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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 17, 1913.

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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

Certain Protestant papers still talk of Archbishop Phelan of St. Louis.

Who is he? An English writer says that Belfast is a city on its knees. A good attitude; but we should like to hear an

Act of Contrition.

We are glad to see that milk is now supplied to customers, by some dealers, in glass bottles. The old cans are nearing their end. The change is an Despatches say they appeal to the improvement.

One of the editors of The Menace is reported to have received Scottish Rite Masonic degrees recently. Dr. Van de Water might keep his eye on this man for signs of "tolerance."

A word that is much misused is "foreigner." It is, with British peoples, too often an expression of conceit. To hundreds of thousands who are now coming into Canada, we are foreigners.

The Lamp gives the names and addresses of eight Anglican clergymen in England, five Anglican clergyman in the United States, and five Anglican theological students in the United States, who entered the Catholic Church in 1912.

The Catholic Bulletin quotes a doctor in the city of Indianapolis as saying that "vice is feeblemindedness," There was a popular "revival" preacher some years ago who could do better than that. He used to call it "meanness."

The Balkan States are now without turn on them now and beat them. The Turks cannot do that, however. But the present bloody quarrel is dis-

Masons in Buffalo, not long ago. performed a ceremony which they called a Masonic Baptism, on the infant daughter of an official of the Order. Catholics will not wonder that the Church keeps them out of societies which assume such functions.

Ranters like Mr. Berlis ought to investigate the Italian settlement in St. Louis, of which Father Dempsey's magazine tells us that in a community of 6000 Italians, the writer does not know of one case where an Italian girl has brought the blush of shame to her parent's cheeks.

In the teacher's examinations in Ontario this year, the examiners for one paper, the Star tells us, "were so "advanced thinkers," of whom we out of touch with the work of the hear so much, headed? schools that they set questions on texts that were not part of the curriculum at all. What a horrid story this would be, were it told of Quebec!

Two months ago, a Boston paper discovered that the Pope's mind was giving way : that "Pius X. has failed in mind as well as in body, and will hardly be able again to issue encyclicals." His Heliness can do many things, but he cannot fulfil the predictions of the "fablegrams." They are too many and too various.

The "good old days" when nontheir cook might be a Jesuit and poison them, are gone forever; but one of the writers for The Menace has, it seems, found out that a non-Catholic editor who denounced the dirtfcom Montreal."

who calls himself practical, and who thinks himself active in the cause of

opinion of himself if he fails to subscribe for at least one Catholic paper. Sacred Heart Review.

Keep it up, brother. They may listen, some day.

There are too many revolver stories in the cheap magazines, and too many attractive revolver advertisements in them also. Such may well who, when convicted in a court in Washington last month, began firing his revolver in the court room, while judge, lawyers and spectators scrambled for safety.

If the published figures are correct, England will, ere long, have a problem of no small importance in the inroads of the sea on her coasts. It is said that the net loss (allowing for accretions) by this means, between 1867 hard for it. and 1900, was 41,379 acres. In a country where the acreage is none too large for the population, and where the larger cities are already overcrowded, this seems a grave matter.

The militant suffragettes in England have made a number of amiable plans lately, to burn London; to kidnap Cabinet ministers; to cause floods by blowing up reservoirs and aqueducts. words of the North - East Ulster "Unionists" for justification or excuse; and that is about the only logic we have heard from them so far. They have just as much excuse as the Belfasters" have.

One more lie from Rome, - dated "Rome" anyhow. This "fablegram' said that Cardinal Vives y Tuto became insane, and, imagining that he was Pope, ordered the destruction of all "modernists." We think it is high time that Catholics made a concerted protest to the editors and owners of all papers which publish such villainous fabrications under the guise of news from Rome.

The Catholic Opinion of Lewiston, Maine, has suspended publication. Mr. Donnelly, in his farewell, says the paper has been run at a loss. We are sorry. Of all the hundreds of wretched little sub-divisions of non-Catholics, not one would allow such a thing to happen. Catholics, to their deep disgrace, are the only people on earth who allow their papers to die of star-

Some speakers at a meeting of a French Canadian Catholic Association should be dominant in education and in politics; and this seems to have aroused some surprise. Why should there be any surprise? The history of the Church, from the days of the Catacombs, has been one long struggle against paganism in education and against paganism in education and ments were circulated widely, and paganism in politics. The devil is still editorial comment made thereon. attending to his business, but so, thank God, is the Church attending to her's.

A Canadian daily speaks of "advanced thought" in France, now engaged in a movement against materialism, which "advanced thought," however, is not intent on a "religious" opposition to materialism, as we understand the word "religious" in this country. We often wonder what some people think they mean by "advanced thought." A man may be said to be "advancing," we suppose, if he is stepping in the direction in which he is headed; but which way are the

A good deal of discussion has taken place in recent years on the subject of trial by jury. Some of the discussion is based on false premises; and some of those who have sound premises, draw unsound conclusions. The jury system, in its practical use, has undergone great changes in Canada. We suppose we may safely say that a great majority of civil cases are now disposed of without a jury. And, by consent of the accused, a very large number of serious criminal cases are now dealt with without a jury. These gradual changes will, no doubt, go on. Catholics in England suspected that There is no need for any violent or sudden changes.

The Suracuse Sun tells us of a man named Alexander Buchanan who was received into the Catholic Church in slinging brigade, is "a Jesuit priest | St. Peter's Hospital, New Brunswick, State of New Jersey, recently. He was struck by a street car and was The Catholic press is the work that | picked up unconscious and badly fosters, supports and perpetuates all injured. On recovering consciousness other Catholic workers. The Catholic he said that though he was not a he said that, though he was not a Catholic, he wished to see a priest. love to see taken seriously by their paired by Act of Parliament or by the the Church, has quite too high an He was baptized and prepared for credulous dupes.

death. Recovering, after an operation, he stated that his desire to be a fragment of a Catholic Catechism which he picked up in the street.

"Idle rich" people receive a great deal of abuse; and they deserve a good deal of abuse. But let us not imagine that there is no other side to the pichave affected the youth of 18 years | ture. Some one has said that "It is only three generations from shirtsleeves to shirt-sleeves," and there is a good deal of truth in that. These "idle rich" people pay salaries and great many people who are not idle and not rich. In fact a few of these wholesale spenders are nearly as good, financially, as a steel works or a mine, while they last. And their money goes out amongst people who work

> Some "anti-clericalism" in Italy is getting itself shut up in jail. Four town councillors of Somma Vesuvianna, near Naples, have been jailed for ten months and fined \$100 each for entering into a conspiracy against a community of Franciscans. Three women who were concerned in the plot were also fined and imprisoned. The weapons of the conspirators were forged and manufactured photographs. It is sometimes from people of this class that itinerant seekers for "facts" against the Church in Catholic countrics get the information they so proudly produce to their mission

> Rev. Dr. Patterson of Belfast says that he has an idea that before King George gives the Royal Assent to, and signs the Home Rule Bill, he will ask that the issue be submitted to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, and it it is not so submitted, he is sure England, Scotland and Ireland will enter upon a great religious war. Ulster, he says, will not consent to be cut off from the British Empire and turned over to Rome. This is the sort of thing that the Catholic Church has had to contend with for centuries. But how badly Dr. Patterson is going to be disappointed in King George!

> G. H. Baril, M. D., General Pre-18 dent of the Catholic Association of French-Canadian you h, writes to the press to correct certain statements which went over Canada, concerning the recent meeting at Three Rivers. He says that

"No resolution was taken or voted upon at the Congress relative to "the necessity of a united Catholic party a sympathizer in the world. Hardly a few days ago, said that religion in Canada instead of the old divisions

of Liberals and Conservatives."
In addition, Mr. Baril writes, not only was no such resolution passed but it was not even touched upon directly or indirectly, and that such a question did not appear on the order

Mr. Baril says the erroneous state-

A despatch from London says that the Unionists think they have found a way to defeat Home Rule, unless, and until, the "Parliament Act" is altered. That Act provides that a bill shall become law if passed three times by the Commons, without the consent of the Lords. The idea now is, that if the Lords do not reject the bill, but merely postpone the consideration of it, the "Parliament Act" will not apply. Whether this is so or not depends on how the "Parliament Act' is worded. We have not seen a copy of it; but we think it very likely that the lawyers on the Liberal side and in the Irish Party have not been caught riage law of the Church. napping in that way.

Someone has sent us a copy of the Call, a Socialist paper, containing a couple of bits of choice blackguardism. All the world knows, or has ample means of knowing, that the Pope is to all practical intents a prisoner in the Vatican because he cannot expose himself to the insults of the scum of a great city, hired by "anti-clerical" politicians to insult him; and in the at by a Government bound by solemn agreement to protect his person; and for the Catholics to bodyguard him scenes to which he cannot, by reason of his high and sacred office, expose himself or make himself the occasion. As to his poverty, all the world knows of the simplest. The story of the big candle to be sent by an American Order of nuns to the Vatican to be is one of the scurrilous jokes which anti-Catholic and Socialistic "fakers"

Mr. Bonar Law is reported to have said, in the last Home Rule Debate, Catholic was aroused by reading a that resistance to Home Rule would be " meeting revolution with revolution," and he added, "In saying this I have the support of the whole Unionist party." He may have that support; but the question is, if any deluded people in the Orange counties of Ulster try to make good his words, what support will the Unionist party give them then? What a widespread mania there is getting to be for talking of revolutions! Every little two by four dispute nowadays is magnified wages, directly and indirectly, to a into the cause and justification of revolution. Here, a striker talks of the American revolution. There, enraged citizens expel a Socialist leader from their town by force, and talk of 1776. Three or four little counties in the north of Ireland set themselves against the authority of King and Parliament, and at once they begin to talk of revolution. Are the Suffragettes, after all, much more at variance with common sense than politicians like Bonar Law? We citizens of British counties are spoiled. We need a touch or two of old-time misgovernment to make us realize the blessings we now enjoy.

> The "Suffragettes" have done more in a few months to paralyze the enforcement of English law than men had done in as many generations. They are only a small number of women, and yet new methods, and new laws, were immediately required in order to deal with them; and they have been dealt with very inadequately and uncertainly up to the present. Without comparing those wild creatures at all with the average of their sex, we may fairly say that the problem they have raised for the lawmakers and law enforcers in England indicates plainly that a general voting franchise, if now given to women, would raise problems never yet thought of, or never until the extraordinary methods of the English suffragettes gave some sort of hazy forecast of them. We do not fear such astonishing new procedure on the part of women in general; but it is impossible to shut our eyes to one fact, made painfully plain just now in England, namely, that women may be expected to take views exceedingly different from those taken by men, and may be expected also to pursue an entirely different mode of asserting or enforcing their opinions. The ability of men to govern men depends on the knowledge men have of their own sex, and on their ability We do not think that the time has yet come when they can judge what women will think, say or do, in respect to the matters they would have to deal with as active participants in public affairs.

constitutions" adopted at a "sacred

Chichester. They are as follows: That inasmuch as there is a growing divergence between the marriage law of the State which legislates from the standpoint of human expediency, for its citizens; and the marriage law of the Church which regards marriage as a God-made relation and legislates for its members only; It is the duty of the Church:

1. To resist all encroachments on the sacredness of marriage as a danger to family life and destructive to the foundations of society.

To refuse to solemnize marriages in Church for those who desire to be married in disobedience to the mar-

To subject those of her communion who have contracted marriages contrary to the Church's law to such discipline as the Bishop shall determine to be just and salutary.

The fact seems to be that no one except the valiant Canon Thompson made any stand against the deceased wife's sister law; and there is no intention in the Church of refusing Communion to persons married under that law, now that the House of Lords has decided against Canon Thompson, past such attacks have been connived These "constitutions" speak of "such discipline as the Bishop shall determine to be just and salutary." But why leave it to the Bishop, when the would only the more surely tend to law of the Church of England for cen-Thompson, pronounced such marriages incestuous? The Times states that the Pope lives on the simplest in the diocese since the year 1292." fare and that his personal quarters are Well, in the year 1292, there was a theory that Protestantism, or Free-Church predominating in England, liable to have her teaching as to imburned in memory of Pierpont Morgan | pediments to marriage lightly set | Bancroft says further : aside, or to have her power to regulate the reception of the Sacraments im-Courts of Law.

CATHOLICS IN AMERICA AND TOLERANCE A CONTRAST.

When Dr. Van DeWater was preparing his article on Freemasonry and tolerance, he missed not only the facts we related recently in these columns, but he missed the bright story of Catholics in America and their tolerance. There was one American colony in which religious tolerance was exhibited. Freemasonry had nothing to do with it; but Catholicity had a great deal to do with it. We refer to the colony of Maryland.

George Calvert was born in England in Elizabeth's reign; and held high office there. He became a Catholic and was made a peer with the title of Lord Baltimore—an Irish peerage. He sought to settle in Virginia; but was confronted with one of the oaths in fashion at the time, which a Catholic could not take. Such was the tolerance" shown in that Protestant

He then obtained from Charles I an extensive territory in which he aimed to plant a Catholic colony. It was named Maryland, after the Queen. Whilst the charter for this colony was in preparation, Lord Bultimore died. The actual starting of the colony was carried out by his sons. The terms of the charter were much wider than those of other colonies; and Maryland had more "Home Rule." Bancroft, a Protestant historian, says:

"Calvert deserves to be ranked amongst the most wise and benevolent lawgivers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience. . . . The asylum of Papists was a spot where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers which as yet had hardly been explored, the mild forbearance of a proprietary adopted religious freedom as the basis of the State."—History of the United States, v. VII. 185 Only a Protestant, miles away from

Catholic views, could have written this, because no Catholic could have said that Baltimore was "the first in history of the Christian world," etc.; but the tribute to this Catholic founder of Maryland is the more valuable on account of the thorough Protestantism of Mr. Bancroft. Full civil and religious freedom was made the law of Maryland. There was ample opportunity for the Catholic majority to abuse their power, because no power to disallow the Acts of the Legislature of Maryland, was reserved to the authorities in to judge what men will think, say and | England, as was reserved in the case of other colonies. The principles of the charter were carried out inviolably by the Catholic majority; and this is the more worthy of remark because at that very time Catholics were discriminated against, badgered, worried and persecuted in In the London Times (weekly) of England, Ireland and Scotland, and June 20th, we find an account of some in every British colony except Maryland. On their way to Maryland, the Synod" of the Anglican diocese of first Catholic emigrants, calling at Montserrat, found there a colony of Irishmen who had had to leave the Protestant colony of Virginia on killed. Did they return good for account of their religion. There was a Protestant minority in Maryland; and they lived on terms of peace with the Catholic majority, religious freedom given them without the smallest attempt at impairing it. At the same time, the Protestants of all the other colonies were fighting savagely, Anglicans against Puritans; Puritans against Anglicans; both against Quakers; all against Catholics.

Bancroft speaks of the colony of Maryland eight years after it was started, as follows:

"Maryland in that day was un-surpassed for happiness and liberty. Conscience was without restraint; a mild and liberal proprietary conceded every measure which the welfare of the colony required ; domestic union, a happy concert between all the branches of government, an increasing emigration, a productive commerce, a fertile soil. . . . united to perfect the scene of colonial felicity and contentment.—C. VII. 191.

This "scene of colonial felicity and contentment," has been very generally overlooked by non-Catholic writers. They may well wish to forget it, because the contrast between it turies, rightly interpreted by Canon and the scenes of the same and later periods in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virgnia, and other Prothat "such a Synod has not been held | testant settlements gives little comfort to those who wish to establish the masonry, or something or anything which, in religious matters, was not | not connected with Catholics or Catholicity has been the parent of tolerance.

"But far more memorable was the character of Maryland institutions. Every other country in the world had persecuting laws. 'I will not,' such was the oath for the Governor of

Maryland, 'I will not by myself or any other, directly or indirectly, molest any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ for, or in respect of religion.' The Roman Catholics who were oppressed by the laws of England were sure to find a peaceful asylum in the quiet harbors of the Chesapeake; and there, too, Protestants were sheltered against Protestant oppression."—C.

The second Lord Baltimore was so anxious for religious peace in Mary land that be actually was unfair to his own co religionists. A case is recorded, of a man named William Lewis, a Catholic, whose servant had the impudence to read aloud in his house a book which said that the Pope was anti-Christ, and the Jesuits anti-Christian ministers. Lewis was enraged, and used strong language, but offered no violence. He was fined 500 pounds of tobacco and bound over to keep the peace.

The constitution of the Legislature was most generous. Originally every free man in Maryland had the right to sit as a member, without any election. If he could not go, he could send a deputy. The third Lord Baltimore gave votes to Negroes and Indians who had 50 acres of freehold land, or personal property worth £40. It remained so until the "enlightened" 19th century, when Indians and negroes were disfranchised-another triumph, we suppose, of non-Catholic ' tolerance."

Here is an act for anti - Catholic ranters to think about: "An act concerning Religion," passed in 1649:

"Persons reproaching any other within the province by the name of heretick, schismatick, idolator, Puritan, Independent, Presbyterian, Popish priest. Jesuit, Jesuitic, Papist, Lutheran, Calvinist, Anabaptist, Brownist, Antimomain, Barronist, Roundhead, Separatist, or any other term or name in a reproachful manner term or name in a reproachful manner relating to matters of religion, shall forfeit 10 shillings sterling for each offence. . . . or in default of payment to be publicly whipped and imprisoned. . . . until the offender shall satisfy the person reproached by asking him or her forgiveness publicly."

(A similar act had been passed in

One may well ask, under what circumstances was this law passed. It was passed after the Catholic govenor had crushed two rebellions; and, in one of these rebellions, in 1645, the Puritans had plundered Catholic churches and expelled Jesuit priests. The avowed object of these two insurrections was the destruction of the Catholic colony. And who were the rebels? They were Protestants who had been treated as Mr. Bancroft has described, in the words quoted above. Other laws of toleration were passed by the Catholics in 1649, one of which we quote below.

Did Protestant bigotry grow soft under this treatment? In 1643, a body of Puritans came to Maryland as the result of laws passed against them by the Legislature of Virginia, then dominated by Anglicans. They were given a large tract of land. In 1650 they seized the government. Puritans was at that moment triumphant in England, and Charles I had been good? No; but evil for good. They called a Legislature from which Catholics were excluded, and for which they were not even allowed to vote. The first thing thoy did was to repeal the Toleration act of 1649, and to make this law .

Papistic, commonly known as the Roman Catholic religion, can be pro-tected in this Province, but shall be restrained from the exercise thereof." -Bacon C IV

Once more the Jesuits had to fly. Once more Catholic churches were broken into and ruined. In 1658, the government was restored to Lord Baltimore. At once the Toleration Act of 1649 was restored. The anti-Catholic agitation still went on, however, and in 1681, the British Government made an order that none but Protestants should hold office under the Government of Maryland. The Toleration Act, however, was maintained until 1689, when the Protestants finally obtained control of the government. Act after act fell then on the Catholics of Maryland. The Church of England was made the established religion. Bishops and priests could not exercise their ministry in public. Catholics were taxed double and made incapable by law of purchasing or inheriting lands. "Irish Papists" were put on a footing with negro slaves. In 1692 was passed "An Act of R-ligion," by which all the penal laws of England were put in force in Maryland. The Purituns, who had done their best, in several insurrections to wreck the splendid foundation of tolerance laid (Continued on page 4)

At the age of 68, Mgr. Modest Evaraerts, Bishop of a Chinese diocese so large that it would take four years steady travel to visit every town in it by the only means of locomotion available, is circling the globe getting teachers and supplies for industrial schools, which he believes to be the hope of China, where he has worked

for forty-four years.

Mgr. Everaerts is a Franciscan—one of the eleven Bishops of that order in The Chinese Empire. He is the titular Bishop of Tadama. As Apostolic Vicar of Southwest Hupeh, in central China, he has jurisdiction over 16,000 Catholics, among a population of 10,-1000,000 natives.

When a New York "Sun" reporter called on him at the clergy house of St. Francis of Assisi, 135 West Thirty-first street, he was robed in the purple habit of his rank. He doesn't wear any more Tartar robes, for the Chinese matred of the Tartars has held free swing since the recent revolution, and even so well beloved a missionary as Bishop Everaerts would have a hard time if he ventured to dress like a

This Pilgrim from Cathay, although the has been here ten days, has not left the house to take a look at the city. He says it is too big and noisy, and he es too busy.

A GENTLE AND KINDLY MAN.

The Bishop's white beard is so long that the gold crucifix swung from his neck is almost concealed. His hair is gray, his eyes luminous and his manner gentle and kindly. The interviewer could well believe that although Bishop Everaerts has been through bloodshed—the Bishop whom

the succeeded in 1904 was murdered— no harm has ever befallen him. He was born in Belgium and speaks little English. His French was trans-Tated by Father Pascal of the Franciscans. The Bishop talked first of the Pope, with whom he had an audionce several months ago.

"It seemed a very great compli-ment," the Bishop said, "for the Holy Father would not let me make obeisance and didn't give me time to kiss his hand. He motioned me to an armchair beside him, when I had told him about my work in China he said he wished to be the first to help my industrial school and right away opened a drawer and handed me

"You wish to know about my experiences in China and how the Republic is getting along?" Bishop Everaerts continued. "Well, perhaps it will help you to know that my diocese, although it is about the size of England, has not a single newspaper, native or foreign. My own city is Ichlang, and the Yangstekiang. The nearest railroad is at Hankow, 360 miles away—three days journey by water, eight over land.

KNOCKED HEADS OFF TARTAR IDOLS. "We see few foreigners. They say

our climate is too hot, but I like it. If I had an aeroplane that would take me back to Ichlang to-day I should To me the Chinese are a lovable people, as they are naturally religious, it is a pleasure for a missionary to be with them. You ought to have seen 5000 Tartars bringing me their idols in clothes baskets to have their heads knocked off—but I must tell you about the Tartars. Their relations with the Chinese since the revolution are an interesting and serious matter.

"You know that the Tartars, since their invasion of China hundreds of years ago, have been an aristocratic class, despising the Chinese and living on them, refusing to soil their hands with any work of their own. They have always been good fighters. Until the Revolution they were China's soldiers, but now every Tartar has been thrown out of the army.
"Well, since 'China for the Chinese' prevailed in the revolution,

the Tartars have been ostracised by the Chinese and what is worse, the Chinese won't feed them, and as the Tartars won't work, they are starving.

"Each Province has a Tartar city. What has been going on in the Tartar city of King-Chow-Fu, in my own-diocese, illustrates the situation. The victorious Chinese tore down the wall with which every Tartar city isolates itself and were threatening the inhabatants. I sent eight missionaries out with the red cross and through them an armistice was arranged.

HOW HE CONVERTED A CITY.

"The Chinese made four conditions: The Tartars should give up their arms, open the city, hoist the white flag and Meave the city. The Tartars complied with the first two, but when it came to flying the white flag—white is the mourning color in China—they refused. The Chinese said they would kill every Tartar and pillage the city.

The Tartars appealed to me and once more our missionaries acted as arbitraters and arranged at least temporary seace. It was out of gratitude that the Tartars professed a desire to

"All right," I said, "but first you tmust renounce your pagan idols. So then 5,000 Tartar men brought their idols to have me knock off their heads. We then erected sixteen schools in the walled city, with two separate schools for the mandarins. Then 600 women of the Tartars also accepted the Christiau faith, and for them Franciscan sisters were brought a three day journey from Hankow

a three day journey from Hankow,
"So we have all these Tartars on
our hands and they won't work. In
tract, they can't work. Because of centuries of training in lofty idleness they can't do the simplest little thing with their hands. They have to be fed, and the Chinese won't feed them. You see the situation. It will be saved by industrial schools if we can keep these helpless people from starving for about two years. That's one of my problems. I have tried to tell the Eastars that real pride doesn't consist of being dependent on other people, that real Christians work for these leaves are heginning to The prospects of the Chinese Last people are far from ripe for tast government. A strong man must cast them. If Presidents change often pounds of sirloin steak, to a pound of round steak every day in the year, to 155.5 pounds of cured ham, or to 61.7 pounds of lard.

There are a great many such foods as rolled oats, for instance, which

they will lose faith in the system, I am afraid, for they have been taught to believe in continuing rule by divine will. St. Paul's saying: 'All power is from God' about expresses their belief. Itshocked them immeasurably when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, although the Chinese of the interior don't know yet that that has taken place.

"But President Yuan Shih-k'ai is really a strong man-stronger than was the provisional President, Dr. Sun Yatsen. If anybody can hold together the national factions long enough to impose the republic's authority on the whole of the empire, Yuan Shih-k'ai will do it. By the way, his mother and two brothers recently became Christians.

One promise that the republic has not kept is to supply schools for the

Tartars." When the Bishop who preceded him was murdered in 1904, Mgr. Everaerts was away in the mountains, where he had taken the children of his flock for safety.

SPEAKS CHINESE LIKE A NATIVE. The Bishop is one of the few for-eigners who have learned to speak and write Chinese as well as a native. He says he was preaching before he had been in the country a year, and al-though it was all partomine to the Chinese, he gathered a following because they admired his nerve. He now spends only two months of the year in his own city. The rest of the time he is travelling through his diocese, walking and being carried on a nole wherever the mountain passes. a pole wherever the mountain passes are too much for horses and mules.

He hopes that a foreign syndicate will strike a railroad through Hupeh soon. He says there are miles of in-credible riches that have never been touched because the Chinese have been taught that dragons inhabit the mountains where the treasure lies.

Before leaving for San Francisco the Bishop will talk to the New York Chinese, his only public appearance here, -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

What Americans Eat To day.

The foods that the American people are eating to-day are not those which were consumed fifty or more years ago, according to a survey recently made by the Department of Agriculture. Meat, which went to make up more than half the diet of our grandfathers, contributes less than a third to the food of to day.

Each family annually eats one hundred and forty pounds more of sugar than it did in 1875. Dozens of fruits that were formerly seasonable luxuries find their way to the tables every day in the year, as do various vegetables.

Despite the fact that the proportion of meat is so much less, its price has steadily advanced; both of which facts are probably due to a decrease in the bovine population that is out of all proportion to the increase of genus homo. There are only as many animals per capita in the United States to-day as there were in Grandfather's time. Upon this reduced proportion the export trade is leving, which leaves even less for the man at home.

It was seventy years ago that half of everything eaten was meat. In 1900 this had declined to a little more than a third; while the advanced prices of the last few years have cut the estimated proportion as low as thirty per cent. If the high tide of per capita meat consumption in 1840 be taken as 100, the figure representing the consumption in 1860 would be 82.5, that of 1880 would be 72.4, that of 1890 would be 69.4, that of 1900 would be 59.3, and that of the present

The habits of the people of to-day as to eating are vastly different from olden times. The fact that meat prices have steadily risen is not entriely responsible for its decrease as part of the diet; for other influences have operated with no less st ength. The products of the farm have been much more widely diversified, and their abundance has steadily in-creased Vegetables that are locally out of season are brought from places as far as three thousand miles, as are fruits and, to a certain extent, berries. fruits and, to a certain extent, berries. Any family may have asparagus tips on its table any day fin the year, while they were formerly unknown except in certain communities. The grapes of California, the pineapples of the West Indies, the hominy of the corn belt, may be had anywhere, any time. The rare luxuries of boyhood are the common foods of the present.

The canning factory replaces the vegetable garden, the fruit orchard, the berry patch, which theoretically, should supplement every household. The season of these delicacies is extended to the entire cycle of the year instead of occupying a space of a few weeks. There are refrigerator cars for long hauling and warehouses for cold storage, Eggs, dressed poultry, and butter are carried forward from a period of natural oversupply to a period of natural scarcity. All these things are consequently eaten in greater quantity now then formerly.

Government experts have found that the per grapts convention of that the per capita consumption of wheat has increased in the last twenty-five years from four and two-thirds to five and a half bushels. The increase in consumption has probably been greater in sugar, however, than in any of the other staples. In 1840 the individual consumed only 14.1 pounds, in a year. In the twenty years that followed this increased to 30.5 pounds, to 42.9 pounds in 1880, to 52.8 pounds in 1890, and to 75.4 pounds in 1908. Sugar is regarded as one of the greatest of concentrated, energysuppling foods, and its increased use is sanctioned by dietary experts. It is figured that the additional one hundred and forty pounds of sugar used by each family to-day over 1875 used by each family to-day over 1875 has a dietary value equal to 264.4 pounds of sirloin steak, to a pound of round steak every day in the year, to 155.5 pounds of cured ham, or to 61.7 Employment of the great power of the mind in controlling passions and recovery fear.

equals 178.8 pounds of sirloin beef, 248.3 pounds of round beef, or 68.9 pounds of [cured bacon. When these added strong foods are introduced and eaten they supply certain elements that have previously been derived from meat. Being surfeited with these things, the appetite turns away from meat; for the system no longer de mands it.

In this way is the inner man conspiring to circumvent the scale of high prices on meats that is proving the despair of the housewives of the nation. Likewise the housewife may greatly cut the quantity of the meat served and still take comfort in the fact that she is serving more food, of better quality, greater variety, and more nutritive value, than has been provided by any of the generations of women that have preceded her. tables of our grandfathers, which were said to groan beneath their weight of good things, were as vastly inferior to ours of to-day as was that of Queen Elizabeth to the evening meal of the present-day truck

Made a Fortune by Keeping Good Cows,

Eight miles out of Utica, N. Y., at a place called Chuckery Corners, where the moon changes oftener than the neighbors meet, Francis M. Jones has solved the problem of how a poor farmer can become rich honestly in jigtime, says The New York Sun. Six years ago Mr. Jones, then 22 years old, took over his tather's farm with a dairy of 30 cows of ordinary breed. He had no money of his own. To-day he is worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars. He has 70 cows on his farm and every time a calf is born his wealth jumps from \$1,000 to \$10,000. It beats gold mines, oil wells or political jobs on State roads, his friends declare.

Mr. Jones acquired his wealth in practically four years on the most ordinary kind of a farm. His ancestors had "pulled the cow around by the tail," as farmers say when they can't do more than make a living. But Francis Jones wasn't of that

He got permission from his father to sell the 30 cows at auction and use the money to buy better cows. The cows brought \$1,400, and with this capital he set out to establish a blooded dairy. He bought two year-ling Holstein heifers for \$125 each and the next year used up the balance of the \$1,400 by buying seven Holstein calves. His neighbors hawhawed and his father was afraid Frank had slipped the agricultural halter.

HIS PROFITS BEGAN TO GROW. That was all the start Frank Jones had. It was two years before the two heifers bred calves or gave any return in milk and three years before the calves grew big enough to yield any profit. Then the harvest came

Early in April this year Mr. Jones sold one of his cows, Pontiac Lass, to Stevens Bros., of Liverpool, near Syracuse, for \$10,000, and a bull calf for \$6,000. He refused two offers of \$5,000 each for two other cows and has a 6 weeks-old calf which he values at \$10,000. The other cattle on his farm are valued at from \$1,000 to

The great boom in the value of the cattle owned by Frank Jones came about because the \$10,000 cow is the champion butter-maker of the world, Mr. Jones weighs the milk of every cow on his farm and knows just what each cow is producing. Pontiac Lass excelled all the other cows and Mr. Jones asked the experts from the college of agriculture at Cornell place University to come to his home and race. make some tests.

Mr. Jones has worked night and day to develop his dairy. He cared personally for every cow in the dairy until their numbers increased so that he had to hire help. He groomed the cattle daily, fed them, watered them, saw to it that they were properly sheltered, and when the calves were here he groundly remained all sight born he frequently remained all night in the barn to care for the mothers and the calves.

The utmost care is exercised in feeding the cows, and whenever the food is changed Mr. Jones makes a study of the effect on the production of the milk. A skilled veterinarian is employed to examine the cows every little while, and every cow in the barn is fully covered with life insurance, Mr. Jones knows just what it costs to keep each cow and how much profit he

realizes from each.

Until he sold the prize cow this month Mr. Jones made it a point to keep in his dairy every cow that was a good producer. This has been a great help to him in developing his dairy and in helping him to get together one of the finest danies in the country.

The calf that Mr. Jones values at \$10.000 is the daughter of Pontiac Lass, born a short time before the mother was sold. A 2-year-old bull from the same cow is valued at about the same sum. If Frank Jones had stuck to the old cows, the common bind and cover along as his common structure. kind, and gone along as his ancestors had done, and as most farmers in the country are doing, he would still be "pulling the cow by the tail."

How to Prolong Life.

Moderation in eating, drinking and physical indulgence.
Pure air out of the house and

The keeping of every organ of the body, as far as possible, in constant working orger. Regular exercise every day in all

weather, supplemented in many cases by breathing movements and by walk-ing and climbing tours.

Going to bed early and rising early and restricting the hours of sleep to

six or seven.

Daily baths or ablutions, according to individual conditions, cold or warm, or warm followed by cold,

Strengthening the will in carrying

UNDERSTAND

Before you paint or let the contract, inform yourself thoroughly. Get endurance truths first. Vague impressions mislead. You need intimate, exact knowledge.

A unique formula that gives unique wear is revealed in its relation to your pocket in a gladly-free booklet. Said formula is unique because its makers hold an exclusive advantage in Canada's Paint market. The booklet specifically details

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out whatever is useful, and in checking the craving for stimulants, and dynes and other injurious agencies. Sleep on your right side, with the window open.

Place your bed away from the wall. Take exercise before breakfast. Eat but little meat, well cooked. Eat much grain food. Avoid intoxicants.

Live as much as possible in the Vary your occupations.

Limit your ambitions.

No rules can be given that will apply equally to all persons. Some of the above would not do at all for certain individuals, yet, as a whole, they are good. Experience and knowledge of one's self must be the guide in applying them. Indeed, there are those who may prefer a "short life and a merry one," with less restrictions. But the rules are not too exacting to be tried.

The Smell of Life.

All the good smells, the wholesome smells, the healthy smells of life and labor were outside the great JEREMIAH LEVAN The smell of the rain upon the grass

and the flowers consumed by their love for the stars. The heavy smell of smoke that

coiled out myriads of chimney of ships and factors and homes.

The dry smell of sawdust and the salty smell of the iron filings.

The odor of mazzrines and granaries and warshouses the trianguage.

and warehouses, the kingly smell of argosies and the rich sent of market places, so dear to the women of the

The smell of new cloth and new linen, the smell of soap and water and the smell of newly painted paper.

The smell of grains and hay and the smell of stables, the warm smell of cattle and sheep that Virgil loved. The smell of milk and wine and plants and metals.

human sweat, and all the Olympian perfumes of the heart and the brain were outside of the great greenish

But within the old room there was nothing but the smell of old books and the dust of things decayed, and the suffocated exhalation of old graves and the ashen odor of dissolution and death. —[Attantic Monthly]

Property for

air furnace, out-houses, a store, and lands of the Late John Drew; on large barn, all mineral rights and his the East by lands of Augustus whole interest in cold storage. For further particulars apply to D. J. CHISHOLM, Levangie; on the West by lands of Michael Levangie, containing eight

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1 Car-load Mowers Car-load Rakes, Tedders, Binders.

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Summer Excursion Fares Via The Intercolonial Railway,

Facts and figures regarding summer vacation tours are always interesting to those who are on travel bent; and these are to be found in the booklet, "Summer Excursion Fares" just issued by the Intercolonial Railway. The details of special round trips through Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are given, and routes are defined and rates quoted in a systomatic and comprehensive manner. The booklet will be mailed free to all who write the General Passenger Dept., Moneton,

LAND SALE

1911, A No. 1021

JEREMIAH LEVANGIE,

Plaintiff -AND-

MICHAEL LEVANGIE, an Absconding or Absent Debtor 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

MONDAY The 4th day of August, A. D. 1913

At the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon,

all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the above And all the good odors of the earth and of the sea and of the sky, and the fragrance of fresh bread, sweetest aroma of the world, and the smell of or out of those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of

situate, lying and being at Harbour Boucher, in the County of Antigonish, bounded and described as follows: (1st lot) that lot bounded on the

North by the old post road; on the East by lands of Charles Levangie and Elias White; On the south by lands of William Decoste; and on the West by lands of Alexander 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 salt water, and lands of the Late John Draw containing twelve acres more or less. (2nd lot) That lot bounded on the North by lands of Norman Levangie, on the South by lands of the Late John Draw containing twelve acres more or less. (2nd lot) That lot bounded on the North by lands of the Late John Draw containing twelve acres more or less. Michael Levangie, containing eight acres more or less. (3rd lot) That lot bounded on the North by lands of Jeremiah Levangie; on the South by lands of the late John Drew; on the East by lands of Augustus Levangie, on the West by lands of Alexander Levangie, containing eight acres more or less. The same having been levied

upon under an execution duly issued by leave of this Honourable Court upon a judgment herein, which was duly recorded, for upwards of one year.

TERMS: — Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of Deed. Dated Sheriff's office, Antigonish,

N. S., June 28th., A. D. 1913. DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,

Sheriff of Antigonish County. WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Plantiff's Solicitor.

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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending home-steader.

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

ster. In certain districts a homesteader in good tanding may pre-empt a quarter section along In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acrof Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry tincluding the time required to earn homestead patents and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, on thysic fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300 W. W CORY.

Deputy of the Minister o the Interio

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17, 1913

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The Ancient Church

As rises Teneriffe above The restless ocean's moan, So looms above earth's chance and change, The ancient Church of Rome,

Majestic 'gainst the sunset sky The Titan mountain stands, Frowning while ocean-giants die Upon its foaming sands. So bold against the lurid past,

Yet stands the Church of Rome, Unchanged when all is changing The storm-tossed pilgrim's home.

O'erwhelmed by the barbarian hosts The Eternal City fell, But laid on her rude conquerors The magic of her spell.

Thus facing countless future years, And ages yet unborn, Rome rises o'er all haunting fears,

And dreads no coming storm. - [Rev. Charles Edward Stowe, Con-gregational clergyman, son of Har-riet Beecher Stowe, and nephew of Henry Ward Beecher.

MY GODCHILD.

I looked up from my work. It was the scent of violets which roused me, —real Parma violets, like a breath from a spring garden. The mere open-ing of the door would not have caused me to look up; for I was very busy over an article which had to go to the printers next day.

My visitor entered unannounced and handed me her card. I looked at her

"I think you have made a mistake,"
"You know Lady Elton," she
answered. "She told me to come to
you. Her card, you see, is with
mine."

I took the card, and then stood staring beiplessly at the girl. Her appearance was so remarkable that it staggered me. (I may as well admit that I am an old maid, with Old-World strong.) The perfect of the strong that I am an old maid, with Old-World strong. that I am an old maid, with Old-World notions). The perfume was well enough; but her face! The paint and powder! Such coloring could not be natural, and such beauty and dress were certainly out of place in my sanctum. Uncharitably, I concluded that they belonged to a world not to be touched by my virtual of the sanctum. by my virtuous, if dowdy, skirts. I pointed an indignant finger toward the door. But the girl stood her ground bravely, smiling a whimsical little

Then I relented. For all its make-up, there was something so good and honest in her face that, when I had time to study it. I knew my suspicions to be groundless and I motioned her to

"You must forgive my intrusion," she said sweetly, as she sat down, "But Lady Elton told me to come to you. You see, I want to become a Catholic. I have been instructed, but I want some one to be my sponsor and to help me through. Lady Elton thought that perhaps you would be so

I looked at the girl, at her dress—"creation" I suppose it ought to be called,—at the golden curls, at the impossible fairness of her skin; and once more my equilibrium was dis-turbed. My spiritual vision refused to

see grace penetrating through such a crust. See noticed my hesitation.

"Perhaps you think I am not in earnest," she said. "I suppose I seem very worldly." (I saw her eyes traveling over my uncompromising flannel biouse and my tweed skirt.)

"Perhaps I am mortality that it is a see that it is a "Perhaps I am worldly; but, if so, I want to be better. I am an actress, and I must stick to my profession, because it is my only chance of bread and butter. But I want something to be a my keep straight. It is not not to be a my keep straight. help me keep straight. It is not easy on the stage. Life is so hard."

Then I saw that there were tears in her blue eyes, and my heart was

Poor child!" I said, sitting down on the couch beside her, and taking her hands in mine. "Forgive my coldness! I did not understand. You must tell me all your troubles. I am only an old maid, but we women all have mother - hearts when once they are touched."

Then she told me all about her life, Then she told me all about her life, and I understood how hard it had been, — understood, too, how God's ways are not our ways. And I realized that I, wrapped up in my own self-righteousness, knew really very little about life's struggles and dangers. Sheltered by faith, protected by the circumstances and limitations of my life, what did I know of those worlds within our world, where souls are within our world, where souls are tossed about in the stormy waters of unbelief and sin! In the midst of the storm this child had kept her little bark affoat, and God was bringing it

Poor girl! How rashly I had judged her, and how my heart went out to her, now that I knew her story! We chatted long and earnestly; my work was forgotten; the press and its requirements at my hands seemed sadly insignificant to me, now that I was brought face to face with living From that day we were fast

Some weeks later we were once mere together, this time in a convent chapel. My friend knelt beside me, waiting for her baptism. She wore a simple white muslin frock; her sunny hair was smooth and braided; her fair complexion was untouched by cosmetics; her whole appearance was so modest and childlike that there was nothing to offend even my rigorous deas of the right and fitting. But as I looked at her in her simple garb I had to acknowledge that it made her more dangerously beautiful.

I could see that she was praying earnestly. When the time came she read her confession of faith bravely. and begged humbly to be admitted to the Church. Then, the saving waters flowed over the fair head and the garment of innocence was laid on her shoulders, for she had never been baptised before. At that moment I seemed to see her soul pure and lovely as the soul of a little child; and, in the ardor of my joy prayed that it might be preserved so at all cost, even at the cost of pain and sorrow to myself.
Then, with a heart full of happiness, I rose to follow her out of the church.
Before she left she laid a bunch of lilies upon Our Lady's altar.

The play was really excellent. And as for your acting it was splendid. I dare not ask you to give up the stage now. You have wonderful talent."

"Not so much, but I have worked"

That day she spent with me. My little home offered an assured retreat, where the world and its claims could be forgotten. We passed some peaceful, happy hours together. She amused herself turning over with a child's curiosity all my poor treasures. But in the evening the stage claimed her once more, and robbed me of her presence. I did not fear for her soul's presence. I did not fear for her soul's safety, feeling confident that God would guard her as His own; but it seemed a desecration, and I could not reconcile myself to the cruel fate which bound her to a life so full of danger.

For weeks I had not seen anything of my godchild, when one morning, as I was feeling unusually weary and depressed, the perfume of Parma violets once more invaded my little sanctum, and she stood radiant before

"We are going to have a holiday,— a real holiday," she said. "We shall spend it in the country together. I know a delightful spot, where you have never been, and where we can dream and talk, and wander in the woods, and enjoy ourselves in your quiet way. Say you will come. I have set my heart upon it."

"Yes, I will do so gladly. I have been longing for a day in the country, and longing to see you."

But she did not seem to mind in the least, and appeared quite at ease. Throwing off her cloak, she at once set about arranging the masses of flowers she had brought in from the quite at ease. Throwing off her cloak, she at once set about arranging the masses of flowers she had brought in from the quite at ease. Throwing off her cloak, she at once set about arranging the masses of flowers she had brought in from the woods, and enjoy ourselves in your quiet way. Say you will come. I have set my heart upon it."

"Yes, I will do so gladly. I have been longing for a day in the country, and longing to see you."

and longing for a day in the country, and longing to see you."

"See how well I can guess your wishes, though I am only the godchild, not the fairy godmother!" she answered, laughing. "Now get ready quickly. And then in the evening you must come to the theatre, I am to have a benefit tonight! And you must be there,"

grown nauseous, and I was weary of routine work. But the prospect of going to the theatre did not enchant

"But just this once. It is a fine piece, and I should so like you to see me in my professional capacity."

She pleaded so effectually that at last I consented, and then went to get ready for our expedition.

In honor of my godchild I donned a new summer gown, which delighted her.

"How nice you look!" she ex-claimed. "Do you know, when you wear pretty things you look quite young? I am sure you are not half as old as you pretend."
"Oh yes, I am quite, quite old!"
"I refuse to believe it!"
Then she grew silent are to be some that God in His Spirit dwelt in the human Christ in a more perfect degree than had been or ever will be the case, so that by this supreme indwelling of the spirit.

Then she grew silent anp thoughtful for a while. But afterward we chatted gaily on many subjects, and passed a delightful day together. When we came back in the evening, she insisted on my dining with her at a little French restaurant, which was a sycellant as it was unpretentious. as excellent as it was unpretentious. She seemed to divine my tastes in everything, and was determined that I should enjoy myself as much as possible in my old-fashioned, quiet way. She was so simple and winning way. She was so simple and winning that I soon forgot her worldly role and calling. When our pleasant day had come to an end, she reminded me of my promise to go to the theatre, and forced me to accept a box.

I went reluctantly. It was years since I had seen a play, and the stage had lost all charm for me; besides, I dreaded the possible pastiness of a

had lost all charm for me; besides, I dreaded the possible nastiness of a modern play, with this child taking the part, perhaps, of a foolish or unfaithful wife. I dreaded, too, any failure or disappointment, because I loved her, and could not bear to see loved her, and could not bear to see her pained. Strange to say, I knew nothing about her theatrical carser, -did not know whether she played under her own name, whether she were a successful actress or otherwise. I had simply put the whole subject away from my mind as something

moment the curtain rose the interest seemed to be intense. The play was a modern one and of the usual problem type; but it was wholesome and uplifting. As for my friend's acting, I quickly realized that she was a star. She simply carried everything before her by her beauty and talent, add the applause was uproarious. There could be no doubt that the girl was a born actress and as gifted as she was pretty. I could not withold my admiration, and was as enthusiastic as the rest, laughing and weeping by turns, and hardly realizing that it was my young friend who had such power to captivate me. I remembered, half sadly, that morning in the convent chapel, and then I began to wonder if it could really be this brilliant woman upon whom hundreds of eyes were fixed in admiration that had prattled so innocently to me in the woods a few

shimmering white gown, with pearls, and certainly she looked very lovely. A burst of applause broke from the house, and a rain of flowers fell upon the stage. She bowed and smiled; but the only eyes she sought were mine, and I knew that the innocent smile which lit up her face was in-

tended for me.
At last I rose to leave. When I reached the entrance she was already there, surrounded by a court of admir-She gently dismissed them; and, putting her arm through mine, led me to her carriage.

"I may come home with you, may

"You can give me a cup of tea, and I don't care for anything else. Do let me come to you! I want to know what you thought of the play and of

fundamental truths of our Redemption

very hard. I had a great object in view. I never told you that I had a crippled little sister. I have worked to give her the very best care and treatment. She is nearly cured, and now I need work no more, because a relative has adopted her. Besides, I can give her quite a little fortune from my earnings. Everything I have will go to her."

"But you will go on making a for-tune! You have a great career tefore you,—so great that even I would not dare to hold you back. I shall only trust and pray that God may keep you pure and good always."

She smiled her child's smile and pressed my hands.

pressed my hands.
I felt half ashamed when I led her into my sombre little home and into my quiet sanctum, they were so out of keeping with her radiant beauty. But she did not seem to mind in the

ing,"
"Yes, rather too many," she answered, laughing; but I wanted to spend my last night with you."
"Your last night? What do you

quickly. And then in the evening you must come to the theatre. I am to have a benefit tonight! And you must be there."

The idea of the country expedition was delightful. The weather was warm; the smell of ink and paper had grown nauseous, and I was weary of Sisters of Charity in A where Sisters of Charity in A—, where my little sister was cared for. See what your prayers have brought about!"

me, and I demurred.

"You see," I said, "I never go to a play. And, then, I would rather think of you as I know you, than as I should remembering in time that it belonged to my mother's best old Worcester set, I working my presence of mind and of you as I know you, than a see you on the stage—"

"You are afraid of being disillusioned. You don't approve of the stage."

"I have no right to condemn. It impossible to believe that this brilliant girl, at the height of her popular. larity, was going to leave the world and hide herself in a convent school. But I saw by her eyes that she was in

"God's ways are certainly wonderful!" was all I could find to say. -A. Raybould in Ave Maria.

Causerie de Jeudi. Continued from page 4

case, so that by this supreme indwelling of the spirit, Christ became the son of God. Now, such a theological position is nothing more than saying that our Lord differed only in degree from man. Is this a new position? We hear an echo from the first sermon of the great heretic Nestorius condemned at the Council of Ephesus in 431. "Had God a mother? If so the Gentiles are excusable who provided mothers for their Gods. Paul is theremothers for their Gods. Paul is therefore a liar when he says concerning the deity of Christ 'without father, without mother, without genealogy."
No, Mary did not bring forth God —
'for that which is born of the flesh is flesh and of the spirit, spirit, A creature did not bring Him forth which is inconceivable . . . a creature did not bring forth the Creator, but man the instrument of the deity.

anathema on any one who would not

maintained among other errors that

confusion or division was fully

likewise perfect in humanity, true God and true man with reasonable

soul and body, consubstantial with God the Father in Divinity, consubstantial with us in humanity

and like to us in all things except sin (Heb. IV. 15.) As to His Divinity begotten of the Father before all ages.

contrary each nature preserving what

is its own, they meet in one single person, so that Christ is not divided

into two persons but is one and the

Same Son, only begotten, God the Word, the Lord Jesus Christ," (Hardouin, Concilia II, 456). Beyond

(Hardouin, Conculia II, 456). Beyond that confession we have no desire to go—for us the Church has spoken;

but it is well sometimes to stop and

consider how much confusion of thought and consequent aberrations of conduct flow from this gruesome

business of unearthing the skeletons

of heresy, and presenting them as new

creatures of intellectual originality. The whole doctrine of the Atonement

acknowledge the divine and human natures in Christ-God and man in one divine Person. (Migne XLVIII p. 830). We could further illustrate in detail Dr. Loot's position from the history of the heretic Eutyches, who unpleasant. the Human Nature of our Lord was absorbed in the Divine. The Catholic The house was packed, and from the doctrine of the Human and Divine Natures of our Blessed Lord without explained nearly fifteen centuries ago in the famous Epistle of St. Leo the Great (Migne LIV., p. 755), and the errors of Eutyches were condemned

errors of Eutyches were condemned in detail at the Council of Chalcedon in 457, where, at the sixth session the whole matter was settled in a glorious profession of faith:— "We confess that all must acknow-ledge one and the same Jesus Christ our Lord, perfect in Divinity and likewise perfect in humanity, true begotten of the Father before all ages, and as to His Humanity, for us and for our salvation born of the Virgin Mary in these last times; one and the same Christ, only Son, Lord, in two natures unconfusedly, immutably, indivisibly, inseparably, in whom the difference of natures is not taken away by this union, but on the contrary each nature preserving what

When the play was over she came once more upon the stage to bow her thanks to the audience. She wore a

I not?" she asked.
"Yes, of course. But why should you eare to come to my dull little home? And you need some refreshment after your exertions."

vour god-child."
"Why, I was perfectly delighted.
The play was really excellent. And

creation of an unerring Church was adandoned for private opinion in workings, in thought and action of the human will and soul, in which

The question of modern methods in history suggests to me that it might be well to say something of three great writers whom I am privileged to claim as my masters — William Stubbs, late Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford; Mandell Creighton, late Anglican Bishop of London, and J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. Stubbs was in truth what he called himself "a worker at history". When he began his life's work the fountains of English History had been poisoned by Macaulay, Froude, and all the tribe of partizan writers who had neither the acumen nor the intellect to search for evidence and weigh it. His great aim was to provide a body of carefully copied originals well edited and well printed, through the use of which students could correct their text-books and form for themselves a balanced opinion on some historical questions. One of his lifelong pursuits was accuracy — without that, all the periods of Mscaulay and The question of modern methods in long pursuits was accuracy — without that, all the periods of Mscaulay and all the beauties of Froude are pure fiction. In addition he taught his students the real historical method. No valuable work can be done in history, if the period under consideration he viewed trom present day. tion be viewed from present-day aspects. The student must be prepared to look at his subject with contemporary eyes, to see things as men and women — the kings and queens, the political ministers and clergy, the local politicians and the clever dipolmatists, the leaders of thought thought, society and fashion—saw them in their day and generation. Hence there must exist in the genuine student of history a spirit of detach-ment in which he can begin to acquire the necessary conditions. He must abandon text-books—good, bad. and indifferent—at the beginning of his work. Having learned to read manuscripts, he must go through with infinite care the original documents of the period, or read them when published. He must become familiar with all the contemporary books—histories, diaries, sermons, poems, plays, parliamentary debates, laws, trials, etc.—in a word the period which he is studying must become as which he is studying must become as it were the period in which he lives, and he must be as conversant with its thought and life as if it were his own age in which he would take an intelligent student's interest. Then when this is finished he conversed to the student of the s when this is finished, he can read text. books for guidance as to what to avoid and receive, and for further informa-tion for his researches. Finally, he tion for his researches. Finally, he may then be in a position to dogmatize—but dogmatic history was Stubbs' bug-pear. There is his summing up of Henry VIII's character "I do not believe him to be a monster of lust and blood as so many of the Roman Catholic writers regard him. I cannot accept at all the picture that Mr. Froude has drawn. I think that even Lord Herbert's estimate of him is deficient in the perception of his is deficient in the perception of his surpassing self-wilfulness. I do not attempt to portray him after my own idea; but I seem to see in him a grand

gross figure, very far removed from ordinary human sympathies, self-engrossed, self-confident, selfwilled; unscrupulous in act, violent and crafty; but justifying to himself, by his belief in himself, both unscrupulousness, violence and craft. A man who regarded himself, as the highest justice, and who looked on mercy as a mere human weakness. And with all this, as needs must have been, a very unhappy man, wretched in his family, wretched in his friends, wretched in his servants, most wretched in his own loneliness; that awful loneliness is which in the control of the control n which a king lives, and which the worst as well as the best of despots realizes. Have I drawn the outline of a monster? Well, perhaps; but not the popular notion of this particular portent. A strong, high-spirited, ruthless, disappointed solitary creature; a thing to hate, or to pity, or to smile at, or to shudder at, or to wonder at, but not to judge." What a supreme touch is here! How different compared with what we read of Henry VIII., in our school days or perhaps in our university days. Stubbe great advice was "you must come to the study of history willing to work, willing to learn, and willing to wait." He dignified his work with the great conception that it could always accept new lights, new evidences, and that it had endless courts of appeal. History became in his hands, if I may use the illustration, a courteous gentleman well read and well trained, who, because of his very courtesy and training, was always open to correction and to new information, who sought as a duty to eliminate prejudice, and whose very unity of character made him ready to deal out fair justice from the right use of facts. Above all Stubbs was the first of our historians who taught as to love historians who taught us to love history as part and parcel of our own lives, and to value it for itself, quite apart from the benefits which our judgment and citizen life necessarily derived from it. He called us to high endeavour as knights errant in the most glorious field of God's greatest conception — man and his fellow men. He led us far out along the unknown paths after our lonely vigils before the high altar of truth, and then he left us—but with many a guiding word that lingers in our ears pregnant with inspiration and hope. He became in truth for us the hear-ideal historian—"a very perand hope. He became in truth for us the beau-ideal historian—"a very per-fect gentle knight" He edited volume after volume of charters, decrees, chronicles, and councils—and in his

monster of error. He taught us the history of our Constitution and in teaching us, we learned as well something of the great philosophy of liberty, how it moves by processes. "Slowly broadens down From precedent to precedent."-

ntroductions to them he led us as new

knights into the war against the great

is inseparably bound up with the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, and Dr. Loofs is I presume, prepared to abandon it, as he must do, with his old heresy "writ new." It was a sad "burning of the boats" in the sixtent heart was a sad that the Design of the sixtent heart was a sad that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the Design of the sixtent heart was the same that the sixtent heart was the same that the sixtent heart was a sad when the sixtent heart was the sixtent heart was a sad when the sixtent heart was t that it was our duty as historians to stem any retrograde movement, and to fight honourably and valiantly to right the wrong. Above all, he taught us the true ideal of historical knighthood. We were the liege men of God—we handled his purposes—we handled his purposes—we have the liege men of the contract of teenth century-more than the Pope was left behind: every day brings evidence of the fact that the very touched his creatures—we moved amid ow. You have wonderful talent." were shifted into the arena of doubt his mysterious councils and along the "Not so much, but I have worked and debate when the Divine ideal and inexplicable paths of his eternal de-

of the human will and soul, in which man is most like to Him. At the feet of Stubbs we learn the sacredness of History and the sacredness of our calling. Truth in God and for God. he bade us God speed as we rode forth | range.

with our virgin sword and unstained armour into the great emprise—the adventure of Modern History.

Drink may drive-away dull care, but it always comes back a little sharper. Error outside God and against God—

Riches have wings, and they genthese were his parting words when
he hade us God speed a good spee

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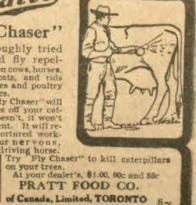


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THE CASKET,

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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

CATHOLICS IN AMERICA AND TOLERANCE A CONTSAST.

(Continued from page 1) by the Baltimores, were now oppressed by the Church of England men; and richly had they deserved it, They were relieved, however, in 1702; but not the Catholics. Catholic attorneys were forbidden to practice in the courts. In 1704, Catholic were forbidden to practice their religion; priests were forbidden to exercise their functions; priests and parents were forbidden to teach children their religion. It was Ireland's case all over again. In 1715, a law was made that if the widow of a Protestant was a Catholic, she should not have the custody of her children. In 1718 Catholics were deprived of their votes, and were excluded from all offices. Finally, in close imitation of "Reforming" methods in several other countries, a bill was introduced to seize the property of priests; but this, for some reason, never became law.

By way of final contrast, we make two quotations. The first is from the Toleration act passed by the Catholics in 1649:

"And whereas the forcing of the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence, in those commonwealths where it hath been practiced, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this Province, and the better to preserve mutual love and amity among the inhabitants, no person within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall be any ways troubled, molested, or dis-countenaced, for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof.-Lang-

The Americana calls this, "The Magna Charta of religious liberty, The ether is from Bancroft, speaking of the situation after the final triumph of the Protestant wreckers;

"The Roman Catholics were left alone without an ally, exposed to English bigotry and colonial injustice. They alone were disfranchised on the soil, which, long before Lock pleaded for toleration or Penn for religious freedom, they had chosen, not as their own asylum only, but, with Catholic In the land which Catholics had opened to Protestants, the Catholic inhabitant was the sole victim to Anglican intolerance. Mass Catholic bishop or priest might utter his faith in a voice of persuasion. No the wayward child of a Papist would but become an apostate, the law wrested for him from his parents a share of their property. The dis-tranchisement of the proprietary related to his creed, not to his family. Such were the methods adopted to prevent the growth of Popery."-

And the Americana, article " Maryland," says that this " body of severe and stringent laws against Roman Catholics" made the "Catholic colonists the only outlaws for conscience sake in a province opened by their liberality to the professors of every Christian creed." And its adds: "This condition of things continued

That is to say, down to the beginning of the revolution against England. It is part of the "great Protestant tradition" that Catholics have always persecuted when possible; and that "the blessed Reformation" gave tolerance to the world and has ever since maintained it. We do not know of any more striking refutation of that falsehood than is afforded by the story of Maryland. Here were the two religious bodies side by side. By turns they ruled. Not Catholics, but Protestants, have told us of the results; have shown us the contrast between the two in actual operation. And the contrast is greatly widened when we turn our eyes to the other American colonies in which Catholics were always underneath We refer to other authorities on this subject as

Bacon's Laws of Maryland, 1649, vol. i; McMahon's History of Maryland, p. 226; Bozman's History of Maryland, vol. ii. p. 335; McSherry's History of Maryland, p. 65; "Proceedings and Acts of Assembly."

Maryland Historical Society Publications, 1883, pp. 244-247; Scharf's History, vol. i. pp. 174-177.

Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution; Chancellor Kent's Commentary on American Law, vol. ii. part iv, sec. 24, p. 36.

Browne, (Librarian of Johns Hopkins University), History of a Politinate; Maryland, ch. iii. p. 45. Lodge, History of English Colonies

in America, (1832) p. 97. John Fiske, Old Virginia and Her Neighbors, vol. i, p, 309.

Most of these authors are Protest-

Johnson, Foundation of Maryland, p.

Causerie de Jeudi.

(By W. P. M, Kennedy.)

I should like to draw attention to a really valuable and practical book which Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have just issued—Bodily Health and Spiritual Vigour, by William J. Lockington, S. J. The writer shows in a convincing manner, that the men who have done most for the world in the best sense have been men of sound physique. Of course, he recognizes that God has a purpose in sickness and bad health; but he claims that many men set limitations on their work by not taking proper care of themselves, and by failing to develop their bodies by careful, regular, and systematic exercises. He writes specially for those whom God has called to work for Him in the priesthood or religious life, and he argues that such men owe t as a duty to their vocation to do all in their power to keep their bodies fit and strong — ad majorem Dei gloriam, the inspiring motto of Father Lockington's religious Order. He proves his thesis by a most valuable catena of authorities, including not only the canonized saints, and the Fathers, but men of modern days. In addition, he is not merely satisfied with theory-he provides in the second part a series of original exercises which can be used without any of the expensive furniture of a gymnasium. A chair, a door, a rug, a bed, etc., are all in their turn called into use. This is a really valuable book because of its high note of practical usefulness. It is above all, not the book of a "faddist" or a "crank." I know Father Lockington personally as one of the most enthusiastic priests whom I have ever met. His love for sinners is un-bounded, and he writes out of a whole hearted zeal for souls. Physically he is the magnificent product of his own simple system of exercises, which he told me had added 70% more efficiency to his work as a missionarypriest-and he can sit twelve hours continuously in the confessional!

Lord Morley—a man famous in both politics and literature—has recently delivered a very practical address on dilettantism in Literature. He warns young writers against the growing danger of accustoming themselves to write in a charming style without having very much to say. There is no excuse for writing, if it be merely done for the purpose of displaying elegantly turned English. On the other hand, any one who has patience and courage—always supposing the necessary intellectual. ing the necessary intellectual capabilities—can learn to write some thing valuable. He may not become a great writer, but at least he can become a useful writer. Literary airs, cultured frivolity and pretending to possess knowledge which does not exist are the most fatal shares, declares Lord Morley, into which a young writer could fall. In addition how common is it to find such a person writing for a public which consists, on analysis, only of himself; while the real public refuses to read his work, because it finds itself outside the writer's mental outlook, or reads it and rejects it as useless and academic. Lord Morley says that such literary beginnings are fatal, because talent as well as genius must be fed on knowledge and experience of life. Lack of knowledge in the long run ruins style or prevents its formation. A man who has nothing to say tries to make up for his ignorance by writing cleverly and as a dilettan e. His style thus becomes an effort and in consequence artificial. A man who is "clever with the pen has a useless possession, and cleverness per se deserves no more consideration in literature than in any other profession. Lord Morley's remarks cught to carry with them great weight. He himself is one of the masters of English prose, while few men alive know more of European History and French Literature. His study of Rosseau is a standard work. His Essays must be placed beside the best in the language, — and to be a good essayist is perhaps the most difficult of all literary achievements. His advice, therefore, carries with it the experience of a great writer.

With all the advance of modern historical methods, and with all the modern cry for accuracy there still seems to remain an element of error and an inclination to rehabilitate worn and an inclination to rehabilitate worn out positions. My attention has been called to this by the publication of a book entitled "What is the Truth About Jesus Christ?" by Dr. Looft, Professor at Oberlin Uollege, Ohio. Amid the mazes of "new theologies" and "new thought" it becomes daily clearer that most of them are old beresies long since conare old heresies long since con-demned by the church, and now re-presented as new by men large-ly ignorant of history. Dr. Loofs is a case in point. In his work he upholds the humanity of Our Lord, but at the expense of His Divine Personality and His Divine Nature, and he tells us incidentally that all the first-class Pro-testant theologians of Germany re-ject the Catholic doctrine of the two natures in Christ. He himself teaches

(Continued on page 3)

The Retreat.

Following is a list of the Clergy in attendance at the Retreat: Right Rev. Bishop Morrison, Anti-

gonish.

Rev. M A MacAdam, Antigonish.

"M Gillis, Antigonish.

"A E Monbourquette, Arichat.

"D L McDonald, Arisaig.

"D J McIntosh, Baddeck.

"D J McIntosh, Baddeck.

J J McKinnon, Bailey's Brook.

Rev. Angus D Beaton, Bay St. Law-

rence.
D P McDonald, Big Pond.
Joseph McDonald, Boisdale. Chas W McDonald, Bridgepott,
Alex McPherson, Broad Cove,
R H McDougall Brook Village.
J McKeough, Canso,
P A LeBlanc, Cheticamp. A R McDonald Christmas Island. Peter Rankin, Creignish. Wilfrid Boucher, Descousse

A McKenzie, Port Hawkesbury J W McIsaac, East Bay. Ronald Beaton, Georgeville, A Thompson, D. D., Glace Bay, J H McDonald, Glace Bay. Dan McPherson, Glendale, D J Rankin, Grand Mira. Morris Tompkins, Guysboro. Michael Tompkins, Guysboro.

Adrian Butts, Westville. Donald Chisholm, Heatherton. Ronald Rankin, Ingonish. A L McDonald, Inverness, J DeCoste, Inverness, Rod McKenzie, Iona. J M McPherson, Johnstown. Archie Chisholm, Judique.

D Beaton, Lakevale, A A Boudreau, L'Ardoise, J H Nicholson, New Waterford. J H Nicholson, New Waterford H D Barry, Little Bras d'Or. Michael McCormick, Lochaber. M Wallace, Louisburg, J McMaster, Mabou. J J Bryden, Mainadieu. R McNeil, East Margaree. J J Fraser, New Aberdeen. J D McLeod, New Glasgow. N T Kiely, North Sydney.

L J Chouinard, Petit de Grat. R McDonald, Pictou. D E Chisholm, Pomquet. J J McNeil, Dom. No. 4.
Colin Chisholm, Port Hood.
C Brady, Port Morien.
J A M Gillis, Mulgrave,
M Coady, Reserve Mines. P Robitaille, River Bourgeois.
Rev A Chisholm, St. Andrew's.
J C Chisholm, St. Joseph's.
R L McDonald, St. Peter's.

J Chisholm, S W Margaree. D M McAdam, Sydney. C F McKinnon, Sydney Mines. R McEwen, Sydney Mines, J N McLennan, Thorburn. M Laffin, Tracadie. A G McAulay, Victoria Mines.
J E Robitaille, Arichat.
R McInnis, Whitney Pier.
A Briand, Whitney Pier.
D Viola, Whitney Pier.
H Gillis, Antigonish.
Father Placide, Antigonish

Father Placide, Antigonish, J J Nugent, Grand Mira. Dr. McPherson, College. J M Kiely. J J Tompkins, Dr Connolly,

H J McDonald, Miles Tompkins, A H Cormier

Our London Letter.

LONDON, July 4, 1913. PRIEST BLESSES THE BANNER OF A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

An unique and interesting ceremony was the presentation of new colours to the Irish Guards by the King this The ceremony took place in the beautiful and extensive grounds of Buckingham Palace, where the regiment was on parade. The Catholic and Protestant Chaplains both had a hand in it. The latter began the religious portion with a few prayers, but of course the actual onsecration was performed by the priest, who solemnly blessed the new dags. Therefore, when King George spoke of "consecrated colours" which he was sure the Irish Guards would bear as proudly and as faithfully as the older regiments of Scots and Grenadiers had done their flags, he was certainly speaking of the Catholic treal on Friday. ite which had just been performed. His Majesty seemed very pleased with the appearance of this fine regiment of Irish men who are without exception drawn from the land which cannot be trusted to govern herself under the Crown. By-the-way, the Boy Scouts, Cadets Training Corps and other semi-military bodies of youth in Ireland have been informed by the authorities this week that they will not be permitted to have firearms or weapons even for the purposes of drill, in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in the North.

THE PETRE WEDDING.

Despite the week end which takes so many people out of town, crowds flocked to Westminster Cathedral for the marrage of Lord Petre and Miss Catherine Boseawen on Saturday and some very distinguished people were among the guest. The bride was attended by two pages and eight bridesmaids. The reception which followed was held at St. James Square, where some magnificent presents were shown. Amongst these was an embroidered muslin table cover from Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, a splendid set of sables and a diamond ring from the bridegroom to the bride; a pearl and diamond thata from Lord Falmouth; a diemond and ameythist pendant from Lady Petre; an inlaid fan from the Duke and Duchess of Westminster; a pearl and diamond necklace from Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, a silver tray from the Duke and Duchess of Notfolk; and a fine collection of silver plate, some old inlaid marqueterie cabinets and a clock from the tenantry of Thorndon Hall and of the bride's ancestral home.

A REVIVAL OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

By-the-way, the Tichborne case again threatens to loom largely before the public eye. It will be remembered that a women named Alexander, the daughter of the late claimant to the estates, threatened the bride of the present owner of the title. This present owner of the title. This person, who now calls herself by the family name, is to be prosecuted on a further charge, that of accusing the Dowager Lady Tichborne, mother of Sir Joseph, of destroying a will of her husband, Sir Henry, by which Arthur Orton and his family would have benefitted. The accused woman reserved her defence, but her counsel said he had evidence to show that Sir Henry had handed her sums of money Henry had handed her sums of money during his lifetime and her contention was that she and her relatives were

provided for under a will which she declared was made away with. The Tichborne case is one of the romances of the law. Sir Roger Tichborne departed for the travels considered necessary to complete the education of a young man more than half a century ago and never returned from them. In after years many claimants arose, but the most plausible and successful was Arthur Orton, who was actually recognised by the mother of the missing Baronet. But while there were points in his favour there were many against him. Sir Roger was a highly educated young man who spoke French as well as he spoke English when he left England, and, moreover, was, like all his family, a Catholic, Orton was illiterate and knew no words of French, neither was he a Catholic. The interminable trial ended in his defeat, but he still found people to believe in him and to advance him money for further researches to endeavour to prove the identity he claimed.

CARDINAL BOURNE ON THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

H. E. Cardinal Bourne was one of the speakers at the International Congress of Vigilance Committees for the prevention of the White Slave Traffic, which was opened in London this week. The Cardinal's speech was characterised by the calm and wisdom which we have learned to expect from our Archbishop. said their was no doubt a great deal of exaggeration on both sides of this terrible question, but it was one upon which men of all shades of religious opinion could join hands. He was pleased to tell them that the Vatican was watching this Congress with keen interest and hearty sympathy, and the would note that the Congregation of Propaganda had recently opened a new bureau to deal entirely with the question of emigration which so closely touched upon that which they were met to discuss. Here in England the members of the Catholic Women's League had taken up the work of assisting and placing the girl and woman emigrant safely and they were doing much useful work to counteract the evils which all deplored.

CATHOLIC WOMEN OF THE WORLD IN CONFERENCE, The final and only public meeting of

Confederation of Catholic

Women's Leagues and Societies was a great success. It took place last Friday afternoon under the presidency of Cardinal Bourne and here were representatives of seventeen different countries present. Mme. Le Roy Liberge read a paper on the Trade Boards Act and said that the French "l'Action Sociale de la Femme" was working for some such legislation in France. She thought the Act had done a great deal for labour in England and trusted egislation safeguarding the worker unhealthy conditions of service and unfair wages would eventually be adopted in all countries. Cardinal Bourne dwelt on the work of the emigration bureau of the Catholic Women's League here, which had been so successfully inaugurated. He declared that no one thought when the League came into existence so few years ago that it was going to be such a practical and important agent in the Catholic cause. He hoped that their splendid example would tend to produce co-operation amongst other bodies, and would result in knitting together Catholics not only here but on both sides of the ocean. A telegram was then sent, at the League's request, by Father McShanes a visitor from Canada, to the Archbishop of Montreal congratulating him

FATHER VAUGHAN'S "TREAT."

It was merry in the "good green wood" of Epping Forest on Tuesday for the forest was invaded by 1000 little guests of Father Bernard Vaughan, who was giving his annual treat to his East End children. Boys and girls from the ages of five to fourteen conveyed to the forest by special train from Commercial Road, from which immense parish the majority were drawn. They were entertained to a sumptuous dinner and tea by their benefactor at Obingford, and the inter-vening hours between these important events were filled in with pastimes in which kiddies delight. Father Vaughan was to be seen on donkeys, in boat swings and on roundabouts, surrounded and almost concealed by yelling and sticky infants of various sizes. He was the life and soul of the day and the idel of the children, who were quite at home with him. Splendid weather graced the fete and the children returned to their homes at night with a store of delightful recollections to chear their drap little lives, and something to look forward to next

THE BOLOGNA MISSAL.

In addition to the famous Scott collection there have been some interesting lots in the sale rooms of London this week. At Sotheby's on Tuesday the Bologna missal, one of the most beautiful examples of 15th century illumination which has been alienated from its original use, was sold for £1000 Executed for the Cathedral of St. Petronius at Bologna, the Missal contains 139 folio leaves. It is decorated in the richest renaissance style, thirty fine borders, and 38 large and 420 small miniatures of surpassing beauty and preservation. In the same sale room two 15th century books of Hours were disposed of for £195 and £165 respectively, and a Latin MSS. of the New Testament dating from the 12th century fetched £190.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD IN ST.

PAUL'S. The Bishop of London has been getting into trouble with the Protestant Reformation Society. The latter have discovered that in the Intercession paper at Trinity ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral appeared the following notice: "R. I. P. Patrick Watson, 23 April, 1913," The Society wrote a letter to the Bishop, Society wrote a letter to the Bishop, in which they said that this was "distinct encouragement to offer prayers for the Dead which practice

(Continued on page 5)

Sears & McDonald, Limited.

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

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

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

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.

Heuceforth our terms will be strictly cash 3) days. By adhering strictly to the rule of 30 day payments, we will be enabled to sell you goods cheaper and will not have

SEARS & McDONALD, Limited.

A. KIRK & CO.

The Store of low prices and good goods.

FARMERS!

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

Flanelett	36	inches	wide -	12	cents	per	yard.
Flanelett	28	66	44	10	66	ii	66
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English gingham	27	4.6	44	12	66	44	
English gingham	31	66	66	13	"	66	44
Grey cottons	24	44	44	4	66	66	66
Grey cotton	25	44	- 66	6	"	46	**
Grey cottons	36	64	66	10	"	66	
White cotton	36	66		11	46	66	46
White cotton	35	44	44 = 2/4	10		66	66
White cotton	34		44	8	**		
Pillow cotton	40		16	16	66	66	
Pillow cotton	42	660	**	20	16		- 66
Bleached Sheating	8/5		**	30	46	44	11
Bleached Sheeting			66	35	66		**
State of the second sec			per yard.				

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

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

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

Agent for the McCall patterns and magazines

A.KIRK & COMPANY

Is a great corvenience 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.

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Royal Bank of Canada SOLICITS YOUR ACCOUNT

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

W. M. SIMPSON

TOTAL DEPOSITS EXCEED \$141.000,000.00

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ALTAR BUILDING Church Finish

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

CREAMER

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND

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17, 1913

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The bye-election for the local legislature in North Grey, Ontario, on Monday, was won by the Tories; majority 278.

The Minister of Marine, Hon. J. D. Hazen, has put through an increase of ten per cent. in the pay of the firemen and seamen employed on the St. Lawrence ship channel fleet.

By a collision of two electric trains at Vineyard Station, Los Angeles, California, on Monday, 14 persons were killed and about 150 were injured, a number very seriously.

The Bill to abolish plural voting at elections in the British Isles passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Monday night. It embodies the principle of "one man

Senator Ellis, of St. John, N. B., died on the 15th inst., aged 78 years, Senator Ellis was connected with the St. John Globe, as editor and proprietor, for fifty-two years, and made it one of the most reliable of Canadian news papers.

The Irish Home Rule Bill was defeated in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, the vote being 302 to 64. Lord Lansdowne's motion "that this house declines to proceed with the consideration of the bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." having carried. country," having carried.

Canada's export flour trade is expanding in a satisfactory way. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, total exports amounted to about 4, 500,000 barrels. While about two-thirds of this went to the United Kingdom, trade with other members of the empire has been increasing.

Mr. Hadley MacDonalc, who spent his vacation at his home in Antigonish, returned to Sydney on Tues: day last.

Mr. Joseph Cameron of Seattle.

Two Pictou farmers had a quarrel on Tuesday, which resulted in the death of one of the men. George McLeod and Neil Sutherland of Seafoam, in the vicinity of River John, were the fighters. They resorted to sticks and stones. McLeod hit Sutherland with a stick, injuring him so badly that he died. McLeod is in jail at Pictou.

Mr. Mic Francis of

An order in council has just been passed to authorize the purchase of two extraordinarily valuable collec-tions of documents for the Canadian archives. These are what are known as the Neilson papers and the De Salaberry papers. The purchase has been made from the Abbe Dubois, Principal of the Normal School, Montreal

The war between the Balkan allies has been marked by fierce battles and heavy loss of life. The opposing nations, too, are accusing each other of committing terrible atrocities. Reports indicate that the Bulgarians are meeting with reverses, both Greek and Servians administering severe deteats to the Bulgarian soldiers. Later advices indicate a cessation of hostilities and probable peace.

Senator Works, of California, has proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting throughout the country the manufacture, sale and importation of "distilled liquor containing alcohol" except for mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes. The amendment would allow the liquor business three years of grace before becoming

A great exhibition designed to show the progress of the negro race in America in the 50 years since its free-dom from slavery is being planned by the Emancipation Proclamation Commission created by the last session of the New York Legislature. The ex-hibition will be given in October in one of the armories in New York City, and all phases of the negroes' progress will be depicted.

Andrew Carnegie, who visited Emperor William of Germany while the Emperor's twenty-fifth anniversary was being celebrated, signalized the occasion by a gift of \$25,000 to The Oak, the official organ of the German Peace Society. One of the chief objects of the organization is to promote good relations between Great British and Germany. Britian and Germany.

In the upper House of convocation for the Province of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely last week moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to revise the prayer book and psalter. The resolution was adopted, an animously. unanimously. The Bishop of Ely said that all were aware that the prayer book and psalter contained "passages which, to speak the truth, are not far removed from being nonsense." The Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the upper House, promised to appoint a committee forthwith.

Our London Letter. (Continued from page 4.)

was likely to lead, as it had in the past, to the error of Purgatory." The Bishop replied that the notice was merely a method of announcing to the other candidates for ordination the death of one of their number, a young man drowned very shortly before the ordination. He saw no harm in the expression; it was one often seen in the Catacombs, where the early Christians buried their dead. To this the P. R. S., has replied that the expression is capable of grave misapprehension in their eyes!

A CHALLENGE.

Catholics will be grateful to Mr. Lilly, who has at last publicly scotched the lie that the Jesuit motto is "The end ju tifies the means."
Writing to The Times on Monday,
this well know Catholic lawyer stated that he had seen a reference in that paper to "the Jesuitical maxim that the end justifies the means." He wished to say that no such doctrine is or was ever taught by the Catholic Church. The Church. The maxim arose from the common place "licitis est finis licita sunt media," which opices that due means may be taken for the complete opus. It was not peculiar to the Jesuits, and had never been specially adopted by them. An instance of its meaning would be furnished by a dangerous and difficult, perhaps untried, surgical operation. Such an operation would only be justified by its end, which was to save life. It was

not a good means in itself but it was necessary to a good end. No one has replied to Mr. Lilly's very simple and lucid explanation and refutation of a hoary calumny.

THE GREAT ACADEMIES.

The public schools and colleges are breaking up for the summer vacation and Stonyhurst has just held what are called "The Great Academies." called "The Great Academies."
There was a very large attendance of parents and friends at the great Jesuit College of Lancashire. The programme included scenes from Latin, French and English plays which were given by the boys of the three upper forms. There was a scene from the Cyclops of Euripedis, another from La Cagnotte, and a third from St. Thomas of Canterbury. This innovation in place of a complete innovation, in place of a complete Greek drama, was enthusiastically welcomed by the audience. A very fine recitation was given at the close of the entertainment of Mrs. Neshiti's "Ballad of Splendid Silence." After the presentation of prizes and the award of the Arundel scholarships, the Officers Training Corps was reviewed in the grounds, and a gymnastic display closed the memorable day, which is a land mark in the lives of so many boys.

Personals.

Mr. T. V. Sears, of Sydney, was in Town the past week.

Miss Flora McDonald of Wellesley Hills, Mass., is on a visit to triends in Antigonish.

Wash., formerly of Salt Springs, Antigonish, is here on a visit to

Mr. and Mrs. William Davis of Newton, Mass., are spending a few weeks at their old home, Merland,

Mr. Michael Doran and daughter Francis of Boston, Mass., are spending a few weeks in Antigonish, visiting

Mrs. C. A. McDougall of Butte, Montana, is at Fairmont, Ant., having accompanied her husband on a visit to

Mrs. James McDonald and family of St. Ninian St., Antigonish, accom-panied by Miss F. McPherson, are visiting friends at Wine Harbor, N. S.

Mrs. L. I. MacGillivray and children of Roslindale, Mass., are visiting Mrs. MacGillivray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Old Gulf Road, Anti-

Mrs. A. H. McIsaac, her son, Francis, and her daughter, Florence, of Chicago, arrived in Town on Sunday. They will spend the summer with Mr. McIsaac's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McIsaac, Hawthorne street,

Among the Advertisers.

A fresh ccw for sale. Apply to Michael McDonald, Hawthorne Street. Milch cow for sale, -A four year old ow, just calved, good milker. Dan McDonald, teacher, Brierly Brook.

For sale, three good milch cows, lately calved. Terms easy. Apply to Duncan McDonald, Williams' Point.

Cow for sale, good milker, freshened July 1st. Apply to Jim Doran, Clydesdale,

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

Found on street, a small sum of Owner apply at Casket

Men's brogan shoes for the haying and hot weather. Good quality. Only \$1.25.—Palace Clo. Co.

Men's and boys' fancy outing shirts, all sizes. Price 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Colton Swell at the owner's stables'

Main St., Antigonish. Call and see

For sale, a single truck wagon with body and frames complete, good as new. Apply to C. F. McDonald, B. S., If we can't please you with a straw

or panama hat, where are you going to get pleased. Every hat reduced in price.—Palace Clo. Co.

For sale, one mare, 6 years old, also colt. Will sell mare without colt, or will sell both. Dan McNeil, Cape George Point.

For sale, one mare, (Scottish Chief) 6 years old, with foal by her side, (Prince). For further particulars address "C," Casket Office. Tub suits in endless variety. Just the suit for the little fellows. Sum-

mer wear fabrics that will wash and wash and never fade. 75 cents, \$1.00 up to \$2.50.- Palace Clo. Co. On St. Ann's day, July 26th, the usual religious ceremonies at Summer-side Church will be followed by amusements. Salmon dinner will be served on the grounds.

Notice is hereby given to all auto-mobile owners that any automobile found running on roads of South River, Lochaber and surrounding districts, on days prohibited by the Municipality of Antigonish, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

John Bray,
James D. Stewart,
A. Sutherland,
J. R. Henderson,
ALEX. W. Hattle.
Patrons of South River Creamery.

"The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company are operating a cafe car for the continuous service of meals between Truro and Yarmouth. Car leaves Truro every morning at 6.55 a.m., going through to Yarmouth on the Bluenose, connecting with the steamers for Boston," ii

For the balance of the season A Kirk & Co will give sweeping reductions in their millinery department to close our balance of stock.

Acknowledgments.

Allan A McDonald,
Mrs Simon Fraser,
James C MeNeil,
D J Campbell,
Edward Doyle,
Joseph McVarish,
Charles D Torre,
Isaac Gallant,
D A Hearn,
A D Gillis,
J Tory, Sydney, A D Gune,
J Tory,
Rev F H McIntosh,
Mrs Murdock McKinnon,
Rev D M McAdam,
Angus McDonald,
Capt Noil Curry,
D J McKinnon, nn R Gillis, ul Landry,; G Hogan, J McNeil, A B Steele,
John Keboe,
Michael McDougall,
W J Dunlop,
R L Gillis.
James McVey,
John Morley,
Capt A McLeod,
Peter McDougall,
J R McIsaac,
Mrs Wm Carlin,
G J Ross,
F W Merchant,
Dan R Campbell, Dan R Campbell, Ronald Sutherland, Joseph Boutllier, Frank O'Neil, Frank C'Nei',
Rovert Fife,
Or Egan, Reserve Mines,
Mrs S D Campbell, San Francisco,
Allan McDonald, Sydney, B C,
John D McDougall, Troy,
Ronald J McDonald, Stonington, Conn,
M A Phelan, Vancouver A Phelan, Vancouvor. A McNaughton, Littleton, N H, D A McNaughton. Littleton, N H,
Henry Devoung, Pomquet,
Michael Bigley, Newton. Lower Falls,
John Brophy, Chapleau, Ont,
James Ryan, Spaniards Bay, Nfld,
Rev J M O'Flaherty, St Stephen.
D S Chisholm, Mulgrave,
William Brow, Harbor Bouche,
John Chisholm, Heatherton,
Mrs Mary McDougald,
C A McDougald,
C A McDougald, Butte,
Alex Nichols, James River,
D R McDonald, Malignart Cove,
R1D McDonald, Stellarton.
Mrs Peter J Lukeman, Fox Island,
James D Power, Arichat,
Allan Campbell, St Boniface Man,
Wm Davis, Newton, Mass,
Dan McLellan, Cloverville,

DIED.

At Pleasant Valley Ant., on Thursday, 10 thinst, MRS BAXTER, relict of the late Joseph Baxter, aged 71 years, after a short liness. She leaves five sons and one daughter to mourn their irreparable loss. May she rest in peace. At Big Tracadie, Ant., July 13, WILLIAM PETIPAS, aged 63 years, after 3 months filness, fortified by the last ites of the Catholic Church, he peacefully passed away, leaving a widow, one daughter, and two sons to mourn the loss of a kind father and husband. His funeral on Fuesday morning, was largely attended. May he rest in peace.

he rest in peace.

At Tracadie, Ant., on July 7, 1913, Joseph Delorey, after a year's lilness, which was borne with resignation to the Divine Will. He was fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, of which he was always a faithful member. A widow, three sons and four daughters survive to mourn the loss of a faithful husband and loving father. The body was laid to rest in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church, beneath the shadow of a statue of the Madonna, standing 16 feet high, the work of the seulpture, Fred Barncotte of Quency, Mass. May he rest in peace.

At the Marine Hospital, Whi ney Pier, C. B. Ab the Marine Hospital, Whi ney Pier, C. B., on July 5, of ulcer of the stomach, ANGUS J. McEACHEAN, aged 47 years. An upright citizen, hard-working and thrifty, his industry made for him a comfortable home at Whitney Pier, where he resided the past thirteen years His sudden and unexpected death has cast a gloom over the community. He had all the consolations of Holy Church, of which he was a devoted member. After Requiem High Mass, his remains were intered in Calvary Cemetery. A wife and one son survive him to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At St. Andrew's on the 2nd lust, after a long liness, borne with exemplary resignation to the Divine Will, and frequently con-oled by the Sacraments of Holy Church, of which she was always a faith-ul member, CATHERINE CAMERON, wife of John B. Chisholm, (shoe maker) aged 72 years. The deceased was adaired for her many Christian virtues, charity being her predominant one. Her funeral which took place on the third inst., was largely attended. After a High mass of Requiem, her remains were intered in St. Andrews cemetery. A husband and two sieters survive to mourn her death. May the rest in prace. death. May the rest in peace.

At East Pittsburg, Pa, on Monday, July 7th.
1913, Cassie, wife of John A. McIsasc, both
formely of South River, Ant. Co. The deceased,
who was in her twenty-lifth year, was a daugh
ter of Mr. A. A. Boyd (Teacher) Yeung, lovable
and kind, her early demise brings a cloud of
sorrow upon the neighborhood of her native
home, and heartfelt sympathy f.r. her much
affleted parents and loving brothers and sisters, who only a short time ago beheld the slow
and mournfull approach of the same hearse,
containing the remains of her brother, all that

CELTIC HALL

One Night TUESDAY ??

Al. Rich presents Frederic Thompson's

Big Comedy Success

And entire Metropolitan Cast with complete scenic produc-tion, Geo. Barr McCutcheon's famous story

Brewster's

The Celebrated Yacht Scene

Absolutely Continuous Laughter

One year New York, six months Chicago six months London.

PRICES: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. A FEW AT \$1.00 Seats on sale at Celtic Hall,

was left to them from a tragic accident in the west. To the bereaved husband, however, the loss is more real and polgnant. With bright prospects, a loving wife and one child, a sweet little girl of four years,—his home was happy. In less than a week, with his motherless child his only comfort, he sadly gazes into the grave that separates them for all time. Sympathy for him is great; his grief is infinitely greater. On Friday, lith inst, he, accompanned by her sister, arrived with the remains at her parent's home. After Requiem High Mass on Saturday morning, in St. Anderw's Church, sang by Rev. H. J. McDonaid, S. F. X. College, the unusually long fuveral cortege proceeded to the South River Cemetery, where interment took place, the services at the grave by the celebrant of the mass, the pastor being engaged in previous paish appointments. May her soul rest in peace.

CELTIC HALL FRIDAY, JULY 18th

A grand revival of the play that will live forever.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Or life among the lowly. On a stupendous and magnificent scale, with all the added features that have made famous Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Co. Grand transformation scene and mechanical effects.

Stetson's Military Band SEE The Grand Street Parade.
The Real Man Eating Blood Hounds Hear the band concert free at night in front of Opera House.

Seats on Sale at Celtic Opera House PRICES 25c., 35c, 50c. *** ******* **** *****

Graham's Grocery

Has now in stock LIME JUICE, FRUIT SYRUPS, ROUE'S GIN-GERALE, GRAPE JUICE HAMS and BACON. BREAKFAST BACON. CODFISH, BONELESS CODFISH, JAMS and MARMALADES, PICK-LES and SAUCES,

and everything to be found in a first-class general store.

We want GOOD BUTTER, EGGS and WOOL

and will pay the highest market price in excharge for groceries. Best Flour and Meal for Sale

D. R. GRAHAM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Save Money

By getting your Optical work done at

SANDERS THE OPTICIAN

A trial will convince you that my prices are as cheap as can be expected for guaranteed goods and suitable work. Your Eyesight is worthy of your highest consideration. Don't trifle with yours eyes. I will replace or duplicate any broken duplicate any broken lense, no matter where made, as quick as any optician anywhere and guarantee absolute satisfaction. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellry Promptly and carefully repaired. tisement. If my work is satis factory tell your friends if not tell me. I am here to make it right. Old gold bought or taken in exchange for goods

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

Recapitulation

From such readers of this paper as have not fully realized the import of our previous comments on the 7per cent Cum-Llative Preferred Stock of the Maritime Nail Company we ask careful consideration of the following desirab'e features.
SECURITY — By conservative appruisal there are assets amounting to \$185,962 in excesses of the bonds outstanding and of this Prefered Stock issue—which gives the Common Stock is book as the common stock is the common of the common stock in the common stock as the common st

Stock a book value of nearly \$60 EARNINGS-Steadily the Company's output has increased from

65,601 cwt. in 1907 174,920 cwt. in 1912. The net earings upon capital during these years was 39 percent. Because of increased orders on hand and of recent factory extensions the current year's output and earnings will show a cotinuation of this excellent record.

I MUST WRITE J. C. Mackintosh & Co., Hal-ifax, for particulars of Mar-itime Nail Pref. Stock with common stock bonus

J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Established 1873

Members Montreal Stock Exchange Direct Private Wires

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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

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

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

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Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

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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 APPLICA-

Farm for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale her farm situated at Fairmont, Antigonish Co. It has good buildings, close to Post Office, School and Telephone.

Two brooks run through the farm

and are never dry, affording very easy watering for stock during winter.

Hard and soft wood, including plenty of poles, and easy to reach.

Nice orchard.

Excellent soil. Reasons for sale, no one to work farm. no one to work farm.

For price, terms and all information, apply to MRS. J. J. McDOUGALL. On the place.

Lambs Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES

Expert Watch Repairing

LEAVE YOUR WATCH, JEWELRY OR EYE-GLASS REPAIRS WITH MY AGENT, J. P. MC-KENNA, DRUGGIST, ANTIGONISH

to be sent us and you will receive just as thoro' satisfaction as though you personally visited our beautiful Glace Bay

T. J. WALLACE

OPTICIAN & JEWELER Main St. GLACE BAY.

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives are especially good for children because they are pleasant to take, gentle in action, do not irritate the bowels nor develop a need for continual or increased

FOR SUMMER SPORTS

ASK YOUR DEALER.

Druggist's. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 177

doses. 25c. a box, at your

FOR FOX FEED

I will pay \$1.00 each for young calves ALIVE

> CHAS G. WHIDDEN Antigonish, N. S.

FARM FOR SALE

That very desirable farm at the North Grant, know as the Grant fram, containing 250 acres, well wooded and watered and within 4 or 5 miles of the Town of Antigonish. Suitable for a Dairy or Sheep farm.

Can be sold as two farms. House and barn on one.

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

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

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

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Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected. Building Stone supplied

rough or finished. Carving :- A specialty.

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

Teamsters and Laborers Wanted

Wanted a few teamsters and one hundred men to work on Railroad at Centreville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. Easy shovel work.

HIGHEST WAGES PAID

KIRK & COOKE Contracters

Notice to Farmers and Dealers

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

Highest Cash Price

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

Colonial Hide Co.

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

GROCERIES

A complete and up-to-date line

MEATS

Fresh and cured, at all seasons FISH

Fresh, smoked, pickled and dry FRUIT

Everything in season CONFECTIONERY

Large assortment, choicest and

Crockery and Agatewares CASH! One Price to all. CASH

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

COAL AGENT

EDWARD HALEY

About "Pope Joan."

The story of "Pope Joan" is, as J. P. Kirsch says, "a pure figment of the imagination." Gibbson said "Two Protestants, Blondel and Bayle, annihilated her." The myth is rejected by every respectable scholar, whether Catholic, Protestant, or infidel. Among the two latter classes we may name Blondel, Leibnitz, Gibbon, Bayle, Casaubon, Jurien, Basnage, Burnet, Cave, Gabler, Mosheim, Gieseler, Shroel, Neander, etc. There is no room for Joan in the place which she is supposed to have occupied in history-. e., between Benedict III. and Leo IV.; for Leo died July 17, 855, and immediately after his death Benedict III. was elected by the clergy and people of Rome, and was consecrated September 29th that year. The celebrated historian Dollinger, who became a schismatic after 1870, has given the most exhaustive exposure of the fable in his well-known work "Fables respecting the Popes in the Middle Ages."

STORY OF THE MYTH. Here is a true account of the matter:-1. The myth of the woman Pope was not definitely put into writing before the middle of the thirteenth century. In the collected literature, whether East or West, of the 400 years between 850 and 1250 there is not the faintest reference to any such person. Now, is it conceivable that the appearance of a "Popess," if it were an historical fact, should pass absolutely unnoticed by all the historians and writers-and they were numerousfrom the tenth to the thirteenth century? 2. The first to adopt the myth seems to have been the French Dominican Stephen (d. 1261), but it did not become widely known till about 1290 or 1300. The chronicle of another Dominican, Martinus Polonus, (d. 1278), was chiefly instrumental in popularizing the story. His work, though popular in its accounts of contemporary Popes and Emperors, is worthless; and indeed the mention of the "Popess" is an interpolation. He himself knew nothing of such a person, and left no room for her in his list of Popes. She was inserted between 1278 and 1312, and the insertion was copied slavishly by other writers of the 14th century. The enemies of the Papacy, eepecially of Pope Boniface VII., assiduously spread the myth; anxious to retail any scandal, true or untrue, they could find. The schismatic Greeks who would have been glad to use this scandal against Rome, did not even learn of the story till between 1450-1500. In the fifteenth century, after the awakening of historical criticism, scholars began to perceive the utter untenableness of the story, and with the opening up and ransacking of libraries in succeeding centuries, the fable became too palpable to be accepted.

DISPARITIES OF NAME AND ORIGIN. 3. As to the origin and details of ger's is the most generally approved. There are many versions of the lady's career. Originally she was name- He had somehow persuaded a certain antiseptics, when procured on a less; sometimes she is called Agnes, Alfred Born tau (who had shaved so physician's order, for aspirin or any from 855 - 1100; her place of origin oscillates between England, immolate himself in singing his paper, labeled poison, as is done in Mayence, and Athens; the great songs. They demanded a range of European countries, might well be scandal as to how she was exposed something like three octaves, includ- made a legal requirement. - Chicago in her sin, and how she ended her ing a desperate falsetto and a downlife takes different forms, according | ward progression which no singer on to the fancy of the narrator and the earth, probably, could have made to embellishments of the myth. The story seems to have originated from "Over the berders of the All," he a statue discovered in the reign of sang, "you look meditatingly out," Sixtus V., which showed a street and a few wheezes and groans from near the Colosseum in Rome, which the orchestra accompanied his showed a figure with a child; and announcement. The following notes me. from a monumental stone beside it, could not be heard for laughter. bearing an inscription which could, by a certain stretch of ingenuity, be "I beg those who cannot remain interpreted to refer to some scandal quiet to leave the hall." Then he of the kind. The stone, of course, began all over again-" Over the really belonged to the priests of borders of the All." Somehow he Mithras, a Pagan worship forbidden | got through it. in 378 A. D. There was also a stone or chair (which was really an ancient bath stool) of unusual shape, on apparently wild with anger. Down which each newly-elected Pope was in the parquet there was no speaking, accustomed to sit to rest himself; for the hissing and shouting. Up in and the prurient imaginations of the the gallery two men were gesticulatvulgar invented monstrous stories to ing furiously. One of them had a explain its unusual formation. Then, wife who vainly tried to pull him they said, Papal processions from the Lateran to the Vatican Palaces policeman in sight was hustled up avoided that particular street, because of its associations with Pope Joan's scandal in it. They did one of the side boxes and shouted: avoid it, certainly; but the reason was because it was too narrow for the huge procession.

How SIMILAR MYTHS GREW.

(4) Dollinger proves by several examples how similar myths grew (e. g., there was one to the effect make an emotional appeal. " I beg of the Apostles. Work of this charac that eunuchs, and even a woman, had occuppied the See of Constantinople), but no one seriously believed them. This particular female-Pope myth belongs to the local shouted some one in reply. 'Mahler which later developed in this region, myths of the city of Rome, of which doesn't need your patronage." it was forbidden to make statuary there was a whole cycle in the Then a young man down in the first of Christ or other sacred personages.

once a whole multitude of fables like this, most absurd and impossible, in

fact a mere tissue of nonsense. (5) Joan is said to have come from England because at that time namely during the struggle between Pope Innocent III, and King John, England was very hostile to Rome. At another time, Joan comes from Mayence, a leading city of Germany, which was also another special enemy of Rome. Now, the fact of a female Pope would, if true, have been a deep disgrace to Rome, and a heavy blow dealt at her authority; hence the myth made the country hostile to Rome the home of the woman Pope. To sum up; no one now, with any self-respect, however anxious to blacken the Catholic Church, would identify his name with such a ridiculous and exploded myth; honest Protestants, with any education, would not touch it with the end of an Orange processionpole; and it is therefore left to the uneducated, stupid, and unscrupulous bigots of the gutter to rake up now and again, though they themselves don't believe it either. -Glasgow Observer.

A Futurist Concert.

A Vienna correspondent of the Boston Transcript reports on a concert given lately by Arnold Schonberg in the Grosser Musikvereinssaal of that imperial

The concert began with an "ultrist" orchestral selection by Anton von Webern. The correspondent describes the instrumentation as reminiscent of the barnyard, and says : Before ten measures of that slow, groaning, wheezing music had been played there were grins with the most reverent intentions in the world. Then somebody giggled. The next moment a good quarter of the hall was in open, hearty laughter. Vigorous hisses and applause from a few very earnest young men brought some sort of equilibrium and the "pictures" were played to their end. Then, in spite of a request on the program, the "Ultrists" in the audience applauded. Inimical hisses spread to the high-priced seats, and war began.

It is probable that Mr. von Webern wrote many strange directions in that score. Certain it is that in the second "picture" the flutist "barber-shopped" his way down the scale. The plaintive little "meow," like that of a cat with catarrh, was too much, and the audience started off again. From that time on the "pictures" were played mostly amid laughter and applause. In one of the brief intervals of peace a pretty American student "got the giggles" righteous hisses of the earnest young dotes than carbolic acid.

symphonic" was received with order of a physician would not inter- and premises situate lying and being comparative quiet.

But Alban Berg, one of Alcohol, peroxide of hydrogen, Schonberg's pupils, upset all the boric acid are ample antiseptics for comparative quiet which the lay medical chest. To guard "Kammersymphonie" had brought. against the mistaking of dangerous sometimes Gilberta. Her date varies as to look like a Franz Schubert who other common drug, the wrapping had had a few good meals) to of each individual tablet in colored sound like anything but a wail. Schonberg turned around and said:

Then the real trouble started. Schonberg marched off the stage away from the conflict. The only there. In the meantime Berg, the composer of the songs, appeared in "Be quiet! Go to the devil!" " Hinaus mit der Bagage.'

"Shut your mouth," yelled some one from the pit. Then shouts drowned further interchanges.

The head of the "Akademischer Verband" presently decided to the Mahler 'Kindertotenlieder.'

"You don't have to tell us that," Middle Ages. There was indeed row said a German word which is I it is possible that some of the pic-

After much [searching a served at Turin, which is said to commissioner of police had been found. He appeared and warned the impression of His own body. The artist must have known exactly how a Hebrew sheperd of our Saviour's time looked. the audience that unless quiet was resumed the hall would be cleared by force. But since he was the only uniformed man in sight nothing happened. "The Mahler songs must not be profaned," yelled some. " Send all the fools to the Steinhof (the local insane asylum) replied others. Eventually the hall did quiet down. The little groups of hectic quarriers had subsided, and the look of animosity had changed to one of expectancy.

But something else had happened. Out in the artists' room was Schonberg, wildly talking to whoever was within hearing distance, or to the surrounding space. He would not conduct before such an audience. It was unbelievable. His arms waved, his bald head rolled about and his little figure jerked this way and that. The manager and some members of the orchestra gathered around him to calm or persuade him. He grew momently more excited. Then, in a flash, he ducked through the door and was gone.

There were a few moments of silence in the hall. Then the remaining members of the orchestra, quite without orders, got up and stole out. A few more moments of expectant silence Then the concert master, fortunately unable to see the comedy of it, made a final announcement. It would be impossible, he said to finish the program, "wegen der Stimmung -a phrase which cannot be translated into English, but may perhaps be translated into slang-"because of the state of the atmosphere." The next morning Schonberg left for Berlin on the eight o'clock train .- The Fortnightly Review.

Antiseptics as Poisons.

To have a medicine chest in every household is a great improvement. It makes for better health. The application of an antiseptic in time may often prevent a serious case of blood poison. It may sometime save not only a limb but life. But the line must be drawn between strictly household remedies and those to be taken only upon a doctor's pre-

By no stretch of imagination can bichloride of mercury be included in the class of household drugs. It is a powerful germ destroyer, but it is also a most irrevocable poison. No druggist would sell pure carbolic acid unless the customer presented a doctor's prescription. Bichloride of and attracted to her shamed face the mercury is far less amenable to anti-An ordinance restricting the sale

Schonberg's own "Kammer- of this bichloride, except upon the fere with legitimate home medication. at Fairmont, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and described as Or to the undersigned,

"Did you tell that photographer you didn't want your picture taken?" uncomely personage. "Did he take offence?"

The Governor (sternly); "When I was your age, my boy, I was making an honest living."

The Boy: " And now look at "it is rude for a man to fall

asleep while his wife is talking." "But, good heaven, a man has to sleep sometime!

"He is in 'Who's Who,' I believe? "Yes, but he is much more prominent in 'Here's How!,"

Oldest Statue of Christ.

The oldest known statue of our Saviour has been identified in Constantinople. According to Dr. Franklin Hamilton, a high authority on Christian art, it dates from somewhere between 190 and 210 A. D. This means that it was made within two or three generations of the lifetime of our Saviour.

It was found in an early Christian tomb near Damascus, to which the Church extended in the lifetime of you," he said from the platform, "at | ter is extremely scarce. Only for least to listen with decent respect to a brief period could it have been permissible to make a statue of the Saviour. In the Byzantine Church,

not to be set down in these columns. tures of our Saviour in the catacombs | For the statue the claim is made The official promptly descended at Rome are somewhat though not that it is the oldest carved portrai from the platform and boxed his considerably older than this statue. There is also the Sacred Shroud pre- as a shepherd bearing a lamb upon a served at Turin, which is said to His back. The artist must have

This statue represents our Savior



SHERIFF'S SALE

1905, C No. 433

In the County Court of District No. 6 BETWEEN ROB ROY GRIFFIN, -and-

Plaintiff. DANIEL MORIARTY,

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 An-

FRIDAY.

The 25th Day of July. A. D. 1913 At the hour of 11 o'clock

All the estate, right, title, interest, property and demand 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

Bounded on the North by land formerly of Donald McIsaac, on the East ty land formerly of Donold 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 remarked in the Bagistay of Dodg. corded in the Registry of Deeds office for the said County for upwards of "Yes" answered the eminent but one year before the issuing of execu-

"Did he take offence?"

TERMS: Twenty per cent deposit
to No. He said he didn't blame at time of sale, remainder on delivery

Dated Sheriff's office Antigonish, June 24 h, 1913.

D. D. CHISHOLM Sheriff of Antigonish County. R. R. GRIFFIN, Solicitor in person.

DARTIES wishing to monumental work should

call or write

Car of Windsor Dairy Salt at

A wood lot of 1 0 acres, with heavy

timber, both hard and soft. It is about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reason-able figure. For further particulars,

APPLY TO MRS. CATHERINE McADAM.

FARM FOR SALE

That well known farm, situated at

the Upper South River, Antigonish County, and known as the Cumming

farm, containing 200 acres, 30 of which

are intervale, 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

Antigonish, N. S., June 5th, 1913.

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Morrison Brothers

Monumental Works

PICTOU N. S.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR,

D. C. MACNEIL, Antigonish,

wholesale prices.

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

turned out.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

WAY OF SECURING

Player Piano Music Rolls

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

J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co

GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S. St. John, Amherst, Moncton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

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(Continued from last issue.)

The construction of the dam, so far as the placing of material is concerned, was completed several months ago. Its lake slope is being riprapped with rock which will withstand the with rock which will withstand the effects of water, and its land slope is being levelled off. Nature is rapidly covering the finished portions with tropical growth and by the time the canal is thrown open to traffic all signs of construction will have disappeared from view. The visitor of the future will stand on its summit and ask, "Where is the dam?" If he recalls the fierce and persistent assault which was made upon both the site which was made upon both the site and the method of construction, an assault which endured for three years and attracted the attention of the whole world, he will wonder what inspired it. It was an assault as unreasoning as it was venomous. No weapon was too contemptible or too ridiculous to be used, and no ally too unworthy to be welcomed. Engineers who had advocated the sea-level plan threw aside professional etiquette and even professional pride, and some-times openly, but oftener anony-mously, gave the color of expert knowledge to gross and shameless misrepresentation. Every man with a canal plan or with an invention he wished to have adopted for canal work : every contractor whose bid had been rejected by the Canal Commission -all these were sure of a hearing in this chorus of misrepresentation and defamation. Norumor was too ridiculous to be

credited. An unconscious humorist, eager for journalistic fame, sent to an American newspaper a report that a great under-ground lake had been discovered under the Gatun Dam—and the newspaper published it, without hint of a grin!—This feat excited the ambition of a rival, who was an equally unconscious humorist, and he, when an insignificant slump in one of the toes of the as yet unbuilt Gatun Dam occurred, cabled to New York and the world that the dam had sunk." These two grotesque " yarns' -underground lake and sinking dam -coming one after the other upon a public that had been educated to uneasiness by the persistent assault on the Gatun site, were accepted at their face value. They spread instantly, not only throughout the United States but over Europe, carrying everywhere with them doubt about the canal project.

the canal project.
So wide spread was the uneasiness created by them that President Roosevelt felt obliged to appoint, one after another, two special com-missions, composed of the country's most eminent civil eogineers, to go to the Isthmus, make a thorough investigation, and report. Both declared that foundation and plan of construction were satisfactory and that the proposed dam would be safe, tight, and durable. In sending the second report to Congress, on February 17, 1909, President Roosevelt said: "This report not only determines definitely the type of canal, but makes evident that hereafter attack on the type — the lock type — is in reality merely attack upon the policy of building any canal at all."

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The publication of the report and the President's plan and literally truthful characterization of the real motive of the prolonged assault upon the canal work marked the subsidence of the agitation. A few feeble and spasmodic efforts were made subsequently to keep it alive, but these too authorized for canal construction a bond issue of \$290,569,000, in addition to previous issues, bringing the total up to the \$375,000,000 estimated as necessary for constructing the

As the visitor to the Isthmus to-day stands at Gatun and looks over the locks and the low lying dam he cannot fail to wonder, if he is familiar with this long and venomous assault, what it was all about. The dam fits so competely and so unobtrusively into natural conformation of region, that it does not seem to be at all artificial, or the work of man. It is so low and flat, so broad and solid, and so apparently a part of the everlasting hills themselves, that it seems incredible that intelligent men should ever have raised the question of its stability and efficiency. Like the great lake whose waters it holds so surely in place, it looks for all the world as if it had been there from the dawn of time. So strong is this impression that, soon after the lake was formed, an ingenuous foreign visitor, who had not grasped in its entirety the isitor, with equally keen powers of bervation, after having been taken ver the Gatun Dam in a motor car unning on railway tracks, a proceedng consuming nearly an hour's time, and after having been told that the dam contained 21,000,000 cubic yards of material, asked his guide: this a permanent or merely a tempor-ary structure?" Still a third of this yous class of visitors, whose advent on the Isthmus contributed a welcome note of gayety to its sometimes monotonous life, after looking at the

Where are you going to put the In the interest of historic truth it ould be recorded that the site of the ocks at Gatun was assailed as furiously and persistently as that of the dam. It was said to be composed part of sand and gravel, to be ermeable to water, and to be unsatisfactory in general. As a matter of fact there was sufficient rock foundation for all the locks, but not for the approach walls, and it was not necessary that the latter should rest upon rock. To-day the lock walls are in place and furnish to the eye an

spillway of the dam, a concrete lined channel 285 feet wide and 1,200 feet

ong, through which water was rushing furiously, asked thoughtfully:

as indestructible. Into their making, 2,000,000 cubic yards of concrete have gone. They are about three-quarters of a mile in length. The centre wall is 60 feet wide with vertical walls from base to summit, and the side walls taper from 45 to 50 feet at the base to 8 feet at the top. The upper half of the centre wall contains three stories of tunnels and galleries, one at the top as a passageway for operators, a middle one for the electric wires for the operation of the gate and valve machinery of the locks, and a lower one for drainage.

Through the lower section of centre and side walls run great culverts, about the size of the Hudson River tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from these smaller lateral culverts beneath the lock floors. Through these the locks will be filled and

emptied. The walls have been in place for several months and their heavy, reinforced-concrete floors for a much longer period, but there has been no sign of settling, or of leakage, or of percolation beneath or around them. Like the dam, they have confounded the direful predictions of the prophets of evil and silenced them forever.

anything approaching an adequate conception of the picture which the series of locks, with their massive, towering walls, and their equipment of colossal gates, presents. It defies description, as it does the camera, even in its wonderful modern development, and can be portraved only by the inspired pencil of a Pennell. It is stupendous, pro-digious, overwhelming — even these adjectives are inadequate. As I stood

It is impossible to convey in words

above them recently with a distin-guished engineer who had been a strenuous advocate of a sea-level canal, I asked him if he could conceive of a safer place in which to put a great ship than inside one of the locks, and he replied without hesitation or equivocation that he could not.

When the time comes to operate the

canal, this fact will be demonstrated so clearly that all the world will recognize it. Every device that human ingenuity can conceive has been adopted to secure safety for the vessels using the locks. In the first place, no vessel will be permitted to enter or pass through them under its own power. The worst accidents which have occurred in locks hitherto have been due to an engineer in the engine-room misinterpreting a signal from the bridge, either going ahead when he should have gone back, or vice versa, and ramming a gate. When a vessel arrives at a lock at Gatun or Miraflores, it will be tied up to the approach wall and turned over to the absolute control of the canal authorities. These will place a representative of their own on the bridge and another in the engine-room. They will then connect the towing locomotives, or "electric mules," with the ship, two on either side and in advance of the bow, and two on either side and in the rear of the stern, and proceed to tow her into the lock.

locomotives will run on These tracks, with centre racks or cogs, and will be equipped with a slip drum, towing windiass, and hawser which will permit the towing line to be taken in or paid out without actual motion of the locomotive on the track. They will run on a level except when, in passing from one lock to another, they climb heavy grades. There will be two system of tracks, one for towing and the other for the return of the locomotives when not towing,

Before a lock can be entered a fender

chain, stretched across the walls of the lock will have to be passed. If all is proceeding properly, this chain will be dropped in its groove at the bottom of the channel. If by any chance the ship is moving too rapidly for safety. the chain will remain stretched and the vessel will run against it. chain, which is operated by hydraulic machinery in the walls, will then play out slowly by automatic release, until the vessel is brought to a stop. The chain, which weighs 24,098 pounds, and is the strongest ever made, is capable of stopping a 10,000-ton ship, running at four miles an hour, within 73 feet, or less than the distance between the chain and the first gate.

If the vessel should, by a remote possibility, get away from the towing locomotives, and, breaking through the chain, ram the first gate, there will be a second gate, 50 feet away. protecting the lock, and certain to arrest farther advance. When the leaves of this gate swing open, the vessel will be towed in, and the gate will be closed in. Then, from openings placed at regular intervals in the lock floor, water will pour in lifting the vessel to the level of the lock plan of the canal, remarked to an above. This inflow, coming equally from all points, will not move the ship from a stable position. The gates are never opened or closed with arge body of water here!" Another The process of lifting will be repeated until the vessel reaches the lake level. At all times the vessel will be in full view of the men who are controlling

it, and as safe as if tied to a wharf. One man in a building on the top of the centre wall of the locks, so placed as to command an unobstructed view of every part of the locks, will direct and control every operation in the passage of a vessel, except the movement of the towing locomotives. He will have before him on a table a control-board about sixty-four feet long and five feet wide, which will be a complete model of the flight of locks in duplicate, with switches and indicators in the same relative positions as the machines which they control occupy in the lock walls. Standing before this board, he will throw all the switches and in response to his action will see on the model the fender chains rise and fall, the gates open and close inch by inch, the water rise or fall in the locks, and will know the exact position of the vessel at every stage of

its progress. Each gate, each valve for letting in the water to the culverts, each fender chain, is operated by a separate motor mounted near the machinery in the lock wall. In each machinery chamber there is a starting panel con-taining contractors by which current aspect of solidity and stability equal taining contractors by which current to the dam. They are mere to that of the dam. They are mere continuations upward of the natural tock upon which they stand, and are main unit in the central control-house.

| Associate the same the same and the same are the same and the same are the same

Some of the machinery chambers at Gatun will be 2,700 feet distant from the point of control; 90 per cent of them will be within 2,000 feet, and 50 per cent of the total within 1,200

In passing a large ship through the Gatun locks it will be necessary to lower 4 fender chains, operate 6 pairs of gates, open and close S pairs of rising steam-gate valves for the water-culverts, and 30 cylindrical valves. In all, no less than 98 motors will be set in motion twice during each lockage of a single ship, and this number may be increased to 143, according to the condition of the gates, valves, and other devices.

The personal factor is reduced to a minimum, lifinot eliminated entirely, by making the control system inter-locking. Before the operating pair of valves in the main culverts can be opened, at least one pair of valves at the other ends of the locks, both up-stream and downstream, must first be closed. This limits an operator to the act of equalizing water levels between locks, and keeps him from allowing water to flow from, say, the lake level to the middle lock past the upper lock, thus preventing a possible flooding of the lock walls and machinery Inter-locks, devoted to the rooms. control of action between the gate valves in the main culverts and the gates, prevent valves being opened a lock length above or below a gate which is being opened or closed, thus prevent an operator from causing a flow of water while the gates are being moved. Interlocks for the cylindrical valves guarding the openings from the centre-wall culverts to the lateral culverts will keep those of one side or the other closed at all times, except when it may be desired to cross-fill the chambers, when they may be open by special procedure. The gates guarded by a fender chain must be opened before the chain can be lowered, and the chain must be raised again before the gate can be closed, or more exactly, the switches must be thrown in this order, but the operations may proceed at the same time. The simple interlocks will prevent such a mistake as leaving the chain down through lapse of memory when it should be up to protect the gate.

The huge lock-gates, weighing from 390 to 730 tons each, are constructed with air-chambers and will float like a ship, taking their weight off the pintle, or hinge, at the top and hemispherical pivot at the bottom of its heel-port on which each rests. simple and powerful machine for openand closing them has been invented by an employee of the Com-mission, Elward Schildhauer, electrical and mechanical engineer. He describes

it as follows: "It consists essentially of a crankgear, to which is fastened one end of a strut or connecting-rod, the other end of which is fastened to a lock-gate. The wheel moves through an arc of 197 degrees, closes or opens the gate leaf, according to the direction in which it is turned. One operation takes two minutes. The crank-gear is combination of gear and crank, constructed of cast steel, is 19 feet 2 inches in diameter, and weighs approximately 35,000 pounds. It is mounted in a horizontal position on the lockwall; turns on a large centre pin, and is supported at the rim in four places by rollers. The centre pin is keyed into a heavy casting anchored securely to the concrete. The crank-gear has gear teeth on its rim and is driven through a train of gears and pinions by an electric motor in a contiguous room. The motor is remotely controlled by an operator who is stationed at a centre control house near the lower end of the upper locks. A simple pull of a small switch is sufficient to either close or open a 700ton gate, the operation being perfectly

The connecting-rod is joined to the lock-gate at the top, 17 feet from the pintle, or hinge. In use the machine will be required to move a floating gate through level and quiet water. It has been put to the extreme test of pening and closing the heaviest of the gates as they have stood in the waterless locks, and has met it with perfect success. The massive structures, weighing from 400 to 700 tons, have been opened and closed as easily and steadily as one would open an ordinary door, and each movement has occupied less than two minutes.

A short time before this test was made, that indefatigable but invariably anonymous personage known indifferently as "An American Engineer" or "An Eminent Engineer," who was very familiar in the news-papers of the United States during the early period of construction, emerged into view with the startling information that a stupendous disaster was about to occur on the Isthmus, He declared that he had returned recently from a thorough inspection of the canal work and knew what he was talking about. The Gatun Dam was all right, and the slides in Culebra Cut would be disposed of easily, but a far greater peril was hanging over the project and was to be found in a totally unsuspected quarter—namely, in the huge lock-gates. When the attempt was made to move these, he predicted a truly awful catastrophe would follow, for they would move only to fall in a mass of ruins-mere junk or "scrap." With this portentous warning ringing in his ears, Colonel H. F. Hodges, the author and supervising architect of the gates, proceeded without visible perturbation to Gatus, one morning in May, 1912, and in the presence of other canal officials, "bowdaciously," as Uncle Remus would say, turned the small switch which started the oper ating machinery of a gate. As the great wheel in the wall began to revolve, a leaf of the massive gate moved slowly from the wall beside which it hung and without noise or vibration and with perfect steadiness swung into position at the opening of the lock. The journey was made in I minute and 48 seconds, 12 seconds less than was required in the specifications under which it had been con-structed. Colonel Hodges pulled the switch again, and the return journey was made in the same manner and

who, like all his kind, concealed his identity at the moment of supreme inspiration.

In addition to the fender chains and double gates, other protective devices will be in readiness for use when canal will be in readiness for use when canal operation begins. The most elaborate of these is a penderous-looking structure called the emergency dam. In repose on the walls at each entrance to the upper locks, it resembles an iron railway bridge. It is in fact a steel truss bridge of the cantilever type. It is so placed that it can, in emergency, be swung across the lock entrance in two minutes. If such an entrance in two minutes. If such an extreme improbability should occur as the carrying away of the fender chain and the double rates of an upper lock, allowing the waters of the lake to rush in and flood the lower locks, carrying destruction through them, the emergency dam can be swung across the channel, and through the appplication of its ingenious devices, the rush of water can gradually be checked. First, a series of wicket girders will be lowered into the channel and their ends will drop into iron pockets in the concrete lock floor. Down the runaways in these girders,

steel plates will be lowered one by one, in tiers, building a dam from the bottom upward, and diminishing progressively the flow of water until a complete barrier is erected. The question is raised frequently as to the sufficiency of the Gatun Lake water supply for the operation of the canal in case of an exceptionally small rainfall. It should be borne in mind that during eight or nine months of the year the lake will be kept con-stantly full by the prevailing rains, and consequently a surplus will need to be stored for only three or four months of the dry season. The smallest run-off of water in the basin during the past 22 years, as measured at Gatun, was that of the fiscal year 1912, which was about 132,000,000,000 cubic feet. Previous to that year the smallest run off record was 146,000,000, 000 cubic feet. In 1910 the run-off was 360,000,000,000 cubic feet, or a sufficient quantity to fill the lake one and a half times. The low record of 1912 is of interest as showing the effect which a similar dry season, occurring after the opening of the canal, would have upon its capacity for navigation. Assuming that the Gatun Lake was at elevation plus 87 at the beginning of the dry season on December 1, and that the hydro-electric plant at the Gatun spillway was in continuous operation, and that 48 lockages a day were being made, the elevation of the lake would be reduced to its lowest point, plus 79.5, on May 7, at the close of the dry season, after which it would continuously rise. With the water at plus 79 in Gatun Lake there would be 39 feet of water in Culebra Cut, which would be ample for navigation. The water surface of the lake will be maintained during the rainy season at 87 feet above sea level, making the minimum channel depth in the canal 47 feet. As navigation can be carried on with about 39 feet of water, there will be stored for the dry season sur-plus over 7 feet of water. Making due allowance for evaporation, seepage,

leakage at the gates, and power

sumption, this would be ample for 41

passages daily through the locks, using them at full length, or about 58

lockages a day when partial length is used, as would be usually the case, and when cross-filling from one lock to the

other through the central wall is em-ployed. This would be a larger num-ber of lockages than would be pos-

sible in a single day. The average number of lockages through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal on the Amer-ican side was 39 per day in the season

about eight months long. The average number of ships passed was about 1 per lockage. The freight carried

15 per lockage. The freight carried was about 26,000,000 tons. The Suez

Canal passed about 12 versels per day, with a total tonnage for the same year of 16,582,000. The canal will be lighted from end to end by electricity and gas. Here and there along its course, high up on the hillsides and in cleared spots in the jungle, are visible concrete light-houses which seem curiously out of place. These are for the range lights of the channel, which are to be used in all sections of the canal save in Culebra Cut, where beacons will be substituted as being more practicable. Electricity will be used wherever accessibility will permit, but in the float ing buoys which will mark the channel through Gatun Lake, and in towers and beacons in inaccessible places, compressed acetylene dissolved in acetone will be used. The candle-power of the range lights will vary, according to the length of the range, from about 2,500 to 15,000. The most powerful lights will be those marking the sea channels at the Atlantic and Pacific entrances, they being visible from about 12 to 18 nautical miles. The beacons and gas - buoy lights will have about 850 candle-White lights will be used throughout, and, in order to eliminate the possibility of confusing the lights with one another, and with the lights on shore, all range lights, beacons, and buoys will have individual characteristics formed by flashes and combinations of flashes of light and dark

intervals. The brilliant spots in the illuminated canal will be at the locks, where great clusters of electric lamps, high up on shapely concrete columns, will flood every portion of the vast structure with neonday brightness, making them the shining centres and symbols of what Joseph Pennell calls the greatest of the world's Wonders

Your Mother.

The sweetest word in the language of languages is that of - Mother. There is in each letter of this word a wealth of music so divine-there are vibrating chords of Love so Angelicthat the whole world often pays Homage to Mothers whom it honors

Nancy Hanks—the mother of Lin-coln; Frances Willard and Jane Ad-dams—Mothers to the Motherless; Queen Victoria—the Mother of a Nation of Mothers.

Why Not Bottle up Some July Heat for January Days? YOU CAN DO IT! HOW? WELL-

July is a good month in which to make arrangements to put an

Enterprize Blazer Hot Air Furnace



in that cold house of yours so that you can have summer weather from November to March -and not be made bankrupt either in buying fuel.

The BLAZER is just the heating appartus for the average residence and medium-sized building, giving wonder-ful results for the fuel and care necessary. It is scientific in construction; easy to operate and control.

Write us a card NOW for particulars (don't put it off until everybody is busy) and we will give you information that will be helpful in deciding as to the most economics, cleanly and healthful heating system to be had.

THE ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY CO.

MANUFACTURERS

SACKVILLE, N. B.

estranged—there remains still a Day, glorious in Sunsets for you if you will but get back again, in Thought, or

Heart, or Person-to your Mother. The most wonderful event in the history of the world was when the first woman became — a mother. Human Life has become a beautiful thing because the world has had its mothers.

The greatest characters in every community are the mothers, greatest community is that which honors its mothers most. The greatest men in any community are those who render the highest tribute to motherhood.

No one ever has surpassed or ever will surpass the achievement of a

woman when she becomes a mother.
When did you last write to your mother? If she has gone from you, how often do you think of her? you realize that all you are or ever hope to be, started away back there when your mother, her whole being pulsating with pride, held you tight, and with eyes lustred and watered with love, watched your very breath, and kept pace over the hours, with your faintest heart throbs? Think of how, all through those days she wrapped you in her unselfishness and

The measure of your success will be the degree of honor you pay to your mother and to motherhood.

How many indelicate stories would you tell if your mother could always be present? How many mean and unjust affairs would you bring to pass if ou had the eyes of your mother looking on? Never mind about the "apron strings." There always comes a time when there are no "apron strings" to be tied to. And then you will long for them to come back.

If ever failure begins to press; if ever friends begin to fade away; if ever the grand figure of your will shall begin to bow its power—do this—think of your mother and live up to

her ideals of you. Kiss your mother as you go into the fight of this day. And at its close fill her furrowed forehead with your smiles. Ease her cares. Write to her though business go to smash. Go and see her often though it takes you across the globe. And let her memory

guided and inspired her faith, -George Matthew Adams,

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY

We are prepared to give very low prices on Castings of any description and would like to have inquiries for anything needed in this line.

We also make Mill machinery, such as saw Arbors, Flanges, Pulleys, Boxes, and in fact everything required for the Saw Mill.

We also have in stock a full line of Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, both long and short, Cresting for fences and houses, and could quote very low prices on anything needed in these lines.

WRITE US FOR PRICES. Bridgetown Foundry Co. Ltd. Lock Box 249.

Bridgetown, N. S. BESCH ATTENDED TO ATTENDED ATTENDED TO ATTENDED TO ATTENDED ATTENDED TO ATTENDED ATTENDED

> Gate's Nerve Ointment

C. GATES SON & CO.

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

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

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

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

Massey Harris Farm **Implements**

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

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

The 130 acre farm situated at Fairmont, within three miles of the Town of Antigonish, and known as the Macdillivray farm. Has good house and barn and abundance of hardwood, hemlock, and poles. Good soil. Terms easy and made to suit pur-

chaser. Apply to ANGUS MACISAAC, Georgeville, N. S.

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., June 18th, 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 supp y of the Celebrated Har sMarmalade

and Our Tea and Coll e are the best

value out i e market. We have lines usually carried in a fire class grocery

and we want your trade. Give us a trial and we are confident we can give you satisfaction. We want eggs and butter and other country produce at highest market prices.

D. R. GRAHAM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Haying Tools—D G Kirk, page 8
Bargain Sale—Palace Clothing Co, page 8
Entertainments—Cettle Hall page 5
Farm for Sale—James Chisholm, page 8
Teacher Wanted—Alex Ryan, page 8
" " —M A McIsaac, page 8
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" " —Alian McDonell, page 8
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Optician and Jeweller—P R Sanders, page 5
Groce cles—D R Graham, page 5

LOCAL ITEMS.

Owing to pressure on our space we are obliged to hold over considerable matter this week.

THE FALL FAIR PRIZE LIST IS printed and ready for distribution. Copies can be had of the Secretary, Allan Macdonald, barrister.

REV. FATHER DUANE, S. J., who is preaching the retreat of the Clergy, will preach at the Cathedral on Sunday, at the 10.30 service.

MR. WILLIAM CHISHOLM of Beech Hill, Ant., died Tuesday night, at 7 o'clock. The funeral is to leave the house at 1 p. m. Friday.

THE NOTES from "Drummer on Foot" were received late this week, and are therefore held over until next issue. "Boyd's Settlement" forms the subject of the notes received, and much local matter of real interest is

EARLY LAMBS.—Mr. John C. Chisholm, St. Andrew's, got three lambs in February last, viz., 15th, 16th and 17th, and sold them on May 22nd for the round figure of \$21.00. When shipped they weighed as follows, 53, 66, and 69 lbs. What is wrong with early lambs? Next.

CASKET AGENT -Mr. J. R. McDon-ald, student, of Mabou, will canyss; Inverness County in behalf of THE CASKET, commencing next week. We trust that our old subscribers will, as heretofore, make ready for the visit, and also recommend THE CASKET to their friends, with a view to our securing many more subscribers in Inverness County.

THE LOCAL Branch of the League of the Cross is preparing for the annual meeting of the Grand Council of the League of the Cross of the Diocese, which takes place at the Celtic Hall, Antigonish, on Tuesday and Wednesday August 5th and 6th and Wednesday, August 5th and 6th. The programme for the coming Convention is not yet arranged. It is expected many matters of vital interest to the temperance cause will be considered. The delegates to the Convention, including the representa-tives of the Ladies Auxiliary, will number about one hundred.

FIRE destroyed the barn on the farm of Mr. Thomas Punch, West River, Antigonish, on Tuesday of last week. Stored in the barn was ten tons of hay, farm machinery, etc., all of which was destroyed also. Fortunately the horse and a few calves were removed in time. The barn was large and valuable, so that Mr. Punch's loss is quite severe. He was away when the fire happened, railroading on the Musquodoboit Valley Railway. Chil-dren playing with matches is thought to be the explanation of the origin of

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL for long and meritorious public service has been awarded to a number of Canadians. The name of Alex. Mac-Dougall, Antigonish, is in the list of recipients of the medal. It is believed that the Antigonish recipient is the late Alexander McDougall, Town, whose death took place a few weeks ago. He gave over thirty years continuous service to the Intercolonial Railway. The medal has not yet reached Antigonish, nor has Mr. McDougall's family any information. regarding it.

ONE OF THE REAL BIG TREATS of each theatrical season is that old but ever popular stage story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as presented by Stetson's big spectacular company, which will be seen at Antigonish in the Celtic Hall, Friday evening, 18th inst. As in former years, Manager Washburn has equipped his sterling company with all new effects and startling scenic, electrical and mechanical surprises are promised. The vaudeville and specialty numbers are of the 20.h century brand, while the negro melodies and plantation songs are rendered as only the genuine southern darkies know how to sing them.

Dr. D. CAMPBELL SMYTH, of 127 Newbury St., Boston, was in town yesterday, on his way to Port Hood to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Smyth. Dr. Smyth is a graduate in Arts (1905) of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish. and in Medicine of Harvard University. After taking his degree in Harvard he specialized in diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Smyth is assistant surgeon at the latter institution and also at the Carney Hospital. He is one of a number of brilliant young doctors, graduates of St. Francis Xaviers, who are fast be-coming prominent in their profession

DURING THE PAST WEEK we have had exceptionally good growing weather, and the crops have shown wonderful improvement in this short space of time. The hay crop in many districts of the County now promises to be a fair average, particularly along the shore districts where good warm rains have been frequent of late. Having suffered from poor yields of hay for two successive seasons, it is sincerely hoped that the Gulf districts will be especially favored in the matter of hay this year. The grains, too, are doing well. For a time the outlook this season for the agriculturist in Eastern Neva Scotia was decidedly discouraging, but the growth of vegetation in Nova Scotia under favorable conditions is simply marvellously rapid, and the past week certainly furnished the favorable conditions.

announcement that the dramatic version of the book will be presented at the Celtic Hall on Tuesday, July 22. Louis Nilsen and practically the same cast and production that assisted in winning fame and success for the play during its long runs in New York and Chicago will be seen here in its entirety. The compulsory dissipation of the million dollars in one year by Montgomery Brewster has made the whole country laugh. Frederic Thompson, who was the manager and pro-prietor of the attraction, has amply demonstrated the fact in his producdemonstrated the fact in his productions of a "Society Circus" and "A Yankee Circus on Mars" at the New York Hippodrome, that he is the greatest living master of startling stage illusions that this country has yet produced. In the great third act scene of "Brewster's Millions," Mr. Thompson has by the manipulation of complicated mechanical devices and electricity produced the effect of angry electricity produced the effect of angry waves mountainshigh and the audiense can easily imagine itself on ship-board, so derectly is the illusion presented and carried out.

WE TAKE THE following from the Vancouver, B. C., Western Catholic: "Genuine regret has been expressed on every hand by scholars, parents, teachers and trustees alike at the announcement that Principal Coady of the Vernon Public Schools has handed in his resignation. During his two years' term of office in Vernon Mr. Coady has won a high place in the regard of all who have come in contact with him, and his departure for the coast, where he intends to enter the office of a legal firm to study for the practice of law, is felt as a loss to the school system of the city, and to make a vacancy which it will be hard to fill. In addressing the trustees at their board meeting on Tuesday night Mr. Coady expressed gratitude for the courtesy he had always received at their hands. He complimented the trustees on their great interest in the affairs of the school and wished them every success in their work in the future. They had always been ready to provide equipment when it was required, he said, and they had given him a free hand in the management of affairs, which he duly appreciated. Vernon's trustees expressed their appreciation of Mr. Ccady's work and Mr. M. J. Coady is a native of Margaree, C. B., and a graduatein Arts of St. F. Xavier's. We wish Mr. Coady

continued success in the West. THE AGRICULTURAL picnic at the Creamery grounds, Upper South River, on last Thursday, was largely attended, some 900 people being served with tea on the grounds. The de-lightful weather in the morning and the beautiful drive along the fertile valley of the South River to the picturesque Loch Katrine, on the shore of which is located the Creamery, induced many from Town and vicinity to attend. The weather, however, did not continue fine throughout, an unfavorable change taking place by noon, a cool wind with rain threatening detracted much from the pleasure of an outing in this

After an inspection of the Creamery After an inspection of the Creamery by a large number, there was public speaking. This proved the chief feature of the day. Very appropriately, several practical agriculturists ad-dressed the gathering, also a number of politicians and ex - politicians. Warden McMillan very gracefully per-formed the duties of Chairman during the addresses. the addresses.

Principal Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture for the Province, was the first speaker. After congratulating the farmers of the district on their enterprise in erecting what he pronounced to be the best creamery in the Province, he gave some advice to the pations calculated to ensure the success of their movement. He told them they must endeavour to secure more cows, better cows and better fed cows, also to guard against jeal-ousy creeping in among them. A patron was apt to imagine that others were getting more out of the thing than he, and therefore withdraw his support. Co-operation in the manufacture and marketing of butter, he felt, would be followed in time by co operation in handling other farm products.

Premier Murray followed. The Premier is always a very pleasing speaker, his well modulated voice easily carrying to the farthest parts of the out-door gathering, now sitting on a slight elevation facing the speakers. He had come, he said, from North Sydney, to be present at this picnic. He was pleased to learn from Principal Cumming that their creamery was one of the very best in our Province. Nova Scotia, he said, is a Province of varied resources. We Province of varied resources. We We have 125,000 fishermen along our shores, the best fishermen in the world; also we have the largest colliery in the Province. Our people are beginning to realize their great heritage, and many who have left us

are commencing to return home.

Some practical remarks were given by Rev. M. Tompkins, of St. F. X. College, an experienced agriculturist. He, too, urged attention to the cow. The proper time to begin to care for the cow, he said, is at the beginning, when the animal is young. Improper feeding then is apt to injure the animal's digestive organs, thus impairing its chances of becoming a profit-

Addresses were also delivered by Addresses were also delivered by Judge Macgillivray, C. F. McIsaac, Senator Girroir, Mr. Sinclair, M. P. for Guysborough County; Dr. Ellis, M. P. P., Guysboro; Mr. Chisholm, M. P.; Mr. Trotter, M. P. P.; Mr. O'Brien, M. P. P.; Mr. Harvey Mitchell, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and Mr. W. A. McKay, N. S. Dairy and Mr. W. A. McKay, N. S. Dairy Commissioner.

The officials of the Creamery are reporting increasing supplies of cream, and are accordingly very hopeful of achieving success.

HYMENEAL. — A very interesting event took place at St. Andrew's church, St. Andrew's, Ant., on the Sth inst., when two of the most popular young people of the parish were united in marriage by Rev. A. Chisholm, assisted by Fr. Macdonald. THEATREGOERS and book readers who have read the famous "Brewster's Chisholm, assisted by Fr. Macdonald. Millions" story by George Barr McCutcheon, will be delighted with the C. McIntosh and Miss Teresa Chis. 7-17, 3t.

holm, both of Lower South River, Antigonish Co. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie Chisholm, while Mr. Wm. D. McIntosh acted as groomsman After a very dainty repast at the home of the bride, the bridal party left on an auto tour throughout the province. We wish them a long, happy and prosperous voyage through life, At Heatherton on Wednesday, July

9, 1913, Margaret J. MacDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. McDonald of Glassburn, and Duncan W. Grant of Heatherton were united in marriage by Rev. D. J. McDonald, brother of the bride, Rev. D. Chisholm, P., and Rev. H. D. Barry assisting. Nuptial Mass was sung by Fr. Barry. A pretty wedding ceremony took place at the Roman Catholic Church, Sioux, Lookout, Ont., on Thursday, June 26th. The happy principals are two of the town's popular young people — Miss Clara McCush and Mr. R. A. McDonald, the well-known alderman and barber. The ceremony was followed by Nuptial Mass and was performed by the Rev. Fr. LePlant. The bride was attended by Miss Edith McMillan. Mr. Angus McDonald was best man. The usher was Mr. Edward Still. After a wedding breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas, the wedding party motored to "Lakeside" Pelican Falls. Upon their return, at 5 p. m., they were met by a Sioux, Lookout, Ont., on Thursday, at 5 p. m, they were met by a delegation of the Town's people and delegation of the Town's people and ushered to the spacious rooms of the Assembly Hall, where over one hundred people assembled to offer their heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. After an evening of many speeches and real good music the King's toest was given and the the King's toast was given and the bride and groom boarded the flyer for a trip to Winnipeg and other western points. Upon their return they will reside at the new home just completed by Mr. McDonald on Queen St. West. The groom and best man are former

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until

Saturday, 26th inst.

for the heating of St. Barra's Church, Christmas Island, C. B. Plans and specifications can be seen at Sears & McDonald's store, Antigonish, and at the Glebe, Christmas Island. The lowest or any tender not neces-

sarily accepted.
A. R. McDONALD, P. P.
July 14, 1913.

Teacher Wanted

Wanted, a grade B male teacher for Mulgrave school section. Apply, stating salary. Satisfactory testimon-

ARCHIBALD FORRESTALL, Secretary to Trustees, Mulgrave

Teacher Wanted For Irish Cove, Sec. 49, a grade C

teacher. State experience and salary expected.

M. E. GILLIES, Sec. to Trustees

Teacher Wanted A teacher for Glendale, C. B., one capable of training or leading a choir

D. D. MACDONALD, Sec Glendale, C.B.

Teacher Wanted

A Grade B or C male teacher for Judique School, Section No. 8. Apply before the 31st, stating salary, to
ALLAN McDONNELL, Secretary, Judique, C. B.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, his one hundred acre farm situated at North Side Harbor. Is in good state of cultivation and is well wooded and watered. Convenient to fishing. Kelp on the shore. Hay and grain included in sale if desired. Sale positive. Good title given.

JAMES CHISHOLM, (More) North Side Harbor, Antigonish Co.

Teacher Wanted

A grade C or D Teacher for School Section No. 6, Lingan Road P. O., C. B. Apply to ALEX RYAN, Secretary.

Teacher Wanted

A grade C female teacher, one cap-able of handling a choir and organ, for Brack's Brook School Section No.

M. A. McISAAC, Secretary to Trustees, Big Bond, C. B., July 8th, 1913.

Teacher Wanted

Wanted, a grade C Teacher for North Grant School, Section 61. DUNCAN A. CHISHOLM, North Grant, Ant.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher Wanted, second class, male or female, for West Louisburg School, Section No. 74. State salary. Apply

JOHN KELLY, Sec. to Trustees, Louisburg, C. B. residents of Antigonish, the former

residents of Antigonish, the former barber at the Celtic Hall, and the latter for a number of years in the employ of T. J. Bonner.

A quiet wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, Tuesday, July 1st, when Miss Mary Honoria McKenna, formerly of Antigonish, N. S., became the wife of Mr. M. Grattan O'Leary formerly of St. John N. B. O'Leary, formerly of St. John, N. B. and now a member of the press gallery in the House of Commons. Rev. Father M. J. Whelan officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Major J. A. McKenna. She was at-tended by her niece, Miss Helen McKenna, as flower girl. Mr. Charles Bishop supported the groom. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and beautiful presents from their many friends. They left for a trip to Quebec and eastern points. On their return they will take up their residence in Ottawa.

Lot For Sale

A ten (10) acre lot, about three-quarters of a mile from Town, 5 acres of which yield good hav, the remainder being pasture, is for sale. Also, one Truck Wagon in good repair Riding Wagon practically new Riding Sleigh, in good condition.

For further particulars apply to ARCHIBALD W. CHISHOLM,

St. Ninian Street, Antigonish, N. S. D. C. CHISHOLM, Barrister. 6-10, tf.

HAY

I will sell at Public Auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY July 19th inst., at 2 p m.

The hay now growing on my farm, Church Street Extension, formerly owned by James Hunter, Hay will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and to be cut and made by buyers. Terms:-6 months' credit on notes

with approved security.
DOUGALD MCEACHERN,

F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., July 8th, 1913.

HORSES FOR SALE

1 Mare, 3 years old, sired by Indepen-dence, with Hackney dam, promises to be a nice driver.

Horse, 4 years old, by Scottish Chief and a Wilkes dam, a general purpose animal. Apply to

MRS. D. W. McDONALD, 6-17, 2t Cloverville, Ant. Co., N. S.

Teacher Wanted

An experienced teacher wanted for the principal department of Heatherton School, A or B license. Applicants please state salary and experi-

JOHN R. McDONALD, 2t Secretary to Trustees Heatherton, July 7, 1913.

College Endowment Fund

All subscribers to above fund, who are still in arrears, are requested to hand in the balance of their subscrip-tions on or before the 18th inst., as I wish to complete my list not later than said date.

Antigonish, N. S., July 9, 1913. 6-10, 2t. D. C. CHISHOLM,

Teacher Wanted

A grade C or D teacher for School Section No. 74, Black Avon.

Apply to L. J. McDONALD, Secretary

Unpaid Water Rates

The water

will positively be turned off from the premises of all

persons whose water rates are still unpaid after the

19th instant.

This is my duty and I intend to

Antigonish, N. S., July 9, 1913. JAMES DUNPHY, 6-10, 2t Supt. of Water Works

500 Men

to work at the EASTERN CAR COM-PANY'S PLANT, New Glasgow, N. S.

This large and thoroughly equipped plant will be ready to put out finished steel cars in a few weeks. 500 men are now needed to take ahold of the werk and help man the plant. Every oppor-tunity will be offered the right men for promotion with good permanent posi-

This is a chance of a lifetime to live men and the first call is being sent to the men of the Maritime Provinces.

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