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Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, September 11, 1913.

No 37

#### THE CASKET. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1913.

The five representatives of the State of Connecticut in the Congress of the United States are all Catholics, and all have Irish names. This fact evidences the great change that has taken place in the Eastern States.

The Toronto Star, referring to the Thaw case, says that it is humiliating to feel that money, folly and crime can produce such a sensation in two countries which claim to be leaders in civilization. It is. And it is a vast encouragement to the worst citizens of both countries.

Robert Lynd tells us of a little boy who was heard cursing the Pope in a street in Belfast. He was asked who the Pope was, and said he, "He's a big black man that lives up the Falls." The Falls road was the chief Nationalist district in the city. We wonder how much more is known about the Pope by thousands who fear and hate

The Catholic Watchman, Madras, India, referring to the death of Father

"We have often heard it said by priests who had the privilege of listen-ing to Father Naish that his sermons and lectures left a strong and deep impression on their minds that the lapse of years has not yet effaced.

We can well understand and believe

Stanton Lawton, writing in The New World, says that baptisms of adult converts to the Catholic Church in India and Ceylon are now taking place at the rate of 16,000 a year. The foreign missions are entitled to as in English. A western paper, perthe support of the Catholics of the world. Even if you can only give ten point, complains of it, and takes it to

month, and was most satisfactory and successful. 'Some people, with whom | land is not a British dominion? A the wish was father to the thought, similar complaint was made not long predicted disagreements this year, ago with respect to French directions and a probable split. Nothing of the on money orders. The objectors kind took place. The Catholic Press evidently do not know that the offi-Association correspondent says that cial language of the International one result of this year's Congress will Postal Union, which is the clearing be the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law of house of the postal services of the

"Fenian Geordie," as Belfast blackguards call our gracious King, has given his "loyal" subjects in that against him on the walls. In England there is an ancient barony of Furnivall which was created in 1205 and has been in abeyance since 1777. The person who is now established in it by the King is a Catholic girl, Hon, Mary Frances Petre. Surely there can now be no doubt that His Majesty is a Fenian!

Carson's clubs are a failure; the "fighting men" won't even drill. The proposals are not of the kind which have always attracted Orange valor. To burn houses, to throw stones through windows, to abuse unarmed men with a rifle on the shoulder, to frighten women, and all the while to sing and shout of "loyalty." That is the traditional Orange campaign. To face the calm strength of an Empire is quite another thing. Orangeism was never of that quality.

The Montreal Star has settled in a gratifying manner a very large question which has hitherto been regarded as in doubt: "There will be no war between the British Empire and the American Republic," says the Star. "That is over and done with forever." That is most satisfactory, if true; but became a certainty.

A national farm school and vocational institute is about to be stared at Jonesburg, Missouri, the first of its kind in the American middle-west. of St. Louis. The objects are to receive and train to industry, learning and virtue, boys and girls who may wish to take the course and receive a diploma. The course will include the arts and sciences related to agriculture, the mechanical trades and domestic economy.

We are not surprised to hear the cry, "the liberty of the press," raised against the application of Catholics to have the Menace excluded from the United States mails. That has always been the game, in such cases; to protest that, indeed, the thing is bad; that, of course, they regret it; but nevertheless, freedom must not be impaired, etc., etc. There has never been a blackguardly publication, nor an itinerant rogue, attacking the Catholic Church, howsoever grossly or indecently, but the protection and countenance of a large number of Protestant papers and parsons were given; not that they approved of such methods-ob, dear, no, not at all! But they have always been able to find a reason why the rascal should not be hindered.

The Catholic Watchman, (India), gives a brief summary of the work of the late Bishop Lavigne, S. J., who died in July. He was the first bishop of Trincomalee, appointed in 1898. He found there 6 priests, one convent, 19 churches and chapels, 28 schools with 1263 children. He left there 20 priests, 2 convents, 5 Marist Brothers, 30 churches and chapels, 50 schools with 2741 children, and 3 orphanages. He found there 6000 Catholics, and the number of Communions was 6800 a year. He left 10,000 Catholics, and the number of Communions is now 112,000 a year. Bishop Lavigne, like so very many of the great missionaries of the Church, was born in France. His work in Trincomalee in fifteen years is the best evidence of his zeal and ability.

We cannot imagine any reasonable objection to having the directions on postal cards printed in French as well haps unduly eager to make a political cents, give it to your parish priest for intimate that this is not a British ecuntry. That is rather a large inference from a few French words on a A great Catholic Congress of postal card. The banks in Monster Germany was held at Metz last issue blank cheques in Irish. Do they mean thereby to insinuate that Ireworld, is the French language.

Quebec has been criticized because its legislature has not passed a compulsory school attendance Act. Sir city something, new to chalk up Lomer Gouin, Premier of that Province, in the speech to which we referred last week, reviewed the history of compulsory school attendance laws in other places, and showed how little support they receive from public opinion and how little they have accomplished. Except a few cities, there is hardly any serious effort made in Canada to compel attendance at school. Many towns do not even take the trouble of normally exercising the option given them to adopt the law, and never even refer to the subject. Sir Lomer quoted the Montreal Witness as saying that the Ontario law has been ineffective in about 200 districts owing to the indifference of the population and that the duties of school police, added to those of municipal constables, have never been taken seriously.

> The message of invitation to the Catholic Congress held at Metz, in Germany, last month, is worth reading. Here is a passage from it :

"Come to us, dear brethren in the Faith, Ideals are dimmed in the struggle for life, in the cares for daily bread and earthly prosperity. Love of religion and enthusiasm for Holy Church too often wax cold within the heart amid the materialistic creeds of we may be permitted to wonder how life and the craving for pleasure in the the Star knows it. Perhaps we lack | world about us. In view, then, of the imagination; but we cannot see just great and constantly increasing dehow and when endless peace between Great Britain and the United States mands which the times are making upon us, the individual is only too apt to lose the true insight into the problems of the day, to overlook danger-

ous opponents and serious perils that threaten him, to err in the choice of the defensive weapons he must use. The defensive weapons he must use. The multitude of our enemies and the The incorporators are well-known priests, and the director will be a priest, and the director will be a priest, and the director will be a priest, Rev. J. A. Tuohy, L. L. D. They have applied for incorporation, with the approval of Archbishop Glennon social questions; there we shall gather new courage and strength, there we shall be inflamed with ardour for our religion and our Church."

> The Dublin correspondent of the New World (Chicago) states a fact to which we have not seen any reference in the Canadian press, At a recent meeting of the Council of the Cork Industrial Development Association a letter was read from a Toronto firm making an interesting proposal with a view to opening up an Irish trade in Canada. The proposal is to organize a "Made-in-Ireland" train loaded with samples of Irish manufactures and having on board representatives of Irish industrial firms. The train is to make a trip across Canada from Quebec to Calgary and return via Montreal and St. John, New Brunswick, the round journey covering 12,000 miles, going over three transcontinental railways and taking between seventy-five and eighty days. The inducement to participate in this venture held out to Irish manufacturers is that already made-in-Canada trains bave proved a great success, and that there is a big opening for Irish trade in the Dominion.

Readers of Dickens will remember the story of "Bil Stumps, his mark." What use Dickens could have made of a case like that of the Piltdown skull. Last year a piece of bone was found on Piltdown Commen, in England. Surprise! Gratification! Jubilation! Man's descent from the monkey was proved at last. Scientists talked and wrote, argued and contradicted, over a slight difference of 800,000 years or so in the estimated age of the skull. Christianity was once more in danger -so the papers said. Now the ridiculous truth has come to light. It was not a complete skull that was found, but a fragment of bone. Someone thought he could tell, from the fragment before him, what the rest of it had been; and he rebuilt it according to his notion. It seems that this is not an uncommon practice; a fact we confess we did not know; and the breakdown of the reconstructor's theory in this case gives a blow to the whole unreliable and absurd practice -or so we should suppose. In the present case, Dr. Arthur Keith, curator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, declared that the reconstructor had put the jaws of a chimpanzee on a human skull, and that the skull as reconstructed was an impossible one, "the dream of a deseased imagination." Others, not speaking so strongly, agreed that the reconstruction was mistaken. Of course, we do not hold scientists directly responsible for all the trash that passes around in the papers when so-called discoveries of this kind are made; but they have sufficient responsibility to cause them to act and talk sensibly in such matters. Their duty to the cause of truth is to tell the world of readers plainly that they are only making guesses, in such cases. But oh, for a Dickens: Who has not enjoyed his story of the finding by Mr. Pickwick of the stone with the "strange and curious inscription of

unquestionable antiquity?" u M PSHI

ARK Like the Piltdown skull, the stone was broken and fragmentary. What an opportunity for a good "reconstructor!" And imagine the disappointment when it turned out to be only "Bil Stumps, His Mark." What the finding of the Piltdown skull!

The London Times is not, as some advantages over many other newspapers in the system of special cor-

reasonably hope for at the present time. The people have no other the offices, and the money and the army. Time will unravel the tangle. Canadians have no idea how little real liberty there is in the countries which are suled by professional political adventurers, as France and Spain are. It is not that these countries have too little law. They have too much. Latin-European law is exceedingly complicated, and the application of it is harsh and systematically oppressive to an extent that seems almost incredible to Canadians. The number of things which are illegal in France is astonishing. Red tape and formality and technicality pursue the Frenchman into his daily life in a manner with which Canadians are entirely unfamiliar. To capture and control a system of law like this, and to move the officials who administer it like checkers on a board, is one of the great triumphs of the French political machine. The system is well nigh perfect. The French law has a multitude of small fines and forbids a multitude of things of little or no importance, under penalties. People no doubt wonder sometimes, why the French people put up with the persecution of religion and religious orders. One reason is this - The French people have been for centuries thoroughly accustomed to seeing all the little details that make up daily life regulated by law. The great opportunity of deep-plotting legislators is in this. The people of France did not wonder when the legislature, acting under Masonic guidance, began to "regulate" the religious orders. A new statute book or two, or some few dozen new municipal or police regulations, arouse no surprise in France. In British countries, tinkering with the laws is out of favor. Legislatures do it under criticism. British peoples are inclined to question the power of officials. Frenchmen are inclined to suppose that they have all the power they claim and even more. The infider politicians have built on all this. They began by trimming the outer branches off the trees they were determined to lay low. The system of public law, the customs of legislation, the habits and mental attitude, of the people favored them. Add to that, that the government is bureaucratic and popular election a farce; add to that, that there is no effective or thorough political organization in France except the "machines"; and you have elements in the public situation which have most strongly aided in bringing about the temporary triumphs of infidelity in French politics, and which tend to prevent a speedy overthrow of the "machine."

the British Exchequer, is a smasher of ill founded theories and beliefs. He is reported to have said in an address to a congregation of English Protestants that there is no church that has made a surer and deeper research into human nature than the Catholic Church, which, he said, is the greatest religious organization in the world and conducts its worship in a common tongue. He said that the Catholics conduct their worship in the language of worship; that the Catholic Church utilizes every means of taking people outside every. day interests, and seeks to induce them to forget what is outside; and that thus the language of commerce and of every day occupations is left outside and the people are taught the language of worship. This, he said, a story Dickens could have made of shows a shrewd, deep insight into the human mind. We could not expect to see Mr. Lloyd George hit the nail on the head in this matter; but his views people suppose, the greatest news- on the use of Latin in the Church are paper in the world; but it has some | much in advance of the ignorant and vulgar prejudices with which his co-religionists used to be filled on that respondence by means of which it subject. He might easily have found makes itself more or less indep-ndent other and more complete reasons for of the "fablegram." When the the Church's use of Latin. Had it not Times has views or a policy, the been for the Church, Latin would be, letters of its special correspondents to day, a dead language indeed. As are sometimes inclined to favor those it is, it is not a dead language, but a views. The Times has views on the very living one. The Mass is not a subject of the Catholic Church, and a mere prayer meeting, it is a sacrifice, recent account which it gives of the the same the world over. A Canadian situation in Portugal is important can enter a Church in any foreign land because it is testimony from a source and feel at home as he hears the unfriendly to the Church of Catholic familiar "Dominus Vobiscum" or steadfastness under the tyranny of a 'Gloria In Excelsis Deo," from the

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of

them of their rights; and that they Paris-he is at home. He may not people. This is all that we can at least the main passages that the priest is saying on the altar; and if he has his prayer book in his hand he can course to take short of revolution; follow the translation word for word and the "machine" has control of as Mass goes on. The choir says the Gloria and the Creed just as the Singers in his far away parish Church did when he was a child; aye, and when his grandfather was a child. We have had no great travel; but we have knelt in great churches where the English language was not the language of most of those who knelt around us. We were at home. The priest chanted Our Father as we neard it chanted first in our childhood when our height was just sufficient to let us see over the front of the pew by standing on the kneeling-board. We said it with him in English as hundreds around us said it in their own tongue. Think of the great schools of the Propaganda. The late Dr. D. A. Chisholm once showed us an autograph album in which his fellow-students at Rome had recorded a verse and a signature. On one page was the contribution from a young man from Prince Edward Island; facing it, one from a native of Ceylon, in which even the letters were entirely unlike ours. That little book brought home to as with force the scenes with which so many of our priests are very familiar; the crowded colleges in Rome, filled with young men of every race and color beneath the sun, all Catholics; and all having a common language. What it might mean to the world to have that universal connection broken, we do not know. Who can say, Think of the great Council of the Church where a thousand bishops gather. Latin is their common language. Think of those grand encyclicals which go forth from Rome to the bishops and the priests and the people of the world. They are in Latin, the language of the Church. More than that, there are the records of the Popes, for ages ; there are the writings of saints and scholars for ages; there are the deliberations of great Church Councils, for ages, all in Latin. These are not all the reasons; but they are good reasons. One must reflect on the history of the Church; on her character and her mission; on her Catholicity and her perpetuity, in order to get even a fair idea of the weighty reasons for which the Church uses SIR LOMER GOUIN ON QUEBEC

## SCHOOLS.

Sir Lomer Gouin gives the following facts respecting school progress in Quebec. 1901-1902, percentage of average school attendance in elementary and model schools and academies, 74.28 per cent.; in 1910-11, 77.53. Pupils in model schools and academies, 1910-11, 37 per cent. increase over 1901-1902. Total enrollment of pupils of all degrees, from elementary school to University, 1910-11, 23 per cent, increase over 1901-1902. Number of students in universities, classical colleges, normal schools, special schools, 1910-11, 75 per cent, increase over 1901-1902. Pupils following the courses in the normal schools, 1910-11, 144 per cent. increase over 1901-02. Number of academies, 34 per cent, increase, Number of Normal schools, 160 per

cent. increase. The percentage of pupils enrolled is high, both in the Protestant and the Catholic schools of Quebec; but higher in the Catholic schools. Sir Lomer's figures are taken from the latest official sources available last November. when he made his speech.

No. of children from 7 to 14 years, in 1910-11: Protestants, 34,989; Catholics, 252 185. Number of these enrolled, 1910-11, Catholics, 249,148, or 98.8 per cent, of the possible enrollment; Protestants, 31,731, or 90.7 per cent. of the possible enrollment.

And, astonishing to itinerant parsons and the editors of Protestant weekly papers, of all the children from to 14 years in Quebec, only 6,295 were not enrolled in the schools in 1910 11 or one forty-eighth of the whole number.

Moreover, Ontario calculates her average school attendance from 5 to 21 years, of all classes from elementary to high school; but Quebec calculates the average attendance only for pupils of the three primary degrees, and from 5 to 16 years.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following words of Sir Lomer

"I was born and I have lived in one steadfastness under the tyranny of a cloric In Excelsis Deo," from the political and military machine. The lips of a man who never spoke a word Province of Quebec. I remember my Times informs us that the majority of English. The sailor from Spain or native village and the school for little

children to which I went. Iremember, as if it were but yesterday, the faces of all my young class mates ; I remember also the houses from which they started every morning with joyful hearts to seek, near the teacher's desk, their share of learning and knowledge. say to the honor of my province that cannot remember a single father or mother who deliberately denied the benefits of education to any of their children. I know what life in the children. I know what life in the small towns of our province is because I have lived there. I have lived in the metropolis. I have lived and hope to long live in the capital, and I say that nowhere have I found parents unatural enough to keep their children from school without reason or without serious need. On the other hand, I have been in a position to indge the value our people attach to judge the value our people attach to education and what sacrifices parents make for it, and I know that there is not a single father or mother who does not do his or her best to send the children to school. Love for study and desire to learn are rapidly growing with us and I have no hesitation in saying that no province in this country, no State in North America, possesses a population more eager for education that ours."

And, later in his speech, Sir Lomer

"I visited last summer the various provinces of the Dominion from Halifax to Victoria. Now I assert in all sincerity and without fear of contradiction, that the Province of Quebec, so unfairly belittled, can compare to advantage with any other province as regards schools. What province, Mr. Speaker, possesses universities as distinguished as those of Laval and McGill? What province Daval and McGill? What province possesses, like ours, 20 classical colleges, and can boast of such seats of learning? What province has, like ours, 500 convents, 200 Brothers' schools, and 13 Normal schools? What province has a polytechnic school such as ours, a dairy school such as that of St. Hyanisthe, took such as that of St. Hyacinthe, technical schools better laid out and fitted than those of Montreal and Quebec, better agricultural schools than the McDonald school and those of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and Oka, a forestry school, schools of house-keeping, and dress - cutting, night schools, and schools of arts and manufactures better fitted than ours? These institutions are a credit to our population, and, in its name I protest against the calumnies of those who Protest! Yes: and this is a protest

that must be effective with all those who wish to learn the facts concerning that great Canadian province. But no protest, no facts, no arguments will put brains into heads where now there are none, or better the condition of those who are deaf. dumb and blind from bigotry or prejudice. But, we repeat, this is a valuable speech. It will be a pity if it is not circulated widely throughout all Canada. It is in no sense a party speech. It is a calm, dispassionate statement of educational conditions in Quebec, made by the Premier of Quebec, on his official responsibility, in his place in the House, in the presence of his constitutional critics, and uncontroverted by anyone, in the very place where all the facts which he discusses are best known and most easily available.

In the development of our free institutions, we have devised no better way than this of discussing matters of public interest. If Sir Lomer cannot be answered, let there be no more

#### PROTESTANT CONDEMNATIONS OF ORANGEISM.

The Edinburgh Review, January, 1836, reviewing the "Cumberland Piot," and the evidence before the Committees said :

"Our task is now nearly complete. We have seen enough of the proceedings, extent and tendency of the Orange institutions of Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies,' to feel satisfied that this 'oldest, best and most sacred of institutions,' is not for the peace or well - being of the com-

"Founded on principles of exclusiveness and insolence, they have believed themselves to be meek and charitable, existing as a privileged minority amongst a conquered and oppressed population, they have considered themselves the injured and offended; combining against, or acting beyond, the law, they have thought themselves the most loyal of subjects; and, reprobating bigotry, they have been at best but the bigoted persecutors of imputed bigotry.

No " Papist " said that; but one of the ablest Protestant magazines in the world.

Again it says:

There can be no doubt that Orangeism has been, and continues to be, hurtful to the very cause and principles it professes to support. Our charges against it are:

That it has rendered Protestantism weaker than it found it, That it has fomented hostile and intolerant feelings between co-sects

of the Christian religion. That by its annual processions and commemorations of epochs of party triumph, it has exasperated and trammitted ancient feuds, which have led

to riots, with loss of property and life. That in consequence of the civil (Continued on page 4)

(By Drummer on Foot.) THE MCFARLANES.

As I have referred to this family incidentally in connection with the Boyd and Gillis (Oban) families, I deem it proper and in order to complete the sketch now by a description of them. My use of the word ily" applies to the pioneers of different names and their descendants here.

My readers will have already observed that very many of the Mc-Farlanes are located on the Island of Cape Breton, especially in Margaree, Inverness County. The first abode of the pioneers, however, viz: Dougald McFarlane, his wife and family, was at Middle South River, Antigonish Co., about two miles South of St. Andrews, on the South River Road. Dougald, the progenitor of the Mc-Farlanes in these places, was born about 1720 or 1722, at Druimliaghairt, Glenurchaidh, Argyleshire, Scotland. His father and grandfather both were named Patrick, a name perpetuated among his descendants, but in this country changed from "Patrick" to To the casual reader this would suggest some Irish extraction. His and his parental ancestors' names are, however, thus quoted: "Dughall MacPhadruig," ic Phadruig, ic Iain, ic Illechriosd, ic Iain," (Dougald, son of Patrick, son of Patrick, son of John, son of Christopher, son of John.) From this we find that the name "Patrick" is introduced with Dougald's parental grandfather, while the latter's parental ancestors were named respectively John, Christopher and John. The name "Patrick" probably came in with some marriage connection in earlier generations from the maternal side. It is indisputable that the McFarlanes were as purely Scotch as any of the other Scottish immigrants, and of rich and plucky

Even if I digress, I must observe here that people of Irish and Scottish descent in this country are originally of the same stock. History teaches us that as early as the fifth century a number of a tribe called the Scots moved from "Ierna" (Ireland) to what is now called Scotland. They established themselves, quite naturally, along the coasts, and for a time occupied the Lowlands, but later were, by what perhaps still is regarded as oppression, forced back to the mountains or Highlands, whence our ancestors came to this country.

Highland blood too.

Those who came from the "Emerald Isle" to this country, so far as I have been able to ascert in, are de cended from the same stock with this difference only, that their ancestors likely remained in Ireland from generation to generation, down the cen-They spoke or should speak, the same language, the Celtic (Gielic) though in different dialects, due, believe, to influences of location and varying conditions of environment, affecting in some strange way, accent and pronunciation. There was a time, now happily passed, let us hope, when distinctions, and sometimes invidious distinctions, were kept up between the so-called Scotch and Irish in this country. There was no reason for this. It arose, I presume, from ignor-ance of the real facts. Centuries of separation, with no common interests or social intercourse, led to the impression that they were distinct tribes, for it is a far call from the 5th century to the 19th. Now, however, with modern enligatement, "Donald" will meet "Pat" with the friendly greeting "Brither Scot," at least, a brother Celt.

But back to my subject. Dougald McFarlane was a talented lad in his youth and made good progress at school. At an early age he engaged in teaching school. It was while purwith young | Margaret McDonnell, in Knoydart, Scotland, to whom he was in due time married. It was then also, he became a convert to the Catholic Church, for Dougald and all his people belonged to the Presby-

terian church.

Margaret belonged to a respectable and well-to-do family in Knoydart, and several of them gained distinction not only in the old land, but in Canada. Her brother, named John, was sent to the Scott's College, Rome, to study for the priesthood, it is said, at the early age of twelve years. At this age he would not likely know his vocation, which, he later discovered, leaned towards a martial career rather than a literary life of any kind; he felt that his duty to his country and his devotion to "Bonnie Prince Charlie," dema ded his wielding of the sword, rather than the expounding of the Gospel, and accordingly, he exchanged the quiet, ecclesiastical atmosphere of the College, for the more aggressive exercise of his inmore aggressive exercise of his inherent patriotism on the battle field. It is said he fought in many battles, and was desperately wounded while yet a young man. He became a colonel, and was sometimes called "Spanish John," for what reason I do not know. He came to Canada and died in Crornwall, Ontario, about the year 1810. Three sons of his died in Ontario, and a grandson was Cheva-Ontario, and a grandson was Cheva-lier McDonnell, a very noted person-age in Outario as late as twenty years ago. Such were the antecedents of Dougald and Margaret.

They came with their tamily, to America in the year 1801, in "The Dove of Aberdeen. It will thus be seen that he was a very old man when he immigrated, for allowing that he was born at the latter date given above, (1722), he would be very near, if not eighty years out. This in itself, shows that his was an indomitable spirit, to brave the terrors of an Atlantic voyage, at that time and at his age, but the loving parents would because their family would. It was the last long voyage, for the last lone journey to the final narrow home was to be only a few yards, as the first cemetery in the place was opened on his farm, known for long as the furying ground at "McFarlane's." Here lies the ashes of Dughall and Maircarad with those of all the other Mairearad with those af all the other pioneers of this large district, with many, very many, of their descendants down to the present day. They emigrated from a place called Rudha Arasaig, though most of their family, if not all, were born at Glen Iomhuin,

in Moidart. The family would thus be natives of Moidart, though the place they left would indicate they were Arisaig paople.

Their family consisted of Archibald, Patrick, John, Angus, Mary, Catherine Isabel, Margaret and Janet. Before selecting this place for a permanent abode, after having landed at Pictou, N. S., they proceeded to Anti-gonish Harbor, where a place was temporarily rented. They moved thence to the South River, probably

Archibald settled on a part of the farm later occupied by the late Dun-can Cameron (Ewen) about two miles south of the homestead mentioned. He was while there, in line with his sister, the good Ishabel mig'hu Dhugwho was married to Angus McPnerson. The writer can now point out the spot on which hishouse stood, and of which the older people stood, and of which the older people fondly spoke as, —Seileir a 'Leasbuig' ic Dhughaill. It is pretty certain that nearly all of Gilleasbuig's family were born here, as I learn that they were all born at the South River except two, Dougald and Christy, Peter, Augus and John lived side by side on the first named homestead. John and Archibald moved to Margaree, C. B., about the year 1822, the former settling at Margaree Harbor, and the latter at South West Mar-

#### First Trip Through Panama.

APPROACH TO THE CANAL — HOW SHIPS WILL BE "LIFTED" ACROSS THE ISTHMUS — GATUN LOCKS AND LAKE-THE CULEBRA CUT-RUGGED SCENERY ALONG ROUTE.

A few weeks ago the Assistant Secretary of State suggested that the bones of Christopher Columbus, now esting in the city of Sonto Domingo, Hayti, be placed aboard the first ship to go through the Panama Canal. few days ago, August 8, the replicas of the three caravels of Columbus, the "Pinta," the "Nina" and the "Santa Maria" were taken from Jackson Park lagoon in Chicago, and are now being prepared for their voyage by way of the Canal to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. It is within the range of possibility then that one of those caravels should bear the remains of Columbus to the waters of the Pacific. Many a time in our school days and after, our admiring spirits have accompanied the heroic admiral across the unknown waters of the Atlantic on that first voyage to the western continent, which ended at San Salvador, Octo-ber 12, 1492. Let us accompany him once more in spirit on the voyage to the Pacific; for fancy may well picture he soul of the immortal discoverer hovering again above the deck of another "Santa Maria" on the first voyage through the Canal that cuts in wain the continent he discovered four hundred years ago.

Le: us imagine ourselves, then, on an ocean vessel approaching the Atgreat canal, prepared to enjoy this initial trip and to wonder at the sights in store for us. In the word "north-eco," writes E. W. Pickard in the "Onlid Apostle," from which we take the account which follows, hes the first surprise for many of the passengers who did not know that the canal runs not from east to west, but from northwest to southeast. This seemng anomaly is due to the fact that the Isthmus of Panama-here trends almost east and west.

It is still early morning when a watchful passenger shouts "Land," and all who are up rush to the port rail to gaze upon the hilly, jungly coast of the Isthmus between Porto Bello and Colon. As the vessel plows swiftly through the waters as blue as a cheer goes up from the deck, for we have caught a glimpse of the Stars and Stripes fluttering above a fringe of cocoanut palms. That marks the location of one of the big forts built to protect the canal in time of war and is on Margarita island, virtually a part of the mainland. Colon, flat and unpicturesque, now comes into view, and directly ahead of us an immense breakwater stretches a mile out from the shore on the right. At its land end, on Toro point, is another fort whose great guns are masked by the tropical foliage.

Now we have virtually entered the canal, for the 500-foot canal extends far out from the shore line. At reduced speed we enter Colon harbour and the Bay of Limon and steam past the pretentious Washington Hotel, Uncle Sam, proprietor; the docks of Colon, crowded with shipping from the United States, Europe and many a port of Latin America, and the American town of Cristotal on whose water front stands the statue of Co-lumbus, sent over long years ago by the Empress Eugenie. Skipping about the bay, looking like long, black water beetles, are the cayukas or native dugouts, and moving lazity before the sea breeze are the little sailing craft in which the queer San Blas Indians are bringing their products to market.

Four miles and a half we sail through Limon Bay and the shores parrow in on our 500-foot channel, still at tide level. Now look ahead three miles and get a glimpse of the Gatun locks, that tremendous flight of three water steps up which we are to be lifted. In a few minutes we reach the towering dividing wall of concrete, our sails are now furled and the electric locomotives on the lock walls take us in tow. Four of these powerful machines attach their hawsers to our ship, two in front to pull it and two astern to keep it steady and to bring it to a stop when entirely within the lock chamber. The im-mense gates close silently behind us and at once the water begins to flow into the chamber through culverts that have their openings in the con-crete floor. Slowly the vessel rises until it is on a level with the second chamber, 281 feet above sea level, when the gate ahead is opened and the electric mules move forward, this time up a heavy grade by means of the center racks in the tracks. Twice this operation is repeated, and now we are at the summit, 85 feet above the sea. The last gate opens and the locomotives pull us into Gatun Lake.

immense artificial lake, a marvelously beautiful landscape is spread before us. The surface of the lake is dotted with islets, once the summits of Tiger hill, Lion hill and a dozen other emi nences; on both sides are steep promontories, lovely little peninsulas and deep bays and inlets where the water has spread into the once jungle-filled

Before we get too far from the locks, let us step to the starboard rail and have a look at the Gatun dam, an enormous stretch of rock, sand and clay that has formed Gatun Lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres River. It is in reality a low ridge, one and a half miles long, built across the valley, and when we are told that it is nearly half a mile wide at its base, 400 feet wide at the water surface and 100 feet wide at its crest, which is twenty feet above the level of the lake, how utterly ridiculous seem the fears of those alarmists who predicted the dam would be pushed over by the Chagres in time of flood!

Nearly in the center of the dam we can see the famous spillway through which pass the surplus waters of the Chagres. It is a concrete lined channel 285 feet wide, cut through a hill of rock and across it is built a curved dam of concrete on top of which is a row of regulating gates. Just below the spillway, out of our sight, is the hydro-electric station, which supplies power for the operation of the entire canal and the lighting of the whole

Our channel through the lake-for we still must follow a path indicated by range towers on the shores—is now a thousand feet wide and leads us somewhat tortuously through a maze of islands. Look down as we near some of them and you will see below the surface the tops of giant trees. For we are sailing over what but a few months ago was the valley of the Chagres, dense with tropic vegetation and dotted with native villages surrounded by banana and cocoanut plantations. Close to the shores the toutest of the trees still stretch their naked, dead limbs above the water, but before long these, too, will have rooted and fallen, leaving the luxuriant landscape unmarred.

Passing over the sites of Pohio, Fijoles and Chagresito, we now come to the place where Tabernilla once stood, and here both lake and channel narrow down, the latter being first 800, then 700 and finally 600 feet wide. On the hillsides to the right stand a few abandoned houses, all that re-mains of Mamei, Juan Grande, Gorgona and Matachin, busy places while the canal was building, now covered by the spreading waters. Along the left shore of the channel runs the reocated Panama railway and here at Gamboa it crosses the Chagres River, which our vessel now leaves to enter the far - famed Culebra cut. This great gash through the spine of the continent is 300 feet wide at the bottom, but, because of the tremendous earth slides which cost Uncle Sam so much money and time, its width at the top is astonishing, being half a mile just here opposite the town of Culebra, Beyond, on our left, towers Gold hill, 495 feet above the bottom of the canal. Far up on its rocky slope we discern a streak of white paint which marks the level to which the French company carried its excava-tions. Nearly opposite is Contractor's hill, 364 feet high. As we move be-tween these, the lof lest hills along the route, and pass the location of that notorious "cockroach" the Cucaracha slide, the Pedro Miguel lock stands before us, white in the noonday sun. Tois, a single flight lock, is 30 feet high, the highest on the canal. Again we are taken in tow by electric mules, and in less than half an hour we have been lowered those 30, feet and move into another art ficial body of water, Miraflores lake, only a mile long. At its south ern end we pass the town of Miraflores and enter the locks of the same name, a double flight that lets us down once more to sea level.

The exciting part of the passage is over, but there is yet much of interest to see. Down the broad channel we look clear out onto the glittering waters of the Pacific ocean. Nearer at hand, on the left, Ancon hill raises its verdure-clad summit, and clustered on its slopes we see the many structures of the big hospital, the new ad-ministration buildings of the canal and the barracks of the marines. And now, steaming between filled in swamp lands, we come to Balboa, which the government has made into a fine naval station, with an immense dry dock and extensive machine

Stretching out from Balboa into the Pacific is a breakwater, two miles long, which protects the harbor from storms. At its outer end is a cluster of little islands, Naos, Perico, Culebra and Flamenco, and here we pass under the powerful guns that guard the Pacific end of the canal. They are mounted high up on the summits of these rock isiets, rifled cannon, one shot from which would sink a battle-ship, and huge mortars whose shells can be dropped behind Tobago island twelve miles away in the direction of

Japan.
In ten hours we have crossed through the continent and now float on the broad Pacific. As we look back the picturesque city of Panama lies bathed in the light of the wester-ing sun, and on the side of Ancon hill shines the big white Tivoli Hotel. The sudden night of the tropics is soon to fall, and already, as far back as we can see along our route and beside the ocean channel, are twinkling the lights that Uncle Sam has set up to guide the world's commerce through this most wonderful of canals

The Queen of South American Republics.

Argentina is not so large as Brazil, but its capital, Buenos Aires, is the fourth city in size of the western hemisphere. It has more than 14,000 miles of railroad within its boundaries, and its exports exceed its imports by many millions. These are some of the

independence is of world-wide import-Particularly is it of interest to Catholics, for the Catholic religion is

the state religion of Argentina.

From where the Pilcomayo River flows its surly way in from Bolivia, to the extinct volcanoes that mark the terminus of the South American continent, Argentina is a nation of peculiarities. It is peculiar, because while it has many national characteristics of its own, it has acquired all the essential points of worth of its neigh-bors. For instance, in this part of the world we hear little about yerba, which is nothing more than Para-guayan tea. Little Paraguav is a close neighbour of one corner of Ar-gentina on the east, and one would think its chief claim in the way of think its chief claim in the way of home industry would thrive there. On the contrary, Argentina has not only adopted the practice of drinking yerba, but it raises more and of better quality than Paraguay itself. It is not easy to induce a Paraguayan to admit this, but the fact remains.

North of Argentina is Bolivia, a bit of Brazil, and Paraguay. The latter two fringe down on the eastern side a bit, but the Atlantic is the chief eastern houndary, just as the mighty Cordilleras of the Andes hem in the frowning as are many sections of

these remarkable mountains, they are far nearer civilization than bleak Patagonia, that plateau of Tertiary sandstone, where death has lain in wait for white men since they first came to Patagonian shores. This is the southern boundary, save that Terra del Fuego in its island loneli-ness dispenses furthest south Argentina hospitality in a half hearted

We talk of cosmopolitan settlement in the open lands of the United States! Argentina can offer far more curious places in South America. may travel about for a week in Brazil,

than we can in that regard. Buenos Aires, with its more than a million population, its twentieth - century ways, and fifteenth-century houses, now and then, is one of the most possesses buildings of remarkable architectural beauty. Yet in this same town it is possible to find a degree of squalor almost primeval. One finds great contrasts in New York, between the parlieus and the homes of the possessors of great homes of the possessors of great wealth. But in Buenos Aires the contrast is different. It is not so much a variation or contrast in wealth, the mere possession of money, as it is the contrast of the centuries. One and almost view living illustrations of republic on the west. Mysterious and the progress of the city since the day (Continued on page 6)



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we are at the summit, 85 feet above the sea. The last gate opens and the locomotives pull us into Gatun Lake. As we move slowly out into this Spanish chrysalis into the world of

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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acret Duties — Must reside upon the homestead of pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry fincluding 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 world of the minister of the Inderion of the Index of the Inde

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nouts of hedgedin garden where the was the ones played. The smith had seven children, and

The smith had seven children, and had much ado to feed and clothe and bring them up on his none too large earnings. And Mrs. Digby, the wife of the squire of Huntaville, possessed of everything that the heart of a system is supposed to design wishes. woman is supposed to desire -riches, woman is supposed to the beauty, rank and jewels that had beauty, rank and jewels that had beauty, rank and jewels that had beauty itself, envied the poor excited soulders — envied every appearanced shoulders — envied every tisge woman she saw with a babe

She had got into the way of coming round by Linnet Lane and calling on one pretext or another. And the children would rush to the gate to children would rush to the gate to caze at the great motor car and the blacksmith's wife would fly to gather the little ones close to her like a motherly hen collecting her chicks. She grew to hate the green monster that seemed to her like the car of Juggernaut; and she wished that Mrs. Digby would choose some other Mrs. Digby would choose some other way. There sprang up in her mind a kind of dislike of this beautiful woman, with her imperious blue eyes and delicately-tinted face, and her magnificent motor coats, who came to envy her children. She knew better than if she had been told, that it was made on whom the source's wife had feddy on whom the squire's wife had

Teddy on whom the squire's whe had isstened her covetous gaze.

Teddy was three. All the other children were fair — even the fat, rollicking baby had hair like golden silk: but Teddy was durk — a wee, stordy man, with black brows that frowned with the earnestness of his beautiful black eyes, and a thoughts, beautiful black eyes, and a scarlet mouth that made all beholders long to snatch him up and kiss him, and a face as brown as a brigand's.

and a face as brown as a brigand's.

Teddy, pondering over the weighty matters in his alphabet-book, and trying to solve such profound problems as to why a big "B" and a little "a" should mean the voice of the sheep in the meadow, was a delicious sight; but to see him laughing, all the solemnity of his handsome little face broken up in dimples was a vision of broken up in dimples was a vision of enchantment that could never be for-

The mother shivered often at the The mother shivered often at the light that sprang into the childless woman's face as she watched him, and though she tried to pity her and not to mind when she gathered Teddy up against her breast and sought to coax him to come with her, the sight raised strange thoughts in her mind; and she sighed with relief when the great green car had glided away and left all her children with her. eft all her children with her.

"She is always wanting to take Teddy away with her," the wife told her husband as they sat together. "I suppose I ought to feel proud that she takes so much notice of him, but some-

how it worries me. He looked at her as she bent her head over the tiny sock she was darning. He had often suspected that was the dearest to her of all her children, and now he was sure-He put his kind hand on her shoulder. "This is foolish, dear. And you like the children to be admired, don't

"She is childless, too," said he, ently. "Why should you not share a little of your happiness with her, and let her enjoy the society of Teddy for an hour or two? It would not rob

you of anything, love."

She compressed her lips tightly, and wove her needle in and out for a minute or two without speaking.

Then she little sock

Then she niled another little sock for her faint, and she and her burden fell into the squire's arms.

"It hurts me to think that anyone would dare to imagine that we could sell our children!"

And then she allowed herself to be the faint, and she and her burden fell into the squire's arms.

"He is dead!" she cried wildly. "I coveted him—I broke God's law, and this is my punishment!"

The little fellow was carried indoors

world," said the man tenderly.
"I am not, Richard. If I were an unselfish woman I wouldn't begrudge another anything that I have, but somehow, when Mrs. Digby comes here in all her beautiful clothes, and with her beautiful face, and I see Teddy in her arms, and see her looking at him as though she were going ing at him as though she were going to take him from me, I feel so atrangely—as though something was going to happen—and I want to pull nim away from her and run out of the

That is very foolish-very wrong,

mean and selfish any longer. I'll be tender-hearted to those who have not been sent any blessings, and I'll let Mrs. Digby have Teddy whenever she wants him for an hour or two, and will fight against all these queer, wicked, jealous thoughts that come

And Mrs. Digby got her way at last,

Up at the Hall the wee dark boy was waited on like a king, the very pick of the distant city's toyshops were sent down for his edification, and he played with his trains and his great No. 1. The giving up of Teddy would make smooth the path of the others.

And so there came a day when the No. 1. The giving up of Teddy would make smooth the path of the others.

Often as Mrs. Digby motored past the little green shuttered house where the blacksmith lived, she would turn her face enviously to listen to the shouts of childish laughter that came shouts of the bedgedin garden where the "Purple Cow," without which sleep was never successfully wooed. And so the car would have to be ordered, and the small man whitled off to the shabby little house that

But it was a state of affairs that began to annoy the imperious Mrs. Digby. She determined to leave no stone unturned to obtain complete pessession of that beautiful dark child that she coveted. She tried to enlist her husband's sympathy; but the big. ged shoulders — envied every genial squire was aghast at the thought of asking a woman to give up her breast because she was her child to another.

But if she was willing to give him

"That would be a different thing, Milly. But is she? I doubt it. They say she is wrapped up in her husband

and children. A nice little lady she is, too. No, no, Milly; put that idea out of your head."

"If Mrs. Mullan is a sensible woman," said his wife, with chagrin written largely on her face, "she would be a representation of the women who had been listening to her, "Terrible ill she's getting to look." would see at once what a tremendous advantage it would be to the child himself. He would be treated exactly as though he were my own son. Oh, that he were!'

The big squire's face shadowed for a moment, then he stroked the dainty head that rested against his shoulder. "If I judge Mrs. Mullan rightly, she is not one to let ideas of that kind come between her and her children,

Milly."

"But they are as poor as Job, Tomand those kind of people are much more mercenary than you imagine. She will probably jump at the suggestion in the suggestion are the suggestion. —it will mean so much to the others.
Also for Teddy's sake, I should help them in every way, of course." But she knew in her heart that what she said about the blacksmith's wife being likely to fall in with the idea was

The squire shook his head.
"Look here, Milly; let me write to
Hogson. He's got something to do
with the Foundling Home at his place. and he will be able to find you a child

But the spoilt beauty cried out in horror. It was Teddy she wanted, it was Teddy she wanted, it was Teddy she would have, until at last her husband, who idolized the earth on which her dainty feet rested, could hold out no longer, and he allowed himself to be persuaded to do what he hated, and to make an offer. as he bluntly put it to himself, for the little fellow. It was to the father he spoke; nor for worlds could he have been induced to refer to the subject in presence of Mrs. Mullan. But he told her of the squire's proposal when her of the squire's proposal when they were alone that night, and told her also how emphatically he had refused to contemplate such a thing.

His wife listened, and was moved to a sudden fit of anger that he bad never seen before.

Does that woman think that our children are merchaudise that she would put a price on them?" she demanded passionately. "No matter how poor we are, we mean to keep the children God has sent to

The husband soothed her and reproached himself for having ever told her what the squire had said to

"Don't think anything more about it, love. You ought to feel proud, you little mother-hen, that one of your chicks has been signgled out for

from her piled-up basket, and held it out to him.

"Look at that, Richard. Teddy's feet wear through his socks sooner with one little arm thrown above his "Look at that, Richard. Teddy sieet wear through his socks sooner than any of the others—his little feet are never still, bless them."

And she knelt beside him and the dood for her treasure.

Then she dropped it on her lap, and turning, hid her face against her husband's shoulder.

"Tred, love?"

"No, no! I think I'm too happy to ever feel tired, and I'm sure I've no time for it either. Richard, I'm a selfish, jealous woman."

"The least selfish woman in the world," said the man tenderly. and which until then she had not noticed. It seemed as though her heart stood still as she looked at him. Then she bent over her work hurriedly, but she could not see the little pinafore she was making for an instant for the tears that filled her eyes. Had she been thinking more of her children than of her husband? How was it that she had only seen the wornness of his tired face now? All the next day she was unlike her

cheery self. A strange shadow came beneath her eyes—her voice had a sad intonation. Often she stood to watch Kitty."

'Yes, I know it is, for Teddy is the children playing in the garden, but it was Teddy that she followed with her sad gaze. She felt that between this child and herself there was a closer bond. She had nearly died when he had been born, it was thought that she would have to give up her own life for this small one just flickering into existence; but God had been merciful, and the danger passed. This may have been the reason. These mysterious things are known to And Mrs. Digby got her way at last, and the green car was permitted to bear off Teddy.

God alone. But now she had taken herself to task for this deeper love—it wronged the others so she reasoned in It came at length that he often spent a day at a time up at the Hall, and when he returned he came with full hands, for nearly everyone in the little household had to share in Teddy's good fortune. Only the mother present a day was her offering. If Mrs. Digby adopting the would be good fortune. goed fortune. Only the mother never be her son again—he would be turned away often from the little brought up in a position in which torned away often from the little brought up in a position in which packets of game and other luxuries that were so useful an addition to that the little larder, to her it all looked squire had hinted so, and had spoken like.

were sent down for his edification, and he played with his trains and his great Noah's Ark in the long, white drawing-room with a beautiful, eager woman always ready to join in all his games. It was fairyland to Teddy, just as long as the day lasted; but when bedtime grew near he grew restless. He wanted his mother, and the

The next day she was up and busy among her children. She fulfilled all her duties; nothing was left undone. She never complained, but the change in her was patent to all. Something had gone from her - part of the essence of life.

The servants from the Hall brought down all kinds of tales. How the shild had fretted for his mother till there was no doing anything for him. How for days he had refused to be comforted, and had to be continually watched lest he should find his way back to the little house that he had left forever. How bravely now be was bearing his baby grief, but that often at night he was heard to call for his "mumsey" in a little sobbing whisper that might have softened the

"I'd send him back to his mummy, that't what I'd do," said the fat cook, who had come to gossip in the village shop wiping her eyes. "But there, the missis is that set on him she'd give him gold to eat; she'd give him everything but what he wants most. But she has never been a mother, and doesn't home their warr's

she's getting to look."
"There's no good to be got taking a child from his own," said another,

solemnly.
"Tis the way of the rich to want what their money hasn't sent them."
All this was carefully kept from the mother. The most inveterate gossip in the place would have suffered tortures rather than let her know what was so freely circulated. But she knew, she felt it all; the intense love of the mother could understand.

Sometimes from her sitting-room windowshe could catch a glimpse of the great green car dashing past and have a momentary peep at a tiny figure beside Mrs. Digby, and she would hold out her hands as though she would clasp him to her-and then remember that Teddy bad passed out of her life, though he could never pass out of her heart.

Because the little fellow could not forget, Mrs. Digby determined to leave the Hall until the child's remembrance had grown less keen. Tender and yielding to every desire of his, she was as adamant to that greater desire of all — to see his mother.

mother.

"I am your mumsey now, darling."
she would say passionately, catching him up in her arms and clasping him to her breast. "You are my own little son—my own dear little boy. Teddy, you must love me—say you will love

And the little fellow would submit patiently to her embrace with an air of resignation. And sometimes he would study her face with his beauti-ful, wistful eyes as though he were trying to understand why such things

So the Hall was all astir for their absence would extend over a year or more. But the day before they left a pair of horses attached to the carriage of some visitors at the Hall became restive and pranced and feared, and finally tore off down the avenue, knocking down the groom who had been standing at their head, and a wee figure in a tiny sailorsuit who had left Mrs. Digby's side to have a closer view of the beautiful dancing animals. Mrs. Digby's shriek as she flew down the steps to the tiny prone figure that did not rise, was never forgotten by those who heard it. Panting and sobbing, she lifted him in her

and the doctor sent for, and before the mother could be summoned she entered the house. The squire met her, with his kind

red face quivering with emotion.
"I know," she said steadily, before he could speak. "I was coming when I met them. Will you take me to him, please?"

She went into the room where

She went into the room where Teddy was lying with shut eyes. Mrs. Digby kneeling beside him. The weman raised her pale face in agonized entreaty as the mother entered, but she did not speak. What words of remorse could avail in

a grief like this?
The mother bent over the boy. She put her hand on the wee brown one that lay inert beside him. Had he passed out of the world without one word to her? Did he belong to God now and to no earthly love?

The dark lashes stirred. The two women hardly seemed to breathe. The white lids lifted, and the child's dark ware ward nowards life that

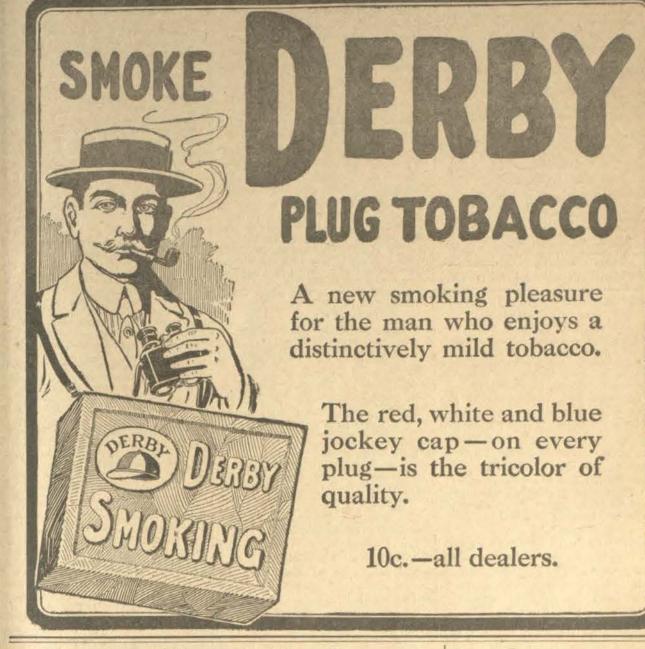
dark eyes gazed upwards into that face that came to him in his dreams.
"Mumsy !"

"My baby!"
"Teddy sleepy. Sing 'Purple Cow

to Teddy. His eyes closed again. A sob came from Mrs. Digby, but there was no falter in the soft voice that crooned out the foolish little rhyme about the "Purple Cow." Over and over again the little drowsy, monotonous song continued until at last the strained look on the dark face pessed away. And, listening, they heard his soft breathing. Then Mrs. Digby, with streaming eyes, put ber hand on the

He was out of danger in a week, and as soon as he could be moved, the great green car conveyed him and his happy mother back to the shabby little house, that meant home to them both.

"He is yours," said Mrs. Digby, tenderly holding the hand of the smithy's wife in her two little jewelled ones. "I was wicked to covet what God had denied me. If anything had happened—" She could not finish the sentence, but she leaned forward and kissed the cheek of Teddy's mother, and that kiss comented a friendship that never was broken. Two year, later one of the houses of



born to the squire and his wife. Such a small, fair creature, with her mother's beautiful blue eyes and golden hair, and they call her Felicity. And dreaming, as mothers will, of the future before she was a month old, Mrs. D gby had laughingly vowed that when her small daughter was a woman she should marry Teddy, and so he would become her son in-law. But Teddy, rioting in the garden, and Felicity sleeping in her blue-ribbon cot, were unconscious of the destiny planned out for them.—Exchange.

#### Dreading the Dishes

It is disagreeable to wash dishes. Even mothers, who do most things cheerfully, will sometimes pass the dishes on to youthful and unwilling hands. The school girl invariably has other things to do, and the dishes are so insistent! Even when stacked in the sink they look reproachful. in the sink, they look reproachful. Left in disorder on the table, they glare at you every time you pass; and hanging over your head when you are playing tennis or finishing a book, they loom like a thunder-cloud.

time you think of them.

But is doing the dishes as bad as dreading it? To scrape off the left-over food; to pile spoons with spoons and plates with plates; to have a sparkling lather of soap-suds and hot water; to tackle the dishes in the order of their cleanliness, instead of inversely or haphszurd; to hang up the towels and see a clear sky span-ning a golden afternoon—surely there are worse things than that! Washing dishes, like many disagreeable jobs, requires no concentration. The mind is free to dwell on pleasanter

The sense of freedom and the feeling of self-righteousness that follow the prompt washing of dishes are enough to raise the humble drudgery into a fine art, and insure that it be done not only quickly, but well.
"There," said one valiant girl, hanging up the dish cloths with a flourish,
"if I plunge headlong into them, I don't really come to my senses until am half-through. It is only dreading to do them that gets on my perves," That, as all who know will admit,

The priests of the Archdiocese of Chicago to the number of 250 were in retreat at Notre Dame, Ind., from Aug 25 to 29, as many more being unavoidably absent. The Most Rev. Archbishop Quigley was present at the exexcises which were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Thuente, O. P. The preacher has unusual power as a speaker, and the priest found his sermons very interesting and instructive. His published pamphlets "Retreat for Priests" was distributed to each of the priests who will, doubt-less, find in it much that will stimulate them to perseverance in a fervent life. The weather was cool during the re-treat, which closed Friday morning with general communion and the Papal benediction. One of the most impressive exercises of the retreat was the hour of adoration before the Blessed Sacrament Thursday evening, all the priests making it in common. Their singing of the old famous Latin hymns to the blessed Sacrament was very well rendered .- Com.

Spare automobile tire inner tubes will be safeguarded against hardening book, they loom like a thunder-cloud. was hitting the nail squarely on the if immersed in hot water every month or six weeks.

## You Can Make Better Foods For The Children With "Beaver" Flour Than You Can Buy

Next to a returning Arctic Explorer, the hungriest mortal on earth is a growing boy. He is always ravenous. "He will eat anything". But why should he?

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

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1913.

#### PROTESTANT CONDECINATIONS OF ORANGEISM

(Continued from page 1) and religious antipathies thus engendered, the administration of justice in all its departments, whether in the bench, the jury, or the witness box, has become tainted or suspected."

The next three charges of the Review recite at some length, a portion of what we have already narrated in of February 19th, 1858, freported his the story of the plot to take the crown from the Princess Victoria, (afterwards Queen Victoria). We omit them. The Review concludes:

"These are grave charges. We have carefully quoted the authorities on which they are based."

OPINION OF A PROTESTANT JUDGE. Judge Fletcher (Protestant), in his charge to the grand jury of Wexford, in 1814, described the Orange attitude as follows:

"I am a loyal man in times of tranquillity. I am attached to the present order of things so far as I can get any good by it. I malign every man of a different opinion from those I serve. I bring my loyalty to mar-Such loyalty has borne higher or lower prices, according to the different periods of modern times. He exposes it for sale in the open market, at all times, seeking continually for a purchaser.'

#### PREMIER GEORGE CANNING'S OPINION.

A very great name amongst the Protestant Premiers of England is that of George Canning. On June 29.h, 1813, he said, in the House of Commons:

"It was consoling to reflect that no one had branched into any such anomaly as to stand up in defence of the innocence of the Orange institution, nor had anyone denied that those who entered into its full design were guilty of an attempt against the peace of the

Similar denunciations of the Orange Order were uttered from time to time in the British Parliament up to 1825, when an Act was passed suppressing the Order in Ireland. The Act was evaded. The lodges kept right on under the name of "Brunswick Clubs." Parliament rested until the great smash-up of 1835, which we have already narrated. - See the Debates of

#### A PROTESTANT LORD CHANCELLOR'S ORDER.

Bearing in mind the position and character of Orangeism in those years, comparing Judge Fletcher's opinion of it in 1814, Canning's in 1813, the Act ol suppression in 1825, the revelations of 1835, the address of Parliament to the King and the King's appeal to his "loyal subjects" against the Order in 1836, the massacre of Dolly's Brae in 1849, let us examine its reputation in

Forten years after the massacre of Dolley's Brae, every 12th of July saw bloodshed in Ulster. On October 6tb, 1857, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland wrote the following letter to Lord

"Whatever party may have been to blame for the acts which core im-mediately led to these disgraceful tumuits, it is very manifest that they have sprung from party teeling, excited on the recurrence of certain anniversaries which for years have been made the occasion of irritating demonstrations, too often attended by violations of the public peace, and dangerous and sometimes fatal, party conflicts. The Orange Society is mainly instrumental in keeping up this excitement; and notwithstanding the proceedings respecting the association which are now matter of history, and in consequence of which it was supposed that it would have been finally dissolved, it still appears to remain an extensively organized body, with but some change of system and rules, under which it is alleged to be secure from a legal prosecution. . It is impossible to rightly regard any association such as this as one which ought to receive countenance from any in authority. . . . It does appear to me that the interest of public peace, at least in the North of Ireland, now requires that no encouragement should be given to this society by the appointment of any gentlemen in the Commission who is, or intends to become, a member of it. Intending the rule to be of general application, I think it right to ask from every gentlemen the assurance that he is not, nor will, while he owns the Commission of the Peace, become a mem-

Lord Lieutenant."-See the Northern Whig, (Protestant) October, 1857

Thus, by an order of the Lord Chancellor, with the approval of the King's Lieutenant, the Orange Order stood condemned as a society in which no Justice of the Peace should be a mem-

LORD DERBY'S OPINION.

The following winter a debate took place in the House of Lords, on this latter. The Eurl of Durby (Protestant) admitted the knowledge and fairness of the Lord Chancellor, but thought the order went further than the law required, said that:

"Looking upon the entire subject, he was of opinion that no matter what may have been the advantages of that Society formerly, upon the whole the organization of the Orange Association was rather a misery than benefit to Ireland. Orange Society was one whose exist-nce they regretted."

LORD PALMERSTON'S OPINION.

Another eminent British premier who condemned the Order was the famous Lord Palmerston. He was approached by Orange delegates on the subject of this same order of the Lord Chancellor. The London papers answer. He said:

"Is it an organization which belongs to the age in which we live? Is it not rather one that is suited to the middle ages — to those periods of society when anarchy has prevailed? . . . The very foundation on which it rests casts a reflection on the institutions of the Empire.

Lord Palmerston recommended them to "dissolve the association and put an end to an organization which cannot answer any practical purpose,"

"I am sure that there is nothing that they could do that would more materially contribute to the peace of Ireland and to the obliteration of ancient prejudices. . . It would be an essential advantage to the country at large. I can but repeat that nothing could be more desirable for the real interests of Ireland than the complete abandonment of the association.

"Obliteration of ancient prejudices"! No wonder they did not take his advice! If "ancient prejudices" were 'obliterated" what would remain of the Orange ideas?

#### Letter From Gael.

Gael gives THE CASKET his opinion of Orangeism, recommends support of the Catholic Press and meets some people of worth.

I see by late issues that you are doing a good service to your readers n showing them the disloyalty of the Orangemen in Britain in the beginning of last century. When these rebels to law and order, these nemies of religious toleration, are so oud-mouthed in their professions of oyalty to the Empire and when they pretend to be so much in favor of berty of conscience it is well to let the world know that they seek these benefits for themselves only, and not for others. You do well to suggest to your subscribers to mail to openminded and unprejudiced non-Catholics the papers containing so many quotations from authentic documents they may know the real spirit that animates this society that a blot on the fair name of Great Britain and some of her colonies.

A good many years ago a Protest-ant friend named Alexander Mc-Donald invited me to accompany him on a certain evening to a meeting of a debating club in the school house of his section in Whycocomagh, all the people, of which were Protestant and some of whom were Orangemen. Being young and inexperienced and having no malice towards these people who were my neighbours, I did not think that I would incur any danger by attending the gathering. I accepted the invitation so kindly

tendered. On our arrival things looked peaceable enough but soon several Orangemen came, some of whom had been drinking. When they noticed a Catholic in their mindst it acted on them like a red rag would on a mad bull; they be zan to utter the profane and vulgar language that they seemed to be more familiar with than with their prayers. Then they burst into song in that Orange choice bit of

poetry, To hell with the Pope, with some expletives thrown in that are not as fit as that even, for reproduction, McDouald noticed that I was afraid of physical violence and told me that he would protect me to the utmost of his power, but as I felt no assurance that there was another man there who would do the same I prevailed upon him to leave— Such is Orange neighborliness and

toleration. (Continued on page 6)

#### Our London Letter.

LONDON, Aug. 29th, 1913. THE TWELVE HOUR PILGRIMAGE FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

The scenes last Sunday at Boulogne when Cardinal Bourne walked in the procession of Our Lady far surpassed the most sanguine hopes of those who hal arranged a day's pilgrimage to the French coast for British Catholics. Some 2800 persons availed themselves of the occasion, coming from London, Folkstone, Dover, Brighton, Hastings and other coast resorts. Three hundred members of the Catholic Association, a large contingent of Ransomers, and a deputation of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacra-ment wearing their picturesque mediaeval robes of scarlet, took part ber of the Orange Society. I think it right to assure your Lordship that in expressing the foregoing epinions and determination, I do so with the entire concurrence of His Excellency the

most beautiful effect. wore various costumes and carried many trophies, there were historic and symbolical groups, many clergy, secular and regular, several Bishops and our own Cardinal. Devotion mingled with enthusiasm all along the route, and at the services in the Cathedral at which Cardinal Bourne officiated it was difficult to obtain an entrance to the sacred building, so huge was the crowd. The prilgrims from England arrived at 1 p. m. and after lunching joined in the devotions and procession, returning in the evening and reaching London about 10 30, a most energetic pilgrimage. It was the first visit of the majority to the Continent, and as usual Catholic piety assisted in breaking down barriers of prejudice and insularity, and creating a desire for further acquaintance with our neighbours across the channel. -

CATHOLIC WEDDING IN HISTORIC CHURCH.

Interest has been revived in the old Bavarian Embassy chapel in Warwick Street, one of the few places where Catholics could hear Mass in safety in the bad old days, for was extra territorial and the Priesthunters could not enter. still has a congregation and a flour-ishing Catholic life. Last week the Requiem for Gen. Sir Martin Dillon focussed attention upon it; this week it was a fashionable wedding which brought a small but well known congregation together. The c ntral figures in this ceremony were the Baroness Ruphael D Erlanger, widow of the late Baron and daughter of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, and Lt. Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galwey, K. C. M. G., D. S. O. Governor of Gambia. The ceremony was per-formed by the Rector, Father Pownall, and Viscount Carlton of the Second Life Guards, nephew of the bridegroom, was best-man. The honeymoon is to be spent on the Tnames and in Yorkshire. Another Catholic wedding which was both military and Colonial in character took military and Colonial in character, took place the same day at the Oratory, where Mr. Raymund Addington of the 26th Light Cavalry led to the altar Miss Glydes Mary Hughes, daughter of the late High Commissioner of Imperial Chinese Customs. The bridegroom is a grandson of Viscount Sidmouth and has a lovely place in Devonshire, Up-Ottery Manor where the honeymoon was spent.

A CATHOLIC ARCHITECT FOR ANGLI-CAN CATHEDRALS.

It is a curious fact that one of the most prominent ecclesiastical architects of the day, largely employed by the custodians of our ancient the custodians of our ancient Cithedrals, is a Catholic. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, a grandson of the late celebrated architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, is the author of the famous "Ludy chapel" which is such a feature of the new Anglican Cathedral at Liverpool, and which, though it bears the old Catholic name, is to be made a sort of Valhalla of famous women. when it comes to restoring and preserving the beaut'es of the past the Catholic mind of this rising architect is a great advantage to the nation generally. He has just submitted designs to the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral for the restoration of the beautiful old Refectory, which is one of finest examples of monastic refectories in the country, though as the architect says, "vandalism and decay have combined to rob it of much of its former beauty." The estimates cover a cost of £11,000 for the restoration and the Dean and Chapter are appealing for funds to put them into execution. Perhaps Mr. Gilbert Scott sees far into the future and is comforted in his work for an alien faith, by the thought that he is preserving and restoring towards the day of the Great Restoration.

#### THE R. I. C. VINDICATED.

The case of the Royal Irish Constabulary is still occupying the public mind. Sir Elward Carson, from a safe distance, continues to pour oil on the troubled waters of Ulster—and set it alight! He has just been assuring the public, not only that the R. I. C. are mainly Roman Catholics, but that a Protestant can hardly enlist nowadays because he is ostracised by his comrades and his life made unendurable. Sir Henry Blake writes to refute this statement. He has experience of the R. I. C. and declares a finer or more loyal body of men he has never seen. They are never selected for certain services on account of their religious convictions; and there is perfect good feeling in the ranks between Catholic's and Protestants. The cause of their deterioration in numbers and physique he very plainly points out. For tnirty years the pay of the Irish police force has stood at the same figure, though that of the English and Scottish police has undergone more scottish police has undergone more than one revision and increase. Opportunities abroad cause many of the police to emigrate and this alone accounts for the decrease in the number of suitable candidates. Sir Henry adds that he his experience of mots in the North and the patience with which the armed police have stood all kinds of insults and stood all kinds of insults and molestations is a lesson to many other forces. Finally the last word in the loyalty to duty of the R. I. C. has been spoken once more by the Lord Lieutenant who has very curtly refused again to permit any enquiry into their conduct in the recent Derry

THE FIRST SCRIPTURAL PLAY

Much interest centres round Sir Herbert Tree's epoch making produc-tion of next week "Joseph and his Brethren," the first scriptural play to be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. Public excitement is agog over the stories which have filtered through the curtain, of the magnificence of the scenery, which include the Tents of Shechem in the Desert, the Pyramids by moonlight, the Palace of the Pharoahs, and other splendours. Jacob the Patriarch is the part chosen

production may open the door to several other semi-religious dramas its treatment is awaited with no small interest. We are safe in the hands of such an artist, as Sir Herbert Tree for the true artist is always reverent, but the question of the desirability of religious pageants and dramas on the stage is one which is still very hotly debated.

THAT "CATHOLIC LEAGUE."
The "Catholic League is in a very peculiar state. In his apologia for withdrawlfrom its ranks the late head, who has been hauled out by his Bishop, said he did not fight, because he did not wish the case to come before the Courts and perhaps terminate in an injunction against the invocation of Saints. But another than he is taking up the work and he trusts it will go forward well. Evidently the Anglicans are under no delusion as regards the illegality of the acts they perform so far as their own Church goes. And yet they will not depart from a Church which considers they have no right to pray to Saints while they declare fervently that they have the right. It is an unmistakable and sad case of the loaves and fishes again. Perhaps after all, disendow-ment and disestablishment will really be aids to the great end of reunion, and Dr. Clifford despite his spleen against the Catholic Church, is but an unwitting instru-ment in a big scheme of things of which he knows nothing, and which will greatly astonish him when it is fulfiled.

#### C. M. B. A. Triennial Convention,

The Sixteenth Triennial Convention of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. for Canada met in Hamilton, Ontario, Wednesday, Aug. 27th, 1913. Twenty - one years before, the Eighth Convention of the C. M. B. A. was held in the same city. Till then the C. M. B. A. of the United States and of Canada were one. It was felt, however, that separation would be desirable, and a resolution asking for a separate beneficiary jurisdiction for Canada was carried with only eight dissenting votes out of a total of one hundred and sixty nine. Application was made to the Dominion Government for a charter. The charter was secured and the C. M. B. A. of Canada became a reality. The resolution asking for a separate Grand Council for Canada was not carried without some feelings of apprehension, notwithstanding the small vote against it, but that the proper thing was done is now beyond doubt, for the C. M. B. A. has ever since been steadily growing, and whereas then the membership was below 8000, it is now about 26,000.

Before the opening of the first session of the Convention, all the Grand Officers and delegates to the number of about 360 met in St. Mary's Hall, and forming in procession marched to St. Mary's Cathedral to attend Mass. The manner in which the procession was conducted was certainly no credit to the C. M. B. A., and if the intention was to make a good showing in the city of Hamilton it defeated its purpose. There were tall hats, straw hats, slouch hats, and derbys, short coats, long coats, black coats and grey ones. The proceeding looked as much like fans hastening to a ball game as like a number of Catholic gentlemen on their way to Mass. After a Solemn High Mass, of which Rev. Dr. Walter of St. Mary's Cath edrel was celebrant, and at which the Rector, Mgr. J. M. Mahoney, V. G. preached, the Convention opened in St. Mary's Hall, Grand President M. F. Hackett, in the Chair. A cabl gram was immediately sent to His Holiness Pope Pius X, asking his blessing and expressing loyalty to the Holy See. Then the different mittees were appointed and the re ports of the Grand President, Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer read, and without delay the work for which gentlemen from all parts of Canada had met was on with a "swing." And here let it be stated that whatever may be said about other C. M. B. A. Conventions, that of this it must be said that there was no time lost, that the delegates were thoroughly in earnest, that the dis-cussions were interesting and ad rem, and that during the eight sessions held, much work was ac-

complished. It would be wearisome to enter into detail upon the different resolutions discussed. However, a few and the most important will be mentioned. Several of the proposed amendments to the Constitution were thrown out at the instance of Grand Legal Adviser Mr. Staunton, who declared that they could not be considered without a change in the Charter. This gave the quietus to many amendments pro-posed by Branches in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick. Several Branches asked for Provincial Coun-cils, and the delegates generally, from the extreme east and the extreme west, put up a strong fight to secure them. The movement met with the approval of the Executive, but Oatario and Quebec opposed the scheme and it was defeated. The arguments put up by those in favor of Provincial Councils were that the present Grand Council is too unwieldy, that Provincial Councils would cost less, that the needs of the people in the different provinces would receive more careful attention from Provincial Councils and that better men would be sent to the Supreme Council. Branch No. 26, Montreal, recommended an important amendment to clause 135 of the bye-laws in relation to liquor traffic. The amendment met with some heated opposition but was carried with a very substantial majority. The amendment defines those deemed to be engaged in the liquor traffic. A proposition to transfer the headquarters of the Association from Kingston to Ottawa was turned down, it received but little support. A recommendation from the Mulgrave Branch asking that the members of the respective Branches go to Holy Communion in a body once a year, was carried.
On the last day the Grand President

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Grey cottons	24	44	44	4	65		44
Grey cotton	25	6.6	.66	6	66	66	46
Grey cottons	36	66	**	10	44	44	**
White cotton	36	66	-6	11	44	4.6	
White cotton	35	44		10		66	66
White cotton	34	66	66	8	**	66	60
Pillow cotton	40	66	16	16	44	66	**
Pillow cotton	42		46	20	**	66	
Bleached Sheating	8/5	66	66	30	66	44	44
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Cretons, 10, 12,	, 15	cents	per yard.				, 100

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

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

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Acknowledgments.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, will charge on the floor of the Senate that more than 1,000 Americans have

been killed in Mexico since the present

"reign of terror" began. The Senator will cite as his authority

Governor Colquitt, of Texas. Governor Colquitt's charges as to what has occurred in Mexico are in the hands of several Senators and members of the

Tenders for Painting

Tenders will be received by the under-signed until

September 15th next

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A GREAT LESSON

FOR YOUNG MEN.

are entrusted with positions of

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which in their father's day

could not be secured until near-

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this has only encouraged ex-

travagance and the average

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all that he makes. He does

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Arisaig, Aug. 27th, 1913.

D. L. McDONALD, P. P.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

the said

The provincial exhibition opened wednesday with fine weather, and an etcodance of 2,234. There was no

ormal opening. The Chines Government has apolo-The Chines Government has apolo-just to Japan for the murder of everal Japanese at Nanking and has dered an investigation. The Chinese the voiced the desire that a peaceful lution of the affair be reached through diplomatic channels.

The first shipment of new wheat left Fort William on Saturday, being consigned by J. Richardson & Son of Winnipeg and Toronto, to Goderich. The steamer Doric had the honor of carrying the shipment, filling one compartment with No. 1 Northern

meven aviators have been killed the army and navy service of the nited States since experiments were started with heavier than air machines in 1908 - ten in the army and one in the navy. In aviation the world over, 333 persons have seen killed since 1908, 112 during the

The total immigration to Canada during the first four months of the current fiscal year, April to July, was 250,006, made up of 99,101 British, 54,040 American and 97,765 from all 54,040 American and 97,765 from all other countries. During the four corresponding months of the last fiscal year the total number was 200,662, composed of 83,318 British, 55,900 American and 60,424 from all other countries. The increase is twenty per cent.

Returns to the Department of Marine show that during the month July fishing was prosecuted on the Atlantic seaboard under generally favorable weather conditions, fish were plentiful on the usual fishing grounds, but in many places bait was scarce. On the south shore of Nova Scotia, especially, indications of a good herring and mackerel fishing are evident. Since the opening of the lobster season, in November last, till the end of July there were 149,474 cases canned and 93,580 cwts, shipped fresh to market. During the corresponding period in the preceding year there were 156,958 cases canned, and 110,016 cwts. shipped fresh.

Henri Menier, the rich and famous chocolate manufacturer, died recently at his home in Pointoise, France. The "chocolate king" of France and owner of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, was born in 1853. His family had acquired many millions of dollars in manufacturing. Henri was called upon to take charge of his father's vast interests at eighteen. He literally walked in one day from a schoolroom to the private office of a a scholroom to the private billion as a capacity and importance more than one hundred million francs. At nineteen he had mastered the details, at twenty-five be had practically doubled the output, at thirty his name was a household word in four continents, and at thirtyfive his fortune had reached the enormous figure of two hundred million

per

arked

nes

"There will not be one-third of the average apple crop in New Brunswick this year," says S. L. Peters, Dominion Fruit Inspector, "I have been all over the province and the shortage prevails everywhere. The early apples, such as the New Brunswick and transparent varieties, will be the most abundant, but as usual the growers are in a hurry to pick them for the are in a hurry to pick them for the first prices and are not giving them a chance to mature. The quality is well up to the average." As for the crop in Nova Scotia, it is said that the quality of this season's apples is very poor. It is estimated that at least fifty per cent will be third grade The usual percentage is about fifteen per cent, thirds. This overstock of poorer apples, it is believed, will keep the price low and will tend to spoil the sale of the better varieties.

The explosion of twenty tons of dynamite by an electric spark Sunday morning virtually completed the southern end of the Panama Canal, and for the first time the waters of the Pacific Ocean washed the solid masonry of the Miraflores locks. Exactly at half-past 9 o'clock an electric switch was closed and a moment later 1500 spectators, includ-ing the officers of the British cruiser New Zealand and the Shriners here the vast charge of dynamite rend the last earthen barrier across the Pacific end of the Canal. The charge was one of the biggest ever exploded at the Canal. Hundreds of tons of earth and stones were thrown high into the air, and for several minutes the thunderous echoes of the blast reverberated among the neighboring hills. The explosive was planted in 541 holes at an average depth of 30 feet. The breach torn in the barrier was 500 feet long and 61 feet deep through a wall 85 feet wide. The barrier was not present to a great evenuely death. not opened to a great enough depth to let the water in from the Pacific during the forenoon, the tide being out. When the tide came up in the a shovel and quickly dug a little ditch, through which a stream of water trickled. As the tide got higher the stream increased; and soon it had become a torrent, cutting a further gap in the barrier and eventually flooding that part of the canal between Gamboaedike and the Miraflores lock. No less impressive then the tearing away of the barrier was the sending of an 800-ten barge through the breach this afternoon. An immense crowd watched the barge slide into the basin and cheered when the first vesselever floated in that part of the Canal glided toward Miraflores locks. The part south of the locks had previously been excavated by steam shovels. It is 5,000 feet long, 500 feet

C. B. Whidden & Son are looking for some heavy horses, 1300 pounds and over, 4 to 9 years, and sound.

wide and 41 feet deep below mean sea

Lost, at or in St. Andrew's Hall, on the night of Aug. 29th, a gold bracelet. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at Casket Office.

C. M. B. A. Triennial Convention.

(Continued from page 1) would be necessary to raise the assess-ment rates. He recommended that an actuary be appointed to look into the financial standing of the Society, and that if the actuary found that an in-crease were necessary that the Executive be empowered to act without calling another Convention. brought forth considerable opposition, but finally the recommendation of the Grand President carried. The speeches of Mr. Hackett and of Mr. Stannton on this subject were very

Nearly all the old Grand Officers were re-elected. The present officers

President-Hon, M. F. Hackett, K. C., Stanstead, Quebec. First Vice-President — Hon. A. D. Richard, Durchester, N. B.

Second Vice - President — Bernard O'Connell, Dublin, Ostario. Secretary — J. J. Behau, Kingston,

Treasurer-W. J. M : Kee, Windsor,

Marshal-J. J. Costigan, Montreal, Guard-Jacob J. Weinser, Neustadt

Trustees—Rev. A. J. Fischer, C. R.,
Berlin, Ont.; J. W. Mallon, K. C.,
Toronto, Ont.; Dr. A. Germain,
Montreal, Que.; Hon. John Morrissey,
Newcastle, N. B.; J. F. Hallisey,
Truro, N. S.
The next triangial Convention

The next triennial Convention meets in the city of Quebec. The Mayor of Hamilton welcomed the delegates to his beautiful and progressive city and the Hamilton brothers, with the assistance of their lady friends, did much to make the three days' stay with them a mest agreeable and never-to-be forgetten

The Dr. Chisholm Memorial Fund for Ecclesiastical Students.

Subscriptions previously acknow-

Rev. A. Monbourquette 5 00
Rev. P. A. LeBlanc... 5 00
Rev. J. McKeough.... 10 00
Rev. H. P. McPherson 15 00 Rev. J. D. McLeod .... Rev. Colin Chisholm Rev. Chas. Macdonald Rev. J. J. McNeil....

Amt. returned to the Fund .... 230 00

Sept. 8, 1913, Total amt. paid to Ecclesia tics to date ...... 893 48

Balance ..... At last regular meeting of the sub-scribers to the above fund, held in the Science Building, Antigonish, on July 17th past, his Lordship Bishop Morrison was appointed, and accepted the office of President, and ex officio chairman of the Board of Directors. The Revds. D. M. MacAdam, Wm. Kiely and J. J. McNeil were appointed

A few subscriptions are needed at I have received two urgent appeals for assistance, during the past week, from two young men who are entering upon their second year of seminary work.

J. J. MACNEIL, Secretary-Treasurer. Dominion No. 4, Sep<sup>+</sup>, 8 b, 1913.

Miss Nellie McAdam, formerly of West River, but now of Boston, is visiting friends and relatives in the

Mrs. P. Eder of New York and her daughters, Catherine and Joseph-ine, left for home on Wednesday, after a visit to Mrs. Elder's sister, Mrs. A. Fraser, St. Mary's Street, by Mrs. McDonald and four children,

Among the Advertisers.

Best-values in rain coats at Mc-Donald's Clothing Store.

A parcel of dry goods found in A. Kirk's yard is at Casket Office.

Our full line of rubbers now in. Best quality. McD.'s Shoe Store. Wanted, a girl going to school to work for her board. Apply at Casket

To let, office lately occupied by Dr, L. McIsaac. Apply to Somers

No. 1 July herring, green and hard dry cod, salt pork and roll bacon at

Large stock of School boots for boys and girls now in. McDonald's Shoe Store.

For sale, a horse, eight years old, sound, weight 1000 lbs. Apply to Alphonsus McDonald, North Grant.

Middlings \$1.25 a bag; bran \$1.20, selling at this price this week for cash at Abraham Myette's, Tracadie. For sale, a three-year-old mare, (Israel) also a mare one and half years old, (Dearbourne). Apply at Casket

### TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE

MAID'S KING, 37847, race record 2:22, bay trotting stallion, foaled 1903, 16 hands, weight 1150. Stred by May King, 2:20, the sire of Bingen, 2:06, sire of Uhlan, 1:58. This horse is in splendid condition, and is faster and handsomer than ever. Winner of first prize in Standard Bred Class at Nova Scotia Exhibition last year. BUTTERCUP, beautiful trotting

BUTTERCUP, beautiful trotting mare, bay, foaled 1907, 15.3 hands high, weight 1100. Sired by Achille, This mare has had considerable track work, and owner believes she can trot better than 2:20 in the right hands. Both horses are ideal roadsters, kind, and are not sold for any fault. Owner retiring from game. These horses will be at the Exhibition, Halifax, Sept. 3cd to 11th. Can be seen in Antigonish any other time. Don't write unless you are prepared to buy a high-class horse. Suitable terms, if necessary, to respon-

sible parties.

CAPTAIN A. McFARLANE,
P. O. Box 293, Antigonish, N. S.

## Save Money

W K McLean, Bailey Brook Alex J McDonald, Lauchlin McKinnon Hugh A McDonald Hugh H McGillivray By getting your Optical work SAUNDERS THE OPTICIAN A trial will convince you that my prices are as cheap as can be expected for guaranteed goods and suitable work. Your Eye-

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#### 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

## FARM FOR SALE

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

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

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

## Farm For Sale

The farm at Pleasant Valley, the property of Alex. A. McDougall. This s an excellent farm with an abundance of wood, poles, water, etc. The buildings are in good repair and the farm is well fenced. For particulars

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

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Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected. Building Stone supplied rough or finished.

Carving :- A specialty.

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## West End Warehouse

A Truly Interesting Display of Season's



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We cordially invite every lady to attend this magnificent advance showing of the latest ideas in Ladies' Furs, comprising Mink, Mink Marmot, Persian Lamb in Muffs, Stoles and Throws. The display is a very large one, as we were fortunate in securing this sample lot of furs from a reliable fur house in Montreal. This is an opportunity not to be overlooked. The whole lot is priced at a very small advance on cost.

#### Ladies New Coats

In connection with our showing of furs, our new coats will also be on display. This season's styles are very attractive, all are made with becoming neatness. And right now is the time to make your selec-

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store That Satisfies.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

## BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

W. H. HARRISON.

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.

THE ASSETS 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, Charlottetowa, 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. [Foronto], 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. I., 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 tourists. 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 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. 50 p. c. on New. 15th, 1913. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS BEFORE INVESTING ELSEWHERE

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

WAY OF SECURING

# Player Piano Music Rolls

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

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

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

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#### Wanted Lambs

HIGHEST PRICES

# Haley's Market

## Teamsters and Laborers Wanted

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

HIGHEST WAGES PAID

KIRK & COOKE

## Notice to Farmers and Dealers

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

#### Highest Cash Price

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

#### Colonial Hide Co.

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

GROCERIES A complete and up-to-date line

MEATS

Fresh and cured, at all seasons

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FRUIT

Everything in season

CONFECTIONERY Large assortment, choicest and

Crockery and Agatewares

CASH! One Price to all, CASH Produce at highest prices taken

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For nursing mothers

#### Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

offer the important advantage that they do not disturb the rest of the system or affect the child.

> 25c. a box at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 175

A wood lot of 1 wacres, with heavy timber, both hard and soft. about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reason-able figure. For further particulars,

apply to MRS. CATHERINE McADAM, Lochaber, Ant.

#### Property Sale for

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.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS COLUMN

Three weeks ago THE CASKET in ne of its local columns named an editor-in-chief for the L. O. C. Tem-perance column. Said editor wishes to state that he does not accept res-ponsibility for all that such an officemplies. He will be pleased to receive copy, judge of its fitness, and if it does not find its way to the waste basket, attend to its publication, but no further does he propose to go; he does not intend to furnish matter for publication. Interesting communications from the Branches will be always thankfully received, and it is to be hoped that many of the friends of the League of the Cross will contri-bute articles from their pens. It should not be necessary to write to individual members of the League for assistance of this kind; let it be understood from the outset that all communications possessing sufficient merit to pass the censor-from whatever source they may come, will be welcomed to our column.

NOTICE TO JUVENILE BRANCHES. Commencing with the 31st of Dec ember, 1913, the various Juvenile Branches throughout the diocese will be expected to pay a per capita tax of one and a quarter cents on the average membership during the pre-ceding quarter. This will amount to five cents a year for each member. Blanks will be furnished each secretary by December 1st.

ROBERT MACEWEN, Supt. Juvenile Branches. Sydney Mines, Sept. 1st, 1913.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

New inventions are generally acceptable. New ideas if practical are at once adopted. But when a new idea runs counter with a life long hobby, men too often refuse to conform to it. It seems a hardship for some men to abandon an old theory even after they have sufficient proof of its worthlessness. Intoxicating drink has for centuries been worshipped as a god and given the name Beacher. as a god and given the name Bacchus. The love man owes to God, to his country, to his friends and to himself has been sacrificed to that worship. Man's freedom has been limited in various ways from time to time and he has accepted the situation; but he has never taken kindly to any interference with freedom to take a drink when he wanted it—because he thought he needed it.

The fact that strong drink has been the cause of more misery in the world than war, famine and pestilence, was never sufficient to save men who advocated temperance from being dubbed "cranks." To-day, we thank God for having given us such men. They are doing much to save the world. To-day, we are compelled to admit that they were the wise ones, while the others were the foolish ones. In thie case it may be said that truth has truly overcome error, and intoxicating drink is no longer accepted as a cure-all, but as a curse-tcall. True, the truth though generally admitted, is not generally followed. Men continue to drink, and we are forced to confess that some will con-tinue to do so till the end of time, but they shall, let us hope, never have the

same excuse to offer.

The writer has heard one of the foremost physicians in Nova Scotia confess his fear that he had hastened the death of some of his patients by prescribing whiskey to them, during the first years of his practice. "I cannot," hesaid, "understand what was blinding us,'

The greatest physicians in the world to-day maintain that intoxicating drink should find no place on the shelf the whole profession have abandoned the use of alcoholic drink as a medicine in many cases where it was once considered the real thing. For example, la grippe and tuberculosis.

The very remarkable spread of tem-perance in the British Isles in every rank of society was recorded by Sir Thomas Barlaw, president of the International Medical Congress, in a speech delivered to several hundred doctors of various nationalities at a breakfast given in their honor by the National Temperance League in the

Gratton Galleries last month. Sir Thomas said that a great im-provement in this respect had taken place in the army and navy where the young officers were setting a good example to their men. There had also been an enormous change among the commercial classes, while the use of alcohol in the hospitals and by medical men generally had greatly decreased. The president made an appeal to the doctors present to endeavor to check the consumption of medicated wines, all of which, he

said, were mischievons. If some of those who lived in the first part of the last century were to wake up from their long sleep, the changes they would notice among the people of to-day would be very wonderful. The telephone, wireless telegraphy, and the automobile would excite their surprise, but not nearly so much as the attitude of the people towards drink. What, a tax on grog! Laws against selling grog! Grog not good for a man! What fools we were!

The League of the Cross is labouring to teach men that it is good for them not to touch intoxicating drink; and therefore it should have the earnest support of every right thinking man. That it has not been re-ceiving the support and encourage-ment it should, is evident; but let us hope that with the Divine help it may go on with the good work till it is able to claim as its own the name of every adult Catholic in the diocese, thus lessening the number of those who will reproach themselves for being unwilling to see the necessity of waging war against the demon of drink and the drinking habit of society

Three clothing stores on the same block. One morning the middle proprietor saw to the right of him a big sign—"Bankrupt sale" and to the left —Closing Out at Cost." Twenty min-utes later their appeared over his own door, in large letters -" Main EnLetter From Gael.

(Continued from page 1) Lately a Protestant resident of this city named Jackson, who is married to a Catholic was telling something respecting Orangemen that amused him very much. His wife's family came from a district in Ireland where the Orangemen were very annoying to the Catholics, so she never wishes to associate with then. A few years ago he and his wife were on their vacation in British Columbia, and being in Victoria (it may have been Vancouver) on the 12th of July they took a trip to a park in or near the city. They were not long there when they noticed that they were in the midst of an orange picnic, and the wife wanted to leave at once, but the busband would not. The wife was very discontented, until many of the Orangemen becoming surcharged with liquor began to fight; then the husband wished to go, but the wife did not. She said it was just fine to stay there and see those fellows giving one another what they all deserved. She said they were acting just as her father and mother told her the Orangemen of Ireland used to act towards the Catholics.

I see by the long published lists of subscribers that large numbers in your diocese take THE CASKET. These do well; in fact they do no more than they are in duty bound to do; but they would do still better if they would prevail upon lukewarm and careless Catholics to take it, or one or more other Catholic papers; for those who do not see the need of taking a Catholic paper are the very ones who need it most. These are "the blind who 'cannot see"; they cannot see all that if they do not support the Cath-olic press their children will grow up without having knowledge of, or love for, Catholic literature; they cannot see that they themselves will be in ignorance of the truth concerning current Catholic topics and the great work of the Church in fighting sin, ignorance and bigotry throughout the entire world. If there be any such let them throw off their blindness, put on the light of day, look at things with the light of faith, subscribe for Catholic papers, buy Catholic books, and their children and their children's children shall bless their memory.

During a recent short stay in Cali-

fornia I paid a visit to Rev. James A. Grant, who is pastor of Burlingame, a place about eighteen miles south of San Francisco. He knows something of Cape Breton and some of its people for he was there about 1890 when his father was employed as engineer on the construction of the Grand Narrows He completed his studies in Lille and was ordained there about 1897, and came to San Francisco at once. About six years ago he was given charge of Burlingame and its vicinity, since which time he has built two churches and a glebe house. So it can be seen that although he does not display his energy in the way in which Attilla and his horsemen did, he does not allow any grass to grow under his feet.

Father Grant is a native of Banff, Scotland, and is intensely Highland in his sympathies. On the walls of his dining-room is painted the tartan of the Grant Clan, and when he eats his porridge, or mush, as we call it, he thinks of other times and other places when his hardy forefathers fed on the flesh of the deer of the mountains and the wild boar of the fens.

No sooner had Father Grant heard of my arrival in California than he sent me an invitation to visit him and stay with him for an indefinite time. My time being limited my stay with the reverend gentleman had to be short, but it was pleasant to me. must not make mention of all the good I know of Father Grant, for I fear he call me Gali instead of Gael, in which case I could not expect any more invitations to his hospitable abode.

Spending his vacation with Father J. Grant I found Mr. Austin D. Mc-Innis, son of the late Augustine Mc-Innis, of China Point, P. E. Island, who has been at St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, Calif., during the past year preparing for the priesthood for which holy calling he intends to be ordained in 1915. He made his collegiate studies in St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, and a year's theology in Laval University, after which he spent some four years in the Canadian Northwest for his health, and from which place he came to

California a year ago.

I left California for Portland by boat on August 18th, and after a voyage rendered unpleasant by seasickness I arrived in safety. Portland I came to this city on August 24th, and here I can be found doing business at the old stand, 430 W. Popular St., Walla Walla, Wn. Aug. 29, 1913. GAEL.

The Queen of South America Republics.

(Continued from page 2) it had its beginning, a cluster of native

huts on gale-swept pampas.

Diversity really has its home in Argentina. There are ten territories, as we would call them in this country, where population is sparse, and there is no provincial law. These are governed by governors selected by the President of the Republic, with the approval of the Senate. The other provinces are governed by their citizens, much after the same fashion as our States.

An idea of the tremendous size of Argentina may be gained from the fact that forty-five per cent, of the Republic's territory is classed as waste land. Much of this, to be sure, is susceptible to irrigation, and will doubtless some day rival in productiveness the fertile lands of the Welsh colony on the Chubut River, where wheat, maise, and linseed, the source of linseed oil, are grown in enormous quantities. There are prophets in plenty who do not hesitate to say that the two rival wheat-producing sections of the world a quarter of a century hence will be the Dominion of Canada and South America, with especial reference to Argentina, because Argentina wheat is already a factor in the grain market of the world.

Slipping the finger southward, if we happen to be studying the map, one comes to a sharp check at Patagonia. Originally, the Patagonian -Benziger's.

savage was of great stature, and his cruelty was in proportion to his height. White men unfortunate enough to fall into his hands preferred to tempt fate in efforts to escape rather than await the torture that

was certain to come to them. Down along the coast, as well as east and west, the Patagonians are treacherous and cunning, but if a white man watches them and takes precautions he can trade with them for the curious garments they make from the leathers of sea-birds, and for gold and silver ornaments. silver, antimony, and coal are found in this far-away land in great plenty. It is quite probable that Patagonia would have been transformed into an El Dorado long ago, were it not for its combination of bad natives and a worse climate. Besides its other peculiarities Pata-

gonia has the lowest order of natives known to South America, the Yah-gans of Beagle Channel, who are dwarfed in stature and intelligence, brutal to an extreme, and as treacherous as the shifting sands of the Sahara. Now and then—although the incident usually passes notice—a boat's crew disappears from some ship that casts anchor on its journey around Cape Horn, or through the Straits of Magellan. Usually, the disappearance is laid to the dense fogs. that drift up; all in a moment, like the famed fogs of the Bay of Fundy. But shore parties all too often find indis-putable evidence that the fogs had nothing to do with the fate of the unfortunate sailors. The canoes of the Yahgans dart out of the mists like messengers from Jove, and before the members of the surprised crew realize what has happened, life has either left them or they find themselves prisoners, reserved for a fate that is best left undescribed. It is said that the native Patago-

nian tribes are disappearing. So far as the coast natives are concerned, that may be a matter for congratulation. There is good, however, in the slightly civilized interior tribes, thanks to Cathelic missionaries, who

have long labored among them.

What a pity it is that one may not secure a faithful exhibit of this strange section of the world for some exhibition! How interesting it would be to contrast it with the peaceful show-ing made by the Lucerne or alfalfa provinces, with their vast herds of fat sheep and cattle, their picturesque home life, and their people, represent-ing almost every civilized nation who have waxed comfortable and often wealthy through the splendid opportunities the agricultural regions offer. Some day Patagonia may possibly rank as a partly agricultural province, because the land would be fertile if it were cultivated, and the numerous lakes on the Andean side of Patagonia would furnish all the necessary water for irrigation projects of vast

It is one of those curious features of national development that the same conditions which finally forced into being the reclamation plans that have already opened millions of acres in the United States to cultivation, should come into existence in South America, and especially in Argentina. just as our own plans are being realized to the full. This vast South American republic actually needs more land on which to raise crops, and so the irrigation engineers of the world who are not busy in this country, or in Canada, are bending their energies in a direction that a quarter of a century ago was undreamt of.

After all, irrigation is only part of the problem in Argentina. The great forests of the Andean region are practically virgin, so far as obtaining from them their stores of valuable commercial material is concerned. The opening of the Trans-Andean railway helps a little, in the matter of furnishing means of transportation, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Need of transportation is the crying lack of Argentina, because were the transportation facilities anything like on an equality with the presence of commercial products in various sections of the republic, Argentina would out-strip in commercial importance not only her own sister republics, but as a commercial nation she would rank with the world powers.

The export of quebracho colorado-

a species of hardwood used for tanning — has assumed such importance, especially with the tanneries of Europe, that the transportation facilities of which the purveyors can take advantage, are taxed to the ut-most, because at best they are so primitive. This does not seem in any way amazing, when we stop to think that it is only since April, 1909, that diligences have ceased to carry passengers from Argentina to Chile past the Christ of the Andes, that stands as a peace monument to-day, 2,500 feet above where trains whisk the former diligence passengers through a tunnel that carries them and large quantities of freight from coast to coast, in onethird the time previously required.

The mining industries of Argentina,

aside from those remotely situated in Patagonia, are very small, compara-tively, merely because there is no pos-sible way of handling the mineral product, even if the necessary machinery was imported muleback. What does it avail a man or a company to sink its capital in ore heaps, where further processes are impossible through lack of opportunity to secure the necessary equipment, because while the mule is sturdy, he has his

These are some of the reasons why Argentina, with her million and over square miles of area, with a population that is growing by leaps and bounds, with a place by no means small among the world's wheat pro-ducers, with a mineral-yielding future that will command the closest attention, with railroads rapidly developing, with constantly expanding lines of ocean transport, is looming on the horizon of the commercial world as a power to be reckoned with as it has never been necessary to reckon with any section of South America. Argentina is to-day the queen of the South American republics. What she will become in the next quarter of a century is a problem in the solution of which even the prediction of the optimist may fall short of reauty.



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The Need of Good Mothers,

1, 1913

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Nine-tenths of the girls who " go g"in their seecond decade of ave been trained wrong in their and the veritable criminals in than half the cases brought fore our juvenile courts are, not e bad boys immediately involved, the fathers and mothers whose ulgence or neglect has resulted in becoming bad boys instead of Lack of parental control is

of the outstanding evils in merican family life to-day; and pless the evil be ckecked, less the children are subjected to healthy discipline, are taught to bey, and punished for disobeying, nade to see that pleasure must d to duty, and forced to recogze that respect for laws - divine, il, and family laws - is essential a happy and worthy life, then the mber of penitentiaries and haunts shame will inevitably go on insing rather than diminishing.

Whoshall find a valiant woman?" ks the author of proverbs; "far from the uttermost coasts is the be of her." Who shall find the ally good mother, the Christian nan who because she 'looks well the paths of her house' now, shall reafter behold her children rise up deall her blessed.' As the root the whole matter, what is needed a sense of responsibility in moths, a thorough realization of the ath that their children, even in byhood, are not dolls and playings, to be petted and scolded acrding to the whim of the moment; at genuine gifts, or rather loans. om the Lord - gifts which they st make fructify, loans for which will one day be held respon-

Mother-love is a beautiful thing,

and at times a sublime thing as well; the doting affection of the foolond parent is pathetic in its mal manifestations, and nothing ss than tragic in its probable conmences. "There is no person of ture experience," says a writer in e London Telegraph, "who is not quainted with the tragedy of the oiled child, ultimately compelled to infront the world with a feeblysed and falsely-formed character. e are all acquainted with the weak nother, -a creature filled with the foolish idolatry of her own offspring, evoid of clearsightedness in their ngard, taking their worst tendencies or amiable eccentricities or for a gn of original talent. This lady, herever we behold her, is overcome ith a natural fondness for her childa; and yet, for their own sakes most any harshness compatible th their physical health and mental ogress would be better than an oble and helpless inability to contheir conduct, and to compel -by gentleness if possible, by etness if necessary - to adopt th habits. For it is true that we creatures of habit, and the tenous instincts, the second nature ormed by the wholesome routine of ound training, will often stand to when physical strength fails and

tive will is worn out.' The sentimentality with which inmerable people at the present day gard the question of child training wite as disastrous in its tendenes as is the culpable indulgence of "weak mother" characterized in foregoing paragraph: " Let the or little things," it is said, "have good time while they are young; ir troubles will come quite soon ough." By all means, let childod be happy; but unlimited ingence in childish whims, caprices, mischievous tendencies is not recipe for effecting that result. the contrary, over-indulgence s the happiness of children, even their early years, and is an infallmethod of rendering them misere later on in life. "The happy child he one under firm and loving conthe one that has learned to without hesitation or question; one that trusts its mother and s unconsciously that obedience is for want of affection."

To Catholic mothers of the little s of to-day it should not be necessk of properly training their childhas been materially facilitated the action of the Sovereign Ponin the matter of admitting those ich original sin has left in these he all-holy influence of the divine sitant present in their hearts; and th Our Lord is supplemented by a tude in her only way. aderly inculcated love for His essed Mother, parents may well pe that their children are on the cet road to becoming upright and orthy men and women — Christians

Many a girl who thinks she is dy is unable to prove it.

He Died at the Engine,

The spirit of Jim Bludso, engineer of the Prairie Belle, still lives on the discussion at one of the sections of Mississippi River.

the river for Lake Providence, La., last week was that of sea bathing. was just backing away from the It was introduced by Dr. W. J landing a few nights ago. Men and Tyson, of Folkestone, who dwelt on women in summer dress were dancing the benefits derived from such bathon the deck to the music of the or- ing under certain specified condichestra. A sudden impact as the boat struck a sunken coal barge and and had a strengthening effect when the music ceased. Women screamed. There was fear and panic aboard.

aboard the Prairie Belle, pictured in the immortal lines of John Hay's respective merits. He laid down a poem, Jim Bludso of the Prairie number of rules which he contended

"All boats had their day on the Mississip, And her day come at last; The Movaster was a better boat, But the Belle she wouldn't be

The oldest craft on the line-With a nigger squat on her safety And her furnace crammed-rosin

and pine.' Fire it was got the Prairie Belle. The boat was sinking in the deep

the prow stuck fast in the soft earth. Remember how the night the Prairie Belle went down:

'There was a runnin' and cussin', but Jim yelled out Over all the infernal roar:

I'll hold her nozzle agin' the bank Till the last galoot's ashore."" As the last passenger stepped ashore from the Peter Lee, the boat slid from its mud fastenings back nto deeper water. A pilot called to O'Neil through a speaking tube.

The reply came back: "I'm still at my post, standing in water knee deep!"

A signal was given O'Neil to go ahead again. He obeyed promptly, and as the steamer swung toward land again it quivered, stopped still, then settled rapidly into a deep hole. A Negro roustabout, who had climbed the boat's boiler deck rigging waiting for a life boat to pick him up, said next day that he had seen O'Neil standing on top of some boxes with a death-like grip on a from the pilot.

You fellows go forward DRCK. where they can find you. I'll stay untoward event, when a patient, here and help work her into shore!"

body is in the engine room at the was said of Jim Bludso:

'He weren't no saint, but at jedgment

I'd run my chance with Jim Longside of some pious gentleman That woulin't shook hands with

He seen his duty-a dead sure thing-And went for it thar and then; And Christ ain't a goin' to be too hard On a man that died for men."

-Kansas City Star.

#### Animals Remember Abuse.

To tease any animal is unwise, and even dangerous. Animals never forget. A writer in Farm and sea. Fireside shows how the dispositions ired for good reason; and that of farm animals are made ugly or n an indulgence is denied it is gentle according as they are treated by the small boy. He says:

"I know of two little boys and an old family mare. The old mare has amunion. The evil propensities | who knows what will happen? The

dumb animals shows a streak of practically paralyzed although they hidden meanness and should not be have been in the sea but a very short permitted. It also spoils the animal. time." How much better to have them act of their name. \_ The Ave from motives of affection rather than section, said a patient who after fear !"

> When we sing our own praise we must supply the encore.

Sea Bathing

One of the subjects under the annual meeting of the British The steamer Peter Lee, bound up Medical Association held at Brighton tions. It acted, he said, as a tonic, wisely carried out. There was no country in the world so full of seaside holiday resorts as Great Of course you remember the scene Britain and Ireland, but it was a difficult problem to gauge their ought to be observed if sea bathing was to be beneficial. The season of the year was important, and in his opinion the best months for sea bathing were those between passed.

And so she came tearin' along that bathing was more practised years ago than it was now. Perhaps we were less luxurious and more strenuous then; but experience has proved that the best time to take a sea bath was between breakfast and luncheon. There was one rule never Flames burst out " and burnt a hole to be forgotten-always leave the in the night." The sunken coal water before the reaction stage was barge it was that tore a yawning reached. The length of time to hole in the hull of the Peter Lee. remain in the water should be from five to fifteen minutes. For nonwater when Captain William Staple- swimmers, the five minutes should ton ordered the life boat placed in not be exceeded. Slow dressing and mind. readiness. But Frank O'Neil, en- was as bad as slow bathing. was as bad as slow bathing. gineer, down below, knew of the rough towel to create friction should panic and danger, and as the water be used, and exercise on leaving poured into the engine room he re- the water was necessary. Open versed the engine and ran the boat's | beach bathing was only fitted for the nose into the bank, even as Jim robust, and it was stupid for any-Bludso had done. The life boats body to bathe in the sea without first were not needed. Men, women and consulting a medical man. Warm children got safely ashore while sea baths were a goed preliminary O'Neil kept the engine going, and treatment before indulging in a cold sea bath. Excursionists often Jim Bludso had come to life again. dashed into the sea regardless of the consequences, and the wonder was that more trouble did not overtake them. People run down by fatigue received most benefit from sea bathing.

Dr. George Mahomed, Bourne mouth, said he had used sea bathing in cases of insomnia and neuritis.

SEA BATHING GOOD FOR CONSUMP-TIVES.

Dr. Johns, Bournemouth, said his experience of sea bathing had been almost wholly confined to consumptive patients. "During the fifteen years that I was medical director of an open-air sanatorium at Bournemouth," he added "I was in the habit of taking a dozen patients to bathe in the sea two or three times weekly. I have no hesi tation in saying that of all the diseases benefited by a sea bath, tuberculosis deserves a prominent place. If suitable cases are chosen, the risk is practically nil, whereas the lever, waiting for further signals benefits are very great. By rough calculation, I should say that I have "The boat is sinking," yelled the taken at least one hundred patients Negro. "I know it," O'Neil called to bathe at different times, and out of that number I only remember one contrary to my instructions, would Those were the last words of insist on diving, and managed to get O'Neil. The thirty-five passengers a slight hemorrhage. I was never and members of the crew aboard able to trace a single case of dry had safely reached shore. O'Neil's pleurisy-that great bugbear of the consumptive-to it, and the circulbottom of the black hole into which ation was always rapidly recovered. the boat sunk. O'Neil had given his After the bath Igave the patients hot life to save those aboard. And as it milk. I should like to say how little the benefits of sea bathing are appreciated by the profession at large. However much it was recommended in olden times, it is evidently not thought much of in our time. More's the pity."

Dr. Odell, of Torquay, agreed with Dr. Tyson as to the period of bathing between breakfast and luncheon being the best. Twenty minutes he regarded as far too long. He advocated warm seaweed baths for tuberculosis. It was news to him to learn that it was beneficial for such patients to go into the cold

EFFECT OF BATHING ON CHILDREN Dr. Kennedy, Bath, discussed the age at which it would be advisable for children to have sea bathing. Their individual peculiarities, he thought, must be taken into account. y to point out the fact that their often been teased by one of the boys, He believed the best time to bathe and when he comes near she lays was in the early morning if one could back her ears and with flashing eyes stand it. He added amidist laughand snapping teeth tries to get at ter. "I bathed a child in the sea him. Sometime when he is off guard | before he was one year old, and the ones to frequent and daily Holy perhaps the chance will come, and remarkable fact about it is that the baby swam. I am quite prepared other lad always petted and played for the laughter, but the first moment ing natures will most readily yield with the old mare and talked to her, I put the infant into the sea it and she will come to him and follow struck out, and actually swam, but him about anywhere. He never it never tried it afterwards. Laughen this frequent companionship teased her, and she shows her grati- ter.) As a rule, when you put young children into the sea, it is a great "Teasing colts, horses, or other shock. I have seen little children

> Dr. Paley, the president of the bathing came out with a blue face or lips, white fingers, cold miserable, and depressed, was not a suitable and his answer reads, "In my insubject for bathing. If he came side pocket."

out warm, comfortable, and rosy, and was brightened up, he was a good subject. He recommended sea bathing for people who were run down. He thought for those accustomed to bathing it was far better to go in with a dive, but for anyone whose heart was at all doubtful it | was better to go in quietly and cover the head gently. If a child was frightened of bathing, he was certain it could not do him much good. To force a child into the sea against his inclination was a great mistake.

Dr. Whittington Brighton, marked that ladies often spent too long time in the sea. The explanation probably was that it took them so long to get their hair ready. (Laughter.) But it seemed a waste of time if they only stayed in a few minutes.

Dr. Tyson, in reply, alluded to the swimming baby referred to by Dr. Kennedy. "I should be sorry" he remarked. "to put a young baby into the water even for the pleasure of seeing him swim. (Laughter.)

#### How To Keep Well.

Prof. Vincenz Czerny, one of the greatest of the Heidelberg surgeons and an authority on cancer, is leaving his post this month, having attained the age of seventy. He has issued a kind of mortal testament, six injunctions to those who wish to go through life with healthy body

"1. Look after both body and Homeseeker's Excurmind in a rational way; divide the day reasonably between labor and recreation; eat healthy food; observe all rules of cleanliness, and live in a dry, sunny, well-aired house.

"2. Work eight hours at your calling, take eight hours for recreation, exercise and self-improvement, and eight hours for sleep. One gets the best rest when asleep between two hours before and two hours after midnight. In the other eight hours you may count two for the three meals of the day, two for art or reading, two for family intercourse or for public works, and two hours for some exercise or sport, walking, climbing, riding, rowing, swimming or gymnastics.

"3. Food must be both sustaining and easily digestible. You should not consume more than a pint of food and drink at each of the three meals; anything more than this overloads the stomach. In consequence ob-

serve moderation. "4. You must not be a slave of enjoyment. Alcohol, coffee, tea and tobacco have no nutritive qualities, but through the usages of generations they have become almost necessities and are not easily replaced. They are all poisonous, but through customary use they have lost some of their dangers. By injudicious use

of them you shorten your life. "5. From childhood see that you are clean. Have at least a sponge down with co'd water every day; twice a day clean the teeth and wash both hands and face. Take a hot bath once a week and see that you change your linen and bed linen regularly. Your rooms must be large, dry and sunny and the bedrooms especially must be large and well aired

" 6. When ill, do not delay to consult a really capable doctor and CERTAIN CHECK never fails County of Guysborough, on follow his advice.'

#### Influence of The Madonna.

To the common Protestant mind the dignities ascribed to the Madonna have been always a violent offense; they are one of the parts of the Catholic faith which are openest to reasonable dispute, and least comprehensible by the average realistic and materialist temper of the Reformation. But, after the most careful examination, neither as adversary nor as friend, of the influences of Catholicism for good and evil, I am persuaded that the worship of the Madonna has been one of the noblest and most vital graces, and has never been otherwise than productive of true holi-

ness of life and purity of character. . . There has probably not been an innocent cottage home throughout the length and breadth of Europe during the whole period of vital Christianity in which the imagined presence of the Madonna has not given sanctity to the humblest duties and comfort to the sorest trials of the lives of women; and every brightest and loftiest achievement of the arts and strength of manhood has been the fulfilment of the assured prophecy of the poor Israelite maiden. "He that is mighty hath magnified me, and holy is His name."-Ruskin.

First Undergraduate: "Have you telegraphed to the old man for

Second Undergraduate: "Yes." "Got an answer?"

"Yes. I telegraphed the old man, "Where is that money I wrote for?"



## Saving and Satisfaction

When you buy a furnace, you buy for many years of saving and satisfaction, if you get the right one. Unreliable, cheaply installed furnaces get out of order readily, are veritable fuel eaters, give uncertain results in the way of heating, and sooner or later have

# Enterprise Blazer

FURNACE FOR COAL and WOOD

When properly installed it constitues a perfect heating and yentilating system, bathing each room in the summery warmth of pure healthful, constantly re-newed air, heated to the temperature required.

#### No Gas No Smoke No Dust

Save over 30 % of your fuel bill and never gets out of order. The first cost is the final cost. Get in touch with the nearest ENTERPRISE agency, or

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Sold by all Enterprise Dealers.

#### YOUNG CALVES WANTED FOR FOX FEED

I will pay \$1.00 each for young

calves ALIVE CHAS G. WHIDDEN

> Antigonish, N. S. sions to Western Canada.

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

#### 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,

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

For Diarrhoea, Dysentary, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and all pains and cramps, children or adults there is nothing just as good as

## GATES' CERTAIN CHECK

MESSRS. C. GATES, SON & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been thinking for some time that I should write and let you know what your

In the County Court of District No. 6.

#### CERTAIN CHECK

has done for my son. He had such a bad case of cholera that he was reduced to a skeleton to the doctors, drugs and many other dies, but without avail. Finally we tried r certain check, and we believe it saved boy's life, as it cured after everything else had failed
Your Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating
Syrup also cured me of lung trouble. I consider your medicines superior.
W. I. CURTIS, Newcastle, N. B.

and is sold everywhere at only 25c. per bottle.

#### ---------Graham's Grocery

Has now in stock

LIME JUICE, FRUIT SYRUPS, ROUE'S GIN-GER ALE, GRAPE JUICE HAMS and BACON, BREAKFAST BACON, CODFISH, BONELESS CODFISH, JAMS and MARMALADES, PICK-LES and SAUCES,

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

GOOD BUTTER, EGGS and WOOL

and will pay the highest market price In ex harge for groceries. Best Flour and Meal for Sale

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The Prince Edward Island Exhibition and Horse Races

#### CHARLOTTETOWN September 23 to 26, '13

Open to the Maritime Provinces. \$7,000 in exhibition prizes. 2 days horse racing. 7 classes.

\$2 400 in race purses, Live Stock entries, except poultry, close 12th September. All other entries close 16th September.

Special attractions, including aeroplane flights in front of the Grand

Staud. Low rates by steamers and railways.

Nearest agent will give particulars of rates. For prize lists and all information write the Secretary. C. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec.-Treas. FRANK R. HEARTZ, President, 9-4. 3t Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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

DARTIES wishing to obtain high grade monumental work should

#### call or write Morrison Bros.

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

#### SHERIFF'S SALE

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 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 17 chains, or until it comes to the Northern line of Lot No. 44 on the original plan of allotments of Country Harbour 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 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. R. R. GRIFFIN,

Plaintiff's Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Linemen Wanted—Canada Electric Co
Horses For Sale—Dan Boyd
Clearance Sale—Somers & Co
Notice to Creditors—Somers & Co
Fall Fair—Allan MacDonald
Man Wanted—Rev M Coady
Notice of Meeting—Ronald Chisholm
Fall Clothing—Palace Clothing Co
Teacher Wanted—Neil V & cNeil
Grain Crusher—D G Kirk Woodworking Co
Notice—E L Girroir

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

K. of C. meeting this evening.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., immediately after Mass, Rev. Father Laffin of Tracadie was presented with a purse of \$111.00, the gift of his parishioners, on the occasion of the twenty-fitth anniversary of his coming to the place. A short address was also read, to which the reverend gentleman feelingly replied.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS. - The following pupils were successful in obtaining grade D at the recent examinations: John A. McDougall, Cross Roads Ohio, aggregate 356. Mary Catherine Gillis, Georgeville, Mary Jane Fraser, S. S. Harbor, 333; Florence A. Miller, Giant's Lake, 323; Catherine A. McPherson, Lake-dale, Guy. Co., 318; Annie Beaton, Inverness Bank, Convent pupil, 386.

AN EXPLOSION of a locomotive boiler at Field, B. C., recently caused the death of the fireman and engineer. The brakeman, Archie McEachern, son of Malcolm McEachern of Ballentynes Cove, Ant., had a marvellous escape with his life. At the time of the explosion he was riding on the front of the engine. Both shoulders were injured and his clothes were literally torn from his body. The Revelstoke, B. C., newspaper, however, says his injuries are not serious and that he will recover.

A TELEGRAM received on last Friday conveyed the sad news that Angus F. McIsaac, formerly of this town, had died in Bridger, Montana. The deceased was a son of the late Angus McIsaac, E.q., J. P. The news of his death was not unexpected, as communications were received from his attending physician for some time. His death was due to acute pneu-monia. Father Moskoff of Laurel attended him in his illness, and he died fortified by the last rites of Holy Church. His remains were interred at Bridger, Montana, on Saturday. Much sympathy is felt for the surviv-ing members of the family. R. I. P.

A GREATLY EXAGGERATED if not entirely misleading report is current in some parts in Town which we feel should be corrected. It has reference to an item sent to our local columns regarding the Laymen's Retreat held at the College a few weeks ago. By no one connected with our office was it even stated that said item was re-fused publication. It was accepted, put in type and ready for the press when it was withdrawn. It was not a lengthy letter, but a short local not taking up as much space as this reference to it, and contained nothing

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR Lismore, Pictou County, on Labor Day, Sept 1st was a decided success. Some 250 exhibits in grains, vegetables, and fruits, were placed in competition, many of them being excellent specimens. Prof. B. H. Laudels of the College of Agriculture, Truro, with Revs. M. M. Tompkins and Dr. Hugh MacPherson, Antigonish, did the work of judging. In the evening splendid addresses on farming were given by the judges just named, and the Rev. Donald MacPherson, P. P., Glendale, C. B., Dr. R. St. John MacDonald Bailey's Brook, and Dr. D. W. Chisholm, Port

THE COLOLIAL STOCK Co., which comes to Antigonish for two nights only, Sept. 15th and 16th, will present two of their usual high class royalty plays. On Monday the attraction will be "The Golden Rule," the well-known drama in which that sterling actor, W. Dan Sully, starred for so many seasons. On Tuesday evening "A Fool and his Money" will be presented. This is admitted to be one of the greatest comedies ever written, and has served more than one great star as a vehicle. The Colonial Stock Company is stronger than ever, several new members having been added to the Company this season, and in their capable hands an excel-lent performance of these plays may be expected.

HYMENEAL. — The home of Mrs, John Leydon, Tracadie, was the scene of an interesting event on August 25 h, when Fr. James Boyle, of St. F. X. College, solemnized the nuptials of Mary Cameron, daughter of the late Hugh D. Cameron, Teacher, Antigonish, and Michael Joseph Hartigan, of North Sydney. The bride was given away by her uncle, Angus MacGillivray, merchant, Antigonish, while Mrs. MacGillivray attended as matron of honor. The wedding was a quiet one, being present but intimate friends of the principals Additional interest was lent the occasion by the fact that the officiating clergyman was conducting his first marriage ceremony. young couple left for the east on the morning train, and will reside at Beach St., North Sydney.

MISS MYLOTT, a famous singer, is to appear at the Celtic Hall on Mon-October 13. A rare treat is assured all who may hear her. The Ottawa Free Press had the following respecting her: "Music lovers of Ottawa were again afforded the rare treat of hearing Miss Eva Mylott, the talented Australian contralto, in a most delightful song recital of some dozen selections. As an artist, she is one of the most enjoyable to visit this city. Of commanding physique, fair and charming presence, she cap-tivated her enthusiastic audience by her perfect phrasing and enuncia tion, forming a technique leaving nothing to be desired. Miss Mylot here to sing again in April at the Military Concert, when H. H. the Duke of Connaught, will be present.

ACCIDENT .- Mr. Wm. Chisholm, M. P., Antigonish, met with a serious and painful injury on last Saturday.

He was a passenger for Heatherton of careful inspection. In the art Canada. His great grand father was on the noon express. At South River Station he stepped off the train to speak to a person standing by, and only started to return to the train when it was moving off. In some way he slipped as he was about to regain the car and one foot was regain the car, and one foot was caught under the wheel. The five toes were taken off, the flesh torn back towards the leg and the fore part of the foot was crushed. The arch of the foot and instep, we understand, have not been injured. A special train conveyed Doctor McIsaac from Antigonish to South River, and after the foot was temporarily dressed, Mr. Chisholm was conveyed to St. Martha's Hospital. He is now resting comfertably and is not suffering any pain. The whole community was saddened to learn of Mr. Chisholm's misfortune, and as the news spread to Halifax and other points on Sunday, there were general expressions of sympathy and regret and anxious inquiries. We sincerely trust that Mr. Chisholm's health will soon be restored and that he will be again moving about our streets in that quick, energetic manner so characteristic of him.

As announced elsewhere in this issue, the Eighth Annual Fall Fair of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association will be held on the Fair Grounds on the 18th and 19th inst., and promises to be more interesting and instructive to visitors and those taking part than on any previous year. The Fair will be held about ten days earlier than last year, and at a time of the year when it is a real pleasure to take a day's outing. September in Nova Scotia is usually a month of ideal weather, and nature at this season is robed in her most attractive garments. There is, therefore, no time of the year when a day's outing would be quite so enjoyable or perhaps so beneficial. Besides, the Management of the Fair expect to have the most successful exhibit of live stock and farm products in their history. Every succeeding Fair shows keener discrimination on the part of exhibitors, animals shown show evidences of better care and more judicious selection. The same observation is true of general farm products. Most of the exhibits shown last year could not be rivalled by any of the Maritime Provinces, and they will be wider and more select this year than ever before. The demonstration by experts from the Truro College will also be a feature well worth seeing. Farmers should make an effort to attend the Fair this year if for no other reason than to get the valuable information that will be given in this demonstration. We trust the Fair will be better patronized than ever before, because it is doing a necessary and valuable work.

THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, in point of attendance and financial success, will, we judge, average up about the same as last year, and, in fact, about the same as in recent years. Each year the attendance is somewhere over 50,000, and this year it will also be over 50,000, which number, we anticipate, will show the usual deficit in the financial end of the show. Unquestionably the horse races are the great drawing attraction. Other features of the Exhibition, such as the array of stock, unfortunately, are not of paramount interest to attendants as a body. The exhibit of cattle this year was good, several excellent herds being seen, including fine specimens of beef and dairy animals. In the parade of horses before the grand stand excellent draught and light animals were seen. Machinery hall and the building for the display any previous fair, in fact the displays in these buildings were very disappointing. Nova Scotia, however, can make a good display of mineral products and the mining building contained very much that was worthy

ers Association will be held on the Fair Grounds on

Exhibits of general farm products will be judged on the first day of the Fair, the live stock on the following

Judging from the large number of entries already made, this Fair promises to be the most successful yet

The Fair not only furnishes an opportunity for a

# Good Days' Outing

but will show the progress being made in agriculture and the great possibilities of the County as an all round farming community.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

of the Exhibition will be the exhibits of samples of plants, insects, and plant diseases, photographs of agricultural operations, poultry houses and other things from the agricultural College at Truro. This section will be under the supervision of two experts from the Provincial Farm.

All entries must be sent to Allan Macdonald, the Secretary of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association.

Antigonish, Sept. 9th, 1913.

gallery was the usual number of paintings and quite a body of people were seen there as in-terested spectators. The Fair is rather early this year for a representative display of our garden, orchard and field products, and in this depart-ment also the exhibition was disap-pointing. Among the prize-winners were the following Antigonish exhibi-

Loch Katrine Creamery—Third prize for 56-lb. box butter; 3rd prize for 28-lb. box; 3rd prize for prints. There were nine competitors in this class, and the local Creamery had a score as high as 98.

Herbert Smith, Clydesdale, 2nd prize for 20-lb. crock of butter; 3rd prize for prints.
Mrs. McNeil, Cloverville, 2nd for

Mrs. J. J. Chisholm, Briley Erook,

1st prize for dairy cheese. Herbert Smith, 1st prize for County collection of fruit; W. R. McNeil, Antigonish, 2nd prize; W. R. Brown,

Lochaber, 3rd prize. W. R. Brown, Lochaber, 2nd in

new variety of potatoes. George Vinten, Lower South River, won five prizes for cheese: in export cheese 3rd and 4th prizes; in domes-

tic cheese, 1st, 2nd and 3rd,
James McConnell, Antigonish, 1st
and 2nd prizes for partridge rock

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SEMINARY, TOR-ONTO.-St. Augustine's has obtained the services of Rev. M. J. Ryan, D. D. Ph. D., late of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., who has accepted a chair of theology in the new Seminary, as the present writer heard him say, because Archbishop MacNeil and he are old friends, and because he feels sure that under the guiding hand of the Archbishop the Toronto Seminary will soon surpass the Rochester Seminary in excellence and reputation as much as the latter surpasses all other American institutions of its kind, and will speedily become the very finest place of Catholic education on this Continent. Dr. Ryan has taught in Rochester for thirteen years, and has been recognized at Catholic Educational has been conventions as the ablest teacher of Philosophy in the United States. Last year he was selected as a member of a new committee to draw up a list of works in Latin, English, Italian, French and German, that might safely be recommended to Catholic students. In the diocese of Rochester he held the offices of member of the Board for the annual examination of the junior clergy, and member of the Board for the examination of candidates to be appointed Irremovable Rectors, or parish priests in the canonical sense of the term. He leaves Rochester on the most friendly terms with the Rector of St. Bernard's and with the Bishop, who has invited him to revisit Rochester. But at the same time he is not sorry to show his American friends that Canada has something better to offer him than the United States, and he likes Canada much better as a place to live in than the United States. He has always from youth had a warm corner in his heart for Canada and in the days when Newfoundlanders were less friendly to Canada than they are to-day he was regarded at home as a sort of Canadian. His family have

## **CLEARANCE SALE**

Contemplating a change in our basiness, we will sell our present stock

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES AT COST

Everything must go. Bargains for the early buyer.

SOMERS & CO. Antigonish

Persons in this County who have documents in their possession relating to the Fenian Raid Drill of 1866 will confer a favour by forwarding them at once to me, or to John S. O'Brien, Esq., M. P. P.

E. LAVIN GERROIR, Antigonish, Sept., 10th, 1913.

## Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for Highland School, Section No. 110, a Grade D. Apply, stating salary expected, to NEIL V. MCNEIL, Secretary, Rear Christmas Island.

The members of the North Grant Agricultural Society are requested to attend a special meeting at Sylvan Valley Mills, on

#### Monday, 15th inst.,

at 7 o'clock p. m., to make arrangements for threshing for season.

RONALD CHISHOLM, Secretary

One mare, 16 years old (Bonny Boy), good worker and driver. One mare, 2½ years old (Bonny Bas-

One Horse, 24 yrs old (Bonny Bashaw). One mare, 12 years old (Percheron.) A. D. BOYD, Pinevale

## J. H W. BLISS Piano

will be at the

GLACE BAY HOTEL On September 15th

for a few days.

ore of those gallant and nobleharted Irishmen who in 95 followed leaders, in some cases, less honest than them-selves. But the gallant old rebel in 1812 gave his blessing to one of his sons who joined the Royal Newfound-land Regiment when it came to take part in defence of Canada against the American invaders; and with his father's blessing the son of the old rebel hero rose to the highest rank that a Catholic could attain in those evil days. It is also remembered still in Quebec that some Newfoundlanders took part in defence of that city against the Americans in 1775 as well. These links between Newfoundland and Canada are not forgotten; and the present writer has heard Dr. Ryan say that his own family are very pleased that he is leaving the United States for Canada, where they feel him to be much nearer to themselves, although the distance of Toronto is the same as that of Rochester) and they do not now feel as lonely at his absence as they used to feel when he lived in the United States. - COM.

C. B. Whidden and Son will have a large lot of plums, pears and grapes to-morrow, (Friday). Book your

To Farmers and Horsemen:

We have installed in our mill a machine for crushing all kinds of grain, and we are now prepared to crush your grain at any time,

#### While You Wait

Farmers along the I. C. R. can ship to us and we will receive it at the station and ship back.

THE D. G. KIRK WOODWORKING COMPANY. Antigonish, Sept. 10, 1913.

# COMING

Colonial Stock Co.'y

# 2 Nights 2 Sept. 15 and 16

PESENTING

DAN SULLY'S GREAT DRAMA

## THE GOLDEN RULE

EDWARD TERRY'S COMEDY SUCCESS

## A Fool and His Money

## **CELTIC HALL**

Seats on Sale at Celtic Hall Prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Wanted, a man to take care of church and grounds, attend two furnaces, and milk one cow. Wages \$20,00 a month and board. M. COADY, P. P., Reserve Mines, C. B.

## Tenders For Farm

Tenders will be received up to September 25th next for the purchase of that valuable farm situate at Pomquet River, in the County of Antigonish, being the farm lately owned by John H. MacDonald, deceased. This farm contains of 150 acres, and is well wooded and watered, and cuts about 30 tons of hay, and is near Church, school and postoffice. Good buildings. Highest or any tender not necessarily

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Sole Executor, Estate John H. MacDonald.

## 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 informa-tion, apply to MRS. J. J. McDOUGALL,

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent.

## Information Wanted

Information is wanted by T. J. Grant, Superintendent of the County Home, as to the whereabouts of Walter Delorey who recently escaped from the County Home. He is about 26 years of age, smooth face, medium height, fair complexion, wore a gray suit. Whoever locates him will please communicate with

T. J. GRANT, Supt.

# FALL.



not because he pays fanc prices for his clothes, but rather because he does h

thinking before he buys, and not afterwards. Before you purchase you Fall and Winter Suit, Over coat, Hat, Boots, Shoes, To gery, or any other Outfitting sir, you owe it to yourself investigate the merits of or

better goods.
We feel sure the excellent of our outfitting and our me erate prices will make a stror appeal to your good judgment and in the end secure your trade and confidence.

SUITS, \$6.00, 8.00, \$10, 12.00 to 820 OVERCOATS, \$6, \$8, Sto and St5 TROUSERS, \$1, 1.50, \$2,

Also a large assortment of GENT'S FURNISH. INGS, BOOTS, SHOES RUBBERS, ETC. rightly priced.

\$3. and \$5.

Come to this store with confidence and you won't be

It is this gum which gives Ruber

all the flexibility of rubber without taining an iota of it. It is this which withstands wind, weather,

other compounds fail.

weather.

fire, acid, gases and fumes, where

It is this gum, in the Ruberineo

which accompanies each roll of ker old roofing, which makes ours a

tically a one-piece roofing-

Ruberoid comes plain and in of The attractive Red, Brown and G

Ruberoid are fine enough for the hest home. And the color feats

In the past twenty years we have experience not only with all realy ings, but with other roofings-shr

We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed

The result of these twenty year

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which will be gladly sent you free

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tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

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

# Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them,

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart

of the roofing. When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; watersoaked, instead of

waterproof. You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

#### Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen vears-from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing Its basis is the best wool felt impregna-

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

our factory.

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GRANT KIRK, Antigonish

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

P. MCKENNA us and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty.

cigars and tobaccos. Orders by mail receive carrelal one drugs and chemicals, toilet requisites, patent medicines, now teady to supply your drug wants. We carry a complete line

THE NEW DRUG STORE Our Motto: - Purity, Accuracy

Wholesale and retail dealers in

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

MURPHY'S LIMITED. SYDNEY, N. 

All accounts that are not settled or arranged for before September 30 will be handed to a lawyer for collection.

SOMERS & Co. Antigonish

Wanted at once, -ren good lin Apply to CANADA ELECTRIC CO. Amherst, N. S.