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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, August 21, 1913.

No 34

THE CASKET. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00. Subscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid.
Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES, ONE INCH. first insertion. SIXTY CENTS
SECOND TWENTY CENTS special Rates for periods of two months or

Advertisements in Local Column inserted the rate of 10c. per line each insertion Changes in Contract advertising must be ir ba Monday. OBITUARY Poetry not inserted

JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are First Class.

THURSDAY, AUGUST, 21, 1913.

The Portugese infidel politicians have become a target for the sarcasm of the English press, and an object of scorn to the world in general.

Are our farmers availing themselves of the opportunities which are fairly shouting in their ears in these days of if not, why not?

Our Denver friend, the Register, tells us that every daily paper in Denver, except one, was indicted by the Grand Jury for printing indecent and quack medical advertisements. Good work. On with it.

Two members of the Supreme Court of the United States served in the Confederate Army. One member of that Court served in the Union army. The whole nation trusts them equally and fully to-day.

The sharp practice of the United States in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls is producing some results that were not expected. Great Britain will not take part in the "Panama Exposition" which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

There is an abundance of good clean songs in this country. Leave "the smut-seng" to those who wish to be, and to live, unclean. A young man or a young woman who sings one of these songs merely because it is "the rage" or because the music is pretty, is very foolish.

Six thousand physicians and surgeons attended the seventeenth International Congress of Medicine in London. Dr. John B. Murphy, an eminent Catholic surgon of Chicago, delievered an address on bone surgery, which was received with profound attention.

A general strike was started the week before last in Milan, Italy, directed by an anarchist who went from London to direct it. It involved 150,000 men. It lasted a very short time, and the men are mostly back at work. We understand that nothing has been gained by the strike.

We would ask our readers to remail. their copies of THE CASKET dealing with the Orange Society,-a one cent postage stamp will do it - to Protestants who are open to reason on a probably like to know the facts we are relating about the Orange Society.

ket gardeners have been spraying which will necessitate, ere long, selfshould be broken and washed by hand, not only to be Protestant but to be or scrubbed with a brush.

Rev. Walter Dwight, in America, urges that Catholic societies do something more for the Catholic press than merely pass resolutions. Circulation means influence and effect. Without circulation, no paper can do any good. It is not a hard proposition. Every Catholic subscriber can secure

There never was a time when it was parents should watch carefully over what their young people are reading. Some of the poison is nicely sugarcoated. Do not be deceived. Examine it. It is growing more and more difficult for boys and girls to be cleanminded. The printing-press and the New York." camera are serving the devil to-day. more than they ever did before.

the transaction.

would be well with the world under Socialism might look into the trouble arising in the working out of the new insurance Act in England, "Malingering," that is, the dishonesty of those who prefer to sham sick and draw the benefits rather than work, is giving trouble there. So, in the Socialistic state, there would be 'malingering." Laws cannot make all men equal, nor make all men

Some American newspapers did a great deal to bring about the American war with Spain. There are some in dications that a similar scheme is on foot to cause the United States Government to interfere now in the high prices for farm products? And affairs of Mexico. The government is not by any means in the state in which it is being represented in some quarters, and, as for Huerta, it seems that he is a much more considerable personage than some people represent

> We referred some time ago to the fact that the export of beef from the United States has fallen off tremend ously, and now we are told that Canada's exports of cattle, even in a few years past, have run down nearly to the vanishing point. These facts are important items in the increased cost of living, and fame and national gratitude are awaiting the man who can do anything to increase this production, or any other kind of agricultural production. Where are our clever young would-be statesmen?

Bulgaria did most of the fighting against Turkey. She was entitled to the most of the rewards; but she seems to have been greedy, and she has suffered for her greediness. We are not prepared to accept all the accusations of barbarity and cruelty made against her in the late war between the former allies. She is beaten. It is an inglorious termination of her year's work, the earlier part of which aroused the admiration of the whole Christian world.

seems that a Catholic paper, speaking of a procession of the Knights, said that General Miles must have felt badly to see them waiting the opportunity to cut their way to the White House, whereupon a "Guardian" rises to ask whether treasonable language like this is to be overlooked. How stupid these people are! A sense of humor would make all such societies as the "Guardians" impossible.

The Catholic Church has no libel and slander bureau. She has no associations or societies which shout loyalty and think treason. She has no songs which insult in a foul and fair statement of facts, and who would | filthy way, or in any way, the Protestant people, and ridicule their most sacred beliefs and pious practices. We ask our Protestant friends to note The United States Department of these facts, because some things are Agriculture has discovered that mar- just now going on in Noval Scotia their celery with a mixture which respecting Protestants taking a stand contains salts of copper. We are told for or against that sort of thing, that to avoid danger from this, celery which claims to be Protestant, and the only real, living, acting Protest-

> Cardinal Farley of New York is active in Social Reform and improvement. He is head of the directors of the "United Catholic Works of New

York," just incorporated "To promote and aid settlement and day nursery clubs and homes for one, two, or a dozen new subscribers without any trouble.

boys and girls, employment bureaus, hospitals for the sick and convalescent, and homes for the aged; to promote and aid fresh air accommodations and summer outings; to promote the cause of social reform in all its various more necessary than it is now, that | phases; to labor for the prevention of crime; to protect emigrants with view of preserving their religion and assimilating them to our body politic as well as national life, and to be a of inter - communication between the various religious, charitable, social and benevolent associations of Roman Catholics of the archdiocese of

August Bebel, leader of the Socialist party in the German Parliament, is If we are ever so wise as to adopt a dead. The press despatches tell us he men who know their religion, who

vince, it must be accompanied with legislation to punish liquor drinkers who patronize unlicensed sellers of the papers tell us an estate worth who patronize unlicensed sellers of the papers tell us, an estate worth liquor. Why should the man who procures another to break a law, go tree of all punishment? This is one party. Upon what principles of large part to the funds of the Socialist party. Upon what principles of laity. I wish you to enlarge tree of all punishment? This is one party. Upon what principles of of the weak points in all our liquor Socialism did he become the master laws. They punish only one party to of that huge sum of money, to bequeath to anyone or for any purpose? If he possessed it in property or cash, Dreamers who imagine that all was he not a "capitalist"? If it consists of life insurance, is it not the proceeds of a deal between him and a 'capitalistie" corporation or corporations? He also conferred on his party the right to publish his writings. Had he given the \$150,000 to prevent the publication of his writings he would have done something to offset the great harm his writings have already

> Some readers may have thought we exaggerated in our remarks from time to time, on the vagaries of those who seek new and strange explanations for old facts. A writer in the Atlantic Monthly says:

> "Crime is dependent to a great extent on health. Poverty causes ill-health; ill health causes crime. . . Religion does not affect crime one way or another. The greatest criminals are often religious. Medieval Europe was religious and criminal, and there are many other instances, which might be cited. Honesty is inborn in all; it is part of the 'Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world'; it requires no teaching. What must be acquired is the ability to give effect to it. Crime is a physical, not a spiritual,

Not to speak of understanding Christianity, or of having any idea of God's Revelation or His Commandments, these drifting, groping, blinded men do not even know the meaning of ordinary English words, such as 'criminal," "religion," etc. Commenting on the foregoing extract, America says:

America says:

Now that the light has broken, we must change our antiquated ideas of criminals. Has that lean and sallow alderman accepted a bribe? Prescribe for his dyspepsia at once. Has a portly bank president absconded? Well, if his appendix had only been removed, no doubt he would now be an honored and trusted official. Beware, too, of the church-going Chrisware, too, of the church-going Christian. He is just as likely to steal your purse, or burn down your house as is the atheistic anarchist. More likely, indeed, for the "greatest criminals," it must be remembered, 'are often religious.'

SEE TO THIS, PARENTS.

The time is fast approaching when The "Guardians of Bigotry" are parents who have boys and girls to giving the Knights of Columbus a send to school or college must decide large share of their attention. It where to send them. There is not the slightest excuse for "taking chances in this matter. Education which does not include sound instruction in the truths and practices of religion is not worthy of the name, and is only called "education" for want of another word to use.

In the name of all that is good, let parents be well advised in this important matter. Save us from the "educated" Catholic who is half-ashamed of his religion, or who does not know how to answer anyone who attacks it. We would say to Catholic parents:-If you have decided to send your boy or girl away from home to be educated, choose your educators so that they may come back to you proud of being Catholics, happy to be Catholics, instructed in their religion, informed of the wonderful, grand, noble, history of the Church of God. See to it that they are educated, not in the fads and fancies, and superficial trumpery theories so popular in these days, but saturated through and through with Catholic belief.

We have had in the past too many apologetic Catholics, timid in speaking out manfully the things they believed and treasured in their hearts. We do not wish to see young educated Catholics go about looking for controversial trouble; but we want to see them so filled with the consciousness of the proud privilege of being Catholics that they will be ready to speak and act as Catholics at all times. We do not wish to hear even one young Catholic man or woman laugh or jest or jeer, at any other Christian under the sun; but we do want to see, once and forever, the total disappearance of the old notion, born of the days when Catholicism was a suppressed and oppressed religion, that our holy religion is never to be mentioned in the presence of Protestants, lest perhaps the mere mention of it may give them

Sixty years ago the great Cardinal Newman said to the Catholics of Eng-

"I want a laity, not arrogant, not general liquor license law in this Pro- was a great man. He certainly did enter into it, who know just where achievement, from the man com- to withdraw from Adrianople.

laity. . . I wish you to enlarge your knowledge, to cultivate your reason, to get an insight into the relation of truth to truth, to learn to view things as they are, to understand how faith and reason stand to each other, what are the bases and principles of Catholicism, and where lie the main inconsistencies and absurdities of the Protestant theory. I have no apprehension you will be the worse Catholics for familiarity with these subjects, provided you cherish a vivid sense of God above and keep in mind that you have souls to be judged and to be saved. . . You ought to be able to bring out what you feel and what you mean, as well as to feel and mean it; to expose to the comprehension of others the fictions and fallacies of your opponents, and to explain the charges brought against the Church, to the satisfaction, not, indeed, of bigots, but of men of sense, of whatever cast of opinion.

Such are the words of the great convert. Let Catholics, young and old, take them to heart. They apply to all; but we commend them particularly, just now, to parents who are about to send children away from home to be educated; and to the young men and women themselves.

Aim at this in education; for without it there is no education worth

This diocese is rich in its places of education. We have emphasized so often the claims of St. Francis Xavier's that we need say little about it now. To correct a misunderstanding that sometimes crops up, we beg to say that THE CASKET has no business connection whatsoever with the University. When we advocate its claims, we speak independently. There are no strings between us for any one to pull. St. Francis Xavier's is an institution of which a much larger community than that which has built it up might well be proud. In recent years many efforts have been made, and successfully, to increase its efficiency - and strength. Its standing to-day equals its claims upon the Catholic public; and these claims are beyond question.

For Catholic boys, its situation and its "boarding-in" custom are attractive features, or ought to be attractive, to parents. The boy who leaves home for the first time is under temptations. In cities, and especially when "boarding-out," many boys succumb to those temptations. We have seen them do so. We know what we are talking about.

We do not feel that we need say more on the subject. St. Francis Xavier's is pretty well known to-day. Of course no Catholic in this diocese who has a boy about to go to College will send him anywhere else.

A NON-GATHOLIC OPINION OF SOCIALISM.

A rather remarkable article by a non-Catholic writer in the Saturday Evening Post has the following

Here is the living truth then!' No nagic of laws will ever advance us. All philosophy that offers us affirma-tive relief is pure magic. All the pitiful, vain dreams of the intellectual Nihilists in Turgenieff's novels will not advance us. All the violent doc rines of Wilhelm Marr, demanding "the abolition of church, state, property and marriage, with the one positive tenet of 'a bloody and fearful revenge upon the rich and powerful,'" will not advance us. All the vast structure of German philosophy, hanging like enchanted palaces in the air, will not advance us. For the great law of Karl Marx that, "The value of commodities is determined by the amount modities is determined by the amount of social labor necessary, on an average, for their production," ignores the dominating fact that no amount of social labor, on an average, would produce the greatest things we have. The greatest things we have are produced by a creative faculty infinitely beyond the average.

This is the rock upon which Socialism is wrecked. We cannot estimate the gains which the human race receives from its individuals in units of labor based upon any sort of average. They come very frequently from a great creative faculty that no amount of labor would ever cultivate in the average man. The electricians who work eight hours a day have not lighted our cities. It is Mr. Edison who has lighted them. It is not the French mechanic at St. Cloud who has enabled men to fly. It is Mr. Wilbur Wright who has enabled them to fly. It is not the young man in the wireless house who summons a ship out of the wilderness of the mid-night ocean to the aid of another in distress. It is Mr. Marconi who performs that tremendous service. say that these men shall not take the larger benefit for their creative faculty, but that it shall go to the unskilled electrician, to the French workman at St. Cloud, to the clerk in the wireless house, is to construct a system of philosophy essentially false. And the truth follows and controls down through the evidences of all

his plow. The greatest factor behind all production is the creative faculty. No idea could be more false than this Socialistic one that value is alone the product of manual labor. The man who labors with his hands is not the only man who exerts himself, nor the only man who exerts himself, nor is he the only man who produces. The man who combines and directs and carries responsibilities labors as much as he. The man who exercises a creative faculty endures an exertion beyond anything known to the man who merely labors with his hands. Manual labor is a labor that sustains and supports the individual, but creative labor is a labor that wrecks and destroyshim. The man who labors and destroyshim. The man who labors with his hands sleeps with a healthy fatigue. The man who labors at a creative work exhausts himself with an exhaustion that sleep often refuses to allay. If the laborer sometimes goes to the poorhouse the genius not intrequently goes to the madhouse.

But if the philosophies of Karl Marx and Wilhelm Marr will not advance us neither will the philosophies of Marcus Hanna and Pierpont Morgan. If the heads of the Steel

Morgan. If the heads of the Steel Trust denounce a destructive competition as injurious to commerce, how can they object if the individuals in the mills denounce it as destructive to the interests of labor. If there is not free competition on the top of our commercialism there cannot be free competition at the bottom of it. And if the one combines to protect itself shall not the other also combine to

protect itself? And the great struggle reminds one of a battle between the head of a curled python and its tail. Whichever end wins, the python is sure to be

damaged.

Nor will the philosophies of the Direct Actionists—namely, that what is produced by the laborers' hands belongs entirely and exclusively to the laborer and he has a right to take it on the spot—advance us. But it will advance us as far as the philosophy of a certain railroad president which was that a divine providence had committted the property interests of the country into the hands of certain worthy persons.

There is a great deal of clear and vigorously expressed truth in this. The Socialists' picture of the Socialist shop where all human effort shall be translated by Socialistic arithmetic into so many yards of this and so many tushels of that is a very interesting picture in some ways; but William Marconi would have had rather an unsatisfactory time in getting exchange of boots, coats and caps for his "wireless" idea. Bessemer would have puzzled the Socialist book-keeper or adjuster of values a good deal with his theory of the Bessemer process.

Another interesting, and rather

or what is called literature-Mr. Bernard Shaw is the apostle. The canon of its doctrine is to assert that precisely the reverse of everything which the human race has found to be true is in fact true; as, for example, a man walking along the road will be approached by a disciple of this school, who will undertake to demonstrate to him that instead of walking on his feet he ought to walk on his hands. The pedestrian will advance the two arguments that come first into his mind, namely, that men have always walked on their feet and that it is the

easiest way to walk.
"Ah, my dear sir," this philosopher would reply. "those are the very reasons why you should rather walk upon your hands. Because men have been always doing things a certain way is no reason why they have been doing them correctly. In fact there is no method by which the human race can be advanced except by chang ing the way in which the people have when the race has changed from the old method to the new that civilization has made any progress whatever, Moreover, is it not a law of Nature that we are developed only by doing things that are difficult and not by doing things that from use have be come easy to us? If you would be a completely developed human being you will wish to be able to walk upon either end of you. Throw away your shoes and follow me.'

As to the idea of "certain worthy persons" being the custodians of the property interests of the country with divine sanction, we admit the right to hold private property honestly come by; but people are sometimes poor judges of their own title to property and a good many people have property not honestly come by; and they are bound to restitution. "Mr. Dooley objected to this high claim of certain people on another ground. Said Mr. Hennessy - "What do ye think of that man down in Pennsylvannia that says the Lord and him is partners in a coal mine ?"

"Has he divided the profits?" asked

Mr. Dooley,

Turkey holds on to Adrianople, while the other nations are sending home many of their troops. derstood that the powers will employ force, if necessary, to compel Turkey

ORANGEISM AND TREASON.

THE CUMBERLAND PLOT.

The managing director of the plot to put aside the Princess Victoria, and to make the Orange Grand Master, the Duke of Oumberland, King on the death of William IV was Lieutenant Colonel Blennerhasset Fairman, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Orange Order in England. He became an Orangeman in 1815. When George IV was ill, Fairman had tried to have Cumberland made Regent. On April 6th, 1830, he wrote to the editor of the Morning Herald, speaking slightingly of the claims of the Princess Victoria, as "only a woman and a minor."

Shortly afterwards, the man then acting as Deputy Grand Secretary was summarily displaced, one of the pretexts being that he was a "Papist," which was absurd, and Fairman entered on his short and treasonable career as an official of the Grand Lodge of England. This is the same man reterred to last week, as the witness who refused to produce a certain letter book to the Committee of the House of Commons, and fled to avoid the warrant for his arrest.

ORANGE RECORDS BEFORE THE

Nevertheless, a quantity of Orange records were produced, and are published as an appendix to their report including Fairman's letters and those of other members of the Imperial Grand Lodge, The Committee's report says that his letters to the members of the Imperial Grand Lodge contain a general reference to the advantage of increase of numbers, of boldness of attitude, and even of physical force, to support the views of the Orange institution." These, remember, are the words of the Committee, overwhelmingly Protestant in member-

We quote from Fairman's letters as follows:

"By a rapid augmentation of our physical force we might be able to assume a boldness of attitude which should command the respect of our Jacobinical rulers," Letter to Lord Londonderry, June 1832.
"If we prove not too strong for

such a government as the present is, such a Government will prove too strong for us; some arbitrary steps would be taken in this case for the suppression of our meetings. Hence the necseity for our laying aside that non-resistance and passive obedience which has hitherto been religiously enforced to our discomfiture." The same letter

is as follows:

There is also another class of philosephers that give us advice which we may very complacently disregard. It is the school of contraryists, of which, in the province of literature.

"We shall speedily have such a moral and physical force, I trust, as will strike with terror and sore dismay the foes of our country," Letter to Lord Longford, June, 1833.

CUMBERLAND'S NOMINEE.

This man had been appointed to his office in the Grand Lodge on the nomination of the Duke of Cumberland, seconded by Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master. We ask our readers to bear in mind, while reading these extracts from his letters, the particulars we gave last week, from the evidence before the Committee, of the in troduction of Orange lodegs into fifty reigments of the army, in defiance of the army regulations.

"In my letter of Saturday I omitted to mention that we have the military with us as far as they are at liberty to avow their principles and sentiments." Letter July 30, 1832.

Shortly after the accession of William IV, Parliament settled the succession to the Crown on Princess Victoria, and settled also that if William IV should die before she came of age, her mother the Duchess of Kent should be Regent.

PREPARING THE WAY WITH LIES. Rumors were industriously circulated that the Duke of Wellington was likely to seize the Crown; that William IV, was insane and should be superseded; and it was also said that Victoria was only "a woman and a minor," and that if she succeeded to the throne she would become a

Lord Brougham, the great English statesman and judge, a Protestant. tells us that in 1833,

"It became manifest that his Royal Highness now thought himself destined to play a great part, and he was flying at high game."—Life and Times, Vol. III, pp. 273-274.

And in the same work is given a letter from Lord Brougham to Earl Grey, in which he says :

"In fact, he wants to start for the Regency under the Orange colors.'

Continued on page 4

Dunmore

(By Drummer on Foot.)

A very educative institution in these early times in connection with schools was the Literary Club or Debating Society, something, I think, should still remain in country districts. For a long period such institutes were conducted in many of the school sections regularly, every fall and winter, and one year there were clubs of this kind at Marydale, St. Andrews, Dunmore and Fraser's Mills, so that aspiring orators and logicians could and did participate in friendly discussions, four nights in the week with pleasure four nights in the week with pleasure

and profit to themselves. So large was the attendance, indeed, at these meetings from all four sec tions that a species of closure had to be resorted to, limiting the number of speeches and the duration of each. Conditions at that time were more conducive, perhaps, to such organizations than now, for schools were in charge, almost exclusively, of male teachers, and in these particular sections, of teachers of high standing and much literary attainment. Now, schools are all in the hands of young school mams, who would yet be hardly expected to initiate such clubs. They may be re-established with "Women Suffrage," when it comes. We may assume there will then be meetings in plenty, but whether the object be common literary improvement or the complete subjugation of man remains

In the Fall of 1868, I think, one of these institutes was organized at Dun-At first it was rater exclusive in its character, and the membership was confined to the teachers in the several sections round about. There was much fine cultivated talent, for the promoters consisted of such men as Dr. D. A. Fraser, Dr. Hugh Mc-Pherson, Dr. J. C. McKinnon, the present Judge McGillivray and several others. These were not yet in the higher professions, but they all attained to them later.

A few of the more advanced boys of this school, ranging in age from thirteen to fifteen, with ambitions beginning to bud forth, thought, per-haps, that they would be admitted to membership. They were not yet aggressive enough to make a direct application. They had learned nothing about the new club more than that it was entitled the "M. I. Society." and the regular evening of meeting. They accordingly decided to meet near the school-house on this evening, at a point where they could be seen, in the hope of being invited, but no invitation was forthcoming. In their disappointment they voted unanimously that "M. I. Society" meant "Miserable Ignorance Society," and retired to their homes.

They resorted to the same plan the next night of meeting with no better They were not observed, it seems, at least the hint was not heeded by those for whom it was intended. Doors were closed, windows were blinded, and approach as stealthily and as closely as they would they could neither see nor hear anything intelligibly. The disappointment was becoming very annoying, and evidently exasperating to some of them. Their fond hopes were, apparently, frustrated, with the result that all, but one of themselves, were startled by a crash—clank—clink cling, - caused by a missile in the shape of a medium-sized stone entering through a window, and only checked in its progress by the wall on the opposide side. A sudden rush for the door from the inside was far outdistanced by the hurry-scurry of fleet feet down the hill to a place of con-cealment in the friendly alders, at the edge of the old mill dam. startling excitement did not last very long, order was likely restored within and the boys once more retired to their homes, not too well satisfied, however, with the escapade or that evening, for might there not be a rigid investigation on the morrow?

The boys were all in their seats at school next morning, at the usual hour, and who appeared more surprised than they, at the sight of havoc wrought the night before. Furtive glances at the broken window and the dent in the wall opposite and a few hidden smiles could be, perhaps, detected by the good teacher, but they Names are in my were overlooked. mind, but I withhold them. who were principally interested will recall them, -for I think they are all living,-and perhaps once more, after many years, they will smile. Should the case ever come up, and in that event come before a certain judicial functionary, not a day's auto drive from Antigonish, I fancy that on recalling the time, the circumstances and all the conditions he would be inclined to be lenient and almost give vent to a hearty laugh himself.

One evening shortly afterwards the boys received the gratifying an-nouncement from the teacher that they were to be admitted to member-ship in the "M. I. Society." This was oy unalloyed to them, and now, for the first time, perhaps, did they ex-perience regret for their conduct on a previous evening. It is certain that they modified their first reading of "M. I. Society" viz: "Miserable Ignorance Society" to "Mutual Improvement Society," for which the

initials were primarily intended.

There was yet a little difficulty to be overcome. The membership fee was ten cents. Very few boys were allowed pocket money those days. I cannot state what were the "ways and means" made use of by all the boys, but at the home of one of them, at least, it was discovered that there was a serious falling off, all at once, in hen fruit, insofar as daily returns to house would indicate. One day, in the nick of time, too, seeing the general trader of the place (Donald, the Colonel, and the gray mare) going by, this particular lad could be seen running after him and yelling to attract his attention, which he ultimately succeeded in doing. He carried a basket containing about three dozen eggs. Would he buy them? Yes. What did he want for them? Cash, and it was urgently needed. After some demurring on the part of the said trader, as to the cash consideration. These who go away for vacation situation. and the boy with the basket received thing in a sommer resort or strange history nor to distribute laurels, much

a sevenpence-ha pennylpiece, considerably worn and smooth, and thus depreciated in value to ten cents in good money of the realm. Well, it was plenty; it was all he required. That evening, he with the other boys, were duly installed and enrolled as junior members of the "M I. Society." Did he not stop the trader at that very time, he would not be in funds that evening, for he was just on one of his regular trips to the Southern Shore, on tusiness. Ten cents will be considered small for so many eggs, but ten cents went a long way with children then. They did not want it for candy. They wanted it to introduce them to a literary society, to improve themselves in speaking and writing and general intelligence. What be-came of these determined young as-pirants? One is a priest, one a lawyer, one an Hon, M. P. for years and all of them were school teachers, of more than average reputation. Had their teachers resorted to condign punish-ment for the offence, just for that time and regardless of the future, it is units possible that those boys would quite possible that those boys would lose their commendable ambition, and be in danger of pursuing evil ways, as initiated by a mere unpremeditated impulse, on that eventful evening. Perhaps his conscientious interest in his pupils coupled with his keen foresight and tact saved them for good society, and we cannot wonder that such an one, easily and naturally finds his way to one of the highest and most esponsible positions in the state.

Reverting to Big Andrew McGillivray, after having taught here for a few years, he bought some property, built a house and store, and did mercantile business for some time. It was called "Stor A Mh'aistier." It was here the boys got their new straw hats, that remained brand new for just one day and a half-two noon re-He was married, while here, to Ann Ross of Malignant Brook, now Maryvale, and some of his children were born here. When he left the property was purchased and occupied for many years, by Dougald McDonald (Shoemaker), who later moved to St. Andrews, where he died a few years The property is now owned by Angus McInnis (Tailor), but not a vestige of the house, store or schoolhouse remains on the old stand. The old and somewhat historic schoolhouse is now at McPherson P. O. doing duty as an outhouse, but yet referred to as "An

Among those who attended school in it were, Rev. D. J. McIntosh, (Baddeck), Rev. J. A. Fraser, New Aberdeen; Hon. C. F. McIssac, Ottawa; Wm. McIssac, the late school inspector, the late Dr. McKinnon of Antigonish and a very large number of eminent school teachers, both from the section and outside districts.

A much more pretentious building now replaces it, on the west side of the river, where school has been conducted almost continuously, by efficient teachers belonging to the section, and during the last two years, by Laura B. McDonald, a grade B, doing exceptionally good work.

Keeping Food in Summer.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued the following practical suggestions in regard in keeping food and drink in hot weather, with a view to helping the public to avoid sickness from eating spoiled articles of diet :-

"While people should be careful about the condition of the food they eat at all seasons of the year, they should be particularly watchful during the summer months. In hot weather bacteria multiply far more produce chemical changes in some foods which greatly lessen their nutritive value and often make them for human consumption. Unfortunately, there is no quick, absolute, simple, practical way of determining the presence of hurtful bacilli in foods, or of obtaining positive evidence of the existence of ptomaines. The average family does not have the delicate apparatus needed for these tests, nor the skill to detect these micro-organisms.

"The housewife will find eyes and nose the safest practical detective of bad food in hot weather. If any article has any suspicion of an unusua odor or looks abnormal, it should be avoided. People eating in doubtful restaurants should be particularly careful about meats or fish cooked with highly spiced or aromatic sauce which might disguise a bad taste or warning odor. Only sweet smelling, clean food should be eaten. Spotted, green, slimy, or frothy raw meat, or meat which is soft in spots also should be regarded with suspicion. Taste, of course, is a supplmentary test, but one to be used after eyes, nose, and fingers. A mother before she allows her child to eat anything, should examine it carefully in a good light, smell it and finally taste it.

"Milk particularly deteriorates rapidly under summer heat, espesially if it already contains bacteria. Housewives, therefore, should see to it that their milk after being left by the milkman does not stand for any length of time on a hot back porch or stoop before it is put in the ice-box. Milk bottles should be kept closed, both in the ice-box and out of it, If there is any doubt at all as to the excellence of the local milk supply, pasteurize all milk.

"All foods should be kept covered or wrapped, and always out of reach of flies, which are deadly carriers of typhoid. All vessels, pitchers, etc., in which food is to be stored should first be scalded. Food should be handled as little as possible. The ice-box, as little as possible, should be especially its drain pipe, should be cleaned thoroughly and frequently with boiling water and washing soda, and given an occasional airing. A persistent battle should be waged against flies in all parts of the

"Uncooked foods as a general proposition should be avoided. Children should not be allowed to eat the skins of fruits, especially fruits

city is necessarily pure and wholesome. The danger of typhoid fever in country resorts is very great. Many of the cases of typhoid fever recorded in the fall in cities where the water is pure had their origin in water or contaminated substances drink or eaten at some summer resort. Insist on boiled water. If you absolutely cannot get boiled water, make very sure about the reputation of springs, wells, or tap water. Refuse absolutely to take any water that comes from a source near an outhouse or stable, or in a neighborhood where fever is at all prevalent.

This is the season when spoiled food gets in its work—in some cases violent or even quickly fatal; in most cases mild disturbances and disorders. Many otherwise neat housekeepers are careless and ofttimes ignorant of the proper care of food, It is the trifling details that do the harm.

When the milkman leaves the bottle of milk at the door it should be taken in as soon as possible and thoroughly washed before being put on the ice. This includes washing the cap. When taking off the paper cap a knife should be inserted carefully under the edge so that no hole is made, and if the cap is to be used again care should be taken that it is not laid face down on the sink or

All fruits and vegetables should be thoroughly washed before cooking. Small fruits such as berries should be weshed thoroughly. They may have been a roosting place for flies while the berries were exposed for sale. Lettuce, spinach, watercress, cabbage. etc., should be examined carefully for

small green bugs. The icebox should receive special attention: Once a week everything should be removed from it and the shelves, sides, and drain thoroughly scalded. The water must be boiling when poured in, and the process re-peated several times. Food should not be kept in direct contact with

All cooked food should be cooled as soon as possible before being put in the icebox. Butter should be kept in tightly covered receptacle. The plan of using glass jars with covers for keeping cooked vegetables and other foods with pronounced odors is foods excellent.

Lettuce, celery, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other foods that are to be eaten raw should be thoroughly washed and wrapped in clean damp cloths or muslin bags before being put near the ice. Cornmeal should be bought in small

quantities, as it spoils easily. Rice, tapioca, macaroni, etc., should be kept in covered cans or jars in a clean dry place. Sugar and salt should be kept in tin boxes or crockery receptacles.

Newly backed bread should be lightly covered with a clean cloth or paper to prevent dust from settling on it. It should not be tightly wrapped however, as if it is not thoroughly aired after being taken from the oven it will probably be damp or soggy and molds may grow in it. When the bread is cold it should be placed in a ar or box that has been thoroughly scalded and aired, also sunned, it

Cake and cookies should be treated the same way. Care should be taken that no food is exposed to flies or

The skin side of meat should be washed thoroughly with hot water and scraped with a knife. It should then be covered with a clean cloth or white paper, such as used by butchers.

The skin of poultry should be thoroughly washed with warm water which baking soda has been

To keep kitchen utensils and sinks clean boiling water must be used in great abundance.

Will Mexico Recuperate?

In a former letter the existing confusion and instability, not to say an-archy and chaos, of Mexico's politics was attributed to the anti-Christian 'liberalism" of its rulers during half a century. But perhaps the atmosphere is clearing and a legitimate hope may be entertained that out of our present struggles and sufferings some good may come. The "Imitation of Christ" says it is sometimes profitable for us to undergo trials and adversities : Swpe hominem ad cor revocant." call men to a sense of their duties; and this may apply to Christian nations as well as individuals. Undoubtedly, we must not expect all at once in Mexico a high degree of compunction on the part of our virulent Jacobins or mysterious Freemasons and sardonic Positivists. But at least some restraint is noticed in their words and conduct, while as regards our more moderate Liberals. the change is such as to elicit in some cases the exclamation, "Digitus Dei est hic." Of course, among Catholics a great revival is taking place, though much yet remains to be done. Many still, especially among the rich, are inclined to follow a policy of absten-tion, or to be on the safe side, lest their material interests suffer. to such the savage outbreak of banditism in so many parts of the country is acting as a wholesome lesson and a reminder of the utilitarian side of the Ten Commandments. For the rest, a great good will is observable among Catholics. The Madero revolution sounded their awakening from the morbid lethargy of years, and now their activity in social work and politics, not to mention their conspicu ous piety, is such that, if no other fruits be gathered from our present misfortunes, these at least can be pointed to with comfort.

As an illustration of the better feelings prevailing in liberal quarters, as well as of the tendency to restore Catholicism to a place of honor, some traits depicting the personality of General Victoriano Huerta, our provisional President, may prove interesting to the readers of America. They may also cast some light on the general and main issues of the Mexican

less to burn incense on any but God's neither flag nor principle. To avenge altar. If Huerta is referred to and Madero's death by killing Huerta and commended, it is precisely for his compliance with higher principles and ideals, and because one would seem to discover, in his noble inconsistencies as a Liberal, the guiding hand of Pro-

ready soldier, though by no means without culture; all the world knows the military talent he displayed, first against the bandits of Morelos and afterwards in the Northern campaign. In September of 1911 he had tracked to their lair the Zapata brothers (Mexico's disgrace), when Madero committed the preposterous act of personally interfering and wresting from Huerta his prey. This so disgusted him that he gave up his com-mand and was only with the greatest difficulty induced by the same Madero to resume it last year. The task which befell him in March, 1912, after the annihilation of the Federal Army by Pascual Orozco at Rellano, and Gonzalez Salas suicide, would have tried the mettle of the ablest generals. He had not only to fight an exultant and conquering foe, but to recruit and marshal an army out of the most reluctant and recalcitrant elements in the country, Madero's sun had set and nobody cared to fight in the Federal ranks. Nevertheless, Huerta started on his work and routed the Northern rebels successively at Cone jos, Rellano and Bachimba, a stamped out the Chihuahua revolt. But a far more important part was

in store for Huerta in Mexico's tragic events. There can only be reluctant reference to them, for one's mind in-stinctively turns away from the scenes of horror and desolation which were witnessed in this city last February. The clash of arms, the roar of artillery and the material destruction all around were only the exterior manifestations of the raging passions with-In a greater or less degree, with or without justification, a thousand personal ambitions were at play, and out of individual hatred and antagonism, wrought up to a pitch of frenzy, nothing but the country's utter ruin could result. Behind us was the abyss of a system, which, under the cloak of constitutionalism and legality—nay, in its very name had proved itself to be monstrously incompetent and insidiously harmful. Before us gaped again the precipice of tyranny. The dilemma was between the worst form of anarchy and the most dangerous kind of despotism. It was at this moment—when in many streets and in Balbuena Park the thick wreaths of smoke ascended from the pyres of burning bodies, and from every Christian heart prayers and supplications were mounting as a column of incense before God's throne -that General Huerta took matters in hand.

In judging a public man's conduct, besides being well informed, one must take into account the special circumstances of his acts at the time he acted and his main purpose. Order was the imperative need of the hour, and only the military element, duly disciplined could restore it. One must have lived through those events to appreciate the relief which all Mexicans and foreign residents in the capital experienced when it was realized that the Federal army under Huerta had assumed the task. It was understood he was no party hero or factional leader; a solution had to be found, a fresh start had to be made, and only Huerta could hush the clamor of war. At first, as is natural, many elements were beyond his control. His first were beyond his control. His first Cabinet was a compromise after the Ciudadela fight. His responsibilities only saving and rational one: peace first and at all cost; and afterwards, whatever might best suit the country -only, slowly, logically, wisely and in

its own good time.

All who have been in a position to know and whose impartiality is not dimmed by private interests, can now understand the amount of tact and political ability required in Huerta to weather such storms; on the one hand, to repel firmly and quench inexorably all the dangerous and threatening elements; and on the other, to stay, to soothe and discipline the restless, though legitimate and patriotic, aspirations of not a few. This Huerta has done and is given credit for at home and abroad. Our troubles, it is true, are not yet over. We can not foretell the issue of the present contest between Huerta's government and the Sonora and Coahuila insurgents.

No one here looks on the so-called Constitutionalists' and followers in any other but the most unfavorable light. They display Plaintiff's Solicitor.

almost every prominent person in this city; to set up their personal gain and ambitions as against the country's peace, and welfare, or bring about the secession of the Northern States from the Mexican Union, such are their avowed intentions. Nauseous as these way by the right-minded A man of humble birth, a rough and these may be to right-minded Mexicans, there is no doubt they have contributed to determine on the part of all foreign governments, with only one exception, of Huerta's presidency. and likewise to secure for this nation the one hundred million dollar loan, thrice covered in Europe. May this unbiased exposition belp to conciliate the feelings between our struggling ountry and its prosperous and erstwhile friendly neighbor, the United States. - Emmanual Amor, in

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HIGHEST PRICES

Haley's Market SHERIFF'S SALE

1909, C. No. 709. In the County Court of District No. 6.

> S. SWEET & CO., Plaintiffs -AND-GORDON MALLOY,

Defendant To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Guysborough or his Deputy, at the Court House at Guysborough, in the

Saturday, the 13th day of September A. D. 1913

County of Guysborough, on

At the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all, the estate, right, title, interest, property and demand of the afore-said defendant at the time of the recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to or out of that certain lot, piece, or parcel of LAND and premises situate lying and being at Isaac's Harbour, in the County of Guysborough, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say :-Beginning at a stake standing on the South East corner of the mining area numbered Four in Block number Two in the East Division of Stormont Gold District, thence South one degree 171 chains, or until it comes to the Northern line of Lot No. 44 on the original plan of at that earlier period were entirely limited. But his program was the lands, thence on and by said line North 61° East 17 chains or until it comes to the Southern line of Block No. 2, aforesaid, thence along said line North 62° West 19 chains and 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 15 acres more or less.

The said lot of land having been levied upon under execution issued upon the judgment herein, which ST. ANDREWS, N. S. judgment has been duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds office for the said County for upwards of one year before the issuing of execution.

Terms: Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated Sheriff's office, Guysborough, August 14th, 1913. A. J. O. MAGUIRE,

Sheriff of Guysborough County

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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over its 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 ditrict. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter brother or sister of intending home-steader.

Onties — Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homesteader, districts a homesteader in good.

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his father, mother, son, daughter, brother of sister.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, on the stead right acres and erect a house worth \$30.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interio

Mother's Little Tune,

Once when the music played for me, And twice when it played again, I thought of older melody That was sung by a mother of men. It was mother's tune that she always

When her busy hands they flew—A mother of old who always had Such a lot of things to do.

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It was mother's little tune I heard, And I tell you first and last, It rang so sweet that the golden Word a In a faith that seems to have passed, That I wish whenever the music plays
I could hear her humming again
That olden song of the vanished days When women were mothers of men.

A little tune that she always sang When days were bright or drear; A tune so full of the faith that rang To the chord of the golden cheer. Only a mother's little tune, That she hummed till her heart grew

I hear it still in the golden loom of the dreams of yesterday.

Or whether above the tub she leaned, Or treadled the sewing machine, Or swept or dusted or baked or cleaned, It was ever her lips between : A little lay of the huma nheart

That was finer than all I've heard, Because it was deep with a mother's In the truth of the golden Word.

-Baltimore Sun.

Health and Holiness in Convents.

(Rev. Arthur Barry O'Neill, in Ecclesiastical Review.) Health is a faithful ambassador.— Prov. XIII. 17.

An ounce of sanctity with excep-tionally good health does more for the eaving of souls than striking sanctity with an ounce of health.-St. Ignatius,

Take care, then, of the body for the love of God, for many a time the body must serve the soul; and let recourse be had to some recreations such as onversation and going out into the fields, as the confessor may direct .-

According to the official Catholic Directory for 1912, there are in this country some two hundred and odd separate orders, congregations and in-stitutes of religious women, and their number is increasing from year to year. That the thousands of sisters who constitute their membership are effective auxiliaries of the clergy in preserving, strengthening and extending the faith throughout the republic is a truism which needs no comment, and that anything intimately concerning the general welfare of these sisters possesses an element of genuine inter-est to the readers of this periodical may accordingly be taken for granted. Archbishops and bishops, as the jurisdictional superiors of these religious women; and ordinary priests as their chaplains, spiritual directors, confessors, pastors or school superintendents, have indeed so many and such close relations with them that any apology for the appearance of the present paper in the pages of the Review would be, or at least ought to be,

quite superfluous.

Lest the title of the paper should suggest to the reader any erroneous ideas, let the writer disclaim at once any intention whatever of insinuating that the inmates of our convents have grown at all lax in the observ-ance of their rule, or that their piety, zeal, fervor or spirit of mortification need any stimulating. On the con-trary the members of all the half-score or dozen sisterhoods of which he has any first-hand knowledge practice the Christian virtues, observe their vows, and follow the prescriptions of their rule with an exemplary fidelity which has frequently compelled his admiration and made him blush for advancement only. Sleep well, eat his own shortcomings. The advice which he thinks may not inappositively be tendered to many, if not most American convents, is a purely hygenic one, as a rule, our sisters unduly neglect the care of their bodily health; more specifically they do not take ade-

quate exercise in the open air. NOT REMARKABLE FOR LONGEVITY. An examination of the mortality statistics of our religious communities of women will probably show that the longevity of sisters is by no means so notable as one might reasonably expect to find it. A distinguished English physician, Sir James Crichton-Baurne, has said that "every man is entitled to his century;" and, if we place any reliance on the United States census reports, we are justified in adding "a fortiori, every woman." According to these reports, for every man in this country who has reached the age of 90 there are two women equally old; and female outnumber male centenarians in a still higher ratio. Now, given the conditions that are universally conceded to make for longevity; the simple life or "plain living and high thinking," regularity as to meals and sleep, sensible dress, temperance, cheerfulness, contentedness of spirit, congenial companion; ship, etc., it would seem that sisters should be exceptionally likely candidates for the attainment of extreme

As a matter of statistical fact, relatively few of them reach four score years, or even the traditional biblical limit of three score and ten. In view of their number in this country-some 50,000-it is both surprising and la-mentable that the occurrence of a sister's golden jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of her religious profession, should be a comparative rarity, and a diamond jubilee, the seventy-fifth an-niversary of professional duty, a veritable phenomenon. It may sound somewhat extravagant in the statement, but it is probably verifiable in fact, that from 30 to 40 per cent of American Sisters die before "their time comes" their death being of dependent upon your state of bealth. table phenomenon. It may sound time comes," their death being, of course, subjectively, entirely in conformity with God's will; but, being objectively, merely in accordance with God's will; but, being objectively, merely in accordance with God's way with aggregate about upon your state of health, that I say without hesitation: begin a course of Vichy and Carlsbad. . . . Better far to eat meant on Friday than the best way with aggregate about upon your state of health, that I say without hesitation: begin a course of Vichy and Carlsbad. . . .

days assuredly needs exceptionally strong reasons to justify it; and with all due deference be it said, such proceedure, negative if not positive, is not uncommon in our convents. Neglecting to take daily exercise out of doors may appear a small thing in youth or in early middle life, but there is nothing surer than that such neglect is seriously detrimental to health; and exceptional cases apart, poor health is the correlative of a truncated career rather than of normal length of days.

HEALTH VS. SPIRITUALITY. Underlying this disregard of the open-air exercise which all physicians declare to be essential to bodily wellbeing, there is probably in the minds of many sisters an inchoate, if not a fully developed, conviction that vigorous, robust health is more or less incompatible with genuine spirituality, that an occasional illness of a serious nature and a quasi-chronic indisposition at the best of times are, after all, quite congruous in professed seekers after religious perfection, incipient followers of the saints. That is a per-nicious fallacy of which their spiritual director and confessor should strenuously endeavor to rid them. Ill health directly willed by God is doubtless a blessing, but it is also an exception. In the ordinary course of God's Providence, men and women, in the cloister as in the world, are in duty bound to take such care of their bodies as will result in the greater efficiency of their minds and souls and in an increasingly acceptable service of their whole being to their Heavenly Father. Health is to be sought for, not as an end, but as an excellent means, most frequently indeed as an indispensable means of attaining the true end of both religious and laity, holiness or sanctity.

The saints themselves thoroughly understood this truth, and their preaching frequently emphasizes it even though the example of some of them in the matter of austerities and penances does not apparently conform thereto. Apparently, for in many a case it was precisely the superb health of the saintly body that rendered the austerities and penances possible. Like the trained puglists of the present day, those old time spiritual athletes could "stand punishment" to an extent that would permanently disable physical weaklings. It is to be remembered, also, that some of these unmerciful castigators of their bodies -St. Ignatius and St. Francis of Assisi, for instance-frankly avowed in their later years that they had overdone the business of chastising the flesh. St. Ignatius took good care to offset the influence of his Manresa example in this matter by making due provision, in his rule and his counsels to his religious, for proper heed to bodily health. Time and time again he gave, in varied expression and amplified form, the advice stated in this, his general precept: "Let all those things be put away and carefully avoided that may injure, in any way whatsoever the strength of the body and its powers.

SUBLIMATED COMMON SENSE, Since sanctity is, after all, only sublimated common sense, it is not surprising to find other saintly founders, reformers and spiritual directors of religious orders giving the same judi-cious counsel. "If the health is ruined how is the rule to be observed?" per-tinently asks St. Teresa. Writing to some of her nuns who were inclined to follow their own ideas in the matter of prayer and penance, the same great Carmelite advises: "Never forget that well. It is infinitely more pleasing to God to see a convent of quiet and healthy children who do what they are told than a mob of hysterical young women who fancy themselves privileged. . . . "Govern the body by fasts and abstinence as far as health permits," says the Dominican rule.
"I have seen," writes St. Catherine of
Siena, "many penitential devotees
who lacked patience and obedience
because they studied to kill their bodies and not their self-will." To every religious order and its members may well be applied the words of a Jesuit General, Father Piccolomini, to his own subjects. "It may be said that an unhealthy religious bears much the same relation to the order of which he is a member as a badly knit or dislo-cated bone does to the physical body. For just as a bodily member, when thus affected, not only cannot perform its own proper functions; but even in-terferes with the full efficiency of the other parts, so, when a religious has not the requisite health, his own use-fulness is lost and he seriously interferes with the usefulness of others."

TESTIMONY FROM HIGH SOURCES. Were further testimony needed to expose the fallacy that health is something to be slighted rather than cultivated by a fervent nun, it could be furnished in superabundance. "Health," says Cardinal Newman, "is a good in itself, though nothing came of it, and is especially worth seeking and cherishing." In 1907 Pope Pius X., then Cardinal Sarto, reported to Rome, concerning his seminary in Venice: "It is my wish, in a word, to watch the progress of my young men both in piety and in learning; but I do not attach less importance to their health, on which depends in a great measure the exercise of their ministry later on." A distinguished director of souls in our own times, the

serve your physical strength to serve God with in spiritual mercies, which we are often obliged to give up when we have indiscreetly overworked our-

OPEN-AIR EXERCISE NECESSARY.

Enough of theory; what about practic? In the present writer's opinion the practice in all convents should be that every Sister not incapacitated by illness or infirmity should take out-door exercise of some kind for an hour or two daily. Sisters who are on "their feet all day" in the kitchen, the laundry, the clothesroom, the hospital ward, the infirmary, or "all over the house" as portresses, ought to have at least a half hour in the morning and another half hour in the afternoon or evening out in the open where they can breathe unvitiated air and promote the oxygenation of their blood. As for teachers, and others engaged in sedentary occupations, whether in the sewing-room, the library or the office, a full hour in the forenoon and another in the afternoon can hardly be considered extravagrant concessions to their necessary energizing and recuperation, "What!" exclaims

some scandalized superioress, "lose two hours a day, or even one, when there is so much work to be done? The idea of wasting so much time!" Pardon, Reverend Mother; the time, so far from being wasted, would be most profitably employed—yes, and could easily be spent fully as meritoriously as the period given to meditation, spiritual reading, or even a visit to the Blessed Sacrament.

The individual Sister who pleads lack of time for even a payment of the second of the second

lack of time for even an hour a day of outdoor exercise is speaking either absolutely or relatively. If absolutely, if her "obedience," the aggregate of her assigned duties is so onerous that she really has no time left after its accomplishment and the performance of her spiritual exercises, then the misfortune is hers and the fault is her superior's. And fault there undoubtedly is. The most graphic instance of the "penny wise, pound toolish" policy, the most irreparable kind of false economy is to lessen the efficiency, undermine the health and ultimately shorten the life of a religious subject by overloading her with work, mental or manual. The inevitable result is periodical illness, prostration, collapse; and an all too common consequence is a sojurn in the hospital for a surgical operation, or several operations, a protracted invalidism, and finally the death at 35, 40 or 50, of a woman who should be rendering effectual service to hercom-munity for a quarter or a third of a century longer. Apart from any misstatements of local conditions, century longer. Apart from any consideration of economy, such suppositious action on the part of a suppositious action on the part of a business men is impugned, and that business men is impugned, and that business men is resolution be forwarded to be a specific might readily involve a copy of this resolution be forwarded to be specific. suppositions action on the part of a superior might readily involve a question of justice. The parents who send their daughters to a convent boarding-school, and the pastors who engage Sisters for their parochial schools, have a quasi-right to the full efficiency of the teachers, and if the latter are overtaxed such efficiency is latter are overtaxed such efficiency is nominally impossible.

In all probability, however, the case supposed rarely if ever occurs, unless in an emergency and for a brief period.
Our individual Sister is very likely speaking only in a relative sense.
Her statement that she lacks time for exercise may well be slightly hyperbolical. The average nun, like the average religious or secular priest, can usually find, or make, time for what she believes to be genuinely worth while. Hence her failure to safeguard her health by taking judicious outdoor exercise is doubtless not her superior's fault, but her own, That she does not recognize the existence of any fault in the matter is probable enough; as likely as not she considers that her abstention from physical exercise in order to give additional time to supererogatory work or prayer is merely a manifesta-tion of laudable zeal. Of Sisters of this stamp let the writer say with St. Paul: "I bear them witness that they have a zeal of God, but not

As to the kind of outdoor recreation that will best subserve the preservation or the restoration of Sisters' health, comparatively little need be said. The mere breathing of the fresh air after being cooped up for hours in classroom or office is worth while, even if the lungs are the only organs exercised; but exertion of the limbs and the various sets of muscles is, of course, strongly advisable. Gardening is a species of manual labor not generally considerd unfit for even the daintiest and most cultured ladies, and the cultivation of flowers at least (supposing vegetables to be eschewed) might wherever possible congruously occupy some portion of a Sister's The community cemetery, to which among all graveyards may surely be given with with most propriety the beautiful German name, "God's acre," supplies another field for health-giving physical activities. In looking after the orderly trimness of walks and alleys, in planting and pruning trees and shrubs, and in em-bellishing the graves themselves with living blooms, our Sisters would be both improving their own health and accomplishing a living duty toward their departed companions and friends. Of outdoor games in which religious women might indulge with no suggestion of impropriety, croquet yields a certain amount of gentle exertion and may be safely commended to even the most fragile and delicate.

THE BEST FORM OF EXERCISE. The best exercise, however, for Sisters (as for all other people) is the simple, easy, inexpensive, natural one—walking. Says an English physician: God's permission, which is quite another matter, Now, long life is a blessing. As Spirago says: "It is a great boon, for the longer one lives the more merits one can amass for eternity." So precious a boon is it that God promised it as a reward for keeping the fourth corporardment. keeping the fourth commandment, a account of your spiritual condition is ability of the most delicate

urge upon women the value of a daily promenade in the open air. The returns in retained vigor, youthfulness, brilliancy of complexion (sic), and robust health repay the exertion a hundred fold. Spasmotic essays do not suffice. One day overdoing, omitting several, housed up in bad weather, discouraged by inconveniences, are ineffectual. When one is preperly dressed and properly shod, the tramp soon becomes a pleasure the tramp soon becomes a pleasure

anticipated rather than a task."

That last phrase, "rather than a task," suggests a reflection which it may be worth while to express. Should there chance to be any middle-aged Sister afflicted, as are a good many middle-aged priests, with undue obesity, about as profitable and meritorious a form of mortification as they can take up is the reduction of their weight to the normal figure by means of judicious walking and dieting. As it is generally admitted we all eat about a third too much, a degree of abstinence that will sensibly mortify the appetite may be practiced without the slightest injury; nay, with positive benefit to health and strength. As is well said in the preface to Francis Thompson's "Health and Holiness:" "The laws of perfect hygiene, the culture of the sound body, not for its own sake, but as the plant, durable instrument of the soul. plant, durable instrument of the soul, are found more and more to demand such a degree of preserving self-restraint and self-resistance as constitute an asersix, a mortification, no less severe than that enjoined by the most rigorous masters of the spiritual life." Supernaturalized as it surely would be by the purity of intention so characteristic of Sisters, such mortification would be not less a spiritual asset than a physical boon,

May it not be hoped that such of the clergy as come into contact with these self-sacrificing daughters of religion, and more particularly those clerics who preach their annual retreats, will exert their influence in the direction indicated in this paper? It will be entirely safe to assure the Sisters that they cannot do better for themselves than follow the advice of the church, their community and St. Theresa to her nuns: "Take care of the body for the love of God."

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 29. - The City Council has passed a resolution unanimously condemning a local paper, The Evening Times, for its front page editorial on the financial conditions of the city. In part, the resolution reads as follows: "That this council desires to place on record to the Board of Trade with the re quest that support be given the motion with a view to restoring confidence in the city which has been seriously impaired by the publication aforesaid.

Moose Jaw, Sask, July 29, -Mayor Pascoe emphatically denies the report published in a local paper announcing that the city's bankers have re used to accept cheques drawn by the city. "Any inconvenience that has been ex-perienced in connection with the city's financial arrangements has been caused by our inability to dispose of the city's debentures," said the Mayor.

Bishop Forbes.

The Rev. Joseph Guillaume Forb of St-Jean-Baptiste church, Montreal, has been appointed Bishop of Joliette in succession to the late Bishop Archambault. The new bishop was born in Ile Perot, near Vaudreuil, in 1865. His great-grandfather came to Canada with the Highlanders shortly before the cession in 1758, a Scotch

the Indian language. He has written Alexandria.

fact of which St. Paul reminds the Epnesians (VI., 2, 33): "Honor thy father and thy mother . . . that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest be long-lived upon earth." Accordingly, any procedure, any scheme of life, which contributes even indirectly to the shortening of one's days assuredly needs exceptionally.





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Subscription Rates Payable in advance.

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

Subscription moneys should be remitted by expressMoney Orders, Bank Money 'Orders, ost Office Money Orders or Registered Letters

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Dominications intended for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by the required postage.

Communications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning, if intended for publication in the current issue.

The CASKET does not bind itself to publish any communication received.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1913.

OFFICIAL.

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

August 27th, p. m., St. Francis Har.

- 28th, a. m., Guysboro. 28th, noon, Guys. Intervale. 28th, p. m., Salmon River.
- 29th, a. m., Larry's River. 29th, p. m., Charlos Cove. 30th, a. m., Port Felix.
- " 30tb, p. m., Queensport.
- " 31st, a. m., Canso. " 31st, p. m., Dover.
- A JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish.

ORANGEISM AND TREASON.

Fairman wrote to Lord Kenyon on February 12th, 1833, as follows:

"I believe I mentioned that I had consulted his lordshisp ("Lord Wynford") on the propriety of my con-tinuing to introduce the Duke's name in the prominent shape I had previously done, and with the policy of which he seemed to agree.

"if he would but make a tour into these parts, for which I have prepared

he would be idolized." . .

SLANDERING ENGLAND'S GREAT HERO. A letter from Fairman to Cumberland acquainted him with the "rash designs in embryo" of the Duke of Wellington, "so as the better to design measures for its frustration; at any rate, you would not be taken by surprise, as the nation was last year, but might have an opportunity of rallying your forces, and of organizing your plans for the defeat of such machinations as might be hostile to your paramount claims. Hence, should the experiment be made, and its expediency be established, your Royal Highness would be in a situation to contend for the exercise in your own person of that office at which the wild ambition of another may prompt him to aspire."

This was the Orange method of dealing with the grand, brave old hero of England, the Duke of Wellington. They did not hesitate to blacken him before the nation. Orangeism wanted no such honest straightforward men as dear old Wellington in its way. He was not the first, nor the last, great and good man to feel the sting of Orange lies.

The little Princess was at this time kept in quiet seclusion by her excellent mother; and she was wholly unknown to the English people. By the Salie jaw, which prevailed in most countries, a woman could not be a sovereign, and Orangemen now proceeded to tell the ignorant that this was the law of England. Had it been the law in England, Cumberland would have been the next in the line of succession to the Crown, for he was the oldest surviving brother of the King. But England had had several queens: The pretence could deceive only the very

The little Victoria, however, was at this time in grave danger. The masses of the people were ignorant; Orangeism had corrupted fifty regiments of the army; in Ireland alone there were a quarter of a million Orangemen, all armed: in all, the Order had half a million members: and several powerful noblemen were Orangemen.

LYING ABOUT VICTORIA.

And she did not escape the lies of the Order. The word "Papist" was then powerful to arouse passions in England; as, indeed, it still is. Orangeism said that if she became Queen she would become a "Papist." Orangeism had played that game before. When they wanted to get rid of Deputy Grand Secretary Chetwoode, to make room for Fairman, they labelled him "Papist." Orangeism has played that game right down to our own times.

DEPOSING VICTORIA IN ADVANCE. The England Committee in the appendix to their report quote the draft of an address written by a member of the Imperial Grand Lodge, to be issued by the military and civilian lodges of the British Isles to the Carleton Club, in the name of the | college calendar sums up the situation | and his camp. All the Catholic Boys | of the world's total wheat crop.

whole Orange Order. In this draft address, the Duke of Cumberland was spoken of as, "THE NEAREST TO THE THRONE.

These words were subsequenty altered to, "the first male subject in the realm.

This latter phrase must be read in the light of the statement then being spread that Salic law was in force in England, and that no woman could legally hold the Crown.

The same report quotes, in the appendix, from the proceedings of a meeting held at the house of Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master, at which an address is given from the Orangemen of London to Cumberland, in which they hope he may long be spared to watch over the destinies of he nation.

At one time in English history, the men who thus conspired to change the succession to the Throne would have gone together to the block, and had their heads cut off.

The Royal Arms were affixed to all lodges documents. Fairman, in giving evidence before the Committee, said that "the Grand Committee sat like a Cabinet or Privy Council." Kenyon's letter to Fairman, May 30th, 1833, says that no one was appointed to membership of the Grand Lodge except with his consent. Molesworth tells us Cumberland had an absolute veto on all propositions and allowed no discussion whatever to take place on his opinions or arrangements. History of England. Vol, I. p. 37

In the printed proceedings of the Imperial Grand Lodge for June 4, 1833, Cumberland issued the following flat, "to simplify the proceedings of the institution as much as possible:

"Individual opinion is not to be consulted upon vital and important arrangements involving the welfare and best interests of the institution." Appendix to Report of England Com-

On May 30th, 1833, Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master, wrote to Fairman, Deputy Grand Secretary, that no discussion should be permitted at Grand Lodge meetings, and that the Duke should interdict the attendance of any brethern who would so forget themselves.'

This, we suppose, is an Orange idea of free speech. Lord Brougham describes Cumberland as "a rank, violent, ultra - Tory of the strongest Orange breed, and whose principles and propensities were purely arbitrary." Life and Times, Vol. III,

What an admirable Orange King he would have made, had the Orange conspiracy succeeded, and the dear, innocent little girl whose memory we honor as Victoria the Good, been thereby excluded from the Throne!

Next week we shall conclude the account of this treasonable Orange plot and quote the remarks of several A NOVELIST PREACHER AT WEST Protestant writers on it.

Recent Bequests to St. Francis Xavier's College.

In another column of to-day CASKET is acknowledged the receipt of \$1000.00 bequeathed to St. Francis Xavier's College under the will of the late Archbishop Ronald MacDonald, also of \$100.00 bequeathed by Andrew MacMullin, late of Bridgeport, C. B A few weeks ago THE CASKET also noted the receipt of \$200.00 from the estate of the late A. W. Chisholm of Margaree Harbor, C. B.

Such thoughtfulness encouraging indeed and inspires the well-wishers of the College with the hope that it foretells the dawn of a movement on the part of friends of St. Francis Xavier's to remember its aims and hopes and needs when they come to dispose of their property,

We confidently believe that these

bequests foretell a return to a good old Catholic custom. Many extant wills prove that men and women in the Middle Ages took such a keen interest in providing for the generations that came after them that they were not ashamed to leave even a few shillings, by will, to aid, among other worthy objects, Catholic Education.

Such a method of assisting worthy objects of charity has much to commend it. It does not call for any outlay during the life of the donor and a modest donation is not likely to be resented by one's heirs. Moreover, it involves the easiest canvass one could undertake in raising money for charitable purposes. It has been found by experience that men who are approached in this way for donations, if they are convinced of the worthiness of the object, readily promise to leave something, or, at the very least, to "think the matter Cannot we, who make wills, one and all, leave a few dollars to our College and bring its claims to the attention of our friends and neighbours? Ten, twenty-five or a hundred dollars is not a very large sum of money, and many perhaps shrink from making a bequest to an institution like the College because they can only afford a small sum. And yet, if a large percentage of the friends of our University only left a few dollars each, we are of opinion that in this way alone St. Francis Xavier's could be placed once and finally-and no one would be burdened beyond his strength—on such a financial footing as would enable it to do efficiently the great work in which it is engaged and future advances which every college must contemplate if it realizes its

The following extract from the

"Of all that have made wills, in the constituency of the University of St. Francis Xavier's College, only a few have been mindful of the needs of Cathedral, for the boys are also on Catholic education and Ocholic educational institutions. Probably educational institutions. Probably the reason is, that those who had not large estates thought it not worth while to leave 'only a few dollars' to a college. This is a mistake-every little counts. Every good Catholic ought to be willing and even anxious devote a portion of his estate, whether lands or money, to some good purpose. What cause is nobler or more meritorious than that of Catholic higher education? If every Catholic within our constituency, when making his will, were to leave us whatever he could afford—a piece of property or a sum of money-something or other of value-the total of these bequests would, in a few years, materially help to solve the most pressing and difficult problem that Catholic educational institutions have to contend with, namely, the financial problem. Let each show his good faith and good will by giving something. If he can spare a few thousands, well and good; but only a few in our constituency can. Many, however, could easily spare a few hundred dollars, but fear 'it is not worth while,' Once for all let it be understood that any sum is worth while, \$100, or \$50, or \$20. Give something, and have a hand in a great good work.

Our London Letter.

London, Aug. 8th, 1913. BY WHAT AUTHORITY,

The fir.t remark made at the Enquiry into history, means and administration of the French Protestant Church in London, which began this week, was one querying the jurisdiction of the Home Office to hold such an enquiry. Yet no answer was given to this query, proving pretty solidly that the Government has assumed the right to interfere with a religious body which is perfectly independent of it. The enquiry so far has merely revealed some bickerings and jealousies, nothing dishonest and nothing to warrant such a formidable step of interference, which, as we noted last week, is likely to create a precedent, establishing as it does the right of the civil authorities to interfere in the affair of a spiritual corporation. One of the big facts elicited seemed to be that the community of Huguenots had not increased since 1895, but many other Protestant bodies have decreased within the last twenty years. The whole affair is sinister in conjunction with other circumstances, and it is strange that no defender of religious liberty has sifted out the government action in the House.

A NEW LITANY.

The Suffragettes have found a new orm of amusement. They are blessed, backwards, by the thousands visitors to London who are shut out from our finest show places by reason of the violent female natives of the country; they have burned down a few more mansions this week, and last Sunday they asserted their right to lead the service in St. Paul's Cathedral. While the Litany was being chanted some ten to fifteen of these females rose and began to bawl "Lord, save Emmeline Pankhurst. Spare her, Spare her!" until finally they were ejected by the vergers.

MINSTER.

London is full of distinguished lookng men, most of them in the prime of life, who wear bright blue ribbons and little bronzs medals in their button noles and exhibit many nationalities are the great Doctors of the world who are in congress at the Albert Hall, and may of the Catholic medicos from France, Belgium, Spain and Italy are to be seen at daily Mass at the West end Churches near the Hotels. Next Sunday the nave of the Cathedral will be reserved for them at 10 o'clock Mass, when Cardinal Bourne will address them. Last Sunday Monsignor Benson preached to crowded congregation at the 12 o'clock Mass at the Cathedral on behalf of the Crusage of Rescue, for which Father Bans, who has devoted 25 years of his life to the work, held the plate at the door. Monsignor Benson reminded his congregation of the three great principles which Cardinal Vaughan stood for, the worship of God, for which he had built that magnificent Cathedral; the preaching of the Gospel, for which he had founded Milhill Missionary College; and the care of the poor, for which he had firmly established the Crusade of Rescue. The preacher asked his audience how the Catholics of England would feel if their Cathedral had to be closed for want of support, or Millhill abandoned of lack for vocations and means, and yet, unless they bestirred themselves that fate threatened the Crusade of Rescue which was no less dear to the dead Cardinal's heart, and no less necessary for the work of the Church. In an impassioned appeal the Monsignor called on the women who had come unprovided with bank notes and gold to give of the jewellery they wore, and men to give their rings and their watches for this service of soul and body of the little ones of Christ. Several notes and some trinkets were to be seen in the plate as the huge congregation passed out.

WELL KNOWN PRIEST FOR CANADA. Canada is calling some of our most promising young priests. It is only a few weeks ago that Father Arthur Allchin, one of London's most eloquent and sought after preachers, announced and sought after preachers, announced his intention of departing for the Canadian North West, and now one of the College of Cathedral Chaplains, Father Arthur Hetherington, has also obtained permission to accept the Bishop of Calgary's invitation to work in his Diccese, and has by this time arrived in his new field of work. It is said that other Westminster It is said that other Westminster at the same time to provide for the priests will shortly be leaving for the same destination.

THE DUKE RETIRES.

It is the season of the Boy Scout

Brigades are in camp now and visitors to London will fail to hear the celebrated choir of Westminster holiday. In the dry weather we have had for the past fortnight the camps are a great success and the youngsters return bronzed and alert with a greater self-reliance. The Territorials are also in camp just now and last Sunday the Duke of Norfolk said good bye to his old regiment, with which he has been connected for the past fortytwo years. He spent the night in camp with Sussex Regiment and proved a delightful companion, and the next morning he handed over the command to Col. Mostyn, another Catholic Territorial, agent for the Duke on his immense Sussex estates, and a relative of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, a Catholic noble who comes of a baronial family which is if anything older than the Howards, and has never lost the faith.

OVER THE TRACES.

There is more trouble in the Establishment. The Clergy of the Catholic League and Mr. Kensit are still bickering on the question of how the formation of the League was stopped, for stopped it appears to have been. Now there is a too do in Maidstone over a "High Mass" held at an Anglican Church of the town. The Archbishop of Canterbury has intefered to show that this incident occurred during the absence of the Vicar who had lent his Church for a service by the English Church Union. The Archbishop says the service was a celebration of Holy Communion, described as "High Mass," but in future it will be well if incumbents do not leave to others the arrangements. not leave to others the arrangements for services in their Churches. He feels sure that the Vicar in question would give no encouragement to any service which was foreign to the spirit of the book of Common Prayer. All the same, though this implies that the English Church Union is an alien, the Archbishop permits it to exist in his Archdiocese

A HOME RULE TOURNEY.

A splendid suggestion has been made to Sir Edward Carson by Mr. R. Ponsonby Staples of County Tyrone, an ardent Home Ruler. He suggests that 500 picked men from both sides, i. e. from Ulster and from the rest of Ireland should meet, armed with blackthorns and fight out the issue of Home Rule. He says, with his tongue in his cheek, that this should satisfy even the blood thirsty of Uster. The terms are to be that if the Nationalists are defeated, Home Rule shall be postponed for twenty years, while if the Orangemen are defeated. they shall yield up their crypts stored with rifles and accept in due time the Government of Ireland Bill with loyalty. Mr. Staples further offers his own demesnes at Lissan, for the encounter and suggests that all gate money, cinematograph rights, and special terms to American, Scottish and English visitors should, after expenses are paid and refreshments provided, be set aside for the dependents of the wounded and slain, and if anything is left after these are provided for a pocket should be made of two thirds remaining for the victors, and one-third for the vanquished. The Orangers have not umped at this clever solution of the difficulty, from which we gather that they doubt their own prowess in the encounter. Sir Edward Carson is still fulminating in various parts of Ire-land, and a rumour was about this week that a warrant had been issued for his arrest as a dangerous agitator.

THE ENEMIES OF IRISH EDUCATION. The correspondence between Mr. Birrell and Canon Murphy regarding the Government grants to secodary schools in Ireland, has, of course, been used against the Church by the British Press, While the Times admits that "clerical teachers, man for man, are superior to lay teachers,' a correspondent in this week's Educational supplement of that journal suggests that the reason for Mr. Birrell's preferential treatment of the Lay teacher is, because, the repression of the Romish Church in Ireland being now ancient history she has sought and obtained a priveleged position in the education of the country, and that unless she is deterred, she will shut the laity altogether out of the teaching profession! She must not be permitted to deprive the laity of all wight to intenfere in education etc. right to interfere in education, etc., etc. Poor Canon Murphy, who acted as correspondent for the Catholic Headmasters, is spoken of as "a subtle cleric pitting his wits against a dexterous politician," and is represented as keeping the question of principle in the background while he fights for an advantageous position. Thus the whole injustice of Mr. Birrell's mean Bill is covered with the clock of prejudice, and Protestant cloak of prejudice, and Protestant antagonisms are raised to support this crying injustice to the schools which have made Irish education, and the very class of meo, religious teachers, who in ages long gone by shed the light of learning over the whole world from the Island o. Saints.

THE CHURCH'S LOSSES. Death has been busy among the ranks of our Clergy these past few days. Last Friday Cardinal Bourne attended the solemn Requiem for Father Taskar, O.S. C., at Cardinal Manning's old Church, St Mary of the Angels, Bayswater. This week Canon James Dolan, one of the best known priests of the North of England, who has been stationed at Scarborough for many years passed to his reward. Canon Dolan lost his twin brother, also a priest on the English mission, in January last. The deceased prelate was one of the first priests to take his place in the social and official life of he place where he worked. He was on several public bodies in Scarborough and was respected and loved by all sections of the community. He was a native of Tipperary and was educated at the great Northern seminary of Ushaw. He was in his seventy-second year.

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GENERAL NEWS.

STANDARY STANDARY

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Sir Wilfred Laurier has commenced a tour of Quebec, speaking at St.
Hyacinthe on Saturday. He is reported to be in good health and reported to be in good health and selections. ulet vigorous.

British importers note the continued decrease in receipts of cheese from Canada. Shipments between May 1st Oanada. Shipments between May 1st and July 18th, according to one report, showed a shortage of 5,930 tons, or 36 per cent. compared with the 1912 period, and 34.1 per cent. compared with the 1911 period. The deficit is steadily increasing, an average of 540 tons a week having been reached.

In subsidies to steamship companies the Canadian government will pay this year \$2,328,800, The principal service is that on the Atlantic beween Canada and Great Britain. Under the new contract made this year the government is paying one million dollars annually for a triweekly service by twelve steamships instead of \$600,000 a year for a weekly service by four steamships as formerly.

Lieut. - Governor Martin H. Glynn is the lawful choice of the executive of New York State, pending the outcome of the impeachment proceedings against Governor Sulzer, accordings against doctrins Salze, actua-ing to an official opinion rendered on Monday by Attorney - General Thomas Carmody to Secretary of State Mitchell. Mr. Carmody holds that the assembly was within its rights in instituting impeachment proceedings at an extraordinary

Forty lives were lost last Sunday morning. The steamer State of California, en route to Skagway from Lost. Seattle, when ninety miles south of Juneau, struck an uncharted rock and sunk in three minutes. Many of the passengers were imprisoned in their state rooms. The drowned consisted of twenty-five passengers and seven of the crew. The call of the wireless brought the steamship Jeffer-son to the rescue and saved some sixty of the crew and a number of passen-gers who had taken to the life rafts, thus the toll of lives was greatly

Tied up in their stalls in their owner's barn eighteen cows were killed by lightning on the 10th inst., on the farm of Harry Dietrich at Greenville, a few miles from Hudson-on-the Hudson, N. Y. The bolt did not set fire to the barn, and Mr. Dietrich did not even know the building had been struck until he went out some time after the storm was over, and found the cows dead. The lightning appears to have entered one end of the barn and run the length of the stalls. It emerged from the far end without starting a fire. The cows were all of looded stock, and the loss will be

The notorious Harry Thaw, slayer of Sanford White, is once more in the lime-light. Since the sensational murder on a New York roof garden, five years ago, he has been in the hospital for criminal insane at Mat-teawan, N. Y. Unlimited stores of money have enabled him to make legal battles for freedom. All, how-ever, proved futile. So a daring and successful means of escape was resorted to last Sunday morning. Thaw had been allowed much privilege in the Asylum and he had noted that the big entrance gate was opened each morning to allow a milk waggon to enter the grounds. Just as the wagon was going through the gate Thaw made a dart past the guard and across the street to a quivering powerful automobile awaiting him. Those on board the automobile had it started immediately and it flew out of sight at the rate of 60 or more miles an hour. The sensational escape had been cleverly arranged and most suc-cessfully executed. The fugitive is cessfully executed. now under arrest in Sherbrooke, Que., having been captured in the Canadian village of St. Herminigilde de Gar-

Personals.

Miss Mary McLellan of Antigonish is spending a few weeks in Sydney.

Farquhar McRae, of Margaree, Inv. is appointed district registrar of births

Miss Bessie Somers of Brookline, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Somers, Briley Brook.

Miss Nellie McKenzie of Boston is visiting relatives and friends at South River Road and elsewhere in the

Miss Mary Chisholm, trained nurse of Boston, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John McDonald, St. Ninian St., Antigonish.

Miss Mary Macdougall of Boston is visiting in Antigonish, her native bome, after an absence of twenty-two

years. Ben Atkinson, proprietor of the Minto Hotel, Sydney, C. B., was thrown from his team on the Mira Road, on last Saturday, and killed.

Dr. J. C. Fraser, of East Weymouth, Mass., arrived in Town last Friday, to spend a few weeks in the county, his native home.

Miss Margaret B. Gillis of Boston, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gillis, Georgeville,

Antigonish County. Mr. Finlay Uhisholm, of Yarmouth, trackmaster of the Halifax and South

Western Railway, and Mrs. Chisholm, were in Town this week. Mr. Charles Graham of Boston is in

Town, spending a few weeks at his old home. He is accompanied by Mr. Faulkner of Boston, who resided here 33 years ago.

Rev. Father Bartley of Central Falls, R. I., was a visitor at St Francis Xavier's College last week. He left Actigonish for Boston on Friday

Mrs. D. H. McGillivary and children of Reserve Mines, C. B., returned home last week after spending a few weeks with friends in Antigenish Town and County.

Dan A. Gillis, I. C. R. operator, is in St. Martha's Hospital with typhoid

fever. Though the case was quite severe, the patient is now happily recovering, being over the danger

Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter, of Nelson, B. C., are spending a week in Antigonish. Mr. Hunter is a leading dealer in hardware in his city. He was formerly a clerk with D. G. Kirk,

Rev. James Boyle returned from Rome last week, where he had just completed his course in the College of the Propaganda. He is looking quite well, and is at present with his parents at Atton, N. S.

John E. Lodge, son of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Lodge spent Friday of last week in Antigonish. They were accompanied by Mr. L. Connolly of Lourdes and Rev. Dr. Connolly, Professor of Biology in St. Francis Xavier's College, both of whom are brothers of Mrs. Lodge.

Among the Advertisers.

To Bonner's for lime juice and fruit

Our new July herring a-1 as usual Bonner's. Fat salt pork and roll bacon at

Choice new green and dry cod, and best July herring at Bonner's. The Halifax Exhibition offers you

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mounted cane. Finder please leave it at Casket offic '. Lost, in Town, between College and

Hospital, a dust proof coat. Finder please leave at Casket office. For sale, a two year old pure bred Ayrshire bull. Apply to John J. Chisholm, South Side Harbor.

For sale, twelve graded oxford ram lambs. John C. Chisholm, St. Andrew's.

Wanted, a middled aged couple (without family) to act as farmer and cook in a Catholic institution in Halifax. Wages thirty dollars a month. Board, washing and lodging free. Address Farmer, care The Casket.

Acknowledgments.

(For additional acknowledgments see p
J J Gillis, Inverness
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A J Campbell, Inverness
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Murdoch McKinnon, Margaree Harbor
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Jangha McLeod,
Jangha McLeod,
Jangha McLeod,
Jangha McDonald,
John G v cfarlane,
Donald A Gillis, B C Chapel
Dan J McNell, Deepdale,
J A McFarlane, New redford
Alex McKinnon, Malignant Cove
Angus McIsaac, Providence
James Cameron, Canso
Angus R Boyd, Morristown
Mary McEachern, Rexbury
Finlay Chisholm, Yarmouth
James Chisholm, Kings Head
Alex McIsaac, Morristown
Jano J McDonald, St Mary's, Out
S B McNell, Port Hawkeebury (For additional acknowledgments see page 7)

DIED.

At Bayfield, July 27th. 19:3, of jaundlee, RODERICK GRANT, in the 58th year of his age. He leaves a wife and three daughters. May

At Loch Katrine, on the 7th inst., in the 65th year of his age, Allan H. Cameron, Esq., after an illness of two months. Mr. Cameron was



Tenders for Dredging

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging. Yarmouth, N. S.," will be received until 1 p. m. Thursday, September 4, 1913, for dredging required at Yarmouth N. S.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work. Dredge, and tugs not owned and registered in Canada shall not be employed in the performance of the work contracted for. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after 'the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the alinister of Public Works, for five per cent. (5 per cent.) of the contract price, but no cheque to be for less than fifteen hundred dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bird itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa Aug. 14th, 1913.

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antee absolute satisfaction. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellry Promptly and carefully repaired. My customers are my best adver tisement. If my work is satisfactory tell your friends if not tell me. I am here to make it right. Old gold bought or taken

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

well and favorably known in the community. He was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. He was kind, hospitable and ready to assist in every worthy cause. He leaves a wife, two daughters, a brother and sisters to mourn his demise.

At Pine Tree, Pictou County, on August 15' from clot of blood on brain, after a brief liness' MARGARET, b loved wife of J. W. Fitzgerald' and daughter of the late John J. McGlillyrsy of Balley's Brook, in her 39th year. Consoled by the last rices of Holy Church, of which she was a sincere member, she had an editying death, A sorrowful husband, six children (one an infant) three sisters and one brother, a widowed mother and a host of friends mourn her death. May she rest in peace!

At West Mabou, C. B., on the lith inst, KATLE BURKE, daughter of Thomas Barke. The deceased was in her twenty-fifth year, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. She bore a long lilness with for titude and cheerfulness, and was consoled by the last rites of the Church shortly before her death. The funeral services were held on the lith inst., Rev. Father Chisholm, officiating. May her soul rest in peace!

At New Glasgow, on August 2, fortided by the Holy Sacraments of the Church, CATHERINE, MACDONALD, beloved wift of Ronald MacGlilleray. She was loved and esteemed by all. During her long liness she frequently received the bread of life, and bore her troubles with calm Christian patience and resignation to the will of God. She leaves a sorrowing family of three sons and three daughters. If the Requiem High Mass in St. John the Baptist Church her remains were taken to Lismore for interment, followed by a large concourse of friends and neighbors. R. L. P.

neighbors. R. I. P.

At Saiem, Mass., on July 16th, John Francis SutherLand, son of the late Robert Sutherland, of Little Mabou, C. B. The deceased received severe burns in a fire in Hamilton, Mass., on June 3rd, and noiwithstanding that he was at once removed to a hospital and that relatives and friends did everything possible to restore him to health, he bassed away after over a month's suffering. He was in his thirty-fourth year, and is survived by a mother, three brothers and three sisters. The remains were brought to Port Hood and interred after a High Mass of Requiem had been sung by Rev. Coin Chisholm, P. P. May his soul rest in peace?

Chisholm, P. P. May his soul rest in peace?

At Little Mabou, Inverness County, on the 5th Inst., Donald Archie McDonald, 'Angus son,' in his 25th year, leaving a widowed mother to mourn the death of the last of her children. Another son, Alex. A., died on the 7th of June last, and his uncle Alexander, on the 5th of April last. The sympathy of the community goes out to the mother and only aunt now alone on the old homestead. The uncle and nephews, known locally as the "Badenochs," were noted for everything that goes to make good and true men. Loyal to the Church, of which they were consistent members, and fortified by its last

Mr. Wallace Advises you to attend the Haitiax Exhibition.

I advise this vacation because I know Halifax to be a nice city to visit, with a good exhibition.

I advise it because it will give you a chance to get your eyes tested by one who is already favourably known to you.

I advise it because I shall be proud to show you the "Wallace Optical Parlours," the finest in Canada

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING OPPOSITE THE INFRMARY Peter's Churchyard at Port Hood. R. I. P.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, at noon August 3rd, Andrew McMullin, an esteemed resident of McKay's Corner, Glace Bay. The late Mr. McMullin was seriously hurt at Reserve Colliery on May 13 by a fall of stone and was removed to the hospital, where he lay until relieved by death. He was strengthened and consoled by the last rites of the Church, of which he was ever a faithful member. The late Mr. McMullin formerly belonged to East Bay. C. B., but has resided in Glace Bay for the past 23 years. He was in the 53rd year of his age. A man of noble qualities, honest, sober and industrious, ne was highly esteemed in the community, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquantance. Besides his wife, one son and two daughters, he is survived by a father, four brothers and five sisters, who mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace!

At Judique, Inverness Co., on Monday, Aug.

mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace!

At Judique, Inverness Co., on Monday, Aug.
ust lith, 1913, ELIZA McDougall, wife of Hugh
McDonald, Postmaster, and daughter of the
late John McDougall, aged 43 years. Her fine
Christan qualities, and her kind, charitable,
gential disposition endeared her to a large circle
of friends. Ever a loyal, true daughter of Holy
Mother Church, she zealously inculcated into
the minds and lives of her little children the
golden rules of her own sweet living. Through
her long illness, borne with a spirit of gentle,
calm, submission to the Holy Will, she frequently received the strengthening consolation
of the sacraments and as the luevitable end
drew near was duly prepared for a happy
death. She leaves a sorrowing husband and
the children to mourn their loss. The funeral,
which was one of the largest ever seen in Judique, took place on Wednesday with Mass of
Requiem, when the remains were tenderly and
tearfully laid to rest in St Andrews cemetery,
the Rev. Archibald Chisholm, P. P., officiating,
May her soul rest in peace!

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unrivalled facilities for the prosecution of scientific studies. Among the professors are graduates of the following institutions: The Urban College, Rome; the Roman Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas; the Universities of Munich, Johns Hopkins, Laval, Toronto; and the Catholic University of America.

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An English make waterproof coat, mannish effect, sewn seams, a coat worth more money than our low price, comes in shades of light, green and fawn, sizes 34 to 40, special \$5.75.

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CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

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Manager

*** ***************************** PEDIGREED BLACK FOXES John R. Dinnis Pedigreed Black Foxes, Ltd.

(Incorporated July 22nd, 1913)

Authorized Capital, \$300,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (present issue) \$123,000 Shares Each \$100 par value.

On which the issue of \$123,000 stock is made consists of

One pair of two-year-old Dalton proved breeders, now in the Dinnis ranch, that reared four young in 1912 and four in

Five pairs of young foxes of 1913 litters, all selected from litters of six, five or four.

The sole use of the name of John R. Dinnis. The cost of flotation of the Company.

This is a Straight-Forward Business Proposition

If one estimates the expenses of organization, advertising, office and staff, sale of stock, and the good will and sole use of the name of John R. Dinnis, all at 10 p. c. on the subscribed stock, the price of the breeding animals is reduced to present market values (July 22nd, 1913).

DIRECTORATE

President—John R. Dinnis, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Stockman and Fox Rancher Vice President—Dr. B. C. Borden, Sackville, N. B., President Mt. Allison University Secretary Treasurer—J. Walter Jones, B. A., B. S. A. [Toronto], Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Farmer, Author of "Fur Farming in Canada," late of the United State: Department of Agriculture.

Director—William E. Cameron, B. A., [Oxon], first Rhodes Scholar from P. E. [L., Professor of Economics and Commerce at St. Dunstan's College.

Director—Char es Lyons, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Mayor of Charlottetown.

Mr. Dinnis is the most successful large rancher on Prince Edward Island. The Dinnis ranch has the best location. It is situated about two miles from the capital city, and is the chief point of interest for toucists. It has a thoroughly up-to-date equipment, and is under the direct supervision of Mr. Dinnis who lives close to his ranch and personally tends the animals. An efficient staff of men assist in managing and quarding the ranch. men assist in managing and guarding the ranch.

TERMS OF CONTRACT

10 p. c. of par value to accompany the application for stock. 40 p. c. on Sept. 20th, 1913. 59 p. c. on Nev. 15th, 1913.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS BEFORE INVESTING ELSEWHERE ception of Christ's Church as the divinely appointed and divinely pro-tected exponent of the Truth of God.

WHEN CHANGES CAME.

"There were those also who knew

that changes were in progress, and who longed for change, and did what

in them lay to promote and hasten on that which in their eyes appeared a desirable reformation. I find it very

hard to pass a condemning judgment on our forefathers of the rank and

file, the poor, the simple, the un-learned, who in those dark, uncertain, tumultuous days, hardly knowing what they did, strayed aside from that

centre of unity of faith which to so many must have seemed to have for-

gotten the mission guidance entrusted

"We have travelled far since those

days. As the years went on, those who had, in their ignorance or inno-

cence, thought to find away from Rome a safer path to Gospel Truth, must have discovered that they were in truth following a 'willo'-the-wisp.' which, dancing ever before them, lured them on until they came to a

lured them on until they came to a desolate region whence all land-marks of belief had disappeared. Men's

minds adjust themselves slowly to changes in religious belief. Principles

are adopted the consequences of which are not at first apprehended. "The transference from Ecclesiasti-

cal Authority to the Crown of su-preme jurisdiction in even spiritual

causes may have seemed a small matter, but is clearly made points of doctrine depend upon a civil, and, therefore, fallible authority. Thus finality of decision on disputed questions of religious belief became an improvement.

impossibility. What King and Parlia-

ment said to-day, they could with equal right, unsay or gainsay to-morrow. Again, the acceptance of only one rule of faith, namely, the

Bible, to be interpreted by each

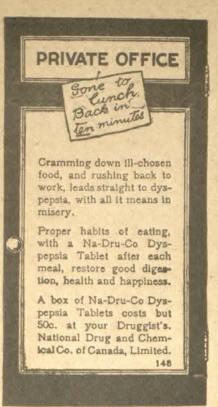
individual in accordance with his own

rights and inspirations, meant rapid the diverging difference of opinion; and the history of those days shows how rapid the divergence was. Can

we wonder that the ordinary busy man, much engrossed in the daily concerns of his family, business, and profession, has grown weary of un-

certainty, and has come to the con-clusion that it will be time enough for him to go to church and to give heed to professors of religion when the

latter have made up their minds what



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.

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EDWARD HALEY

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FACULTY OF LAW Three year course for LL B.degree. FACULTY OF MEDICINE (Halifax Medical College) Five year course for M.D., C.M.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY (Maritime Dental College) Four year course for D.D.S. de-

Christianity until the appearance of the ao-called reformers — roughly, a period of one thousand years. For Calendars and information apply to

For Calendars and information the Secretary of the Faculty in question 8-7 4t not at once after their conception of Christianity. We have seen in recent years how, in spite of our present numberless sources of information

#### Property for Sale

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

31 3rd Ave., Viauville, Montreal. Curia.

Religious Indifference of Present-Day

(Cardinal Bourne at Plymouth Cathelic Congress.)

At the recent Fourth National Catholic Congress held at Plymouth, England, Cardinal Bourne delivered striking address on the prevailing indifference in matters of religion His Eminence spoke in part as fol-

"It has become a trite and commonplace saying among us that the position of Catholics in the eyes of their fellow - countrymen is very different from what it once was. They are no longer looked at askance, except by a few ultra-fanatics; they are generally given credit, at least, for good intentions; they are treated on public occasions with a courtesy and consideration of which we are having a notable, but by no means exceptional, example on this occasion of our Congress in this historic town. When we ask ourselves how comes it that there is this change in public opinion, and endeavor to discover the under-lying causes of so marked an alteration of attitude, we can find many con-current forces which have together resulted in producing a greatly im-

"In the first place, men have come to understand better our real purpose and aims. They see that, whatever our religious views may be, we have, at least, no less than other men, the welfare of our country at heart; that, now when the opportunity is more freely allowed to us, we are glad and ready to serve the nation to the best of our ability; and that, though in thing spiritual we believe that Christ has set up a supreme jurisdiction apart from the transcending all dis-

BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

tinctions of nationality, we are in things temporal second to none in loyal obedience and allegiance to the sovereign of this land. Again, they have come to recognize that, whatever we may believe, we hold a lawful place among our fellows, that our claim to all the rights of citizenship is as good and incontestable as the claim of any others; and, with their characteristic instinct of fair play, when it is not obscured by prejudice they are glad to make an end not only of every enactment, but of every remnant or memory of religious dis-ability. Then men know the history of the past more accurately and more generally than it was known, even by

good intentions, if our co-operation is invited and made welcome in every field of public, it is very largely be-

cause men have ceased to attach any

importance to religious truth. Such

saying as 'One religion is as good as another,' 'It does not matter what you believe so long as you do what is

right," and the like, represent the real mind of enormous numbers of those who dwell in England to-day. Once

such sayings are generally accepted as a true summary of a man's most

ntimate convictions, it would indeed

be illogical were he to exclude from his good will and welcome of fellow-

ship anyone whomsoever merely on account of difference in religious

belief. And so it has come to pass that all alike—Jew, Mohammedan, and

infidel, Protestant of every degree,

and Catholic along with them-must

be regarded as having an equal place in the social and public consideration

principles accepted in the 16th century

have had their logical consequence, unferseen and not suspected when they were adopted, yet all the while

silently working to their necessary result. We hold a new position to-

day, in so many ways pleasing and advantageous to us, in virtue of the

faith which we profess, but because it

matters not at all nowadays whether

CONSTITUTION OF CHURCH.

"This, I have said, is a consequence

of the religious upheaval of 350 years

ago which then was not foreseen. Few

will deny that so long as England re-mained attached to the centre of

unity, the See of Rome, the possession

of religious truth was of paramount importance in the eyes of Englishmen. They believed, as we believe,

that Christ came into the world to

teach men truth, about God, about themselves, about their relations to

God who made them; and that Christ

committed the handing on and safe-guarding this His truth to His Church

which was one and could not be

divided; and that over this Church He

had set, mainly for the preserving of the truth, a chief to represent Him in the person of St. Peter and his suc-

cessors. Men desired in those days religious truth; they believed that they could securely find it, and they disliked and resisted those who

threatened to dispute or disturb their

oossession of it. Most men will agree

that this stafement rrpresents accurately in outline the religious mind of England from its conversion to

"When the change came, men did

and means of communication, a far-

reaching change in our civil policy may be accomplished without any

general realization of its consequences.

And in the 16 h century many years must have passed before the ordinary

average Englishman awoke to the fact that the conception of Christi-

anity which alone he had been taught was being displaced by something foreign and alien to the past history

of his country. He knew, doubtless, that there had been another quarrel between Pope and King, between England and the Roman

we believe or not.

the nation. In other words, the

experts, a century or even 50 years ago. Judgments taken as infallible have been revised, and the revision they themselves really believe, and what they are prepared to teach as definitely calling for men's credence? It is, we are convinced, an attitude of mind such as we here outline which is responsible for the startling falling has told in the eyes of honest men very greatly to our advantage. A NEW POSITION "All these varied grounds for our changed position in the opinion of

off in attendance at church and the abandonment of religious practices which those outside the Catholic Church openly admit and constantly others are surely matters of very great satisfaction; but they did not stand alone. If we are no longer hated suspects, if we receive credit for

VAGUE BELIEFS.

" Englishmen still cling to a vague, respectful belief in God, with a reverence for, and often great resig-nation to, His holy will; but the organized practice of religion, except in so far as it gives expression in a suitable decorous manner, on special occasions, to such vague recognition of the Almighty, is losing all attraction for them. And in the case of young men there is a growing tendency to view the public external expression of religion which they are prepared to

accept.
"Nowhere has departure from the old ideal prevailing in the 16th century been more complete than in the conception which now prevails of the contract which is the essential bond of family and social life—namely, the marriage tie. Then it was regarded as a solemn contract of a strictly sacred character, so inviolable that, when once contracted and duly consummated, no power but death could make it null. That was, and is, the Christian and Catholic conception of marriage; and the conception which pr vailed in England 380 years ago. It was a very high and lofty ideal, making a demand upon weak human nature which only Christianity, with its mighty supernatural helps, could

make endurable.

"Now the Christian ideal of indissoluble marriage has gradually been frankly rejected. Parliament slowly from Henry VIII. onwards uprooted the old foundations until in 1977 the the old foundations, until in 1857 the Divorce Act opened out to all facilities of annulment of marriage which had previously been within the reach only of the wealthy. Most of those who are concerned about the marriage state view it without reference to the revelation and teaching of Jesus Christ, and regard it purely from the natural standpoint of how that particular contract may be protected without either placing an intolerable burden on individuals or imperilling the social fabric of the State. It is natural, non-Catholic, non-Christian conception of marriage quite opposed to the old idea of a sacred union, surrounded by supernatural graces, by which two lives were indissolubly joined together in ecclesiastical sanction, even as Christ is united with His Church. Instead of the Church it is the State that is to be the final arbiter, and the durability of marriage is to rest upon the decision of those who may or may not accept the teaching of the Gospel.

MATTERS OF OPINION.

" Now, outside the Catholic Church, it is not easy to find a single religious teacher who is prepared to maintain boldly and in its integrity the Catholic teaching on the marriage contract. Can we wonder if, seeing that both political men of every party and leaders of religious thought are united in the conclusion that the teaching of Christ is no longer applicable to public life, men grow up indifferent to all religious teaching, and try to lead their lives as best they can apart from all public religious influence or worship? For years these principles of indifference to definite religious teaching, and of the impossibility of knowing accurately and without fear of mistake what God has been pleased to reveal, have been taught in our

strivings, bitterly lamentable as they authority in matters of religion, as and very fearful, it is plain, that he were, never touched directly the concentury; proclaim men free to judge from the pages of a Book what a teacher once taught; give them their liberty to frame therefrom for themselves tenets of religion and rules of morals, and a day must surely come, and it has come now in England, when all religion is matter of opinion, and belief and unbelief, may lawfully be accepted or rejected as each one deems best for himself. And the end is not yet in sight.

"It is religion alone that can bring us to the due fulfilment of our obliga-tions to our Maker and our fellows. Take away from men a sense of duty, and there will rise up in their hearts evil strivings of every kind, seeking their satisfaction regardless of consequences hereafter in which they have no belief. We cannot as Catholics, be indifferent to the perishing of the old ideals round about us, though in their disappearance and in the indifference resulting from it our own position has been made easier. And it is part of our duty to those whom we cherish as our fellow-countrymen, that we should raise up our voices on an occasion such as this, and point out to them whither they are drifting, and how earnestly we desire to save them from a peril of which they are not fully conscious.

INFLUENCES ON FAITH.

"It may fairly be asked, when we point out the loss of faith, the abandonment of external religious practices, the growth of indifference to the supernatural, do Catholics, educated and brought up as such, escape the influences that are prevail-ing around them? The answer is in the minds of all, for experience shows us that in every class Catholics are ex-posed to, and sometimes are the victims of, attacks, direct and indirect,

upon their faith.

"There is no room for aston shment in the fact that many Catholics, and especially young Catholics with as yet little personal experience of the true values of life, do give up the practice of their religion, and in some cases openly renounce their faith. From Apostolic times till now the story has been the same and the practice. been the same, and the pastors and preachers of to-day cannot hope to be universally successful when even the Apostles failed. The very conditions of the education of our children make failure probable in many cases. For the most part, even when they have a Catholic education, they leave school at an early age with only a very sum-mary idea of the teaching of the Catholic Church; and they have im-mediately to meet the onslaught of their own passions, which tend inevitably to make them abandon the practice of religion by alienating them from the sacraments, and are met by the specious objections to all religion which are current among those in whose company they find themselves at work. They have had enough education to enable them to read, and to make them imagine that they are wise enough to pass judgment on matters when even the wisest can hardly handle, and in too many cases passion and too great trust in their own intellectual powers combine in making them throw off that which they have come to regard as the burden of religion.

HEROIC CONSTANCY AMONG POOR.

"We are forced, then, to this general conclusion - that there is a wide-spread falling away from re-ligious belief and practice, especially among young men, and that even Catholics are not unaffected by these tendencies. There are, indeed, wonderful examples of heroic constancy among the very poor, who find in their religion, which is all that they possess, fortitude and resignation in an almost unendurable existence. But these are the exceptions, showing forth in their lives what God's grace can do in spite of countless obstacles.

"Our first concern is naturally with those who share with ue, as members of the Catholic Church, the full revelation of things eternal which God has vouchsafed to us by His Divine Son. We desire to prepare them for, and strengthen them against, the dangers which now so frequently and in so many forms beset their faith. But if, in so doing, we be privileged to help others as well, then will our congress be doubly and trebly blessed by accomplishing something that is of su-preme importance for the future and the well-being of our country."

Wishing.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do : Set a watch on all your actions : Keep them always straight and true. Rid your mind of selfish motives Let your thoughts be keen and high, You can make a little Eden Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wise? Well, suppose you make a start By accumulating wisdom In the scrapbook of your heart. Do not waste one page on folly ; Live to learn and learn to live, you want to give men knowledge, You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day Just to scatter seeds of kindness As you pass along the way : For the pleasures of the many

May be ofttimes traced to one As the hand that plants an acorn Shelters armies from the sun.

Another "Type."

More than one little preachment has been made about that type of Sunday-only-Catholic who sits in the back-most of all the back pews during Mass, ready for a "dash to liberty" the minute the priest's back is turned to read the Last Gospel. The back pew Catholic—immediate ancestor of the back slider — has a brother, the "watch-your-watch" type. Did you ever see him? To him God Almighty is an awful bore. So at least it would seem ; for, during the brief half hour, re had been another quarrel Public elementary schools. It is said or hour at most, that he is asked that the religious teaching in the England and the Roman But these contests and dissimilar in character. Throw aside or hour at most, that he is asked weekly to spend in the Divine Presence

What—a bore Christ in the ineffable sacrifice of the Mass must be to people it they cannot abide Him for half an hour once a week! If our Divine Saviour accosted them in the flesh, such people would very likely pull their watch on Him and hurry by. Yet He is just as really present in the Sacrament of the Altar as is the man kneeling next to us.

The "watch-your-watch" Catholic is often a mere lad. We have seen young fellows of sixteen pull out their watches a dozen times during Mass, counting out the moments grudgingly as a niggardly miser would the gold forced from him for an honest debt. forced from him for an honest debt.

Where do these young fellows learn will take his own medicine.

MAGIC READ THE

such bad manners? They would think of making such "breaks company at home, At home would be unpardonably rude; at M it is sinful. - San Francisco Monit

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ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

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its splendid list of special attractions and its magnificent exemplification of the varied resources and great commercial and industrial achievements of this province by the sea. The various lines of transportation will assist by low rates in helping

you to take a holiday at the Fair. M. McF. HALL, Manager and Secretary.

Farm For Sale

The farm at Pleasant Valley, the property of Alex. A. McDougall. This is an excellent farm with an abund-

ALLAN MACDONALD, Agent for Sales, Antigonish, N. S.

**Tenders Wanted** 

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the first day of September next, for the purchase of that valuable farm at Fraser's Mills, lately owned by Angus Macdonald (Ban), consisting of 100 acres. About half the farm under valuable timber. It also cuts some hay.

DAN J. MACDONALD, Fraser's Mills. Sec. to Overseers of the Poor, District No. 6.

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MOIN

S

had been working hard all day Brancardier-carrying the sick and

I knew the voice. It belonged to Swiss pilgrimage. Her parents (so 1? was told) lived in the Alpine valley. They were very poor, and ome kind-hearted people had paid gested. her journey to Lourdes in the hope Miss "I Want," from her self-comnanding, half-coaxing little ways, Lady's feet. which proved quite irresistible. At pever refuse her anything.

my long.

"Please sit there!" she said.

liWhat is it?" I asked, dropping signedly into the seat indicated. axiously round, lest anyone might

"A few days after I came here I romised the Blessed Virgin to place large wax candle on her shrine, if he obtained something for me."

"Well?" "Yesterday the favor was granted, so now I should like you to help me

keep my promise." "Did you ask Our Lady to make you well? Are you feeling stronger

or myself."

"Not for yourself?" Then for whom did you ask it? " "I would rather not say," she answered so decidedly that I felt re-

buked. "So you want me to see about the

candle?" I went on.

"Yes. My parents are poor "And you cannot afford the ex-

pense. Would you like me to pay for the candle? "Oh, no!" she replied, hastily.

'It wouldn't be my gift then, would

It was out at last. Almost involuntarily, my eyes rested on the trinkets with which she wished to part: in the centre of each, - cheap little articles not worth more than a franc they were beautiful, and a queen did Miss "I Want" giving up her Gaspereau. one treasure. All the same, I did and said:

"Won't you sell them for me?" wish it.

"Thank you, -oh, thank you!" of the earrings and handed it to me. "You must help me with the other," she added, wistfully. "It is

my bad side." My clumsy fingers were rather awkward over the job, I fear, but the palm of my hand.

"You will get all the money you can for them," she pleaded anxiously, "so that I may buy a real big taper for the Grotto?"

I promised to do my best, while inwardly wondering how I should lo inquire of some of the patients.

you call her? Does she get her way as much as ever?

"I am afraid so," I confessed. how to execute."

"May I ask what it is? her of the child's promise.

them home to my sick daughter. I with them.

Louise's bedside.

quired anxiously.

oney.'

Then, in her most coaxing manner, arouse criticism and provoke opposi- only too late.

she added: "Could we go to the tion. The negative characters, the shop at once and buy the candle? It is not far from the Grotto."

We bought the candle, - one of diging to keep order among some the largest in the shop,—and while hirty thousand pilgrims, — when a Louise hugged it tightly, I wheeled her to her usual place among the other invalids. She was still hold-Monsieur, I want to speak to ing the taper when one of the men Will you come here a moment, in charge of the shrine caught sight of it and offered to take it from her.

"Oh, no, thank you! I want to paralyzed little girl who had come place it myself in the Grotto," she Lourdes a few days before with a answered, pleadingly. "I can, can't

The man looked across at me. "Could you carry her!" he sug-

So I picked her up, blanket and that she might be cured. She was all—for the morning air was chilly reperally known in the hospital as and, amid many a smile from the onlookers, she placed the candle at Our

A few minutes later she was back ast the nuns and attendants could in her chair, and I was standing a little in the rear, when I saw her all am very busy," I replied, cross. raise her eyes to the statue of the ag over to her couch, "and cannot Virgin in its niche among the rocks, and I heard her murmur:

"Holy Mother, I have kept my inting to a chair, "I want to speak promise. Thank you very much for curing the other one!"

Without meaning to do so, I had laws." learned her secret. The "other one" Before answering she looked was, no doubt, the one who had occupied the bed next to Louise, and e listening; then, having satisfied who had been cured the day before herself on that score, she began in at the passage of the Blessed Sacra-cautious whisper: ment. — Y. Z., in Ave Maria.

### Acadian Memorial.

The preparations being made by Arthur Hopkins for the production of Thomas Broadhurst's dramatization of Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline," have brought to light some curious facts concerning the Acadian peasants who suffered dispersion in the banishment of a century and a Oh, no! I didn't ask anything half ago. Scenic artists and costumers sent to Nova Scotia to make sketches have returned from a fortnight's sojourn among the Acadian descendants still living there and they bring with them some interesting accounts of their manners and their customs. In some sections the Acadian language is spoken today as it was in Evangeline's time.

But only one descendant of the Acadians is to be found in the vicinty of Grand Pre. It was here, it will be recalled, that the simple folk were assembled preparatory to hearit? I want you to -to sell my ear- ing Winslow's proclamation of ban isliment. From here the mighty tides of Fundy bore them away from their ruined homes to alien shores Years later some Acadians returned, two tiny daisies, with a yellow bend but they never again took up their residence at Grand Pre. And not until thirty years ago did a descendwhen new. Yet in the child's eyes ant of those banished return to dwell amid the scenes that had known this parting with her jewels would not happy people when the English warhave made a greater sacrifice than ships put in at the mouth of the

This one Acadian returning to the not relish the task she had imposed homes of his forefathers is John upon me. She noticed my hesitation | Frederick Herbin, and within sight of the shore from which his greatgrandfather was deported in 1775 "Yes, of course I will, if you really he has taken up his permanent residence and has interested himself in an effort to establish a memorial to With deft fingers she took off one direct attention of tourists to the historic ground.

He has purchased a tract of land at Grand Pre and is striving to lift the mortgage out of his own slender resources. Eventually he hopes to establish on the site a monument not presently daisy number two rested in only to the Acadians, but to the American poet who immortalized the great banishment in his poem.

### The Crank.

It would be a dull world without cranks. We assume that some of ever be able to dispose of the ear- our correspondents will look askance lings. To buy them up seemed the at this statement. For cranks are only course open to me. I had just disagreeable in manner, tactless and come to this conclusion when, on prone to play life's music in minor crossing the court-yard to get my chords or to interpret it in thunderorders for the morrow, I met the ous rhapsodies. A crank, however, Vicomtesse de M-, who had come is invaluable to a community. His says Dr. Howard Kelly, Baltimore. criticisms are often suggestive, and "And how is Miss 'I Want," as his contentiousness has a tonic-like they make it and sell it the use is quality. His not keeping step with practically beyond their control, and us, guards us from drab uniformity; that their plausible declarations are and because he does not see eye to as light as the paper on which they a commission which I am at a loss | telligent. On the contrary his men- its use, whether moderate or immodtality is sometimes of a high order, erate. I further inquire why these and this combined with earnestness gentlemen have been so long in I produced the earrings and told and pertinacity, has a disturbing ef- reaching this benevolent conclusion feet upon people who think in crowds | I declare that I believe their conten-"How sweet of her," said the and are content with things as they tion and their expressed desires as Vicomtesse, gently touched. "Since are. With opinions of his own he is specious and false, and, further, I M. P., at the Scottish Liberal Club, you don't know what to do with not at the beck of caprice. Nor is aver that, judging by such scientific Edinburgh. He said: "Mrs. Mchear, sell them to me. I will take he daunted by show of wealth or evidence as we now have, there is no Gerraghty of Belfast was asked reglamour of position. He drives such thing as the moderate use of cently why her son had emigrated. am sure they will bring a blessing shame into the hearts of the indolent. alcohol, The next morning, as soon as I He likes conservatism, but not enough to make it a pretext for dryreached the hospital, I hurried to rot. We do not advise our readers fess my weakness, and I confess it of them Papists, and he knocked to seek the title; but if in their work, for all who are dependent upon me; him down, and then he kicked him, "Have you sold them?" she in- in the outlining of new schemes, would that I might also make con- and after that a big policeman came they should be given it by the critics fession for the whole world. We along and arrested poor Hughie, and "Yes: a friend of mine bought they should not worry about it. are no stronger than many of the he was sentenced to thirty days' imem for twenty francs. Here is the They who are in the firing line are thousands of bright young men and prisonment, and when he came out always exposed to danger. Every fine women who thought they were he said be was ---- if he would "Twenty francs! how splendid!" man who is a positive factor must strong and found out their weakness live in a country where he had to

men and women of colorless lives are dead and receive obituary notices.

### Chastised Even in This World

A Catholic physician, quoted by the "Catholic Bulletin," gives the following result of twenty years of investigation among unfortunates whom he has visited :-- "Out of 342 disunited families, I counted 320 whose members never attend Mass on Sundays; out of 417 young men who were the despair and dishonor or their families, twelve only were churchgoers; out of twenty-three bankrupts, not one went to Mass : out of forty stores which opened their doors on Sundays, not ten of them were really 'prosperous; out of twenty-five children who had no respect for their parents, twentyfour had not made their Easter duty since their first Communion. I was horrified at these figures, and I felt in the bottom of my heart a kind of satisfaction at seeing that Almighty God chastises, even in this world, the rebels who abandon and despise Him and profane His most sacred

### Value of Total Abstinence.

How oft has the flush of indignation mantled my cheek as I heard men, who made profession of loving virtue and of leading their fellows to virtue, discountenance in their speeches the practice of total abstinence, which is for so many the sole plank of salvation! Oh, for the charity of St. Paul, who exclaimed that he should eat no meat and drink no wine when there is danger of scandalizing a brother! O, for the charity of Manning, who declared that he needed the pledge, because his poor friend, the London dock labourer, needed it. And Manning was loyal to the last to charity and total abstinence. On his bed of leath a potion was tendered to him by his physician; it was free from alcohol; the physician knew that no pardon would be given if a single drop of alcohol was put into that potion; but as it was it gave a slight exhilaration and the great Card.nal was troubled, and he would no more allow to his lips the cup from which he feared the shadow of harm to his pledge of total abstinence. Oh, for few such leaders of men as great Cardinal Manning.—Archbishop Ire-

### Alcohol as a Stimulant.

Seventy-five years ago the bill for decholic stimulants averaged \$1.48 per patient in the Massachusetts deneral Hospital. In 1911 the average cost of alcoholic stimulants of all kinds, per patient, was less than three cents in the largest hospitals in the United States-Bellevue in New York and Cook County Hosital in Chicago. On an average the they were twenty-five years ago. In other words, wiskey, wine and beer are falling into disuse as medicines.

There are now four hospitals in the United States which give no alcoholic medicines. Their death rates are remarkably low. About four hundred physicians of the old school in the United States absolutey refuse to give alcohol, and nearly all of the new schools are against its nternal use. When the allopathic physicians met in their last national gathering a motion was made to strike alcohol out of the pharmacowhich way the wind blows.

### Moderate Use of Alcohol.

I hear makers of alcohol, at last aroused by the prohibition wave, crying out that they stand for its moderate, not its immoderate use,

### Acknowledgments. (For additional acknowledgments see page 5)

of For additional acknowledgments at D J Gillis, S W Margaree, Sarah J McDonaid, S W Margaree, Jos B McDongall "A A McLeilan, "B A McDonaid M Cameron, "A A McDonaid, "A A McDonaid, "Mrs Bella McDonell, "Mrs Bella McDonell, "Mrs Bella McDonaid, "Mrs Golf McDonaid, "Mrs Coady, "Margaree Forks, John J Coady, "Mrs Colin Campbell, "Sarah J Coady, "Mrs Colin Campbell, "Sarah J Coady, "Mrs Colin Campbell, "Mrs C John A Chisaoim, ""
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E Crawley, Streets Ridge, N 8
Neil Feeley, Wentworth Centre,
Wm Mahoney, Leroy, N 8,
Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Mass,
Paul P Bates, Louisburg,
Michael McKinnon, Highland Hilli
John J Gillis, Morar,
John J Balley, New France,
Danlel Walsh, Trenton,
George McConaid, Truro, George McDonald, Truro, Mrs W J Ross, Inverness, mollie Beaton,
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### The Secret of Millet's Success.

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Duncan McIsaac,

A J McIsaac,

Patrick J Hannigan, inverness,
Dan S McIsaac,

James McIsaac,

James McIsaac,

James McIsaac,

Walcolm Campbell,

Jean Francois Millet, the painter of the "Angelus," spent the first twenty years of his life on a farm — which accounts for the accuracy of his land-scapes. The truth of every detail caused a friend to express wonder, and Millet raplied. "Don't be appropried." Millet replied: "Don't be surprised. I was a farmer myself until I was twenty years old." His first studio at Barbizon was the cellar of an old barn, cold and damp, with no means of heating, and unfit even for an animal. His was no royal road to fame. He knew what it meant to be without food or fire, but his capacity for work nower of endorance finally nospitals to-day are only using one- helped him to an eminence in his tenth as much alcohol per patient as profession that genius alone could not

### Must Fit The Job

Every young man going out into the world to seek employment must remember, that one of the most important things he must learn is to make himself fit for his job.

There is nothing in the world requiring energy and patience that eally agrees with one at first.

Schooldays are pleasant only when they are a memory. If the mountain will not come to you you must peia. The motion was lost, but the go to the mountain. The business hot discussion it evoked showed mountain, the job, the atmosphere of theoffice will never rush to meet the beginner. It is up to the beginner to meet the mountain. And he will have to do it quick or some one else will step in and take his place. If you are willing to learn, willing to adapt yourself, then size up your job, the atmosphere of the place, and try to make yourself at home as soon In reply to this I answer that if as possible. Try to fit in, to become a part of your surroundings. If you can not do that, if you find that you will never fit in where you are, then be fair to your employer Bye the bye, she has just given me eye with us is proof that he is unin- are written, and can in no way affect and still more to yourself .- Industrial Enterprise.

### Why Hughie Emigrated.

English exchanges are quoting a capital story told by T. P. O'Connor, and she said: 'Poor Hughie worked suffer for his religion.' "

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has done for my son. He had such a bad case of cholera that he was reduced to a skeleton. We tried doctors, drugs and many other remedies, but without avail. Finally we tried your certain check, and we believe it saved our boy's life, as it cured after everything else had falled. Your Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup also cured me of lung trouble. I consider your medicines superior.
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Persons who may have for sale copies of any of the MAPS of the COUNTIES IN NOVA SCOTIA published in book form about 30 years ago, are requested to write the subscriber stating the name of the Publisher, condition of book, and price asked

JOHN S. CHRISTIE, 21 Shirley Street, HALIMAX, N. S.

# FARM FOR SALE

The farm of the late John Malone at South Side Cape George, formerly owned by Alexander McIsaac, is offered for sale. It contains 100 acres more or less, is well wooded and watered. For particulars apply to the widow of said John Malone, or to "WILLIAM CHISHOLM."

Barrister Antigonish, N. S., August 13, 1913.

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"Allen D Cameron
"John Wadden
Lawn Party at Lismore

### LOCAL ITEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and other matter crowded out.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. - Miss Alice Floyd of Springfield was a successful candidate for Grade C, aggregate 325.

THE LOCAL BAND will give a number of selections at the Royal George Hotel Friday evening.

JOHN H. VENSON of Big Beach, C. B., sends us a straw of grain measuring five feet four inches. He has a field of this grain nearly as good as the straw received.

THE PREVAILING DRY WEATHER is injuriously affecting the growing grains and the potatoes in sections of the County, spots of bleached, poorly filled oats are becoming noticeable in

THE FOLLOWING pupils of Dunmore School have been successful at the recent examinations: Alexander J. McIsaac, Grade U, aggregate 356; May McIsaac, grade O, 336; Annie B. McDonald, grade C, 327.

THE CONVENT at Arichat was struck by lightning on Sunday. The cross on the cupola was knocked off, the cupola was damaged, also the cornice on the building. The inmates of the building were affected by the shock but fortunately no one was injured.

SCHOCNER "GLADYS E. WHIDDEN" arrived at St. John's on Friday. Cargo was sold on Monday. The market keeps good. It is expected vessel will load again first of the week. Very few cattle have been booked for shipment up to now. ment up to now.

THE FOLLOWING STUDENTS of St. F. X. High School have secured the grades applied for at the Provincial

Gus. A. MacLean, Reserve Mines, Grade B, aggregate 420; Jas. A. Murphy, Margaree, Grade C, 386; Jno. I. MacNeil, Sydney, Grade C, 496.

BEQUESTS TO ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S. — The Governors of St. Francis Xavier's College gratefully acknow-ledge the receipt of \$1000 00 bequeathed to the College under tha will of the late Archbishop Ronald MacDonald, also the receipt of \$100.00 bequeathed under the will of Andrew MacMullin, late of Bridgeport, C. B.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, August 24, Reverend Father Pacifique, the noted missionary to the Micmacs, will bless a Calvary Cross for the cemetery at Indian Island, Pictou Co., and will preach in Micmac and in English on the occasion. This handsome Calvary was donated to the Micmacs by the late lamented Archbishop Macdonald, a devoted friend always to the Indian.

"THE LANCASHIRE LASS" is to be presented at the Celtic Hall on next Tuesday evening by the well-known and popular Boston Comedy Com-pany, with Edwina Grey and H. Price Webber, the old-time favorites, in the title roles. With good support from a strong cast, these popular entertainers should present this realistic four-act drama in a highly interesting manner and give their patrons a few hours of pleasing entertainment.

Secretary for Agriculture for Nova Scotia, has written the secretary of the Farmers' Association of the County of Antigonish asking him to reserve space in the main building during the Fall Fair for an exhibit of samples of plants, insects, and plant diseases, also photographs of various agricultural operations, poultry agricultural operations, poultry machinery, etc., etc. Two men will be present to explain the purpose of the exhibit, how to determine the various plants, insects, and plant diseases and how best to combat such troubles. The exhibit will record troubles. The exhibit will prove an attractive and valuable addition to the Exhibition.

HYMENEAL.—A quiet wedding was solemnized Wednesday morning, July 30, at nine o'clock at the Roman Catholic church in Coleman, by the Catholic church in Coleman, by the Rev. Father Delestre, The contracting parties were Daniel J. McKinnon, of Frank, and Ethel Radford, daughter of Joseph Radford, Bellevue, Alta. Mr. J. Johnson of Frank acted as groomsman while Miss Mary Craig of Coleman assisted the bride. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the residence of Mr. J. H. McIntyre of Blairmore, where a dainty wedding Blairmore, where a dainty wedding breakfast was served. The happy couple left by the noon train for Calgary and Banff and other points west, and on their return will make their home in Frank. - Lethbridge

THE MONTHLY ISSUES of the Total Abstainer will be aiscontinued for the present, and a column will be opened in THE CASKET in the interest of the League of the Cross. Some of the best writers in the diocese will contribute matter for this department. Rev. M. A. McAdam, Rector of the Cathedral, whose well-known zeal for the spread of temperance and ability as a writer highly qualify him for the position, will act as editor-in-chief. All contributions, newsfrom the Branches, and all matters for publication in this column shall be sent to Father Mac-Adam, a week, or more, before the date they are expected to appear in print. The *Total Abstainer*, under the efficient management of Mr. J. A. McDougall, the Grand President of the League of the Cross, will appear as "Convention" and "Christmas" numbers. While the regular issues of this bright little paper will be missed, a column devoted to L. O. C. work in such a widely read and high class paper as THE CASKET will undoubtedly further the cause of which the Abstainer was so clever an exponent. The thanks of the L. O. C. are due to THE CASKET for lending its columns

to this noble work .- Com.

THE FOLLOWING PUPILS OF MT. ST. BERNARD were successful in obtaining Grade C, at the recent Provincial ex-

aminations:
Margaret MacIsaac, Dunmore, Ant.
Co., aggregate 448; Florence Dunn, S.
S. Harbor, Ant. Co., 446; Margaret
McDonald, Lakevale, Aut. Co., 412;
Eva McNeil, West Merigomish, N. S.,
400; Evelyn Quinn, St. John, N. B.,
399; Grace Galvin, Brookline, Mass.,
397; Eileen McKinnen, Antigogish N. 397; Grace Galvin, Brookline, Mass., 397; Eileen McKinnon, Antigonish, N. S., 377; Catherine Chisholm, Port Hood, C. B., 358; Florence DeCoste, Mulgrave, N. S., 357; Vernie MacDonald, Antigonish, N. S., 350; Rebecca McLean, Antigonish, N. S., 349; Marion Seaman, Antigonish, N. S., 344; Mary Cameron, Barra Hand

349; Marion Seaman, Antigonish, N. S., 344; Mary Cameron, Barra Head, C. B., 343; Catherine MacDonald, Lakevale, Ant. Co., 342: Evelyn Dunlap, Bras D'or, C. B., 313; Harriet McDonald, Ballantynes Cove, N. S., 304; Mildred McPherson, Cloverville, N. S., 304; Mary C. MacDonald, Ardness, N. S., 314.

The following students of the same class obtained Grade D, a grade not previously held:
Catherine Boyce, St. John, N. B.;

Catherine Boyce, St. John, N.B.; Annie McKinnon, Lennox, Ant. Co.; Margaret Fraser, New Aberdeen, C. B.; Catherine Hogan, Harbor Road, Ant. Co.; Beatrice Burgess, St. John, N. B.: Eunice MacGillivray, Cape George, Ant. Co.

THE HARVEST FAIR FESTIVAL at Lismore, Pictou Co., on Labour Day, will be the first, we believe, of its kind in Eastern Nova Scotia. It is to be an agricultural fair in the midst of a fine farming district, and all the exhibits are to be prepared by the children of the parish. Agricultural fairs are ususually held in cities and towns, far from the fields from which the ex: hibits came and at a inconvenient distance to the farmer and the farmer's children. If we mistake not this is one of the great objections to our annual Provincial and Dominion Exhibitions. For the average farmer can neither attend them himself nor send exhibits to them, because of the expense entailed in doing so. A County fair, however, such as the one in preparation for the parishioners of Lismore offers at least these two great advantages: First, all the farmers and farmers' children will take active interest in it; second, competition is on a fairer basis, and consequently is apt to be keener. This undertaking on the part of the farmers of Lismore, therefore, is praiseworthy, and we earnestly hope that it will meet with success. Should the people of other districts give the Fair the measure of support it deserves, we feel sure that county exhibitions of this kind will ere long become a leading feature in rural life. The announcement of the Fair is in another column.

THE ACADIAN CONVENTION at Shediac, N. B., closed on last Friday. It was a most successful gathering throughout. His Lordship Bishop Le-Blanc of St. John, N. B., was in attendance and was fittingly honored. Addresses were presented him by the Town of Shed ac and by L'Assomption Society, Accompanying the latter address was a gift of \$1,000 from the Society to the Sovereign Pontiff. Replying to the addresses His Lordship expressed his sincere thanks to the community of Shediac for the words of welcome extended him and heartily of welcome extended him and heartily expressed his approval of the work of the Society, particularly that part of it pertaining to the Scholarship Fund, whereby fifty lads were being educated. The grand officers elected for the ensuing three years are as follows:

Honorary Spiritual Adviser — His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc.

Spiritual Adviser — Rev. Dr. Gan.

Fair is in another column.

Spiritual Adviser - Rev. Dr. Gau-thier.

Chancellor—J. W. Comeau, M. P. P. President—Hon. D. V. Landry. First Vice-President - Dr. A. Sor

many. Second Vice-President-J. L. P. St.

Treasurer—C. F. Cormier.

Medical Adviser—Dr. F. A. Richard.
Legal Adviser—A. J. Leger.
District Counsellors—M. A. Leger. J. Doiron for the United States; Dr

# Teacher Wanted

A Grade C teacher for Barachois Harbour School, Section No. 119, Apply, at once, stating Salary, to DAN R. MACDONALD, Sec. to Trustees,

Barachois Harbor, Cape Breton.

### Teacher Wanted

Wanted, a grade B or C Teacher for Upper Glen Road School. Apply to, stating salary wanted, ROBERT S. CAMERON,

Sec to Trustees, Glen Alpine, Ant. Co.

### Teacher Wanted

A Grade D teacher wanted for Baleine School, Section No. Apply, stating salary wanted, to MICHAEL BURKE,

Baleine, C. B.

### Gasolene Motor Boat For Sale

One Gasolene Motor Boat, length, 42 feet over all; breadth, 9 feet; depth, 5 feet; built in 1911, and came from Souris, P E I, on her own steam in eight hours and forty five minutes, and had then only two 7 horse power engines, but is now fitted with two 10 horse power, four cycle, two cylinders, Palmer engines (twin screws) solid deck. Aft hold, 13 feet 4 Inches long; Fore hold, 6 feet long; Cuddy or forecastle 12 feet 6 in long, with stove for heating and cooking; engine room amidship, 8 feet 6 in long; and hatch 5 ft 7 in x 5 ft 4 in; fore hatch, 5 ft 7 in x 4 ft 8 in; has iron rails all round on iron staunchiens 15 in high, with u ast, sails, etc.

Was purchased fer smacking live lobsters about 10 miles distance. Having lately built a lobster canning factory at the place, do not require her any more. She is a splendid sea boat, strong, and can speed easily about 9 to 10 miles an hour. Steers from engine room, so one man can run her. Buikheads can also be easily removed, if desired, to make holds inriger or smaller. This boat was drafted and driginally intended for a pleasure boat, and is far from being a rough looking fishing craft, but can, at very little expense, be converted into a nice pleasure yacht.

If interested please communicate with R. DELANEY & SONS, House Harbor, Magdalen Islands

Albert Sormany, for Madawaska; Theophile J. B. Leger, Gloucester, etc.; Arthur J. Gaudet, Kent, Westmoreland and Cumberland; School Inspector L. D'Entremont, for Yarmouth and Digby; A. J. Doucett, Inverness and Antigonish,

BISHOP MACDONALD. — A friend in British Columbia sent us the following tribute to Bishop MacDonald which appeared in *The Week* of Victoria, B. C., under the heading "Per-

An outstanding figure in the public life of Victoria is one who even yet may be regarded as a new-comer, but who by reason not only of his elevated position but his personal gifts, has naturally assumed a leading position in the community. The reference is to the Right Reverend Bishop Mac-Donald. Not quite four years ago Bishop MacDonald succeeded Archbishop Orth. He was probably not known to a dozen people in Victoria. To-day he is known to nearly everyone, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the whole community. I first knew Bishop MacDonald in Antigonish, N. S., twenty years ago, when he formed one of the staff of the much beloved Bishop Cameron. At that time he was a young man, a scholar and almost a recluse. But since then the rich stores of informaion which he was accumulating have benefited the world, not only in the service of his Church, but in the very able books which he has published. Called to a higher position, Bishop MacDonald has developed those kindly gifts and graces which were always a part of his nature, but which were kept in the background during his student days. To day he is a broadminded, tactful administrator, ever mindful of the feelings and opinions of those who differ from him and vere vigilant in defenceof the interests of the great historic church of which he is an ornament. There is nothing aggressive or factitious about Bishop MacDonald. He has evidently

"Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in, Bear't that th' opposed may beware of thee,"

pondered well the advice of Polonius:

Just how well the Bishop lives up to this advice will be remembered by those readers of *The Week* who have followed the several controversies in which he has participated in in its columns. It is largely due to the tact, fairness and bonhommie of the bishop that the relations between his Church and the Protestant Church in

# FOR

The valuable residential property known as "Ingleside," on Hawthorne Street, Antigonish, N. S., at present occupied by Mr. Adolph Bernasconi. For full particulars apply to G. A. BERNASCONI, North Sydney

# The Nova Scotia Black Fox Co., Limited

Any one wanting stock in the above Company at the par value of \$100 per share will have to buy on

> Aug. 25, 1913 CHAS. G. WHIDDEN,

Antigonish, N. S., August 20, 1913.

# Teacher Wanted

A grade C or D teacher wanted for Fairmont School, Section No. 65. Apply, stating salary wanted, to ALLAN D. CAMERON, Sec. to Trustees,

Fairmont, Ant. Co.

# Teacher Wanted

A grade C teacher wanted for Aulds School, Section No. 70. Apply to J. P. POWER,

Auld's Cove, Ant. Co.

### PARTY -AND-Harvest Fair

A Lawn Party and Harvest Fair will be held by the parishioners of Saint Mary's parish, on the Old Church

# LISMORE

# LABOUR DAY

September 1st, 1913 Monday Afternoon and Evening

Prizes will be awarded for exhibits in the following Agricultural Products and different varieties of these, viz.:

Hay Grain, Garden Vegetables Field Roots, Fruit and

Berries (Cultivated) After the judging is over addresses will be given by leading Provincial Agriculturists.

ENTERTAINMENT Music, Violin, Bagpipes, Piano, Dancing

REFRESHMENTS

Tea, Ice Cream, Temperate Drinks Admission, Adults, 25c, Children, 10c

Victoria are of such a friendly nature. Whatever storms may rage in the East, there is nothing but peace and good-will between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Victoria—which is as it should be. Bishop MacDonald is still in the prime of life; a tall, clean-shaven, rudy-cheeked, blue-good prelate, who carries himself eyed prelate, who carries himself with dignity and yet with a genial naturalness which bespeaks his frank, open character, and makes him the general favourite he is with people of all demominations.

Ungar's biy Laundry and Dye works dyes anything. T. J. Bonner, agent.

All visitors from Antigonish and neighboring counties to Halifax Exhibition are cordially invited to visit the Wallace Optical Parlours, situated in Y. M. C. A. Bldg., a few doors from St. Mary's Cathedral.

# TENDERS

Tenders for the building of a parish hall will be received by the undersigned

Till the 10th prox.

Estimates for basement not to be included in tender. Plans and specifi-cations may be seen at the CASKET Office and at the Glebe House, Mulgrave. The lowest or any tender may not necessarily be accepted.

J. A. M. GILLIS, P. P.,

Mulgrave, N. S.

PIC-NIC

A Picnic will be held at

CROSS ROADS OHIO On Tuesday, August 26th

The usual amusements will be provided. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

If the weather is not favourable on 26th, picnic will be held first fine day.
As this is a deserving cause a large attendance is expected.
MRS. W. P. CARRIGAN.

### GRAND PIC-NIC

To be held at

### BEAULEY MILLS On Tuesday, Sept. 9th

This is to be the largest and best Picnic held this season. All sports, music, dancing, etc., well provided for. Refreshments of All Kinds

Meals served from 1o'clock. Price 30c Don't miss this picnic. Beautiful scenery. Elegant drive from all parts of Guysborough and Antigonish Cos, A big day after haying.
If weather unfavourable, picnic will be held first fine day.

# Teacher Wanted

Grade B or C teacher wanted for College Grant School, Section No. 82. Apply to JOHN WADDEN,

Secretary to Trustees College Grant, Ant. Co

# Teacher Wanted

A grade B teacher wanted for the Consolidated School at West River. Apply, giving references and stating salary wanted, to G. F. KENNEY, Trustee

Salt Springs, Ant.

# Teacher Wanted

Wanted by the trustees of School Section No. 68, a male teacher, grade B or C. Apply, stating salary, to EDWARD HALES,

Sec. to Trustees, Main-a-Dieu

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# Notice to Surveyors of Highways

Surveyors of Highways are requested to forward me at once their returns for Statute Labor, duly

# Filled in and Sworn to

Those surveyors who have not yet attended to the performance of road work in their respective Sections are liable to be proceeded against sum-

ALLAN MACDONALD,

# Teacher Wanted

Wanted, a Grade U Teacher for Big Pond School, Section No. 97. Apply, stating salary, to H. J. McLELLAN, Sec. to Trustees, Big Pond Centre, C. B.

8-7, 3t.

# Teacher Wanted

A grade C or D wanted at Big Beach School, Section No. 114. Please state salary. Apply to JOHN R. McLEAN, Sec. to Trustees, Big Beach, C. B.

H. Price Webber Company Returns for One Night Only

### AUGUST 26th IN CELTIC HALL

Lancashire

# BIG BARGAINS

This is no fairy story, for just please remember that it wi soon be August and FALL GOODS will be coming in. D you think we want to bring out our present stock to show yo again next fall? Not much. We'll sell at a sacrifice. Don' think by this that we have any regrets at doing so. We have done a splendid business this year, because we have given everybody what they wanted at the right price. Now, looking forward to a great Autumn trade we want nothing to hamper us. Therefore, incredible as it seems, all of our remaining

Suits Overcoats, Raincoats Trousers, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Trunks, Valises. Caps, Felt, Straw and Panama Hats, Fancy Shirts, Underwear, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

Running into many thousands of dollars (8) worth are

### READY AT CUT PRICES

Yes, and at prices cut deep enough to make buying an object while there is lots of season shead. Remember, no trickery, no juggling, no scheming, but straight, honest business proposition. Act quickly while the picking is good.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WOOL and BUTTER

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

Headquarters for

### HAYING TOOLS

We have a full line of the above, including

SCYTHES, SNATHS, MAY RAKES, WOOD AND STEEL BOW, HAY FORKS, TWO AND THREE PRONG, SCYTHE STONES, GRINDSTONES.

Also a large stock of

MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS. PLATES, OILERS, MACHINE OIL, WRENCHES, HARPOON FORKS, PULLEYS, ROPE, ETC.

# SEASONABLE GOODS

SCREEN DOORS, WINDOW SCREENS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, OIL STOVES, DAISY CHURNS, HAM-MOCKS, PURE ENGLISH PARIS GREEN, BUG DEATH, FLY OIL, SPRAYERS, SPRINKLERS, GARDEN HOSE.

### Agents for Ruberoid Roofing

The oaly prepared Roofing that has a record of over 20 years of satisfactory service.

Mail orders and enquiries receive special attention.

### GRANT KIRK

Antigonish N. S.

# BOOK

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

MURPHY'S LIMITED. SYDNEY, N. S.

# Our Motto: - Purity Accuracy THE NEW DRUG STORE

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

J. P. MCKENNA

Phone 83.

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

# 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.

For price, terms and all information, apply to
MRS. J. J. McDOUGALL. Lass F. H. MacPhie, Agent. On the place. 8-7, 3t

J. H. W. BLISS

Tuner Piano Eureka, N. S.

Teacher Wanted

A class B teacher is wanted for a suing term as principal of the Rig Bourgeoise School. Good reference required. Apply to ALEX SAMPSON, Sec. to Trustee 8-7, 3t