograph that is most grotesque in form, the writing that almost makes one stand on his head in an attempt to read it, is just up to date.

The first school, opened in this district, was not on the present site, neither was it limited to defined boundaries as sections are, since the School Act of 1891 came in force. The earliest that I could learn of, was in a barn belonging to Mr. Angus Boyd, one of the first settlers, about the year 1827. I should say this school accommodation would be for the summer months. A school house was built, as soon as possible, on a site near by, which served for some years, but to suit the convenience of an increasing population on both sides of the river, a site was selected at Fraser's Mills, which is still maintained.

The first school-houses, like all buildings, were built of round logs caulked between with moss. A fireplace was built at one end of it, stoves being then unknown. Seats of hewn timber, three or four inches thick, with wooden legs, around the walls, constituted the furniture. The only desk was the "Master's," which he moved around with him, from school to school.

As I have stated, immigrant teachers had charge of this school for the first period. After this natives qualified themselves and took charge. John McDonald (Allan) and Lauchlan McPherson (*Lauchlan An Taillear*) were perhaps the first natives who took charge of this school. Teachers were boarded from house to house, amongst homes sending pupils to school.

On a certain occasion one of these early pedagogues came to put in his period of lodging in a new place. The proprietor, in conversation, complained of a breachy ox he owned, stating that despite all he could do, he would always break into the best spot of grass on his farm. "Faith," replied the newcomer, "it's myself won't blame him, for that is just what I am doing,—looking for the best place I can find the best meal."

Discipline in school, in the early days, would seem to us now, to be very severe. The "cat of nine tails" was a busy agent in enforcing it. It consisted of a strap of thick leather, cut lengthwise into nine thongs, with sometimes a small ball of lead fastened to the end of each. The smallest offence was sufficient to bring it into requisition, nay, sometimes it would be vigorously used without any apparent offence at all.

One who had good reason to know it, informed me, that one of the early teachers had on his program the following: Sharp at 9 o'clock on every Monday morning, he lined all the boys standing in a row, and beginning at one end gave each one a lash, on each hand, accompanying the action with the expression,—"That's the time of day!" "That's the time of day!" Possibly, he found this, as a first lesson, had a salutary effect for the whole week, but should such discipline be attempted by a teacher now-a-days there would quickly be a hornet's nest around his ears. At that time, however, the "Master" was never criticised by parents or anybody else. He was literally the "Master." It is not so to-day. The teacher must be criticised, by men, women and, even children, naturally following the good example,—criticised by many, very many, who could never learn anything at school themselves.

A review of the record of the school at Fraser's Mills, even without counting the output of the last few years, shows very creditable results. From those who received their early training there, and some of them, rather advanced training, I find, Priests 4; Medical Doctors 4; Lawyers 2; Judges 1; and High Grade Teachers, no less than 20. These would be called natives of this district. The historical sketch of this school will, to a great extent, apply to all other schools established in those early years, for conditions at the outset were practically the same. D. O. F.

The Milk For Baby.

Before supplementing the mother's milk with cow's milk, be assured, to the limit of human assurance, that your milk dealer's herds are open to inspection and that he exercises the greatest possible care in producing special milk for special purposes. If you have ascertained this, you may rely upon his supply, especially in the winter. You have an additional guarantee if he carefully pasteurizes the supply at a temperature not too high. I am not one of those, however, who advocate the pasteurization of fresh, clean milk, properly handled,

for I believe it is better for the child to have such milk without pasteurization.

But when you cannot be assured that the milk is fresh and clean, and properly handled, even in the case of the dealer, the careful pasteurization and the immediate cooling of the pasteurized milk to 45 or even 40 degrees is a precaution which should be taken, especially in summer. The

amount of extra milk which is first given to the child should be very small; perhaps to the extent of only three or four ounces once a day. The child will need only enough extra milk to secure a slight but continuous increase in weight, the scales being the mother's guide.—*Dr. Wiley.*

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An Anniversary of The Commune.

On Monday, May 26 last, a simple and impressive ceremony took place in an out-of-the-way part of Paris, on the heights of Belleville, once a faubourg of ill repute. The name of the house, to which are now attached a chapel and a garden has an ominous ring: "Villa des Otages."

Among the victims were three Jesuits, Fathers Olivaint, Caubert and de Bengy, who had been, from the first day of April, prisoners of the Paris Commune. With them were several priests of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, and some seculars. The soldiers were all of them "Gardes de Paris," who met a hideous death, not without absolution, and whose quiet courage never wavered. In the afternoon of May 26, 1871, these "hostages," as they were called, were made to leave the prison of la Roquette, where another group of captives, among whom were Mgr. Darbois, the Archbishop of Paris, two Jesuits, several priests and one layman, had been shot, within the precincts of the prison, two days before. The fate of this second band of victims was more cruel. They were led on foot from la Roquette to the heights of Belleville through a hostile crowd that showered insults and blows upon the defenceless Pere Olivaint's erect figure, clothed in his priest's cassock, his firm step and radiant look of joy were long remembered by some bystanders.

The villa dolorosa lasted two hours, from four to six: a woman on horseback headed the march, military music played loudly, the crowd hooted and mocked and, more than once, it was proposed to shoot the prisoners in the street. Meantime, on the other side of Paris, the army from Versailles was fighting its way through the burning city, and the defenders of the Commune, who knew that their defeat was certain, were dominated by a blind thirst for blood.

At last the harassed prisoners were driven into a bit of unused ground, surrounded by small houses and gardens; it was then called "la cite Vincennes" and was filled with building materials. Against a high wall, that formed an enclosure on one side, a public ballroom was to be erected, but first the war and then the Commune had stopped the work. Into the enclosure, a few days before so green and peaceful, the crowd entered behind the hostages and it was decided that the execution should take place then and there. Against the big wall, that on the recent anniversary was adorned with symbolic red flowers, the doomed prisoners were closely packed, the soldiers in front of the priests. A woman fired the first shot, after which, at random, according to their fancy, with hideous jokes and fiendish mockery, the others carried on the bloody work. When fifty victims were laid low, the crowd burst into the narrow space, trampled upon and stabbed those that were still breathing; then having vented its fury on the dead, it left them in the gathering twilight of that tragical May evening. Next morning two Communards returned and, to save time, thrust the bodies into a pit that was on the spot.

Two days later, on May 28, Pentecost Sunday, the regular army had at last forced its way into Paris and definitely conquered the Commune, and that same morning a priest and a layman hastened to the rue Haxo and ascertained the spot where the bodies lay. The next day the remains were carefully exhumed from the unadorned grave, but so disfigured and mutilated were the victims that Pere Olivaint and Pere Caubert were only recognized, the first by his pocketbook and a medal, the second by his crucifix. Their bodies now rest where they were transferred two months after the execution, in the Jesuits' church of the rue de Sevres. It is closed and its rightful owners are dispersed—only the martyred dead keep guard over their old home.

It is now forty-two years since the tragedy took place, and very different is the scene that meets our view on May 26, 1913. The ground that was then deluged with blood has been bought and devoted to works of charity. A group of courageous women have established their headquarters on the heights of Belleville and have gradually transformed the ill-famed suburb. The chapel, built by them, is filled with small boys and girls, the descendants, may be, of the murderers of 1871, who sing cantiques with great good will and who, we are informed, zealously attend the catechism classes and the Patronages. After the Cure of Notre Dame de la Gare had briefly summed up the story that gives a patriotic interest to the spot, the congregation trooped out into the enclosure that is comparatively untouched, and knelt to recite the Rosary at the foot of the big, bare wall against which the victims once stood to meet death. A marble slab, with the names of the dead marks the spot; flowers have been scattered around, and the whole place has a look of peace, brightness and festive joy. In an adjoining building have been placed the cells that were occupied at la Roquette by the four Jesuits. When, some years ago, the famous prison was pulled down, these cells were bought and their materials were carefully transferred to the Villa des Otages, where they have been rebuilt on the same lines. The portraits of the five religious have been placed in the cells, and in the one occupied by Pere Olivaint are many marble slabs, upon which his clients express gratitude for favors attributed to his intercession. The Villa des Otages, with its chapel, its relics, its social and Catholic works of mercy, present a striking example of the apostleship that is being happily exercised in many outlying districts of Paris. When the devoted women to whom the ground belongs first settled on the heights of Belleville, they were surrounded by a population of God-hating savages. The crime of 1871 seemed to rest as a curse upon the murderers' descendants. Now their influence is universally accepted, their presence is welcomed, their advice is sought and their chapel is crowded. They never have to fear an insulting word and are looked upon as the best friends of the busy people who surround them. Their secular dress makes it easy for them to penetrate into homes where the habit of a religious might excite suspicion, and their sweetness, kindness and charitable ministrations have given them extraordinary power over their rough neighbors. This is only an example of the happy work of conquest that is gradually winning back to the Church the people of Paris suburbs, but at the Villa des Otages the heroic memories of the past are closely connected with the successful work of the present, and who will venture to deny that the sacrifice so generously offered forty-two years ago has not brought a special blessing on this privileged corner of the Lord's vineyard?—C. de C. in America.

Sheep-Dog Trials in Scotland.

I wish I could tell you all that each dog did,—they were such clever dogs, and each with a character of his own, writes G. Martineau in the Inquirer.

There were more than thirty dogs entered for the "trials," so I can tell you only a few of the things demanded of them. Each dog had three sheep to manage. The sheep were in the wood at the back of the ground, with a man and a dog to send out the three for each dog as his turn came. On the hill at the end of the ground opposite the wood stood each shepherd in turn with his dog, and when the three sheep appeared coming out of the wood, the dog was sent off to find them. It was a long run, and there were hilloeks and bushes between, so that it took a little time for the dog to find his sheep. When he had found them, he had to drive them forward through a space between two white flags first, and then through a narrower space between two red flags, and then a long run up to a little row of hurdles with a gap in it; and the three sheep had all to be got through the gap, and then across a long piece of ground to a little fold with a narrow entrance into which they were to go. There were also some hurdles arranged in the shape of a double cross, and in the more difficult trials the sheep had to be sent through the cross one way and out the other way. There were eight minutes given for the dogs to manage to get the sheep through the two sets of flags and the hurdles, and into the fold; and a quarter of an hour for those that got through the flags, the hurdles, the double cross, and into the fold.

When the judge sounded his whistle, the dog started; and when the time was up, the whistle sounded again, and he had to stop, whether he had finished or not. Well, one

pretty dog, Moss, couldn't find his sheep at all, though he hunted about for them and tried to follow his master's signs or whistling. He was three years old. When the whistle sounded again, he had to give up.

Then came Maid, three years old, and she found the sheep, and got them through the flags; but they were very obstinate, and, though she tried her very best, and her master did all he could to encourage her from the distance, and tried to make her understand what to do, the whistle sounded, and poor Maid had to give up.

Then came Bet, six years old. She shot like an arrow straight for her three sheep, and gently and quickly followed them, driving them before her through the flags, the hurdles, the cross, and into the pen. Such a cheering she got from the spectators. We learned afterward that the judges gave Bet a prize of £14, and a silver cup for her master.

Then came Flossie, only one year old, but she was very clever, and did everything except the gate in the hurdles, which the sheep would not go through for all her trying. She even got them through the practice of the hardensome and meaningless cross, which was the most difficult of all. The sheep often went and stood with their noses close to the gap in the hurdles, and seemed as if they could not help going through, and then provokingly turned off and ran the other way. But Flossie got a prize of £1 for doing so well at one year old.

Then came Tell, Sweep, Fan, and Lad, the latter getting a £4 prize; Risp got three pounds; and Blake got one pound. All were eager and wonderfully swift, and it was beautiful to see how they understood every sign given by their masters. It seemed really as if they knew all they had to do; they were very gentle with the sheep; they seldom went near them, and they never barked—just ran or crept up at a distance; and when they had got them very near the obstacles, the dogs always lay down at their master's sign quite flat on the ground and waited, then walked a step or two and lay down again, just creeping gently nearer, to make the sheep go through the opening; and when, after all, they turned off in the wrong direction, the dog was up and off to head them back again, with uttering patience. When the dog succeeded, he got a round of applause, and when he failed, every one was sorry for him, and a regretful murmur of "Oh-h-h" went out in sympathy, for all the dogs tried so hard. Once when a dog failed and the whistle sounded, his master stooped down and patted him, to tell him he had done his best.

Some of the sheep were wilder than others, which made it more difficult. But nothing could be more beautiful than the dogs' characters, so absolutely and joyfully obedient to their masters, so eager and bright, so swift and intelligent, so gentle to the sheep, so full of self-restraint. It was a beautiful lesson to us all and we could not tear ourselves away till all was over.

At the end the shepherds stood about on the hill, each with his dogs, talking it over, and we went and patted and stroked the dogs, and then they went forward to receive their prizes.

If ever you have a chance to see a sheep-dog trial, do not miss it.—Dumb Animals.

Ig-omi y.

No man's character is complete until he has passed through the valley of ignominy.

The contempt of his fellowmen is a whip that stings when laid on a man's back, and the way he acts under that lash shows whether he is a thoroughbred or not.

The knowledge that you are hated is bitter medicine but wholesome. Defeat, failure, shame and desponding are supposed to crush men. They do crush small men. They are the making of great men.

There never was a man who reached the age of forty with a strong character but that had most of his excellencies driven in his soul by hard blows.

Neither goodness nor greatness (and in an accurate analyst they are the same thing) is a hothouse plant maturing under careful protection. Rather they are metals that become perfect only by much pounding between hammer and anvil.

I used often to wonder why the old mystics laid so much stress upon the need of having the contempt of men in order to grow saintly. Reflection and experience have convinced me that they were psychologically correct.

For it is under ignominy that a man is forced to examine himself and see if his principles are sound, his motives honest, and his cause worthy.

So long as we are favored and for-

tunate we may be rotting in our souls and never know it.

Our greatest friend is our enemy who tells us unpleasant truths and tramples our pretensions under foot. It is then we are thrown back upon ourselves and must needs convince ourselves that we are worthy to live.

"When men shall revile upon and persecute you, and say all manner of evil lies against you, rejoice and be exceeding glad," for so have they done to every honest and brave soul since the world began.

It's good for us. We are never powerful until we learn humility. All vanity is weakness, and there is nothing like a swarm of spiteful vigorous enemies to clear our souls of those "magic mists of vain glory" of which Thomas a Kempis speaks.

There's never a nobler moment in a man's life than when he finds himself alone and at bay, backed up against God the world snarling and barking at him—Dr. Frank Crane.

Temperance Notes.

Speaking of Colonel Roosevelt's vindication of his character from the charge of drunkenness alleged against him, a Philadelphia clergyman says: "Never was there a day in our national history when our public men were so free from the contaminating effects of strong drink as today. The vice of intemperance has given away, in an even wonderful way, before the logic of sober thought and educated reason. We no longer identify drinking habits with brilliancy as in the days of Poe and Webster, nor expect orator or author to excel when in a state of semi-intoxication. On the contrary sobriety is demanded now of every one who ministers to the higher necessities of man."

Our Father Knows.

In one of the schools of a large city, while the school was in session, a transom window fell out with a crash. By some means the cry of "fire" was raised, and a terrible panic ensued. The scholars rushed into the street shrieking in wild dismay. The alarm extended to the teachers also, one of whom, a young lady, actually jumped from a window.

Among hundreds of children, with whom the building was crowded, was a girl, one of the best in the school, who through all the frightful scene, maintained entire composure. The color, indeed, forsook her cheek, her lips quivered, the tears stood in her eyes; but she moved not. After order had been restored, and her companions had been brought back to their places, the question was asked her how she came to sit so still, without apparent alarm, when everybody else was in such fright.

"Because," she answered, "my father, who is a fireman, told me to sit very quiet, if the cry of 'Fire!' was raised, and my father knows."

What a beautiful example of faith! Our Father has told us what we must do, and our Father knows.—Young Churchman.

The Crucifix.

For some moments each day let us fix our eyes, thoughts and affections on the image of Our Crucified Lord. Ponder meanwhile on these salutary thoughts and counsels of a saintly French writer, Pere D'Alzon:

Have you a crucifix? What do you do with it?

Keep it near you. Let it be on your desk when you write, or on your work-table, that when you raise your eyes they may fall upon the image of Jesus. And when you sleep hold the crucifix in your hand.

It is true that nothing can equal, as a means of sanctifying grace, the practise of the Blessed Sacrament, but one cannot always be in the Divine Presence, nor can we receive Jesus into our hearts as often as we would desire. One can, however, always wear His image, and this image of Jesus speaks a language of its own that will help the soul in many ways. Why do you not, when you rise in the morning, kiss the crucifix with love, promising Our Lord that you will lovingly carry the crosses He sends you throughout the day?

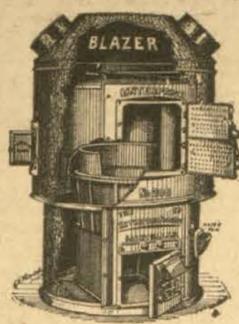
Ireland Wants Next Eucharistic Congress.

There is a movement on foot to make Ireland the scene of the next Eucharistic Congress. Cardinal Bourne said when presiding over a lecture on Malta in Westminster Cathedral Hall that he had heard of the desire of the Maltese people to receive the Catholic world for this great event and he went to the island with the intention of forwarding the new project with all his influence if he felt it was a possible one. The people of Erin feel their turn has come; they want to welcome the Catholic world in 1914 to Dublin.—Catholic Transcript.

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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 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., Viauville, Montreal.



A bite of this and a taste of that, all day long, dulls the appetite and weakens the digestion.

Restore your stomach to healthy vigor by taking a Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal—and out the "piecing".

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets are the best friends for sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. 50c. a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

FARM FOR SALE

The 130 acre farm situated at Fairmont, within three miles of the Town of Antigonish, and known as the Mac-Gillivray farm. Has good house and barn and abundance of hardwood, hemlock, and poles. Good soil. Terms easy and made to suit purchaser. Apply to ANGUS MACISAAC, Georgeville, N. S. Or to F. H. MACPHIE, Agent, Antigonish, N. S., June 18th, 1913. 6-19-13.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators At Cut Prices

While my stock lasts I will sell the above machines at the following prices:

- No. 2, 300 to 325 lbs., \$40
No. 3, 400 to 425 lbs., \$45

I will deliver to your nearest railway station in the Maritime Provinces. Cash with order.

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

THOMAS SOMERS

Antigonish, April 16, 1913.

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 for those wishing a cheap trip to the West. The nearest ticket agent will furnish full particulars.

Masse Harris Farm Implements

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

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN, Antigonish, N. S.

AERATED WATERS

We manufacture all kinds of aerated waters and temperate drinks.

Our ginger ale, iron brew, etc., are leaders.

Special attention given to picnic orders

THE A. LAPIERRE CO., Antigonish, N. S.

FARM FOR SALE

That well known farm, situated at the Upper South River, Antigonish County, and known as the Cummings farm, containing 200 acres, 30 of which are intervals, a good house and large barn, cheese factory and general store, on the place, and a creamery within three miles. For price, terms and further particulars apply to ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, On the place

Or to the undersigned, F. H. MACPHIE, Agent, Antigonish, N. S., June 5th, 1913.

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 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 Harsh Marmalade and S.

Our Tea and Coffee are the best value on the market. We have a fine line usually carried in a first class grocery and we want you to trade. Give us a trial and you are confident we can give you satisfaction.

We want eggs and butter and other country produce at highest market prices.

D. R. GRAHAM, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Sheriff's Sale - D. D. Chisholm, page 5
Books and Shoes - Chisholm, Sweet & Co., p. 5
Banking by Mail - Royal Bank of Canada, page 5
Auction Sale - F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Tenders for Supplies - Allan McDonald, p. 8
Law Student Wanted - Barrister, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

K. OF C. MEETING this evening.
WALDREN'S studio will be open on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July, all day.

ON TUESDAY next, Dominion Day, a legal holiday, the business places of the Town will be closed.

DR. COX will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, July 1st and 2nd.

MR. JAMES SOMERS, Briery Brook, Ant., has sold his farm to Mr. Dan McFarlane of St. Andrew's, Ant. We understand the sale price is in the vicinity of \$2,000.

SCHOONER "GLADYS E. WHIDDEN" will load at Bayfield for St. John's on Monday forenoon, June 30th, and at Mulgrave the following day. Plenty room for cattle, horses and sheep. Market was very good last trip.

THE GOODS packet "Helen and Hilda" which plies between New Glasgow and parts along the Antigonish shore, is doing a splendid trade. Captain Day says he finds the auxiliary vessel far too small for the demands made upon him, and will shortly have to employ a larger craft.

THE ANTI-GONISH Battery of Field Artillery started for Aldershot on Monday, getting away at three o'clock. The Battery was over strength in men and horses, 115 of the former and 67 of the latter having gone. The Battery will be in camp for twelve days.

SEMINARIANS. - R. A. McDonald, Lauchlin McDonald and John R. McDonald, all of Antigonish; Dan Doyle, Margaree; Leo Keats, Reserve Mines, and P. E. McMullin of Dominion, arrived here last week from the Seminary at Quebec, to spend the vacation at their respective homes. All are in excellent health.

THE PILGRIMAGE train arrived at Antigonish at 11.15 on Tuesday. It consisted of eleven cars, nine being passenger cars. On board were about 275 pilgrims, and about sixty more joined the pilgrimage at Antigonish. The number in attendance indicates that the pilgrimage from this point will be about as successful as in former years.

THE PROVINCIAL Examinations for this School Station commenced on Tuesday of this week. As in the past, St. F. X. College hall and class-rooms are being used for the purpose. A larger number of candidates are in attendance than ever before, 250, viz., 13 A's, 32 B's, 76 C's, and 129 D's. The examination is being conducted by Inspector Macdonald and a staff of six assistants.

UNDER THE NEW I. C. R. time-table, which went into effect on Monday of this week, all mail trains on this division of the I. C. R. cross at Antigonish. The night express trains arrive at 2.30 a. m., day mail trains at 1.00 p. m., as before. A change in the hour of arrival of the fast freight from the west has been made. Henceforth it will arrive at 8 p. m. Other regular trains continue on the old time schedule.

CASKET AGENT - Miss Bride Saunders of Sydney in Cape Breton County. Miss Saunders intends visiting Sydney, Whitney Pier, North Sydney and Sydney Mines during the month of July. We trust our subscribers and friends will make her work easy, pleasant and remunerative. She will visit the other centres of population later on, and the approximate time of her visits will be announced in this column.

THE BOSTON COMEDY Company, with H. Price Webber and Edwin Grey, the old favorites in the leading roles, will present the new royalty play by Justin Adams, in the Celtic Hall on Wednesday evening, July 2nd. The Company is strong in numbers and all the members are said to be clever performers. An entertaining and highly amusing performance is assured. The Company is well remembered here, and its entertainments have always given satisfaction.

TO ENCOURAGE the poultry raisers of the Province to improve the quality of their fowls, the Local Legislature at its last session passed a bill granting \$100 to each County to aid in organizing a poultry show to be held during the winter months. Mr. Joseph P. Landry, of the Agricultural College, Truro, intends to visit the County shortly, and will try to form a County Poultry Association. All who are interested are requested to write Mr. Landry.

PRESENTATION. - On Monday, June 24th, Messrs. L. J. McEachern and Alexander McDougall, on behalf of the parishioners of the church at Ballentyne's Cove, Ant., presented the pastor, Rev. Donald Beaton, with an address and a purse containing a substantial sum of money. Captains Gillie and Keating and the crews of the Government dredge and tug-boat at work at Lakevale also kindly remembered Father Beaton, making him a gift of a nice sum of money. The pleased recipient feelingly expressed his thanks to the generous contributors, and remarked that he had ample reason to use the word generous in regard to the parishioners. Almost every summer since he came among them, they had similarly kindly remembered him. He hoped that God would bless them and prosper them. Father Beaton intends to visit Boston shortly, to report at Carney Hospital on the good results of his last operation. His many friends in the diocese will be glad to learn that his health is very much improved.

HIGH PRICED COLT. - On Monday Angus McGillivray sold a yearling colt to Antigonish parties at the exceptionally high price of \$500.00, and the colt was shipped to his new home the following day. The offer came to Mr. McGillivray by wire from the

bidder, and though he valued the youngster highly, he felt it was too good an offer to refuse. A half brother of the colt, Doyd Achille, is in the stable of Peter Carroll at the Halifax track and it is his splendid trotting performance that prompted the offer. The yearling is standard and registered by the name of James A. Todd, and is really one of the finest specimens of the trotting breed horse ever seen here. Its sire is Todd Altivo, dam Miss Minto, 2-28, and is royally bred. With care it should develop into a very fine horse, and it is felt that the Antigonish judges made no mistake in their selection. - New Glasgow Chronicle. - This fine piece of horse-flesh is now the property of Mr. John McDonald, policeman, Town.

CONFIRMATION. - His Lordship, accompanied by Rev. A. H. Cormier of the College, left River Bourgeois on Tuesday, 17th inst., by automobile, for St. Peter's. Here he confirmed 78 children. The same evening he continued his journey to L'Ardoise, and next morning administered confirmation to 320 children. By the auto of Mr. Saunders of St. Peter's he motored on Wednesday afternoon to Salmon River, where he confirmed 43 children, and then proceeded to Johnstown, where on Thursday morning he confirmed 68 children. From Johnstown he was conveyed by motor boat to Big Pond and East Bay, confirming 35 children at the former place and 118 at the latter. Saturday morning he drove to Frenchville, where 47 candidates for the Sacrament of Confirmation were awaiting him. Saturday he went on to Boisdale, and next morning (Sunday) confirmed 82 children. From Boisdale an immense procession preceded him to Christmas Island, where he gave Benediction and administered Confirmation to 180 children.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th inst., some twenty of the foremost farmers of the County met at the Royal George Hotel to organize a local branch of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. There have been some members of this Association in the County who have done good work for years in producing registered seed, acting, however, independently of each other. It was felt that the time had come for combined action on the part of a larger number of farmers to supply the increasing demand for pure seeds. Accordingly Mr. Moore, the representative of the C. S. G. Association in these provinces, was invited to come and explain the methods to be followed in growing seed eligible for registration. Mr. Moore went carefully over these methods and explained the conditions under which members are admitted to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. He will, besides, visit every member at his farm during the summer, to give personal instruction and demonstration in the selection of plants for the seed plot. All present who were not already members, signed applications and will at once begin the work necessary to qualify for membership. The following were appointed officers of the branch: President - Rev. M. N. Tompkins; Vice-President - D. C. McNeil; Secretary - Dr. H. MacPherson; Directors - Ronald Chisholm, R. J. McDonald, Alex. McPherson, Dan R. McDonald, James McIsaac, William Chisholm.

THE VACANCY in the office of Collector of Customs in Antigonish and the manner of making an appointment thereto was the occasion of no little speculation and interest throughout the County for the past week or so. In our last issue we reported that the Conservative Central Executive had referred the matter to the County Executive. Since that announcement applicants for the position, and there was a number of them, became active, working to promote their respective claims to the position. The members of the County Executive were constantly interviewed and canvassed by the candidates and their friends. On Tuesday last, the day appointed for the meeting, to recommend a name for the position, there was quite a number attracted to Town, interest in the matter having become general. At the meeting the interest was quickened, and several ballots were taken before a decision was arrived at. Mr. John Boyd, son of the late Collector, had seven votes on the first ballot, the largest of any candidate. The candidates with the smaller vote withdrew their names as the balloting went on, and the choice finally narrowed down to Mr. Boyd and Mr. W. Chisholm of Heatherton. Each in the last ballot had ten votes. The Chairman, Dr. McKinnon, cast the deciding vote in favour of Mr. Boyd. We are asked to state that a protest will be entered against the decision.

HYMENEAU. - In the beautiful church of St. Cecilia, Belvidere St., Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, June 17th, at 9 o'clock, Walter E. Berry, of Woods Hole, Mass., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Marion McLean, daughter of John and Mary McLean of St. Joseph's, Pinkietown. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Supple, D. D., who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Catherine McDonald, and the groom by his brother, Mr. Ralph Berry. After the wedding breakfast, the happy couple left for the South Shore, where they will spend the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Berry will reside at Woods Hole, Mass.

The marriage, on Tuesday, June 17, of Miss Ethel Crispo to Mr. C. W. Moore was one of the prettiest weddings seen at Hayre Bouche. The bride entered the Church on the arm of her uncle, Hon. J. E. Corbett. The couple were supported by Miss A. Crispo and Mr. E. Moore. The church was tastefully decorated, ferns and apple blossoms adding much to its beauty. Miss M. M. Webb rendered Zimmermann's "Wedding March" admirably. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the home of the bride, where dinner was served to a large number of friends and relatives. The happy couple then left on their honeymoon trip. The numerous and beautiful presents which the bride received evidenced her popularity. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Moore wish them many happy years of wedded life.

Personals.

Miss Sadie Chisholm of Arizona is at St. Andrew's, Ant., visiting her old home.

Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Roche, of Dominion No. 4, C. B., are visiting in Antigonish.

Mr. Allan McIsaac, of North Grant Road, Antigonish, arrived home last week from British Columbia.

Dr. George H. Murphy of Dominion No. 1, C. B., was in Town on Monday.

Mrs. H. H. Crerar of the Harbour, Antigonish, left for Lacombe, Alberta, on Tuesday, to visit her father, Mr. W. A. McKenzie, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. C. N. Wilkie of Antigonish, left on Tuesday for Moosomin, Saskatchewan, to visit her sister, Mrs. Alex. S. Smith.

Mrs. T. Murphy and children of Sydney, G. B., are visiting Mrs. Murphy's father, Mr. P. S. Floyd, St. Mary's Street, Antigonish.

Miss Mamie Boudrot of Tracadie, Ant., arrived home last Friday night from Winnipeg, where she spent the last year or two.

The Misses Theresa and Rose McGillivray of Winnipeg arrived in Antigonish last Thursday night, to spend a few months with their respective parents.

Mr. Dan. William Fraser has returned from the West to his home in Antigonish, after an absence of seven years. The greater part of the time was spent in Chicago.

Dr. Huntley Macdonald of Antigonish arrived home on Tuesday from Europe, where he spent the last nine months. We understand he intends to practice his profession in Halifax.

AUCTION

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the undersigned, at Head Lochaber, (West Side), Antigonish Co., on

Monday July 7, 1913

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

- 3 Milch Cows, lately freshened.
2 Heifers, four years old, good beef in August.
3 Yearling Heifers. 3 Yearling Steers.
3 Two-year-old Heifers.
1 Mare, 10 years old, Jackson, due to foal July 15th. Good worker and roadster.
1 Simon W. Mare with sucking colt, 9 years old, good roadster and worker.
1 Set Double Working Harness.
2 Sets Buggy Harness.
1 Spring Tooth Harrow.
2 Sets Bobbeds, one almost new.
2 Truck Wagons, one has pole and shafts.
1 Express Wagon, nearly new.
1 Riding Sleigh.
1 Pitching Hay Machine with rope and blocks.
1 Dump Cart. 1 Spike Tooth Harrow.
1 Buffalo Robe, almost new.
The sowing of 20 bushels of Oats and 10 bushels of Potatoes, and a quantity of turnips now growing on the farm will also be sold, with the privilege of removing when grown.
Terms: - 8 months' credit, on approved notes for all sums over \$5. A discount of 5 per cent. off for cash.

DAN CAMERON, Head Lochaber, West Side. F. H. MACPHEE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at public auction on the premises of John J. McDonald, Brown's Mountain, on

Monday, June 30th

commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

- 5 Good Milch Cows,
1 two-year-old Heifer, 3 young Calves.
Terms: - Six months' credit on notes with approved security.

ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY, Auctioneer

A Grand Picnic

will be held by St. Mary's Parish, on the Old Church Grounds at

LISMORE

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

July 1st and 2nd, 1913

Entertainment

MUSIC, VIOLIN, BAGPIPE, ORGAN, DANCING, SWING, BOWLING ALLEY,

and other forms of wholesome recreation and amusement will be provided.

Refreshments

HOT DINNER AND TEA, ICE CREAM, STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM, and TEMPERATE DRINKS

of various kinds will be served on the grounds.

ADMISSION: Adults, 25c. Children, 10c. Dinner, 40c. Tea, 35c.

NOTICE

Parties having lumber in our yard will please remove it at once, as we have to make room for our own stock. THE KIRK WOODWORKING CO. Antigonish, June 14, 1913.

Ronald Gregory, lately of Antigonish, son of C. E. Gregory, K. O., of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, has undergone an operation for appendicitis at the Victoria Hospital, Prince Albert. He is now improving in health.

Rev. Dr. McDonald, P. P., of Margaree, C. B., who has been at Little Rock, Arkansas, the past few months, the guest of his former parishioner, now Rev. J. O'Neil Doyle, arrived at Antigonish Saturday night, remaining here until Monday, when he left for home. Dr. McDonald has been long a sufferer from rheumatism, and his trip to the southwest was taken for the benefit of his health. The mild climate of Little Rock has been very beneficial to Dr. McDonald's case. He returns home looking remarkably well, and feeling well, too, we are glad to say. His numerous friends will be pleased to so learn. We earnestly hope that his improvement will be permanent.

5 cents - Best granulated sugar 5 cents with us. Everything else lowest price. Use our 25c Saxon blend tea and save money. Bonnet's.

Ladies' cotton and flisle thread hose, in black and tans, new fresh stock, at 15c to 40c per pair. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 28th

commencing at ten o'clock a. m.:

- 1 Mare, 14 years old, Bonney Boy.
1 Mare, 8 years old, and colt, Harry Allison.
1 Horse, 3 years old, Scottish Chief.
8 Milch Cows, lately freshened.
1 Two-year-old Bull.
1 Two-year-old Heifer.
1 Heifer, one and one-half years old.
1 Yearling Heifer.
20 Head Sheep and Lambs. 3 Calves.
20 Hens. 1 Parlour Suite.
1 Dining-Room Table and Chairs.
Beds and Bedsteads, Carpets and Mats, Kitchen Range, Dining Room Stove, Dinner and Tea Set combined, all kinds of Dishes, a good sewing machine, pictures, pots and pans. All pantry utensils.
2 Factory Creamers, Crocks and Jars.
2 Spinning Wheels.
1 Loom and Reeds.
1 Top Buggy and Riding Wagon.
2 Sleighs.
2 Sets Bob Sleds, double and single.
1 six-foot cutter, new. 1 Horse Rake
1 Disk Harrow. 1 Cultivator.
2 Plows. 1 Roller.
1 Pitching Machine.
1 Set Double Harness.
3 Sets Carriage Harness.
Whiffletrees, Chains, Forks and Rakes, number of Horse Collars, a lot of Carpenter's Tools, a lot of Blacksmith's Tools.

Terms: - Six months' credit on notes with approved security on all sums over \$5.

JAMES SOMERS.

F. H. MACPHEE, Auctioneer.

Briley Brook, Ant., June 18th, 1913.

Law Student Wanted.

An industrious young man of good education desirous of pursuing the study of law in a barrister's office can learn of an opening by Addressing: Barrister, care of Casket Office.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Municipal Clerk's office, up to

MONDAY

JUNE 30th, 1913,

for supplying the following articles at the County Asylum for one year, from the 1st July, 1913:

- Wheat Flour, per barrel, name brand
Corn Meal, (kiln dried) per 100 pounds
Oatmeal, per barrel.
Butter, per pound, by the tub.
Tea, per pound, by the chest.
Molasses, per gallon, by the puncheon or tierce, E. M. or fancy.
Hake, dry, per pound.
Herring, per barrel.
Sugar, per pound, per barrel, bright yellow.
Soap, per pound, by box, long bars and dish cloth.
Beans, per bushel, by barrel, hand-picked.
Bran, per 100 pounds.
Tobacco, per pound, by box, name Brand.
Kerosene Oil best, name brand.
in Trussel, name mine.
Fresh Beef, per pound, state price for fore and hind quarters.

Also For Supplying Coal For The Asylum and County Building.

The whole to be approved of by the Keeper or Commissioner. Articles not approved off to be taken away by Contractor or at his expense. The right to accept, reserved. Payments quarterly. By order.

ALLAN McDONALD, A. Clerk.

Antigonish, N. S., June 23rd, 1914

H. Price Webber's

Boston Comedy Co.'y

CELTIC HALL

ANTIGONISH

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Wednesday, July 2nd

THE NEW PLAY

"A Queen for a Day"

DISCONTINUED LINES ODDS and ENDS SHOE SALE

Save money while the season is ahead. A clean up of our

BOOT and SHOE STOCK

We are going to get up some Spring Shoe Excitement. We do not intend to carry over a single pair of our broken and discontinued lines if cut prices will move them. Every odd and end line is offered less than cost, and in some cases one-half original price. Here are some of the bargains. Can you resist them? Guess not, if you intend to continue wearing shoes.

150 Pairs Men's Black and Tan Bals, good fitters, regular price \$4, \$4.50, and \$5, sale price to clear, \$2.50.

One lot women's low shoes, regular price \$2.50 and \$3.00, Now \$1.50.

One lot Women's Button and Bal Boots, regular price \$2.50 and \$3.00, to clear now \$1.50.

20 per cent. off.

Our entire stock of Misses and Children's Slippers, color tan and black, also other bargains in our shoe department. Don't pay the long price. Call at the bargain shoe store.

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

HARDWARE

Now in stock at D. G. KIRK'S HARDWARE EMPORIUM

- Sherwin-Williams Ready-Mixed Paint
Brandram Bros. White Lead
Pure Linseed Oil and Turpentine
Window Glass and Putty
Tarred and Dry Building Paper
One and Two Ply Ruberoid Roofing
Steel Cut and Wire Nails
Barbed and Plain Fence Wire
Carriage Springs, Axles and Woodwork
Bar Iron and Steel
Horse Shoes, Nails and Caulks
Screen Doors and Window Screens
Creamers and Factory Milk Cans

Also a large stock of Shelf Hardware at finest prices

Just received ONE CAR PORTLAND CEMENT

ONE CAR GOLD COIN FLOUR.

Mail orders and enquiries receive special attention.

D. GRANT KIRK Antigonish, N. S.

MURPHY'S BOOK STORE

Wholesale and retail dealers in Stationery, Books, etc.

Can furnish on short notice all the latest Catholic Books, Religious Articles, etc. Being large importers can quote Catalogue prices to the Reverend Clergy.

MURPHY'S LIMITED. SYDNEY, N. S.

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.

Rooms To Let

Two rooms suitable for offices on Main Street, lately occupied by R. R. Griffin, Barrister, electric light and telephone connections. A. MacGILLIVRAY, Box 23, Antigonish.

J. H. W. BLISS

Piano Tuner

Eureka, N. S.

The Best Brains

in Canada have participated in the preparation of our splendid Home Study Courses in Banking Economics, Higher Accounting Commercial Art, Show Card Writing, Shorthand and Book-keeping. Select the work which most interests you and write us for particulars. Address: The Shaw Correspondence School, 391-7 Yonge St., Toronto.