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# A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

#### \$1 Per Annum.

No 10

Sixty-first Year

THE CASKET.

# Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, March 6, 1913.

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#### THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1913.

Even the price manipulators, with an axe to grind, can, apparently, no longer keep up an argument that a general European war is likely to come out of the Balkan war.

Winter has made a truce in the Balkan war, where diplomacy failed. We dare say none of the parties are very sorry; but the war is evidently over, anyhow. The guttering candle of Turkey's power flared up with its last flicker; but the end is at hand.

With the Balkan question out of the way, probably for years to come, the prospects for peace in Europe ought to be better. Most people supposed that when the fate of Turkey in Europe came to be settled "the great powers" would have dangerous and delicate work to do in carving her up. The unexpected happened. The Balkan States took the job off their hands; also the territory.

Our American neighbours are giving a great deal of time to investigation of wrong-doing and law-breaking, in high and low places, and on the part of great companies as well as individuals. We wish them success : but we should feel more confident of their success if their legal procedure were not too long and tangled up for satisfactory adjustment of matters in the short lifetime of a man.

> The Michigan House of Representa-tives has passed the Glassner eugenizs bill, which provides that every person seeking to marry must submit to physical examination and obtain a certificate of good health before a license be granted. The bill now goes to the Senare. - Acadian Recorder.

> And who, may we ask, is to decide what degree of good health is sufficient

cathedral marks the site of the mother church in the Americas. While much of the present building is modern parts of it date back to the very beginning of the seventeenth century.

The Roman Catholic church in the old world as well as the new will be represented. - The church in Spain has sent as her representative Cardinal Almarez, of Seville. From the United States has come highly distinguished delegation of profeter build build States has come highly distinguished delegation of prelates, headed by Cardinal Farley of New York and Archbishop Blenk of of New Orleans. Others in the party include Bishop Gunn of Natchez, Mass., and Bishop Morris of Little Rock. Archbishop Bernada of Santiago and Bishop Estrada of Ilayana are at the head of Estrada of Havana are at the head of a large party of Cuban churchmen here for the celebration. From here Mexico and from the various countries of Central and South America also have come distinguished representa-tives of the church to take part in the commemoration exercises.

Following the pontifical high mass there will be other impressive religious services during the week, but the greater portion of the programme will be devoted to literary exercises and to various functions to be given under the anspices of the religious and educational organizations connected with the church in Porto Rico.

Our readers may observe that this diocese of Porto Rico was erected six years before Luther began his outburst against the Church.

The Presbyterian False Witness, (a false witness, but we do not say wilfully or intentionally false), referring to our remarks upon the subject of the Catholic Church's efforts on behalf of the aboriginal races, has the bad judgment to refer to slavery. We recommend the work The American Slave Trade, by John Randolph Spears, published in 1900, to the at. tention of our friend. The Witness asks us who broke up the iniquitous slave trade in Africa. We answer British warships did it, to a very great extent. And now, a question for our friend, - "Who built up that slave trade in Africa? Let him read Mr. John Randolph Spears' book if he does not know. This gentleman, a Protestant, and well-known as the author of the History of the American Navy, has collected original documents and correspondence and a great mass of material; and every page of his book shows the psalm-singing New Englander, or the proud planter of the Southern States fitting out the ships ; buying the negroes: reaping the profits of the traffic in slaves. Does the Witness not kn w that wealthy merchants and aristocrats in England were in the slave trade up to their

bodies of many of the fifty bishops of Protestants, in all the world, in which of early hardships and sufferings the aboriginal races are being amale have, to a great extent disappeared : conquering race, converted to Chrisas cattle? What is the name of the country? And what are the particulars of the case? Let our friend take up this question, before displaying any more misinformation about South America.

#### concerned about a school book in at all sure that religion or civilization. Quebec in which some antiquated information is contained, such as the old names Upper and Lower Canada. etc., etc. The Witness seems to suppose that the Catholic school children in Quebec are being taught this antiquated information to - day. Other papers have made the same absurd blunder. There is such a book, beyond doubt. The matter came up

last fall whilst the Legislature of Quebec was in session ; and a question was asked about it in the House. The Government answered that it was a composite book, containing British history as one part of the book, and the old, out-of-date Canadian information as the other part, and that it was still preserved for the sake of the British history, whilst the other part of the book had been superseded by a new book. This explanation has been dropped by some people, if they ever knew of it, in referring to the matter. If some of our friends are honest, they are very unfortunate in the incompleteness of their information, and very absurd in their gullibility. Imagine a sane man who is able to suppose that, in a province governed by some of the ablest men in Canada, the children in the public schools are still taught the divisions of the country as though Confederation had never taken place ! Just try to meas-

# ure the absurdity of such peop e !

When the Presbyterian False Witness next attempts to discuss slavery, it might give us a succinct account of what became of the men, women, and young girls who were shipped from Ireland to the West Indies. There is a tale that might "harrow up the soul" of our friend of the Witness.

#### "FOR SCOTLAND'S HIGH AND HEATHERED HILLS, FOR MOUNTAIN, LOCH AND GLEN.

The agitation about to be commenced by the Scottish Home Rule the hearts of the Scots across the sea. eyes? Does it not know where the ycoun, in the incomparable pcem in which he tells of the fording 'of the Rhine oy a band of exiled Scots in the of the British Crown ! Where, beservice of France, in the face of the German fire, touches the chord which throbbed in every Scotsman's heart. when, in exile far away, his thoughts went back to the land of his birth : But what cared they for idle praise

the aboriginal races are being amal have, to a great extent, disappeared ; gamated by marriage with the white but in Nova Scotia, the past and the present are not so far apart but that tianity, gradually elsvated to white the personal recollections of men still standards, and treated as brothers, not living can link them, and give us a vivid picture of the things with which those brave pioneers had to contend, How far the intolerable conditions in Scotland, which drove the Scots in such large large numbers to Canada might have been different, had Scotland retained her own Parliament, it

The Presbyterian False Witness is is now impossible to say. Nor are we would have gained anything had the Scottish emigration never taken place. Certainly, Nova Scotia, in the event, is better off because the Highlanders were driven away from "Scotland's high and neathered hills," from "mountain, loch and glen," in such large numbers.

One fact we know ; and it is, that when the Highland emigration to Nova Scotia took place, Scotland was ruled by a Parliament at London. She has been ever since ruled by a Parliament at London ; and, after making all due allowances for her losses by emigration, it is not difficult to conclude that her condition to-day would be vastly better than it now is. had she possessed, during all that time, a Parliament of her own.

When we consider the genius of the Scottish race for government, as displayed by Scotsmen in Canada; when we consider the limited representation which Scotland has in the Parliament at London, it is not easy to escape ths conclusion that Scotland has not had a fair chance to work out her own problems, and that the deprivation of her Parliament has caused her very great damage. What course the present agitation

may take, and what its success may be, are questions which no one can very well undertake to answer just now; but Scotsmen the world over will await the issue of the movement with the most intense interest.

Scotsmen have achieved the happy success of mingling almost perfectly with other races, as citizens of a new land, whilst at the same time preserving their distinctive national characteristics almost unimpaired. In bent of mind, in habit of thought, in nearly everything which made his forefathers a Scot in the old world, the descendant of the emigrant of the late 18.h and early 19th centuries, is still a Scot.

The Catholic Church may well be proud of the Catholic Highlanders of their nail-insane minds the idea that Catholics could not be good subjects neath the world - wide sweep of the flag, are there better British subjects than the Catholic Highlanders of Nova Scotia? And yet, one of the hard, cold facts of history is this-that North America is indebted for its Catholic population largely to that very half - insane idea, and to the legislation, the restrictions, the oppressions and discriminations in which that idea was carried into action.

## HISTORY OF HATRED. XX.

#### THE FULL BLOOM OF THE PENAL LAWS.

The Faith continued to flourish in reland under persecution. In 1727, he Anglican Primate Boulter wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury that, there are probably in this kingdom live Papists at least to one Protestant.

Already the evil effects of the ystem of large holdings by landlords egan to appear so plainly that Dean Swift devoted to them a portion of his caustic comments on the affairs of the country ; comments which are all the more valuable, from our point of view, because Dean Swift was savagely opposed to any public or legal recognition of the rights of "Papists." The "Commissioners of

confiscated estates," in King Wiiliam's time, had reported that in some cases "Those on whom the conficated estates have been bestowed, or their agents, have been so greedy to seize upon the most trifling profits, that large trees have beeen cut down and sold for sixpence each." In this way Ireland was subjected to a shortage of timber for housebuilding and other useful purposes; a fact which undoubtedly has a bearing on the poor quality of the peasants' houses in later times.

Dean Swift points out another evil of the system :

"Another great calamity is the exorbitant raising of the rent of lands. Upon the determination of all leases made before 1690, a gentleman thinks he has but indifferently improved his estate if he has only doubled his rentroll. Farms are screwed up to a rack-rent; leases granted but for a small term of years; tepants tied down to hard conditions, and discouraged from cultivating the lands they occupy to the best advantage, by the certainty they have of the rent being raised on the expiration of their lease proportionately to the improvements they shall make. Thus it is that honest industry is restrained ; the farmer is a lave to his landlord ; and it is well if he can cover his family with a coarse homespun frieze.

These words of Dean Swift are to be kept in mind ; for they show that in the reign of George I the very same conditions existed against which the Land League and the Irish Parliamentary party have fought in our own times, and which remain, to a great extent, at this moment.

Rack-renting, however, is not/the only great evil which Dean Swift found at that time, and which still afflicts Ireland in the 20th century. Council" will awaken the echoes in Canada. How short-sighted were the He refers also to absentee landlords, old world rulers who conceived in and estimates that half a million pounds sterling was in this way carried over to England every year with no return. Still another evil he points out is the custom of the landlords turning great tracts of land into sheep pastures, which drove away tenants, increased the wretched competition for farms, and still more increased rents.

forfeitures of the rebellious Irish, and were then in the possession of his Protestant subjects; and therefore that they were fully assured that he would discourage all applications or attempts that should be made in favor of such traitors or their descendants, so dangerous to the Protestant interest of this kingdom."

George II was none too sure of the loyalty of England, and had good reason to know that Scotland was still for the Stuarts; and, while not one word, letter or action could be cited to show that Catholic Ireland. still felt any interest in the Stuart line, possibly His Majesty understood quite well the shrewd mixture of threat, whine, promise, and selfinterest which made up the above petition of the Irish Commons. He let them understand "that he would for the future discourage all such applications and attempts.'

But that was not enough for the hypocritical, king- threatening, landgrabbers in the "English garrison' in Ireland. They found that some "Popish" lawyers had prepared the Catholic petition. That should not happen, again. They brought in a bill disqualifying Catholics from practicing as solicitors. They were already disqualified from being barristers.

In this reign famine made its appearance in Ireland, and has been, periodically, the scourge of the poorer classes in almost every reign since that time. Emigration to America now began, chiefly at first from the north. Primate Boutler seems to have detested the Protestant Dissenters of the north as much or almost as much, as the Papists. The intolerant and unjust treatment of these people, we shall tell in another place.

Having now done to the Catholics. about all the could do, by means of law-making, having set child against parent, and wife against husband ; having shut them out of the chief cities and towns; having clipped and pared away their miserable holdings of property ; having chased away their bishops, degraded their religion, hounded their priests, made their education impossible, shut them out from Parliament and professional life, taken away their votes, what more could they do? Not much by law-making ; but a good deal in other ways. One weapon remained at their disposal, the tongue.

Let Mitchell, Ulsterman, Protestanf, son of a Protestant minister, tell us of

"The disfranchised Catholics being deprived of their last and only means of gaining the favor and indulgence of their neighboring magistrates, by promising to vote for their party, (all parties being alike to the Catholics), were made to feel the full atrocity of the penal laws. It seems really to have been the design of Primate Boulter to wear down that population by ill-usage, to force them to fly the country, to get rid of them somehow altogether, so that the island might lie open to be wholly peopled by English Protestants. Boulter was by no means the inventor of this policy ; neither was he the last who acted upon it ; but none ever pursued it with more diabolical malignity. If any clergyman desired to win the primate's favor, he forthwith preached furious and foaming sermons against the execrated Papists. If any pamphleter desired to make himself conspicuous as a "King's Servant," and so gain a profitable place, he set to work so prove that all Catholics are by nature and necessity murderers, perjurers and adulterers. The resolutions passed so frequently in both Houses of Parliament, exhorting magistrates to be active in enforcing the laws against the common enemy, had sometimes been only partially effective, because the Catholics had a way of influencing country gentleman to a certain extent. But now, under the primate's auspices, it was not intended that such resolutions should be a dead letter. On the 9th of March, 1731, it was Resolved unanimously that it is the indispensable duty of all magistrates and officers to put the laws made to prevent the further growth of Popery in Ireland in due execution." It was also at the same time resolved " that the members of that House, in their respective counties and stations, would use their utmost endeavours to put the several laws against Popery in due execution." These frequent resolutions of the Commons, aided by inflammatory anniversary sermons and equally inflammatory pamphlets, occasionally preached and published, diffu ed such a spirit of animosity and rancor against Catholics among men Protestant neighbors, as mide the generalty of them believe that the words Popery, rebellion and massacre really signified the same thing, and thereby excited such real terrors in these latter as of en trought the liberties and sometimes the lives of the former into imminent danger The most shocking folles that had been invented concerning the Irish insurrection in 1641, and of English gunpowder treason in 1605, were studiously revived and aggra-

become the pastime of fools. The Canadian Annual Review for 1911 gives the number of pupils in Ontario as 401,757, which is a fraction over 19 per cent. of the population as given by the census of 1911. The same Cont. work gives the number of pupils in Quebec as 388,887, which is a fraction over 19 per cent. of the population of that province as given by the ULDING census of 1911. When will the ridiculous assertions as to educational DS, BIRC superiority in Ontario cease to be mide? HINGLE The following despatch appeared in PLASTE LOFAL

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the Halifax papers last week: LONDON, Feb. 26 .- A remarakable wholesale conversion to the Church of ome is that of the body of Anglican SHOR called the English Benedictine Monastery, and in 1901 took up their quarters on the island off the coast of Pembrokeshire. APPLICA

For a year past the community has been in correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford regarding certain on which its members were points unable to come to an agreement with those prelates. At last the community has decided to seek admission to to Roman Church and that Church's Benedictine Order.

We know aothing of the matter, beyond the news despatch here quoted. stated.

took place last week in Porto Rico :

bishops, monsignori, dignitaries by the score and hundreds of priests are in San Juan ready to take part in the week's celebration of the four of the Roman Catholic diocese of Porto Rico. The diocese is the oldest in the Americas and was erected by Pope Julius II., in 1511.

Bishop Alonso Manso, the first bishop to reach the new world, arrived in Porto Rico in 1513. He died in 1539

latial homes and great fortunes of the haughty Protestant families of for the granting of a certificate? the Southern States came from? Law-making, in some places, has Where did the fortunes of hundreds of the social nabobs of New England

and the South come from? From buying slaves in Africa, selling them in the West Indies for rum, which they brought to the United States todo further good work there. Our friend might read some of the letters written home from Africa by the American captains of American vessels, set out in Mr. John Randolph Spears' book. As for King Leopold of Belgium and the Congo, we dealt with all that years ago. The Witness calls Leopold "a good Catholic.' Archideacon Armitage would perhaps call him "a devout Romanist." We hold no brief for the memory of the late King Leopold. If the Witness wishes to see all the deviltry of which his colony was ever accused over-Monks who, in 1895, founded what is shadowed and exceeded, John Randolph Spears' book will furnish the

#### How long would the reverend editor of the Presbyterian False Witness last on the arduous missions on which thousands of Catholic priests in South America have lived and died and earned their everlasting reward?

information.

The False Witness says we do not The number of the monks is not proved the star witness to be a fana- hold in the Province. Perhaps it is "fair-play" extended to the Church is. The following despatch refers to a always, just this: "A charge has better exemplified and displayed to-San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 22 .- says so. That's enough for us. Now, was hard, sore to the feet, and trying -we did that as soon as the first and privations of a new world than hundredth anniversary of the creation whisper was heard-but we shall say the sons of the heather. you have admitted your guilt." That is exactly the sort of fair play the of the obstacles they overcame, the Catholic Church has received for discouragements which did not make centuries past.

and his body was buried in the cathedral in San Juan, where the know of any country dominated by every hand. Elsewhere, the evidences measures.

From foreign prince or peer! What virtue had such honeyed words

The exile's heart to cheer ! Their hearts were longing for the

land They ne'er might see again ; For Scotland's high and heathered

hills ; For mountain, loch and glen ; For those who, haply, lay at rest, Beyond the distant sea, B-neath the green and daisied turf, Where they would gladly be." The years have passed ; but the love of the Scot for the land of his forefathers is still strong and fresh; and millions will hear with the deepest and keenest interest and sympathy of every step in the movement for a restoration to Scotland of a Scottish meant in an age when even Catholic Parliament.

North America has been the gainer by the exile of the Scots. Here in New Scotland, they have played, and still are playing a part, the importance of which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. The coming of the Scots to Nova Scotia is an old and well-known story ; and we could say answer the charges concerning South but little about it which is not already America. We did enough when we common knowledge in every housetical fool, if not a rogue. But, the not too much to say that the greatest ualities of the Scottish race are very interesting Church event which been made. It matters not whether day, on this side of the Atlantic than their love for Scotland. it can be proved or not. Someone on the other. The way the exiles trod Princes of the Church, archbisheps, then, prove your innocence. If you to the spirit; but no race was, in the get it, or those who hold it back from do not do so, at once, and to our satis- whole history of mankind, better her will have a most unenviable exfaction, we shall-not find you guilty fitted to front the dangers, hardships, perience.

> In Nova Scotia the tangible evidence them flinch, the sacrifices they made for the ancient faith to which they

And, even now, in this 20th century, and even in Canada, we find, occasionally, some ignorant parson or thick-headed scribbler, still haunted by that long-laid ghost.

The attachment of the Highlanders to the Catholic Faith is the noblest and most touching thing in their history. Unlike the Catholics of Ireland, the Catholic Scots found themselves in a minority, with all that that majorities were not safe from persecution if the control of armed force and financial resources lay in the hands of the intolerant minority.

The position of the Highland Catholics was an extremely hard one. In this new world, political oppression was shaken off, only to have substituted for it the many and varied trials and vexations which beset the pioneer in an undeveloped country. It was hard to practice their religion : but they did it. They kept the faith of their fathers.

And they kept their language and

If Old Scotland decides positively that she wants Home Rule, she will

And New Scotland will back her up with opinion and sympathy, and with the example to all the world of how Scotsmen can manage their own affairs and the affairs of any country.

The new Mexican authorities are Does the Presbyterian False Witness were so true, are still about us on vigorously enforcing law and order

The decay of trade and manufacture, due to open, unblushing discrimination by Statute in favor of England already afflicted the unhappy country. All these great evils have gone without remedy down to the present day,

saving and excepting the partial pgrchase system now being slowly and painfully worked out since 1905.

In 1728, the "Papists" were wholly and absolutely disfranchised ; and for sixty - six years after that they had no votes for members of Parliament. Before that, they had had votes, subject to oaths. Their right o vote gave them some influence with those who wanted office or to sit in Parliament; and, no doubt, they were sometimes allowed to vote without taking an oath which was conscientiously objectionable to them, in order to secure their support in elections. But thence forward they became utterly of no account, ffom the standpoint of the politician. The only means they had of making a friend or by which they might hope even indirectly to influence the proceedings of Parliament, were taken from them; and they were reduced to absolute helplessness.

In this reign, Lord Chancellor Bowes was able to declare from the Bench, " that the law does not suppose any such person to exist as an Irish Roman-Catholic;" and Chief Justice Robinson is said to have made a similar declaration."

In the same year, 1728, certain Catholics petitioned the king that an inquiry be made into the manner in which certain estates had been formerly forfeited. The House of Commons sent in a counter-petition in which they urged on His Majesty.

" that nothing could enable them to defend his right and title to his crown so effectually as the enjoyment of those estates, which have been the Ooniinued on page 4

Continued on page 4

Thursday, March 6, 1913

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# THE CASKET

# The New Catechism.

(Suggestions or criticisms are to be addressed to Hev. H. J. Canblug, 5 East Street, Toronto.) XVI. THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT,

Q-What is the fifth commandment of God - A-The fifth commandment of God is : Thou shalt not kill.

Q-What is forbidden by this com-mandment? A-All wilful murder, and all fighting, quarrelling, anger,

hatred and revenge. Q-Must you forgive your enemies? A-Yes, or else God will not forgive

Q-What is the sin of killing the soul called ? A-Scandal. Q - What is this ? A - Leading

Q-Is cruelty to animals a sin? A-Yes; the good man cares for his beast, but the heart of the wicked is cruel (Prov. 12:10).

#### LESSON SIXTEENTH.

Murder is one of the sins that cry to heaven for vengeance. It brings the curse of God upon the earth. It springs for the most part from anger, which is allowed to lodge in the heart, and to harden into hate, "Ye have heard that it was said to them of old Thou shalt not kill, and whosoever Thou shall not kill, and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment,' but I say unto you that every one who is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the judg-ment" (St Matt. 5:21.22). Put away from you all feeings of anger as quick-ly as you can. "Let not the sun set on your anger" (Eph. 4:26). It is a sin against the fifth commandment to expose oneself to serious danger without good reason; also, to injure one's health by cating or drinking to excess. Drunkenness is a degrading vice, which brings ruin on soul and body. The sure way to guard against drunk-enness is not to taste intoxicating drinks.

#### XVII.

THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

Q-What is the sixth commandment of God ? A-The sixth commandment of God is: Thou shalt not commit adultery

-What does this commandment forbid? A-The sixth commandment forbids not only adultery but all sins against purity in word or deed,

Q-Is impurity a very great sin? -Yes; and no sin is more shameful. A.

Q-What must you do to keep your-self pure? A-We must remember that God always and everywhere sees us, pray earnestly to the Blessed Virgin, and shun whatever leads to immunity

Q-What is it that most often leads to impurity? A-Idleness, bad com-pany, bad books and papers, bad dances and plays.

A-What does our Lord say of those who keep themselves pure? A -"Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God" (Matt. 5:8).

#### LESSON SEVENTEENTH.

Purity is the angelic virtue. It makes men like the angels of God. There is no telling how much God loves the clean of heart. On the other hand, God bates impurity, and pun-ishes it with hell-fire. Even in this world men suffer for it. Because of it the deluge came upon the earth, and the cities of Sodom and Gomorrha were wiped out by fire from heaven. This sin saps the health of the body darkens the mind, weakens the will and makes one a slave to the devil. There is no other sin that brings so many souls to hell. We have to fight hard against it ; shun bad companions, upon Jesus and Mary when we are tempted, and go often to confession and Holy Communion. Without the grace of God we cannot be pure, and we get His grace through the sacraments. The Blessed Sacrament is called the Bread of Angels, because it fosters in those that receive it the growth of the angelic virtue.

thinking ill of our neighbour. lying about him, or robbing him of his good name in any way. It forbids also all kinds of lies. Q-What is a lie? A-Telling what we think to be untrue. Q-Is it ever lawful to tell a lie?

No ; because a lie is bad in itself. Q-What must they do who have injured their neighbour's good name? A-They must repair the injury as far

as and as soon as they can.

LESSON NINETEENTH. Goa is truth itself. As children of God, we must love the truth. Our Lord says of the devil that he is " the father of lies." If we tell lies, we show ourselves to be children of the devil rather than of God. It is a sin to lie even for fun. Besides being sinful, a lie is mean and cowardly. A person who is known to tell lies loses the who is known to tell lies loses the respect of everybody; no one carrs to make friends with him, no one can trust him. Every kind of lie is bad, but the worst kind of lie is that which hurts others. To say what is false about our neighbour is the sin of calumny. Detraction, or the telling

of our neighbour's secret wrong-doing, is also a sin, and a grievous sin if we do grievous hurt to our neigh-bour. We should always speak of our neighbour with kindness and charity. The Golden Rule is, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. XX

#### THE NINTH AND TENTH COM-MANDMENTS.

Q-What is the ninth command-ment of God? A - The ninth commandment of God is : Thou shalt not

covet thy neighbour's wife. Q-What is the tenth commandment of God? A-Thou shalt not covet thy

neighbour's goods. Q-What do these commandments forbid? A-All thoughts and desires against the sixth and seventh commandments.

Q-Is it a sin to think of sin? Aif we take wilful pleasure in Y es. thinking of it.

Q-What kind of a sin is it? It is the same as the sin we think of. Q-May you wish or mean to do what is a sin if you don't really do it?

A-No; this is the sin of bad desire. Q-Must you confess bad thoughts and bad desires? A-Yes; just like

bad words and bad actions.

#### LESSON TWENTIETH.

All sins begin first in the heart. We must keep a watch over our hearts lest bad thoughts or desires should We have to drive bad dwell there. thoughts away as soon as we can. The ninth commandment forbids all wilful thoughts and desires contrary to holy purity. We cannot help hav ing these thoughts, but we can help giving way to them, and we must banish them quickly. The tenth commandment forbids the desire of getting unjustly what belongs to another. or even longing too much for what belongs to another. Such a longing, wilfully indulged, soon grows into a passion, and often leads one to do what is wrong. It is not wrong to wish to get on well in the world by honest means. But we should learn to be content with our lot, for "goa-liness with contentment is great gain."

#### XXL THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE

CHURCH. Q-Which are the chief commandments of the Church? A-The chief commandments of the Church are:

To hear Mass and rest from servile work on Sundays and

The grace of God. Q-What is grace? A-The life of

God in us. Q-Can we all have this life?

Yes; we must have it or be lost forever

Q-Can we do anything holy without it? A-No; our Lord says: Without Me you can do nothing. Q-How do we lose this life of grace?

Q-What is the source of grace in the Church? A-The Holy Ghost, whom our Lord sent to live in the A-By mortal sin.

Church forever. Q-Through what channels does the Holy Ghost give grace? A-Chiefly through the seven sacraments.

Q - Name the seven sacraments. A - Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eacharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

#### LESSON TWENTY-SECOND.

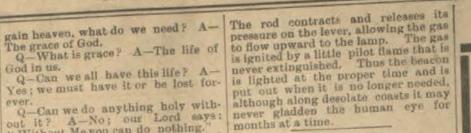
All holy people are good, but not all people called good people are holy. There is a great difference between being holy and being merely good, or appear to be so. It is a gift of God that makes the difference. This gift is called sanctifying grace. Good conduct makes this grace grow in us when we have the grace, but good conduct alone cannot give it to us. In the child that is baptized sanctifying grace is like a seed planted in the ground ; in the saint it is like the fullground ; in the saint it is like the full-grown plant bearing beautiful fruit. Sanctifying grace dwells in the soul, making it holy and pleasing to God. Actual grace is the help God gives us to do good. "Without Me," our Lord tells us, "you can do nothing." It gives light to the mind and strength to the will, and so enables us to see our duty and to do it. We ask God's our duty and to do it. We ask God's grace by prayer ; we receive it mainly through the Sacraments. Besides the seven sacraments, which give grace by a divine virtue which works in them, there are also sacramentals, or little sacraments. These are rites used by the Church and objects blessed by the Church, to shield us from the power of the evil one and help us to do good. The chief sacramentals are the sign of the cross and holy water. there are many others, beads, but medals, crucifixes, and scaputars, and other blessed objects are useful in the same manner.

#### The Unerring Sun.

It is Uncle Sam's most reliable light-house keeper-never falters in its work-by the aid of the wonderful sun valve it lights the acetylene beacons as it sets at night and extinguishes them as it rises in the morning.

The sun is the most trustworthy of ighthouse keepers. The sun or the heat from it lights many hundred of beacons along our coasts and water ways evening after evening and extinguishes them punctually every morning, They are guides on land and sea that are never touched by human hands from one month's end to another. The way in which the United States government, through its lighthouse board, has utilized the services of the sun and made that great lamp of heaven a faithful and inerring servant is most interesting.

The discovery of acetylene gas was the first step toward retiring the lonely keepers of the little lights in far-off places. Modern magic was not slow in recognizing the fact that by the application of sertain well known scientific principles the lighting of the great chains of beacons that girdle the coasts of the two seas and the gulf cover the great lakes and every our huge navigable stream in country could be much simplified.



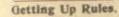
A Good Remark.

It seems a difficult task to convince people that if they wish to be well in-formed they must read and remember. They are not aware that the devil takes out of their mind one part of their necessary instruction, that their own forgetfulness or loose life takes another, their amusements and business still another, and that, finally, they do not find in what they do read the things they should know. This being so, some bishop in the East quaintly remarked that if those things were printed in secular papers, they might be read. But the difficulty is: Will those journals publish them? Secular editors are often incompetent to write about them, and if the copy is supplied to them they often wish to interfere with the style and so tamper with the substance. But if you are open to conviction, we will submit a set of questions put at a recent examination to show you that there is little knowledge even in elementary things.

The questions were: Name the holy days of obligation, how is original sin remitted, who was free from original sin, which are the Sacraments of the dead, how were Adam and Eve punished for their sin, why did God send the flood, why was the tower of Babel built, what is the infallibility of the Church, which Sacraments should be received in danger of death, when is one obliged to fast, give some laws of the church not mentioned in the Catechism, which are the chief means of obtain ing God's grace? The answers should have been a great deal better and still you see that everybody should know these things.

upplies,

1,30, 3m



For the woman who rises without enthusiasm at the thought of another day, who gets through its hours with no regret at their passing, and performs duties mechanically, here are a few hints:

1. Do not spring out of bed the moment you wake. Turn over, yawn, stretch. Pat your arms as far as you can above your head, and send your toes as far away as you are able. Turn over from the waist up, keeping the lower half of you still. Do this first one way and then another. Other exercises may be added, but

these will quicken the circulation. Before you take your morning tab throw on a warm wrapper and practice deep breathing exercises for a few minutes before an open window. A few minutes before an open what A few writhing and stretching exercises may be added here. One found especially beneficial is this: Stand on one foot on something not much higher than a brick. Slowly draw the other foot to a level with draw the other foot to a level with that standing on the brick. In doing this draw the whole body up too. Change feet and repeat,

3. Dress warmly, but lightly. Try to manage a short walk, beginning with a few blocks and increasing the number of blocks to thirty, or even perhaps to forty. After even a short walk, breakfast bas an added enjoyment.

If possible, persuade your friends to less. join you in the walks. If feasible-but it won't always be feasible-ex-



#### XVIII.

#### THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

Q-What is the seventh command-ment of God ? A-The seventh commandment of God is : Thou shalt not steal.

A-What does it forbid ? A-Theft, and all forms of disbonest stealing.

Q-What is theft? A - Taking secretly what belong to another, with-Q-What is robbery? A-Taking

by violence what belongs to another.

Q- What must they do who have ill-gotten goods? A-They must give them hack, or at least the value of them, else the sin will not be forgiven them

Q-What must they do who have injured their neighbour's property? A-They must make good the loss.

Q-Is it a sin to put off payment of what you owe? A-Yes; we are bound to pay all our debts as soon as we are able.

#### LESSON EIGHTEENT.

There are many ways of acting against justice and honesty. Besides theft and robbery there are many other forms of dishonesty, such as charging too much for work done or goods sold, borrowing and not returning, begging under false pretences, taking a bribe either to do one's duty or to neglect it, keeping things found. using false weights and measures, etc. Honesty is the corneratone of char-acter, and God will not build on any other foundation. We must be honest, not for fear lest we be found out, nor even because we get on better in the long run by being honest, but because God has written the law of honesty in our conscience, and we have to give a strict account to Him. We have to give Him an account also of the use we make of what is our own. We must not waste nor wantonly spoil even what belongs to ourselves. Extravagance, or the spending of money freely on useless or foolish things, is sinful. Betting and gambling are always dangerous and sometimes are great sins, and lead men to ruin.

1

#### XIX

#### THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

Q-What is the eighth command-ment of God? A-The eighth com-mandment of God is : Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

Q-What does it forbid? A-The eighth commandment of God forbids

holy days of obligation. To fast and abstain from flesh meat on the days fixed by the Ohurch.

To go to confession at least once

a year. To receive Holy Communion 4.

- d iring Easter time. To support our pastors. Not to marry persons who are 6.
- not Catholics, or who are within the forbidden degrees of kindred.

Q-Do these commandments bind under pain of grievous sin, like the com-mandments of God? A-Yes; but the Church can dispense in certain

Q-From whom has the Church power to make commandments? A-From our Lord, to whom all power is iven in heaven and on earth (Matt.

Q-When did our Lord give this power? A-When He said to His Apostles: Whatever you shall bind on earth, shall be bound also in heaven, and whatever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven" (Matt. 18:18).

#### LESSON TWENTY-FIRST.

To fast is not to take more than one To fast is not to take more than one full meal in the day; to abstain is not to eat flesh meat or other kind of food specially forbidden. We are made to fast and abstain that we may mortify our passions and do penance for our sins. Those who are under twenty-one years of age, or over sixty, are not bound to fast, but are bound to abstain. The Church has power to dispense both from fast and abstin-ence for a reasonable cause. Not by ence for a reasonable cause. Not by bad confession and bad communion, but only by a good confession and a worthy Communion do we satisfy the third and fourth commandments of the Church. Children are bound to go to confession as coon as they have come to the use of reason, which is generally when they are about seven years of age. They are bound to go to Communion as soon as possible after the age of reason, as they must prepare to receive it worthily. Easter time in this country runs from the first Sunday of Lent till Trinity Sunday. The Easter Communion must be received within that time, but the precept of annual confession may be fuifilled any time within the year. We should go to Holy Communion often. Our Holy Father the Pope urges us to go every week, and even every day. We can do nothing better than this, nor as good.

XXH.

#### GRACE.

Q-Can we of ourselves keep the commandments? A-No, of ourselves we cannot keep the commandments, and even if we could, we should not gain heaven by doing so.

Q-To keep the commandments and

The United States did not become interested in the acetylene light and its automatically generating gas buoy until about the year 1906 and did not adopt it until 1908. Then the engineers of of the lighthouse board devised some wounderful improve-ments, among them the utilization of the sun-

The self-lighting and self-extin-guishing acetylene beacon is a very simple thing, but it depends almost entirely on the "sun valve," which is one of the most wonderful but least complex of the achievements of modern science.

In the first place, the source of light for these long beacons is dissolved acetylene, which is stored under pressure in steel cylinders. One of these cylinders can be charged with these cylinders can be charged with enough gas to last a small beacon three years. Usually, however, in the case of floating buoys, a six months supply is all that is necessary, as such buoys are overhauled and painted twice a year. Knowing the size of the flame and its hourly consumption of gas, it is very easy to compute how long a cylinderful will last and how often it will need to be visited. That is all the care the light will need. The sun valve does the rest.

The scientific principle upon which the sun valve depends is that light waves become transformed in different degrees, according to the nature of the intercepting body. Sunlight upon dark surfaces is converted into heat, and heat produces expansion: This expansion is especially perceptible in certain metals.

In a carefully sealed and substantially mounted glass jar nearly a foot high and about one-fourth that in diameter a thick black rod is placed perpendicularly through the center. It is supported by three slendered rods of highly polished copper. The big black rod is of copper also and is coated with lampblack to make it absorb light to the greatest possible denore. The supporting rods reflect degree. The supporting rods reflect light without absorbing it and do not expand or contract to the same extent as the largest rod.

The thick black piece of copper in the center of the jar, is extremely sensitive to the light and heat. As the sun appears and the atmosphere grows warmer in the morning this rod lengthens. It pushes down into the metal chamber in which the glass jar rests and touches the end of a lever. It presses down on this lever, which is controlled by a spring and cuts off the flow of the gas to the lamp.

When the sun disappears from view in the evening and the temperature of the air falls the process is reversed.

change breakfast visits.

The quickened circulation resulting from the exercises, the increased amount of oxygen absorbed by the deep breathing, and the walks, the zest of companionship in something new, all will increase the physical well-being on which the joy of life so

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## THE FRONT PORCH.

One hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two," counted Mary Ellen Ward, depositing an egg in the hickory split basket with each count, "one hundred and forty-three, one hundred " orty-four-an even twelve dozen. Eggs are up to fifty cents; that will be-let me see-twelve times fifty - why, its six dollars! With theninety-four I've got, that'll make a hundred -exactly what that'll make a hundred-exactly what Uncle Reuben Whittaker said he'd put

Uncle Reuben Whittaker said he d put up the porch complete for !" Mary Ellen stood in her little kitchen and saw in fancy the front porch that was to be hers at last after five years saving. "Maybe," she mused aloud, "there'll be paint enough left from the porch to paint the flower stands and rocking, chairs the flower-stands and rocking - chairs white, too. How pretty the green leaves of the plants will look against the white, with the geraniums to give a touch of brightness! I believe I'll have the spindles of the porch railing round. They'll be more trouble to clean, but the'll be so much prettier

clean, but the ll be so much prettier and more graceful than square ones." Mary Ellen's share of beauty had been meagre. An orphan, she had been brought up by a close-fisted uncle until her eighteenth year. Then she had married David Ward, who burn-ing with the desire to buy back the hand an unfortunate father had lost, was nutting every ounce of himself. was putting every ounce of himself

was putting every ounce of minser into the struggle. When David had brought her home after their marriage, and Mary Ellen had seen the bare little house built on the site of the burned old one, without even a tree shading it, her heart had sunk until she had thought about the front norch. How pretty the house front porch. How pretty the house could be made with a vine - covered porch across the front—its full low,

porch across the Front-its full low, wide porch with a sloping roof! And not long afterward she had mentioned the subject to David. "Of course you shall have it if you want it, Mary Ellen," he had said, "but right now I'm saving to buy back the west field. It'll be on the market soon. Cave can't hold his land together, shiftless as he's turned land together, shiftless as he's turned

out." "Of course you must buy back the west field," Mary Ellen had agreed, cheerfully.

"The front porch can wait a year." It did wait. Then old man Harvey had died suddenly, and as the three acres of beech woods were for sale, David restored it to the farm. And Mary Ellen sat on her front porch only in dreams

At the end of the third year an idea had come to Mary Ellen. The egg money was hers, to dress herself on. By scrimping and turning and dyeing and making over, perhaps she could save enough for a porch! And she had scrimped and saved and turned and dyed and made over until she was almost ashamed to go to church. But now she had the money, and the sweet after the bitter was to be hers. The bitterest of the bitter had been David's indifference. Mary Ellen did not believe he had ever even noticed how skimpy her wardrobe was. "What he cares for most in the

world is buying back that land!" Mary Ellen reflected now, as she stood in her little kitchen and packed stood in her little kitchen and packed her eggs for Abram Barnett to carry to town. When she, opened the door to let Abram out with the eggs, she could see David standing by the barn, looking wistfully toward a three-cornered strip of meadow that was the last bit of the cld farm still out of his hands. "I suppose Grimes has put it on the market and David's going to on the market and David's going to buy it," she thought idly, and then dismissing the thought began to plan a green cushion for the big rocking-

## skirt and her winter-before-last toque, David came in. "David," she said, "I want to go to

town in ohe morning. Can I have Robin to drive?"

David looked annoyed, almost embarrassed. Then he forced a smile, and answered, "Why of course you can, Mary Ellen. The fact is, I'm going in myself, and I'll drive you." Mary Ellen understood the em-

barrassment; David was going to town to make a desperate effort to raise the money for the three-cornered meadow. She knew the hopelessness of it. At his father's death David had taken an oath never to mortgage a foot of his land, and in this hard year nobody would lend it to him on any other barrassment ; David was going to town terms. Grimes would make no concession to sentiment; the man with the cash would get the three-cornered meadow, and that man would not be David.

Mary Ellen undressed, saying to her-self, "I'll have the railing spindles round, even if they are harder to clean." And as she lay wide-awake she kept imagining herself sitting with her sewing-machine out on the porch on hot afternoons, with the view of the beech woods and the blue of Williams Hill in the distance for her tired eyes. Suddenly it occurred to her that she could see the meadow Who weeps over the from the porch. She shivered as if a cold wind had blown on her; then she said aloud, "Yes, I'll have the spindles round.

She said it again the first thing on awaking at dawn; she went about her early work saying it, as if it were a lesson that she feared she would forget. When Robin was harnessed and she was seated by David, driving townward, she still kept saying it under her breath.

David set her down at the square, and she started to walk toward old Reuben Whittaker's house. But when she came to the door, she did a when she came to the door, she did a strange thing. She walked quickly past it and hurried on to Josiah Wrenn's dingy law office. Coming out of the office a half-hour later, with a folded paper, Mary Ellen met Reuben. "Uncle Reuben," she said, "I've decided not to put up the met his was. I hour the loss of the

porch this year. I hope the loss of the

work won't put you out too much?" "No, it won't," quavered Reuben. "I've got plenty of work. Don't you worry a mite!" and he patted her shoulder.

On the way home Mary Ellen chattered gaily. David's cheerfulness matched her own, but Mary Ellen knew it was forced, and she nearly told him the good news then, instead of waiting to put the deed under his breakfast-plate. She nearly told him at twilight when, looking out of the window, she saw him standing with drooping shoulders, gazing toward the three-cornered meadow. But she did not; she kept to her first plan of letting him find the deed under his plate.

The first day of April dawned with a golden sky. March had gone out like the veriest baby lamb; the cherry-tree in the yard was like a bride in a filmy veil, with four peach-tree maids

filmy veil, with four peach-tree maids in pink attending her: a a byacinth had bloomed in the night; the jonquils were showing yellow tips to their buds. Mary Ellen rose at sunrise to hurry breakfast, in order that David might have his good news early. But her breakfast preparations were interrupted. Just as the coffee-pot spout was beginning to steam, Mary Ellen heard a great clattering in the road, and lifting the sash curtain and peeping out, she saw two teams turn in at the big gate. The wagons were loaded with new lumber, and old Renben Whittaker sat by the driver Reuben Whittaker sat by the driver of the first team. Surely it was a dream ! Or was the experience of yesterday a dream? Had she, after all, ardered the lumber? She took out the folded paper and opened it. she was not dreaming; here was the deed. David came in. "Mary Ellen," he said, "we've been married five years this morning, and I

#### Should She Marry?

The Woman-

Who buys for the mere pleasure of Who anticipates in married life a THE CASKET

good, easy snap ; Who thinks it cheaper to buy bread

than make it ; Who would rather die than wear the same bonnet the second season ;

Who wants to refurnish her house

halves there are in \$1; Who marries in order to have some

one pay her bills ; Who thinks embroidered center-pieces and doylies are of more m portance than sheets, pillow cases and blankets ;

Who buys bric-a-brac for her draw-ing room and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors;

Who cares more for the style of her winter furs than she does for the health and comfort of her family ;

Who thinks the cook and the nurse-

Who weeps over the woes of the heroine in a trashy novel while ignoring domestic tragedies directly under her own nose.

#### Taking Friends Home to Dinner.

A young newly married man told me not long ago that he almost dreaded taking a friend home to din-ner because his wife, every time she expected company, imagined it was necessary to scrub the house from carnet to collar and which garret to cellar and polish every bit of

silver on the sideboard. It made him uncomfortable all day long to think of his wife giving herself this wholly unnecessary

giving hersen this whony timetessary trouble. "Of course, a man likes to see his home looking nice when he takes an old chum into it—and of course the chum does, tco," he said. "But I'd be far happier if I could convince my wife that a house can look tidy even if it hear't been gone over that very it it hasn't been gone over that very if it hasn't been gone over that very day. I like the books to look a little disorderly. You get the feeling that they're being read all the time, and that's what books are for. And I like the music on the piano to be a trifle disarranged. It looks as if we really sang the songs—and it gives a room that cozy home feeling that a fellow loves. What if the curtains aren't just even in every window? Things just even in every window? Things ought to look as if they were touched and were used and enjoyed. If the sofa cushions are dented you know some one has leaned against them; isn't that what they're for? But if they stare at you in a prim row, you're a brave man if you dare to put your back against them—much less your tired head! And a fellow comes home at night he usually has a tired head!" head !

Isn't this young man right !

#### A Boy's Advice.

Sometimes it takes a boy to put Sometimes it takes a boy to put things plainly and tersely. I once heard from the lips of a boy one of the most sensible pieces of advice that I ever heard from any one. I will omit the details of the situation, as it will suffice to say that a question arose one day as to which of two orders should be obeyed, a certain person having precived from two in person having received from two in authority slightly different instructions in regard to some work to be The matter was of no imone. portance, and it was merely in fun that this perplexed person hesitated between the two orders. But the boy solved the problem, and he could not have done better if it had been the "Mind the highest boss!" he called out, hearty of voice and lusty of lung, "Mind the highest boss, and you'll always keep out of trouble Many a time these words have come into my mind. Are they not worth remembering? They will fit many occasions and help us in many decisions in life. Above all, they should admonish us to "mind" God in preference to all others. - True Voice





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chair to match the green plants on the flower-stand.

Abram stopped with the egg money just as they were sitting down to dinner, and Mary Ellen asked him to

stay. "Dave," he said, as he finished his second piece of Mary Ellen's flaky cherry tart, "I hear Grimes wants to sell the strip of meadow, and has put it in Lawyer Wrenn's hands." "Yes, I know it," answered David. "The hundred he asks for it is too

much," Abram went on, as with polite protests but obvious delight he took a third piece of the tart. "But I reckon you'll buy it, anyhow, seeing it'll just round out the old farm to the shape it was in your grandpa's

day?" "No," answered David, "I can't, I didn't have even half a sweet potato crop this year, and Grimes wants cash." He straightened his shoulders, smiled, and added, hastily, "I've got about enough land now, anyhow."

Mary Ellen was planning to have a clematis on the south end of her porch; she believed she would train the vine so as to leave a round window in it like the one she had seen at the old McHenry place in Dartford. She hardly heard the conversation. But after she had put away the dishes and stood in the front yard with her tape measure, measuring to see exactly how wide a ten-foot porch would be, she noticed that David was standing over by the barn against the sunset sky, and looking wistfully across at the three-cornered strip of meadow. Then it occurred to her that his cheer folness in telling Abram he could not buy the meadow had been rather forced.

"David's grieving over it," sha thought, and then said to herself, hastily, I'll go to town early tomorrow morning. Wednesday'll be the first day of April, — the rfirst's always seemed such a good day to begin any-thing on and if I give the order of thing on,-and if I give the order at the sawmill office by 8 o'clock, maybe the lumber can be got out here in time for Uncle Reuben to go to work on it Wednesday. Yes, I'll have round spindles in the railing instead of square—they're so much prettier."

Mary Ellen rose from her stooping posture, and again saw David's black figure against the sunset. "Yes, I'll have round spindles," she said again, aloud. "And I'll have the round window in the clematis vine." She did not hook toward David but did not look toward David, but

have a surprise for you. I know how you've wanted a porch all these years, and I found that the hundred Tye saved this year would just pay for it. The lumber's here, and Uncle Reuben Whittaker and his son all ready to

begin." Mary Ellen clasped David's neck, weeping. Then she laughed through her tears. "David," she said, "Great minds

"David, she said, "Great minds run in the same channel, I've got an anniversary present for you, too. I bought it with the egg money I've saved." And she handed David the deed to the three-cornered meadow. David took the deed and read it, and his lean face quivered as he read. "Why, Mary Ellen." he said, "you don't know, you can't know what this means to me! If Peters had got hold of the meadow he'd never have let me

have it at any price—" "But, David," Mary Ellen put in. "you're spending a hundred on the porch-

David blushed like a boy, "I know i," she answered, "but that hundred was yours. I'd promised the porch to you, and the note was already over-

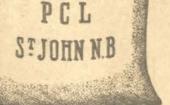
Mary Ellen hugged his neck tighter. "O David, I'm so happy I can't bear

And then at the front of the house Reuben's first hammer-blows sounded. -T. D. Pendleton in the Youth's ompanion.

#### Be Loving Girls.

Girls are very apt to wish to be popular among their school friendsto be admired as the prettiest girl, the wittiest or quickest scholar. Cer-tainly it is a good thing to be loved, but it is not a good thing to exert one's self only for the sake of being loved and admired. When we have helped a friend with a lesson we love her; when we have kept our temper in spite of vexation because that is the in spite of vexation because that is the only way we can be like Christ; when black we run errands for mother, because it is the right thing to do, and we love to help her, even if it does interfere with our plans for our own pleasure— then any admiration that may be but given us cannot hurt us to make us went hummed a gay little tune, and went into the house to make ready for the early journey to town. When she had got out a fresh shirt-waist, her dyed and turned blue serge

If you think a thing, think it strong enough to live it, even though you may be too wise to argue about it. -Emily Lloyd.



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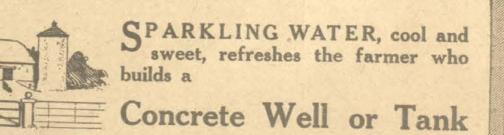
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OUR Farmers' Information De-

# THE CASKET,

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#### THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1913.

HISTORY OF HATRED, Continued from page 1

geration which surpassed the most extravagant fictions of romance or poetry, add possessed their unin-formed, though often well-meaning, hearers and readers with lasting and general abhorrence of these people.

The crimes, real or supposed, of Catholics dead more than a century before, were imputed, intentionally, to all those who survived them, how ever innocent, of the same religious persuasion.

The effects of this villainious cam paign was seen in the north, where Dr. Curry, who was then living, tells us, in his Historical Review, some of the people of Lurgan entered into a conspiracy to destroy all their Catho lic neighbors in their beds. An honest Protestant eitizen at whose house they had plotted, gave information to a magistrate who prevented the intended murders; and it is but fair to note that this magistrate was a Protestant minister.

We are writing the history of hatred by Protestants of the Catholic Church in Ireland ; the hatred which has been manifested so much within the year last past in the North-East counties of Ulster. Our readers must now see how it originated. The last great war in Ireland delivered the Catholics into the hands of a minority filled with animosity and greed, with greed, we think, predominating in most cases. Self-interest coincided with their religious prejudices. Working hand in hand with firebrands of the Anglican Church, like Primate Boulter, they so thoroughly poisoned all the sources of Protesta nt thought in Ireland subject of Catholicity, by the means above stated by Mitchell, that Protestantism in Ireland to even a greater extent than in other countries, became an anti-Catholic fanaticism, having as few gleams of reason about it as the most rabid fanaticism of the far-East ever had. To maintain this spirit became a political policy. Several times since, circumstances and conditions have begin to be alarmed and suggest that ended to bring, and indeed have brought Catholics and Protestants in land by a foreign foe, Ireland together on a common patriotic ground; but, every such time, without exception, the political policy of severance, of division, of hatred, has driven in the old wedges anew.

abstinence, but must also try and reform and cure the drunkard by every possible means, natural and every possible means, interals, interals, supernatural. There are today treat-ments for removing the alcoholic toxine out of a man's body. Up to the present time such treatment was available to the wealthy class alone, while the poor victim was and is often allowed to die a drunkard's death because there is no one to lend a helping hand by placing at his disposal effectual means that will strengthen his flabby will power and broken down constitution. Lately the Mackay treatment for alcoholism has been advertised in this province. It comes strongly recommended by the Quebec government, by the clergy and temperance organizations. Let our societies study this matter, and in-troduce this treatment into our hospitals, and if necessary petition the government to take this matter up as the Quebec government has done, and thus assist a very effective system for treatment of the drunkard. As individuals and as an organization we must try and create a sound public opinion on the temperance question by reasonable methods that appeal to the good sense and intelligence of our people, and not by coercive prohibi-tory methods that have proven farcical, and is injuring the cause so much now-a-days. The saloon should and must go, but first the prohibition saloon or speak-easy methods which have been and is so prominent under prohibitive legislation, | and then the license-saloon must go according as we have public opinion strong enough to make it effectual. J. P.

on

to make it effectual.

#### Our London Letter, /

#### LONDON, Feb. 12, 1913.

CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS. There used to be a cry which very often fell upon empty air so far as Catholics were concerned. It was the cry of "Organise, Organise!" It has been followed by many bodies of varying aims, in particular by the Socialists, and that female portion of the population which hankers after the vote. But now it can be uttered without any reproach to curselves, for we are becoming a highly organised body. Almost every trade or profession amongst us has its profession amongst us has its Catholic Society, and the same may be said for the various Catholic interests. A mere enumeration of the various Societies which supply the wants of our people, would be wearisome, but besides the great charitable bodies which seem to have always existed, like that of the S. V. P. S., there are now such auxiliaries as the Catholic Prisoners Aid Society, and in addition to that great Publicity Department, the Catholic Truth Society, there are the Catholic Reading Guild, the Runsomers, and others. Then as to the professions, a real attempt has been made there to draw the Catholic interests of these together. Where once there was only a Catholic Union for Teachers, there is now the flourishing Guild of St. Luke for the Medical profession, the Catholic Students Society for University and other students, and the latest addition to these is the important one of the Catholic Naval Association. This new body met at Archbishop's House for the first time last week, under the presidency of Cardinal Bourne, and a number of well known naval officers were present to support the idea of an Association with a monthly Mass and a general meeting place. N  $\prime$  doubt this will be followed in good time by a Guild of St. George for soldiers, and an invasion of Eng are planning to emphasize the confusion which reign in the National Church on the essential things of faith. Naturally the Welsh Disestablishment Bill has brought forth much comment of one kind or another on the Church of However, far the better educated premagers of "the Protestant As-cendancy" in Ireland, believed in the with what they hold to a rapacious "most shocking fables" in the reign of George II, we are very skeptical of their believing in them at all in the reign of George V, or even in the Church of England is not conspicuous for the devotion of the Poor, because it offers a religion costing nothing. The religions which stand conspicuously in the world are those which make the most demand upon their members in acts of obedience and in alms, for human nature does not value that

THE CASKET

celebrate his silver jubilee, has been busy with his visitations of the Diocese, and several missioners have been drawing crowded congregations in various parts of London. These in various parts of London. These missions, unlike those of former Lents, are not entirely devoted to our needs; more than one is being preached by gifted orators to those outside the Church, and a ready response is found in the public to these missionary efforts. Then there has been a more than usually large crop of lectures. The Catholic Social Guild has started a course of lectures economee views from the Catholic standpoint, to young people. These are being given by the kind permission of the Jesuites in the Sodality Hall, Mount Street, and give good promise that the growing generation of leisured young people will take a deeper interest in the conditions affecting the lives of their less fortunate follows, and will have a solid foundation of understanding when they themselves become employers of labour. The lecture of Father Martindale at the Catholic Reference Library last Sunday on "Ghosts and Gods, in other words on superstitions, filled that rather cramped space with an eager crowd, while last night's lecture at Kensington Town Hall showed that mediaeval life was not quite so black as it is generally painted. This was the third of the very successful course that the third of the very successful course

of lectures organised by the Catholic Missionary Society. It was given by Missionary Society. It was given by Mr. Urguhart of Balliol College under the Chairmanship of Lord Walter Kerr, and dealt with Meliaeval

AN APPEAL FROM TAE HEBERIDES. Some time ago a gallant Priest visited England from the far shores of

Democracy.

the outer Hebrides. Father McOlymount visited many cities and townsin histour, and as a result returned with sufficient means to begin his new Church on the storm swept islands where the faith has been preserved by the fisherfolk through all the chang-ing years of the Reformation period. His Church is on the island of Egg and the parishioners come from the neighbouring islands, often over rough seas, to their Mass upon a Sunday. The people of these desolate sea swept island are very poor, and, with the mean spirit which characterises their dealings where no vested interest can rise against them. the Government is taking from them the little that they have of civilisation. It is proposed to close the telegraph station on Canna, Eigg and Rhum, unless guarantees are forthcoming for a certain amount of traffic. By such a move the people of these islands will be cut off entirely from outer world, no matter what their situation. Father McClymount, who devotes his life to these people without a murmur at the long and lonely winter nights bereft of any intellectual companionship, is now appealing for a motor boat that he may be able to visit his outlying parishioners more frequently and that he may be able to take consolation to the dying in weather in which a man's arm at the oars would fail. Scots Catholics all over the world will be touched by this selfless appeal. The Priest says it is a dream of his to be able to reach his people more speedily and oftener, a dream which does not count the danger to himself. It breathes the spirit of the true

Mrs. Hugh Cunningham of that city,

devised, and is now waiting Parliamentary sanction, which will dry up the water of a vast area. The local authorities local area. local authorities look upon this danger to the Well with no more pleasure than do the Catholics, for naturally the constant stream of pilgrims to the Well is a source of large income to the tradesmen and others of Pantasaph. In this connection everybody seems to have forgotten St. Winifrid. If that great Saint is given the power to cure many sick by the waters which bear her name, surely her power would be great enough to preserve the flow of those waters, despite all the engineering or surveying or drainage schemes that were ever invented.

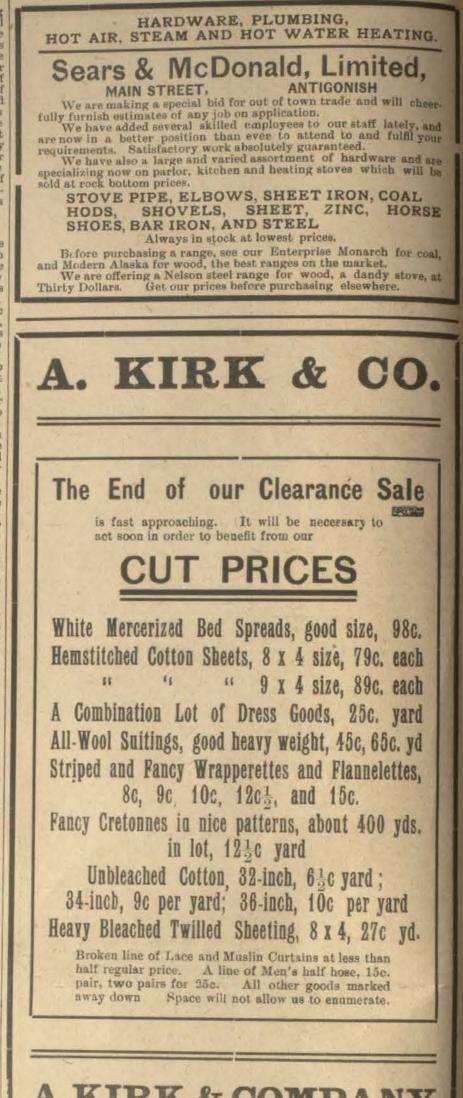
THE LIBERALS GAINING STRENGTH. Much interest has been taken in the Chorley election, the result of which was declared yesterday. There are many Catholics in Chorley and the fight to capture their support was very keen. The Liberal candidate, taking it for granted that a Catholic was synonymous with an Irishman, put Home Rule in the forefront of his put Home Rule in the foremone of his programme. The Conservative candidate was regarded as safe on Education, though not a friend to Home Rule. Meetings were held last Sunday in all the parishes of Chorley, and the Catholics were told that their and the Catholics were con that there vote was free, but they were also warned that support of the Liberal Party meant support of an education policy opposed to the Church. In the afterneon however, M. J. P. Boland came down and addrassed a largely ittended meating of Catholics on attended meeting of Catholics on Home Rule, declaring that the measure was not, as most people believed, safely through yet, and that each by election had its effect for or against Ireland's final charge of free-dom. Oi Monday Lord Edmond Talbot appeared on the scene and called on the Catholics to vote solidly for the Conservative, and thus drive nails into the coffin of the new Government Education Bill. Never perhaps has a Catholic vote had greater influence in determining the fortunes of the day, and never was choice more difficult for the man who listened to every argument on both sides. As a result however the Conservative has been returned with a majority of 1967. a reduction of 569 on the last poll.

#### A K. of C. Oath.

During the Presidential election campaign in the United States last year, copies of an alleged oath to be taken by members of the Knights of Columbus were circulated throughout the country. The purpose of its cir ulation was to arouse animosity in the country against Catholic citizens. The alleged oath was so absurdly ridiculous that it failed to deceive any anyone, and its circulation was con demned from some Protestant pulpits. Notwithstanding its lack of friendly reception from any body of people in the United States, the oath has made ts way into Newfoundland, and the following is the story of its brief history there:

The criminal libel case against harles A. Swift has been concluded after evidence had been heard connecting the prisoner with printing and circulating what was alleged to be an oath taken by members of the Knights of Columbus. Charles O'Neil Conroy, Grand Knight, the plaintiff, described the Order as a social and missionary. BEQUESTS fraternal one, with the principles of The flourishing Dumfries branch of the S. V. P. Society has benefitted to the sum of £200 by the will of the late charity, unity, fraternity and patriot-Its members took no oath of any ism. kind. The Knights were loyal and law-abiding. The object of the Order is to make better citizens. Mr. Fenelon, 200 to Dublin Conference of the same the Knights' counsel, emphasized Mr. Society will receive some £26,000 Conroy's statement under the will of the late Mr. Langram. The residue of this large The prisoner admitted the charges, Langram. The residue of this large estate of £202,000 was left between the expr. ssed deep regret, and apologized to all converned. Cross-examined by Archbishop of Dublin, the Indigent Room Keepers Association, and the S. V. P. After other bequests to Catholic charities amounting to £56,000 and to relatives, the residue Hon. A. B. Morine, K C., he said he had acted at the request of Henry Blatch, a local boarding housekeeper, and had never seen the alleged oath till it was shown to him by Blatch. proves to be somewhere near £50,000 He had since learned it originated in A paper called *The Menace*. Mr. Morine said the proceedings were taken to show the bogus nature of the oath. If Mr. Swift had justified Catholic charities have been very fortunate recently in the matter of bequests. A Mr. J. Jeffrey of Monkwearmouth, whose estate only amounted to some £3 000, has left his conduct or attempted to set up the truth of the alleged oath, the prosecution would be pushed to the extreme limit. There was no desire to sum of £2000 for the building of parish Hall to be called the Jeffrey Memorial Hall for the Church of the Ven. Bede Monkwearmouth. The prosecute or even to punish. Swift having explained, apologized, and testator also leaves £150 for two stained glass windows in the Church given proper information, his clients to the memory of himself and his were satisfied that he was a victim As may be gathered from its wife. and bore no actual malice, as he curious name, this small town which sincerely regretted his part in circulat-ing the defamatory matter. This being so, the prosecutor's object had lies near Tynemouth and Jarrow has many Catholic associations of the been achieved and he desired the propast. THE SUFFRAGETTE TERROR ceedings should go no further against this particular person. Prosecutor Conroy would, however, prosecute' for The Suffragettes have distinguished any further circulation by anyone, and he reserved the right to prosecute anybody else who has been concerned with the Swift proceedings.

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For, in later times, we look on it as almost wholly a political policy. "most shocking fables" in the reign reign of George V, or even in the reign of Victoria.

But the policy of division remained, after the "fables" had been strained out of the minds of the ruling classes. The policy remained ; a rotten land system remained; a "corner" in patronage remained : and therefore which costs nothing, either to the flesh there went up the long, loud unceasing cry that " the Protestant Ascendincy' was necessary to the safety of the Ireland who were really fit to be blessed with the British Constitution were a few thousand landlords, and a few hundred thousand descendants of the victims of the policy of hatred - themselves victims thereof as much as ever their forefathers were.

#### The Temperance Question.

#### Mr. Editor:

The attention of the members of the League of the Cross should be brought to the interesting and most instructive articles published in the American Ecclesistical Review on Alcoholism and Temperance by Dr. Austin O'Mally. The standing of Dr. O'Mally in the medical profession is heyond questioning. He claims that alcoholism is one of the most rayaging diseases among northern civilized nations and makes valuable suggeotions of means of avoiding this evil and concerning the treatment of its victim. Civil legislation of the pro hibition type is ineffectual. His articles are thorough and learned treatises on alcoholism in all phases and should serve as profitable

#### ANGLICAN CHURCH OBNAMENTS.

or the spirit.

Evidently the Bishop of Manchester Empire, and that the only men in is of this mind, for he proposes that Romish emblems which have become so dear to a section of its fold. This gentleman has already addressed an open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury challenging the rulings of the Upper House of Convocation added a new terror to life, for hombs revestments. He says it is contrary to the Court of Appeal and to the Ornament rubric which must be read in conjunction with the Act of Uniformity of 1559. All these be considers require that the Mass vestments shall be replaced by a surplice for the administering of the Communion. Further than this the Bishop proposes to move in the next sitting of the Convocation of the Northern Counties a series of resolutions on Ornaments and fittings of Churches. These will certainly raise a storm for they propose first an inventory of all such ornaments, then the removal of those which are illegal, and last the suspension of all recalcitrant incumbents, who either refuse to remove, or replace after flog removal any of the offending she, "ornaments,"

#### ACTIVITIES OF LENTEN SEASON. This week our activities have been

of a quieter description than usual. Cardinal Bourne, who confirmed a phases and should serve as prontable entertainment of members at their weekly meetings. The members of the L. O. C. must not only practise and preach total Southwark, who is so soon to

themselves this week by blowing up a partly finished house intended for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but which was, unfortunately, not his property, therefore not only has wilful damage been done and lives endangered, but the party aimed at does not suffer in the least. The ladies were full of their Nihilistie exploit, and their resort to bombs has are no respectors of persons, and the blowing up of a Cabinet Minister might result in the loss of several valuable lives! A proof of the pass to which the demoralisation of justice has been brought by these amiable women is given by their readiness to accept responsibility for their deeds. They say with a smile, "If I am imprisoned. I shall start the hunger strike and they will have to release me or let me die of starvation." And yet the delicacy which these women have flung to the winds prevents those in authority from taking the only course of punishment which has no dangers and offers good results. It is another woman who has suggested it. Shave the heads of the Suffragettes, flog them and turn them loose, says But the humane Briton prefers to be blown up with dynamite and have vitriol sprinkled over his golf greens.

#### ST. WINIFRID'S WELL THREATENED.

Science, which attacks everything

#### Personals.

Mr. Angus Boyd, Collector of Customs at Antigonish, is at the Hospital, suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. John H. Chisholm, of Chicago, arrived in Town on Tuesday, to see her father, Mr. James Somers, Briley Brook, who is seriously ill.

Mr. Norman Cunningham of Antigonish has gone to Montreal to secure stock for a new boot and shoe store he proposes opening at Liverpool, N. S.

Mr. Willie P. Webb, who has been alled home to Havre Bouchie by the illness of his step-brother, has again returned to Sydney, where he is clerk with Mr. Jas. A. Clark.

Miss Florence McKenzie graduated with honors as a trained nurse from the Littleton Hespital, Littleton, N. H., on February 5. She is now doing post graduate work at Cory Hill Hospital, Brookline, Mass. Miss Mac-Kenzie is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McKenzie, South River Road Antigonish.

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## Thursday, March 6, 1913

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The rumbling of Mount Vesuvius, which has been present for some time past, has caused considerable alarm, in the fear that eruption may be pending, but scientists do not take this view.

The British public temper is rising against the suffragettes. Wild scenes were witnessed in Hyde Park Sunday afternoon when a mob of several thousand broke up a suffragette meet-ing held under the leadership of Mrs. Drummond. Similar scenes Flora occurred at a meeting at Wimbledo in Common. In both cases women were knocked down and bruised.

Hard coal companies increased the wages of their employes \$4,000,000 by the strike agreement of last May, and increased the price of anthracite to consumers \$13,450,000, according to a consumers \$13,400,000, according to a report based on an investigation by the Bureau of Labor submitted to Congress Saturday. The increase in wages, however, the report adds, represents a raise of only eight to ten cents in the cost of coal production per ton.

The ever increasing Canadian customs receipts is shown in the returns for the eleven months of the present fiscal year. The revenue end-ing on Friday was \$105,405,000, compared with \$77,716,000 in the corresponding eleven months of the last fiscal year, an increase of \$25,769,000. The revenue for the month of February was \$9,155,000, and for the corresponding month last year, \$7,447,000, an increase of \$1,707,000. year, \$7, \$1,707,000.

Emperor William is credited in connection with the proposed increase in the peace footing of the German army with the remark: "1813 was a year of sacrifice. Let 1913 also be so for averywhere, for the time is scarcely less critical than 1813." A general levy of a direct tax for the general levy of a direct tax for the army is proposed. An estimate of \$259,000,000 as the cost of the change accepted as reliable. Emperor William is reported as favoring both the general levy and the taxation of the princes.

The Dominion Parliament is not accomplishing much of late. The Liberals are said to be endeavoring to force an appeal to the country on the issue of the navy bill now before Parliament, The Toronto "Globe" of last Saturday regards "Sir Wilfrid's speech seems to indicate an intention to force the question to a decision at the polls." Since Monday the House has been practically in continuous session. The all-night session forced by the Government implies a wish to push the measure so that supply can be voted for carrying on the business of the country. A few days will show if it is the purpose of the opposition to force the Government to go to the county by blocking supply.

Great Britain's last word to the Taft administration on the Panama Canal tolls dispute, insists that a case for settlement under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has arisen, but uggested that there would not be suggested that there would not be time to discuss the subject further before the United States Government changed hands. This latest British note, instead of being a communi-cation from S'r Edward Grey, Foreign Minister, is a set of "observations" by Ambassador Bryce, who explains his reasons for submitting an objec-tion to the contention in the last American note that Sir Edward Grey was arguing a hypothetical case and that there was no reason for his protest in advance of the cactual ollection of tolls from British ships, the American ships were to pass free. The ambassador while

allowed to pass iree contends that the fixing of the tolls creates a case without the necessity of waiting until tolls are actually collected.

the county in which they are held. This clinic is to be the headquarters of the county nurses and of the Inspector of Health, whose special daty it will be to examine and diagnose cases of tuberculosis when visiting the county for the exmination of tuberculosis cases, and where, when patients apply, they may be drafted to the proper places for treatment. The establishment and maintenance of such clinics will be one of the authorized purposes for which a city, municipality or incorporated town may order assessment. Patients in a sanatorium must pay, if they are able; if, not, the district in which they is a will be charged with the cost of live will be charged with the cost of their maintenance. These measures are an advanced step in the war against tuberculosis which is now so generally waged throughout America.

DIED

At St. Martha's Hospital, Antigo nish, on Feb 28, WILFRED L., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh of Court Street, Antigonish.

At Glen Campbell, Inv. Co., on February 20th, after a long liness borne with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine Will, BETSY JAMIPSON, in the 75th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace!

At Elver Deny's Station, C. B., January 17th fortified by the last Sacraments, MRS SAM H. MCLEAN, aged 35. She was the mother of ten children, of whom six survive. Much sympathy is felt for the busband and children in their most buse of the busband and children in their great loss. May her soul rest in peace!

At Inverness, on Feb. 15 1913 after ten days iliness, MRS. FLORA KENNEDY, relict of the late Donald Kennedy, formerly of Gienville, and daughter of the late Archibald Molsaac, formerly of Broad Cove Banks, in the 73rd year of her age A family of four sons and two daughters survive her to mourn the loss of a fond and dutiful parent. Interment was at Stella Maris Cemetery on the 17th ult. Fr. De Coste officiating.

At Boston, February 12, JANET LIVINGSTONE, In the 50th year of her age. Miss Livingstone was a native of Livingstone's Cove, Antigonish County, and lived there until nine years ago, when she moved to Boston to reside with her nicee, Miss Laura Livingstone, at whose home she passed away. The funeral took place from her late residence, 65 Worcester St., February 14th. Interment was at Mount Hope cemetery, Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass. At Pinkietown, on Feb. 27th, SADIE ELIZA-mETH, beloved daughter of CHARLES D. and MARGARET MCLEAN, aged 18 years. Of a quiet and gentie disposition she patiently bore her afficien of Infantile paralysis which con-fined her to her bed for upwards of three years. Always resigned to the will of God and fre-quently comforted by the sacraments, she has ber sorrowing parents she leaves seven sisters and one brother to cherich her memory. May her soul rest in peace!

her soul rest in peace: At Castle Bay, C. B., on February 19, 1913, of stomach trouble, JOHN P. MONEIL, in the 78th year of his age. His death was a severe shock to his family. The community is deprived of one of its best cit/zens. His many estimable qualities won for him the respect of all. Con-soled by the last Sacraments, he passed peace-ful y to his eternal reward. A sorrowful wife, five sons and one daughter survive him, also one brother and three Sisters. His funeral, on the 20th, was attended by a large concourse of people. Laterment took place at Christmas people. Interment took place at Chris Island atter Requiem High Mass. R. I. P.

Island atter Requirem High Mass, R. I. P. At Amherst, N. S., on February 25th, COLIN CRISHOLM, photographer, familiarly known as "The (Chief." He carried on the business of photography in Antigonish for many years, where he was well and favorably known. He is survived by one sister, Mrs Archibald Chilshoim of North River, Antigonish County, with whom he resided for the past number of years. It was while visiting his late brother's family in Amherst he was stricken down with poeumonia to which he succumbed after a short liness. He was of a kind and genial disposition and had many friends in this and other counties of the Province, who will learn with sincere regret of his death. May he rest in rest!

regret of his death. May be read in rest: At Fraser's Mills on Saturday, March 1st, 1913, CATHERINE MacDONALD, beloved wife of Chas-Macdonald, and daughter of Angus Macdonnel, in the 50th year of her age, after a orotracted linces, which ahe bore with true Christian sub-mission to the Divine Will. Frequently strength-ened by the sacraments of Holy Church, her death was peaceful, and was a futing termin-ation to a beautiful Christian life well -pent, Beside a disconsolate hueband she leaves to mourn their loss, three sons, three daughters, her father, two brothers and two staters, all of whom have the deepest sympathy of the com monity. After a High Mass of Requiem, on Monday, March 3, hor remains were laid to rest in the South River Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace!

THE CASKET

# Acknowledgments.

Acknowledgments. Archy Melanis, Woodbins, Michael McDonald, Soldiers Cove D H McCarthy, Lower River Inhabitants Mrs Howard McMillan, Isaac's Harbor Jas D McLean, Mulgrave M A McPherson, Big Pond Centre Duncan Gills, Cint Tupper Mrs A H McGillivray, Guysboro G A Fraser, Edmonton Edward Benoit, Pomquet Station Chisholm A, Georgeville Ronald C McGillivray, Glen Road Alex K Chisholm, Lincoin Donald Gills, Gin Alpine Hugh McDonald, Mallgant Cove John Grant, N S Harbor Miss Gertle McKenzie, Antigonish Mrs Christina Kenna, Antigonish Mrs Christina Kenna, Antigonish Mrs Alex D Molanis, Glendale Mrs 1 J Laffy, Allston D W Chisholm, James River P S Floyd, Antigonish Alex Ryan, Lingan Road John A McDonald, James River Station Alex McMinnon, Frince Rupert John A McDonald, James River Station Alex McMinnon, Prince Rupert Jas McGillivray, McBinnons Harbor R McKinnon, Prince Rupert Jas Punch, Pemberton weadows Mrs John B Murphy, Port Hood John McKinnon, Frince Rupert Jas Punch, Pemberton weadows Mrs John B Murphy, Port Hood John McKinnon, Glace Bay Hugh K McDonald, Cross Roads Onlo Lauchlin Cameron, Quincy, Mass

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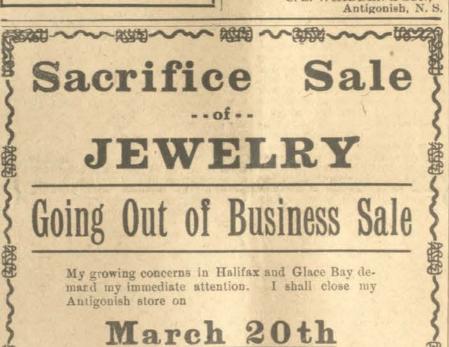
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tions and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty.

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The inaugural ceremonies at Washington Tuesday were attended by a vast gathering of people. The whole affair passed of quietly. Following is President Wilson's Cabinet: Secretary of State — William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of Treasury-William G. McAdoo, of New York Secretary of War-Lindley M. Car-rison, of New Jersey.

Attorney General - Jrmes McRey-nolds, of Tennessee.

Postmaster General-Representative Albert Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy - Josephus Daniels, of North-Qarolina.

Secretary of the Interior-Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture-David F. Houston, of Missouri. Secretary of Commerce-Representative William C. Redfield, of New

York. Secretary of Labor-Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania. The last nomination for secretary of labor is subject to the signing of the bill creating that portfolio, which is now in President Taft's hands.

Important health measures have Important health measures have been proposed by the government of Nova Scota. The main object is to fight the terrible white plague. There is to be a provincial Inspector of Health, a medical practitioner, whose duties will have a wide scope. Provision is made for the creation of municipal sanatoria, for which municipal sanatoria, for which purpose the province is to be divided into five sections. Each sanatorium will be in charge of a physician who into five sections. Each sanatorian who has had special training in sanatorian hospital work. The government may "appoint competent nurses in each county, who shall have their beadquarters at the several county to which they are appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting cases of the local physicians as to the best means of dealing with such cases, to give instructions, to keep records and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Department of Public Health." Provision is also the department of Public Health. "Provision is also the dest means of the local Boards of Health of the counder the test as and the counter to be under the case of the local Boards of Health of the sare and the best means of the local Boards of Health of the performs the tother duties as may be assigned to them by the Department of public Health." Provision is also made for the establishment of tuberculosis clinics to be under the tother duties as may be assigned to the local Boards of Health of tuberculosis dinics to be under the tother duties as may be assigned to the local Boards of Health of tuberculosis dinics to be under the tother duties as may be assigned to the local Boards of Health of tuberculosis dinics to be under the tother duties as may be assigned to the local Boards of Health of tuberculosis dinics to be under the tother duties as the under the tother duties as the duties the tother duties as the test the solution tuberculosis dinics to be under the tother duties as the tother duties as the duties the tother duties as the tother duties duties the duties duti

soul rest in peace! At St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Ray, C. B., February 24th, aft r three days' llines, BENJAMIN GOUTHEO, Sr., aged 63 years, Decensed was industrious and upright Ever attentive to his religious duties he lived a true Christian life and died a happy death, fortified by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, He was a model Christian man, honess and good fearing, skind husband and father and a good neighbour. Mr Gouthro was a son of Belloal Gouthro and Judith Martin (deceased) of French Vale, C. B. He moved from French Vale with his wit e and family to Glace Bay, ten years ago. He leaves a sorrowing wildow, five sons, eight daughters, two hrothers and three elsters to mourn their loss. Interment waa At St. Anne's cemetery, Glace Bay, Father meDonald officiating. May his soul rest in peace!

Densei
On February 26th, ult, A'exander Talte, Esq. at his home at Grosvenor, parish of Multrave. He was sitty one years and dre months old. He was sitty one years and dre months old. He was sitty one years and dre months old. He was sitty one years and dre months old. He was sitty one years and dre months old. He was sitty one years and the months old. He was sitty one years and the months old. He was sitted to burder with a service.
Wr. Talte bore his last liness with edifying patience. By a devout reception of the Sacra more the service of the service.
Wr. Talte bore his hast liness with edifying attence. By a devout reception of the Sacra more the was councillor for his district for twenty nine years, and was Warden of the county of Govesboro for two years. Among his many good qualities may be especially asentoned his charity to the poor and his kind ness and consideration for all who had social or ousiness relations with him. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn be loss of a kind and affectionate masband and father. May bis soul rest in peace.
At Glace Bay, an February 19th, 1913.

father, May ble soul rest in peace: At Glace Bay, en February 19th, 1913. Michael John McNell, only son of Mrs-bonald McNell. The decea ed was 19 years of age and was born at Iona. He came to Glace Bay over a year and a half ago with hit widowed mother and family. Shorily after he was over taken with taberculosis and he east rapidly from the very first moment that he realized he was a victim of the territoie malady he became priestly resigned, and during the last week of his lifness, although not suffering, he searned for the hour to enter the realized he the brand died a most beautiful death. The remains were brough to Iona, where, on Sat urday a Requient high Mass was celebrated by Rev. E. acKenzle, after which interment followed. He leaves a mother and four sisters, Mrs John A. Macdougail, Miss Sarah at home, and Missee M. A. and Lizzie of McArel Bros, ciericai staff, to mourn the ioss of an affectionate son and brother. May his soul rest in peace. son and brother. May his soul rest in peace.

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If you miss this opportunity you will regret it ever afterward. Our stock must all be gone on March 20th. Remember that there are

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The sale is now on. Our stock will probably be cleared out long before the 20th. Come early. Look in my windows:

Alarm Clocks for 50c. \$4 eight-day clocks for \$1.99. \$5.50 Watches \$2.75 \$2 Fountain Pens for 10 cts. \$1.00 Brooches for 25 cts. \$3 Articles for \$1 Wedding and Engagement Rings Watches and Chains. Silver ware Cut Glass and Jewelry

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large of page books (with in-sort), on the common disenses of stock and ponliny. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, enlyes and faitening steers, also how to kieps and feed poultry so that they will kn as well in winter as in summer. It contains 360 recommends from all over Canada, from people witho have used our goods. No farmer should be without it.

without it. You can faiten eattle and hors in a month's set time by using our Royal Furple Skock Specific than you could possibly do without it, thereby saving a month's feed and labor and feed in you have a poor, misseable-lock-ing animal on your place try it on this one feet and see the marrellous result which will be obtained. Our Stock Specific will increases the mills flow three to five flas per dow per parts will labor a cow or horse 70 days. ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC

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# HIS BLADDER WAS TERRIBLY INFLAMED

## **SIN PILLS Brought Relief**

Larder Lake, Ont., March 26th. "I had been suffering for some time with my Kidneys and Urine. I was constantly passing water, which was very scanty, sometimes as many as thirty times a day. Each time the pain was something awful, and no rest at

night. I heard of your GIN PILLS and to give them a trial : I sent my chum 60 miles to get them and I am pleased to inform you that in less than six hours, I felt relief. In two days, the pain had left me entirely. I took about half a box and today I feel as well as ever and my kidueys are acting quite natural again. SID CASTLEMAN.

#### Swim Through a Temple,

Here is an account of one of the fascinating and romantic most fascinating and romantic incidents which ever happened to a Sarely no novelist visitor to Egypt. ever conceived a deed so picturesque and so unique.

The story is characteristically buried, says "Public Opinion," by the archaeologist who did the deed-in an article in the August "Cornhill" under the unpromising title of "Lower Nubia and the Great deservoia,"-the writer being one of Egypt's finest archaeologists, Mr. A. E. P. B. Weigall, the Inspector-Ceneral of Antiquities in Upper

Egypt. As a result of the Nile dam, the Nile Valley in certain parts, and at certain times of the year, is flooded. And one of the genes of the Nile-the famous temple of Philae-is then partly submerged. Mr. Weigall's inque feat was to swim through this famous Temple at such a time, and he describes the wonderful scenes before his eyes in this fine article.

What would the builders of this great Temple have said had they been witnesses of his deed?

"At about sunset we moored against the walls of the temple at Philae. The temples rose from the water which flooded them, for the most part, to a depth of some ten feet or to; and from the deck of the steamer we could step on to the roof of the Western Colounade and could look down into the green depths from which the columns rose. As the day was hot, it was impossible to resist the inclination to bathe in this sacred We had had our swim each area. day, of course, but here there was the prospect of a bathe which should recall the fairy dreams of our youth and set us in mind of the forgotten tales of the palaces of the sea. "We dived into the water at a point

where the roof of the colonnade was in ruins and the flood lay silently beneath us, lapping around the long rows of columns a few feet below their capitals; and, coming to the surface in a shower of bubbles, we headed northwards, swimming along the covered colonnade, all the gods of Egypt sculptured upon the wall on our left, and on our right the columns between which the opposite colonnade was seen separated from us by a canal-like stretch of open water. These two colonnades flank the great approach to the pylons of the Temple of Isis; and when, therefore, we had reached their northern end, we turned to our right out of the shadows and swam owards the great doorway in the full radiance of the setting sun. Here I recollected that there stood a high granite pedestal from which the statue of a seated lion had fallen; and, feeling our way carefully through the water, we found this submerged prodestal and came to rest upon it. Deep below us lay the overthrown and down to it we were constrained to descend, raising again with the blurred impression of a face that smiled hideously through a green veil.

"We then swam onwards, and, turning on our backs, floated silently through the great doorway, the pread-winged vultures carved above us and the Pharaoh offering to the gods on either side. Thus we passed into the forecourt of the Temple of sis, and were completely shut in by the towering buildings. The water here was so silent and unruffled, the effections of the columns and walts were so clear, that the place seemed to have been hidden to the world for centuries; and we had the feeling that we were exploring for the first time the mysterious sanctuaries of unknown gods. "We seemed to be intruders into some secret palace of the Nile, and we knew not what fairy adventure was before us. Here was the silent green stretch of water, in which our two heads moved about like floating gourds; here were Hathor and Isis, and many other goddesses, furtively pupping at us from just below the surface, so that to satisfy ourselves we must need sink under the flood and peer at them thus; here were dark door ways leading to holy places wherein our voices schoed as though someone were calling us; and here, too, were graceful columns whose elaborate capitals shimmered in the ripples which we made "On our left was the temple known as the Birth Hause, where the celebrations took place in commemoration of Horus amidst the reeds and swamps of the Delta. Into this temple we floated, turned upon our backs once more, passing from hall to hall, . . . The light of the sunset glowed in our eyes as we swam out of these dark halls and turned again into the forecourt of Isis making our way towards the main temple. drabcolored sandstone of the ruins became golden against the deep tone of the sky, and the water spreading around us was made more green and mysterious by the contrast.

the whole panorama of the temples reflected in the lake of the reservoir like the palaces of a dream. Eastwards rose that famous kiesk sometimes called "Pharaoh's Bed, and somewhat nearer stood the little shrine of Hathor. South-westwards the huge pylons reared themselves against the sunset; and northwards the top of the Roman gateway made a solitary point on the face of the

flood

"Seized with another impulse, we ran down the steps once more, crossed the halls of Isls and slid into the water down the broad stairway of the orecourt. Bearing off to our left, we swam down a corridor, through a dark chamber, and so out into an open avenue leading betw.en ruined walls to the Temple of Hathor. Along this we struck out, the rows of gods gliding by us, and presently entered the temple, which caught much of the last light of the day,

"Hathor being the Egyptian Aphre-dite, the walls of her shrine are covered with festive scenes. Half submerged in the water we could see in the open court a figure standing beside some rushes, playing a double pipe, other figures making music upon the harp, an ape playing the guitar, the Pharaoh offering festal coronets, flowers, and wine to the goddess of joy, and the little dancing god Bes leaping about and beating a tambourine. The water was not silent here, for the evening breeze ruffled the surface and sent the ripples whispering into the sanctuary; and in answer to the mood of the place we splashed through it, laughed at little Bes, and sat whistling a tune upon a fallen column. Then, as the early stars came out, we dived through a small sidedoor submerged almost to the lintel and thus leaving the temple swam across open water towards the kiosk

Looking beneath us as we went we could sometimes discern the buildings below and could catch glimpses of strange shapes as we glided over the altars of forsaken shrines and struck the bubbles down into the faces of gods and Pharaohs. The half-seen ruins in the depths of the water took hold of the imagination and suggested much to the mind that would have been scorned in other circumstances. What spirits of the water dwelt in these sunken chambers ?- what cities of the river were approached through these dusky If only one could have breath halls? to dive down through that dark door-way below the water, down the wide stairs, and down the passage.

#### THE REFLECTED STARS.

"The reflections of the gathering tars suggested that there were little lamps to light the way below; and presently, no doubt, we should awim into the illumination of fairy places, come suddenly upon the inted maidens of the deep. and enchanted maidens of the deep, They would take hold of us with their cool hands, glide over us with their soft limbs, and entangle us in their The summons of their eyes hair. would lead us onwards till their cold ips touched ours; and thus down to fantastic depths they would beguile s, through chambers of silver lit by a thousand stars, to halls of gold illumined by many a sun. "I felt that the whole experience

had given us a new point of view in egard to the reservoir. One did not look forward only to the six months of each year when the water sinks and Philae is left once more high and dry; portion of the year when it is

Turkey's Convulsions. The latest trouble in Constantinople

ordes no good to the Bulkan Allies. At the moment when peace seemed at hand a last desperate effort is announced before Turkey submits to her fate, A handful of Turkish patriots, encouraged from outside quarters, are bent on the retention of Adrianople. The Sultan, who has been for five years endeavoring to accommodate himself to the dominant party, changing Cabinets meekly at popular behest, bows this time also to the pretorians. A revolution-the third engendered by the Young Turks within a decade-has placed Enver Bey and his comrades again at the head of affairs. They have with them a crowd of "softas" (seminarists), full of youthful ardor, to shont in the streets the final call to arms for Islam. Instead of an answer to their note curopean powers chaos, bloodshed, bear the of chaos, bloodshed, grave internal trouble in, the Turkish capital. The guarded attitude of the press voicing the policy of the Triple Alliance gave at first no room for criticism. But the extreme Liberal criticism. press of Germany has now begun to express admiration for the pluck and enterprise of Enver Bey-the dashing young military attache who left a brilliant record of courtesy and capacity in Berlin-and to hope that Europe will recognize the merits of the Young Turks and give them more onsideration than has been the case since Turkey's inisiortunes in the late war. The change of Catinet means, war. according to these organs of German public opinion, that the best of Turkey's sons are determined to make a bold stroke for the possession of the great stronghold of Adrianople, or let the Moslem Empire go under. Oan Europe afford to allow this latter contingency? To whom will she then confide the guardianship of the S raits between the two continents? This problem preoccupies Germany, all the more that the Russian sphinx remains inscrutable even now. Russia "desires peace" in all lands, at all times. Yet the Governments subject to her influence have been invariably warlike. Greece and Bulgaria have repeatedly taken up arms, and successful or not, secured what they fought for, though Russian mediation. Germany, first factor of the Triple Afliance, is haunted by the wars that Russia will not make but can inspire. A report that siege guns have been shipped from Odessa to Varna does not improve the situation. If Bulgaria is thus helped forward on the march southward it is certainly not for the benefit of Bulgaria alone. From the time of Catherine II Russia covets Constantinople. Rather than face the cataclysm of a general war the Powers, both Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, will surely continue their efforts to pacify and reconcile Turkey and the Balkan States. The latter are in need of rest, o recruit their strength and organize their new acquisitions. What Turkey needs is more difficult to diagnose, She was at all times incapable of selfadministration. As a Government she could not stand alone. Germans and Englishmen controlled her army and ber fleet. France managed her finances. Debarred from progress or like a puff of vapor. consolidation by the cancer of Mamay lead. hommedanism devouring her from within, she only lived because Europe allowed it. Left to herself Turkey would have fallen to pieces and disappeared if there had been harmony among the Christian States to dispose of the heritage. Like the Mongol in-vasion, the Turkish should have left at still greater sacrifices. The troops Thursday, March 6th 1911

"Give them twenty years of freedom," said an older man, "and you will have a replica of our own selfassertive peasant in every man of them. I remember when our people were no better, refusing to attend church lest they offend the Pasha, In ANODYNE spite of our practical independence under Prince Michael nobody walked with head crect pass the Belgrade fortress till the Turkish standard had been definitely hauled down. With what right do you criticize these poor terrorized creatures, you who have had, since you were born, liberty of every kind and cathedral bells jingling over your head?" Judgment has been swift, lf, to men's minds, long delayed, for Turkey's persistent cruelty to her Christian subjects. A military revolt de-throned Abdul Hamid, the monster whose crimes made the world shudder and put in his stead Mehmet V., the 25c and 50c protege of the Young Turks. The new regime, alive to the desperate everywhere condition of the State, plunged into I. S. projects of reform which icritated the Moslems without satisfying the **JOHNSON** Christians, and, being recognized as ineffectual, were soon replaced by a & CO. policy of coercion. It was, indeed, the only means of holding together Boston, an Empire rotten to the core. Then began the reduction of Turkey's territory by her neighbors. Austria, Mass. at the price of one out of the three provinces she held - the Sanjak of Novi Bazir — annexed the others. Bosnia and Herz govina. Italy at-tacked Tripoli, and at the same moment an Arab chief rebelled against the Sultan and claimed the privilege of guardianship of Islam's Some ton Back in sacred shrines. At the other extre mity of the Empire the Albanian tribes refused to conform to the new laws of taxation and military service. Three campaigns against them failed, and they were finally exempted from both obligations. The Christian tribes were granted the right to open The Christian schools and print books in the Latin alphabet. But the authorities at Constantinople could not guarantee these promises for they themselves had been powerless to repress the exmisery. tortions and brigandage of the Mos-lem Albanians. The fictitious pacification of the country had been scarcely concluded when acute frontier troubles broke out with Montenegro, and the demand of Crete for un with Greece made itself more loudly heard. The mass of the population in the kingdom of Bulgaria declared themselves solid with their brethren of Macedonia exposed to indiscriminate massacre, and almost simultane-onsly disaffection and lack of discipline manifested themselves in the Turkish army. Then came the final blow, Four out of five liberated Christian States-Rumania was "disinterested "-took joint action, challenged, mobilized and crossed into the land of their forefathers. Victory followed victory and it was quick'y borne in on Europe that the Turk must go. His usefulness as a factor in the preservation of the Balance of Power vanished before accomplished facts, and his military prestige melted The Dragon's spine is broken and it is only a question of how long he will linger, and to what his convulsions Domestic confusion may prolong the agony, but not restore vitality. Meentime the uncertain outlook for themselves is sorely troubling the Balkan Allies. The spurt they made can be repeated, but



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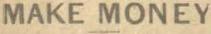
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#### OUTLINES OF RUINED WALLS.

Looking down we could see the dim utlines of ruined walls tranersing the paved court and broad stairs decend-ing into the darkness. Waterplants swayed beneath us, tangled themselves about the limbs of the sub-merged gods and sinuously crept over the royal decrees of the Pharaohs. Beneath the water in this forecourt stands the great granite inscription which relates how the Pharaoh Ptolemy VII had given all the country rom Philae southwards to the island f Derar, near Dakkeh, to the great sis, to be her possession forever; and s we dived to look at the drowned face of the goddess the fear of her wrath was not altogether absent. The territory between those very points had been submerged and given over to Nilus; and even here in her sanctuary the water-gods whispered, and only the spirits of the river ascended the steps of her altars.

"The main temple, being built on higher level, has no more than a foot of water in its halls, and through this we waded over to the stairway which ascends to the roof. A scramble over the top of the building ensued, and Antigenish from its heights we looked down upon her bed this morning.

inundated also makes its appeal. Philae clean and bare, as it must have been in ancient days, was good to look upon; Philae overgrown with trees and grasses, as it was before the lam was built, was picturesque: but Philae floating in the water, as it now does for half the year, has that indefinable charm of unreality which is the very essence of beauty.

Mr. Weigall explains how the flooded area of the Nile will be increased in 1913.

"When the great dam at Aswant on the frontier between Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt was built, the Nile Valley for some eight miles southward was turned into a vast reservoir. The natives were handsomely compensated for the destruction of The their houses and the submersion of their land, and their villages were rebuilt on the hillsides at a higher evel. The reservoir is full each year from about January to June, while during the remaining months the river resumes it natural level, and the people come down from their lofty dwelling-places to cultivate their small fields, like Mr. and Mrs. Noah from Ararat. Now, however, the dam, having proved so great a success is being heightened and in 1913 the level of the water in the reservoir will be so increased that the country will be flooded for well over a hundred mile.

"Several ancient buildings and many cemeteries and other remains will go under the water, and for half the year the country will be like a great lake with temples for islands. In order to decide what steps had to be taken to prevent any loss to Egyptology in this respect, the present writer made an elaborate port for the Government in 1906-7, and as a result of this a large sum of money-\$300,000 or \$350,000 was voted for archaeological works Not only was every temple repaired. strengthened, and thoroughly studied and photographed, but every single cemetery and ancient site was exhaustively excavated. Thus," concludes Mr. Weigall, "not a scrap of information will be lost to science and every possible precaution will have been taken to safeguard the interests of the antiquary."-Bonbay Gazette.

Counsel.-I wish my client was here instead of, as I expect, lying in bed. His Honor. — Perhaps he is better lying in bed than lying here.

Elsie, - What is the matter with your little sister.

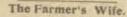
Gracie.-Chickenpox, I believe, Elsie.-What makes you think that? Gracie.-Cos I found two feathers in

little trace, if the evils of Byzantinism had not made a permanency of what was naturally transient and nomadic. Turkey has maintained by oppression what she won by the sword. Her existence demands a nation of slaves to do the work for which her own sons are unfitted. The Turk is proud, lazy, parasitic by instinct, a stranger to the uplifting ideals that have transformed savages into intelligent communities by even a partial adoption of Christianity. The motor agent of Mahommedan power is brutal force. Without conquest it cannot subsist, much less develop, for it has no humanizing attribute, no capacity for assimilation or concilia-tion. Now that the military strength of the Ottoman Empire has been well nigh annihilated by the Christian Allies, a resurrection is impossible. Continued chaos, revolution and counter-revolution will so seriously offect commercial interests that it may be taken for pranted the Great Powers will intervene to restore at east a semblance of order in Constantinople, pending their agreement on weightier issues

The downfall of Turkey has had few parallels in history. We must remount the ages to trace a similar catastrophe, so rapid and so complete. Only two and a half centuries ago the Moslem army had reached the walls of Vienna, whence they were repulsed by the chivalrous Sobieski, and from that date there has been no advance, no rally, but a steady, continuous decline Deprived of her natural, offensive role, and reduced to a defensive one, Turkey was doomed to extinction. But her destructive instinct never ceased to work. haps the four graves of Christian priests in Novi Bazar have made the measure of her iniquities full. Just before the outbreak of the war the Servian parish priest of Vratch, Peter Batchanin, was tied by a rope to his horse's tail and thus led through the streets of Novi Baar town before being executed. The people cowed, wept behind closed windows, unable to hinder the outrage on one who was to them, nevertheless, the representalive of Christ. Philip Kersmanovitch, parish priest of Drienna, had his eyes scooped out before he was slain for conniving at the concealment weapons by his parishioners. Danilo Danilovitch, parish priest of Sotch-amin, was impaled and then shot. George Jovanovitch, a priest of Behntch, was mutilated before being shot. The martyr record of Bulgaria holds even more terrible deeds. "What a miserable looking lot they

are!" a soldier of the allied armies said to me, alluding to the inhabi-tants of Macedonia. "They are of "They are of course Slav, by speech and creed, but they have little resemblance to our people. They are afraid of their own shadows.

nostalgia at Christmas time wa dent in all home letters from the war theatre. The men are depressed in spirit and physically exhausted. What are our diplomats doing, they ask, now that the armies have done At Chataldja the Sertheir part? vians and Bulgarians suffer from illnessee, hardships and privations. On the Albanian coast malaria and stray shots frm the Moslem Albanians are decimating the little force of occupation. All are worn out and bitterly disappointed at the result of the armistice. The tilling season is close at hand and the fields remain untouched, for the tillers are far away, still under arms, in spite of their victories. There is danger that the coming year by one of funine, instead unmitigated thanksgiving that the Balkan peninsula is at last delivered from its incubus. -E, C., in America.



The farmer's wife, in early days, got up at hall past two

And shined the plows and milked the cows and put the prunes to stew. The breakfast for the hands she'd set upon the stroke of four.

And then she'd bake her bread and cake and scrub the kitchen floor. But nowadays the farmers wife has

time to call her own. Good gracious !" says t uent, "how idle she has grown!"

The farmer's wife, in times gone by, brought up the calves and lambs And sacked the oats and fed the shoats and smocked the hickory hams. And when she'd cooked three great

big meals she cheerfully arose And with her churn sat down to earn the money for her clothes.

But now she often visits 'round and gossipe, like as not. goodness!" says the Govern-

ment, "how worthless she has got!"

The farmer's wite, some years ago, was wholly free from nerves Twelve hours a day she'd slave away

at putting up preserves. Six children dangling at her skirts, a

seventh on her arm. She'd gamely set herself to get the

mortgage off the farm. But now she sometimes takes a rest,

like city women do. "Great heavens!" cries the Government, " what is she coming to ?

The farmer's wife departed from this vale of toll and tears

For happier climes, in those old times, when under thirty years.

The farmer got another mate, he somehow always found

The ideal wife who toiled through life and rested-underground

But now sometimes her years add up their full allocted sum.

"Great Scot!" exclaims the Government, "how shiftless she's become ! "

-Nor West Farmer.



of .-. So Mistakes are Impossible

I am now getting a consignment of furs together for the June sales in London

I can pay you as high for your furs as any one in the business.

Send Your Fur to me

and get Satisfaction.

Lots kept separate on request till shippers are heard from.

If I can 'not suit you on prices I will return your fur at my own expense.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN

Exporter of Raw Furs

ANTIGONISH. N. S.

HOGS and VEAL WANTED

Cash paid for nice fresh killed bes and good yeal calves dressed with

Antigonish, N. S.

SEARS & McDONALD, Life

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Prayerbook Sale Child's Prayerbook, 5 cents Child's Prayerbook, 10 cts. Vest Pocket Prayerbook, 400., 500., 750, \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50 Prayerbook with Cross in Cover, \$1.00 Assorted Prayerbooks, From 50c. to \$2 00 J.J. M. LANDY Catholic Church Goods 405 Young St., TORONTO, ONT. WALLACE 1. **OPTICIAN**. Requests all those who wish to have their eyes examined to call at his Antigonish store between SATURDAY, 22nd Feb. - AND-MONDAY, 3rd March. Mr. Wallace will be at PORT HOOD. on March 4th INVERNESS, on March 5, 6th HAWKSBURY on March 7th These dates will be adhered 10 man Barrows

West End Livery Stable The subscribers have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, almost all new. Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice.

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Horses always on hand for sale. C. B. WHIDDEN & SON. Head of Main Street 1. Antigonish Telephone 20. www.seconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderseconderse (

# NOTICE

A good way to try all of us, Is by the standard of most of us; For there is not one of us Without faults like all of us. And even the best of us Have faults like the worst of us ; And also the worst of us Have merits like the best of us. A just standard for any of us Would ruin all of us. So then if some of us Should censure any of us, Just like the rest of us ; He would go down with all of us. Something good has many of us, And something bad has all of us. You will never meet any of us, Who will not censure some of us, Still when you average us, Equality is found among us. So don't expect perfection of us While you are one of us. Don't try to kill the worst of us, Till you get from among us. So then we are all of us Just like the rest of us. And to expose any of us Would make a mess of us, For when our merits magnify us Then our faults minify us. To single out the average of us Would not help to clear us. With heinous sin in all of us, And perfect good in none of us. Then what is to become of us? If the good Lord don't favor us, The devil will get us, Even the best of us.

The Best of Us.

#### "People" as a Remedy.

"Why don't you get out more?" insisted the Doctor, and though the Patient shuddered, he kept right on insisting. ... You are never going to get well unless yon go about, and, mind this, unless you learn to understand people, live with them, divide with them, enjoy them."

"People" moaned the patient, " weren't made for anthing but to write stories about. And as for talk, I always know what they are going to say before they say it."

"You only think you do. Shake yourself together and get out and put the thing to proof. You have got to do it sooner or later. There soon isn't going to be any 100m in the world for the woman who wants to sit in her own little corner with a high fence around it, writing, painting, mothering. One by one they are coming out, house-mothers, poets, artists, novelist, each one finding that she owes something in outside service.

"And you needn't lie there and shake as if your case were special. All the other women have just the same spiritual timidity and physical lethargy to overcome that you have. Every other innately home-keeping woman who makes the least little venture into social service of any kind, knows how like the breaking up of a great river, when the spring thaw is on, is the arousing, how tradition holds her back with rivets of ice and rims of frost; how hard it is to connect up with the workers already in the field. There is nothing special in your case, madam, unless you make it special by holding back when the others are coming on."

"Oh do, hush," said the Patient,

magnificent type, physically as well differ much from a telephone. But as morally and mentally, of the race where a person has to talk straight of Highland chieftains. Clad in his into the transmitter of a telephone tartan, no handsomer specimen of one has to speak merely above a manhood could be found. And these whisper where the dictagraph tranexternal advantages had come to him smitter is exposed, and the words by direct inheritance from his father, can be heard faithfully reproduced Deputy Surgeon General Stewart in any other room connected by Chisholm, of the Royal Artillery, means of a wire and a receiver. whom the Duke of Wellington des- It is no more than the magnifier cribed as "the bravest and hand- and transmitter of tiny sounds. A

somest of men," and who rendered small, round rubber box with aperconspicuous service at Waterloo, the tures to admit the sound waves to a Siege of Paris, and in the Canadian peculiarly constructed vibrating Rebellion of 1837-38.

to offer his services to the Pope in the man at the receiving end. The sucgallant if ineffectual effort of the late cess of the ditagraph is based on its Sixties, and would gladly have extreme sensitivity, and therein is fought in the ranks had not his com- the secret of its construction, for mission in the British service ren- the inventor of the device has dedered such action imposible. He, chined to explain the inner workhowever, took a house in the Enter- ings. The whole apparatus weighs nal City, which was thrown wide little less than a pound and can be open to the Papal Zouaves, and carried in one's pocket without any where, with his devoted wife, he inconvenience. made himself, so far as his resources permitted, the providence, financially evolved the detective ditagraph from and otherwise, of that brave and an instrument of similar principle, chivalrous band who may aptly be also of his own invention, used for commercial purposes. With this an saders.

defence of the temporal sovereignty, and Mentana and Castel Fidardo had phone. All he had to do was to become but memories, the grand old talk sloud in his office and the dicchieftain returned to Scotland with tagraph did the rest. his wife, who had shared his enthusiasmfor the noblest of causes, and had ventor and others to realize the posaided therein by every means in her sibilities of the little device in getpower. She survived her husband ting confessions from criminals. This by several years, always giving to all has worked well. The method has around hersn example of living faith, been to hide the dictagsaph tranof sturdydevotion to the Church and smitter in the cell of the prisoners so its interests, and in every way upholding the traditions of those splendid thus be received outside. And with aces from which she sprang.

holm, of the gentle manner, the up- ant evidence has been obtained. In right character, high ideals, and a the case of the McNamara brothers culture which occasionally found this worked remarkably well. Later vent in literary expression, and who on the evidence taken by means in her surroundings was universally of the dictagraph resulted in the beloved, was deplored the last scion arrest of President Ryan and fortyof two ancient Catholic and Jacobite four other union leaders throughout families that had clung to the fortunes of the Stuarts and shared their the dynamiting conspiracy. exile over the water, - Farquharson became famous as the Scotch resiowned "the greater part of the lands Innes had "succeeded to the probeeing purchased by Lord Fife, who, atus was established in the court's in turn sold them to the late Prince mind. Con-ort and his royal wife.

But though a page of Scottish history has been closed by the demise of that long - decended Highand lady, the event has a connec tion with this side of the water which can not fail to be of interest to many. For a sister-in-law of Mrs. Chisholm is Mrs. Roland, of the Seigniory of Sainte-Marie-de-Monnoir, near Montreal, a handsome, stately, and in every sense worthy representative of the old stock. She married the son of the late Chief - Justice Rolland, and took up her abode at the delightful manor house, on lands which had belonged to a maternal relative of the Rolland family, Baron d'Estimonville, who during the French occupation was commandant at Fort Chambly. The property had also for a time been in the hands of Sir William Johnstone, of Revolutionary fame The daughter of the above-mentioned lady and a grand niece of the late Mrs. Chisholm is the wife of Dr. Francis W. Grey, so favorably known to the readers of The Ave Maria and other periodicals by his his desk wrote a few lines, which he scholarly articles, expressed in the most faultless English, on a great variety of subjects. He, in his turn, trust surely will not go unrewarded is of the historic family of Grey, a grandson of Earl Grey, of the Re form Bill, and the first member of will beseech God to grant her the that family to return to the ancient Faith. Thus are the links of history formed, and another il ustration given of the words of the classic poet :

disk takes in the conversation of the Captain Chi-holm hastened to Rome room and passes it along to the K. M. Turner, the inventer,

employer could talk with any num-When the last shot had been fired in ber of his men in various parts of his plant without the use of a tele-

It didn't take along for the inthat all of their conversations could a stenographer at the other end to For in the passing of Mrs. Chis- take the conversation much importthe United States for implication in

The other day the dictagraph had of Balmoral, and Innes Ballogie, in a chance in a New York court when Arberdeenshire. She was the grand- a female fortune teller was on trial daughter of Lewis Farquharson for attempted extortion. The Court Innes, who was born in the historic was a bit puzzled whether to admit Castle of Balmoral, which afterward the dictsgraph evidence which had accomplished the woman's arrest. dence of her late Majesty Queen Finally the Judge decided to try the Victoria. It is said that the family dictagraph himself. The apparatus was put under the Judge's chair, a from Ballater to Braemar, on the detective was put at the other end left bank of the Dee"; for Lewis of the wire in an adjoining room. A conversation carried on in the court perties of Ballogie, Ballinacraig, room was heard by the detective in and Mid-Beltic." Trhough political the room adjoining by means of the and other causes, however, all these dictagraph, and that settled the broad lands passed out of the family, point. The reliability of the appar-

#### The Childden's Pope.

The "Westminister Cathedral provide" relates a ton ent of the recent English pilgrimage to Rome. A child in the north of England gave a letter to her parish priest, asking him to deliver it to the Pope. The priest, anxious to please the child, took the letter, but warned her that it was most unlikely that he would be able to present to it His Holiness. The Bishop of the diocese, however, knowing how dear to the heart of His Holiness are little children, presented the letter. which the Pope received with much pleasure, asking immediately to have it translated into Italian. The note was only a couple of lines, as follows : "DEAR POPE :- "Will you have the goodness to say a prayer that father may become a Cotholic? mv With love from mother, Eddy, Mary. "Your loving Child,



helps them to recover quickly from the colds they have caught, and so effectively heals and strengthens throat and lungs that they can better resist future trouble.

Cod Liver Oil

Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil is a splendid tonic and "builder-up" for weak and sickly children. It gives them better appetites, rosier cheeks, steadier nerves and more energy. It is the best combination you can find of Hypophosphites, Malt, Extract of Wild Cherry for Throat and Lungs, and Extract of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil so treated as to make it pleasant to the taste.

In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles at your druggists. 304 NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.



against the estate of John MacDonald, ate of Pomquet River, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, are equested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from he date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM,

Pomquet River, Executor October 29th, 1912.

Gate's Nerve Ointment

C. GATES SON & CO.

GENTLEME :- I had the 100010000 misfortune to freeze my toe which caused me a great deal of suffering, and although I had it treated yet without success till I used your ないない Nerve Ointment which has completely cured it. And I BACK) have no hesitancy in recommending it to others as the best I ever used,

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

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry FORMERLY **Maritime Dental College** Advantages for Canadian Students BR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dear 318 Pleasant St., Hallfax, N. S

The University has teaching facilities and Medicine also.

"or first thing you know I'll be coming along, too."

#### Drink and Business.

The days when every bargain was concluded with what is sometimes called a "smile" have passed away. The man of to day who takes a drink during business hours is very likely to step into a drug store to obtain something to kill the smell of it, before he goes back to work. Firms are beginning to look upon intemperance on the part of employees as an unpardonable matter. This is particularly true with the railroads, and the Pennsylvania road has recently taken the advanced ground that it would rather not have its employees drink at all, very decidedly rather that they would not. The men are reported as reconciled with such a stand on the part of their superiors, although it is not to imagine what their attitue would have been a few decades ago, if any such demand had been made. It is becoming apparent to an increasing number of persons that drink and business do not belong together .--Boston Advertiser.

#### Links in a Historic Chain.

A picturesque figure was recently removed from the scene in the death of Maria Frances, widow of Captain Archibald Macra Chisholm, late of Black Watch Royal Highlanders. She peacefully expired at Glassburn House, Beauly, not so very far from Inverness, and in that lovely country which the pen of poet and of novelist has immortaized. She had passed the fourscore years, and her health had been so poor for or dependants.

officer above-mentioned, who had crime. already distinguished himself in the The dictagraph is an innocent

Vainly with wastes of dissociable ocean Does Providence sever the lands from the lands. -Ave Maria.

#### Tricks of the Dictagraph.

How it TRAPS THE UNWITTING BY CATCHING WORDS LET FALL.

Because an inventor sat down to devise a kind of a contrivance to enable the deaf to hear we are indebted several years as to compel her to lead | for the dictagraph, the little mecha quiet and secluded life. But she anical detective that did so much towas ever active in works of religion | ward breaking down the fence of the or charity, showing a maternal kind- McNamaras, that has been used ness toward her humbler neighbors successfuly in trapping the New York police criminals and that con-She was married in 1853 to the stitutes our latest weapon against

Crimean war, and who was truly a enough looking apparatus. It doesn't

The Pope requested the return of the letter, and, seating himself at gave to the Bishop to present to the chi d on his return. Such childlike and the little one may rest assured that the prayers of the holy Eather favor she asked for.



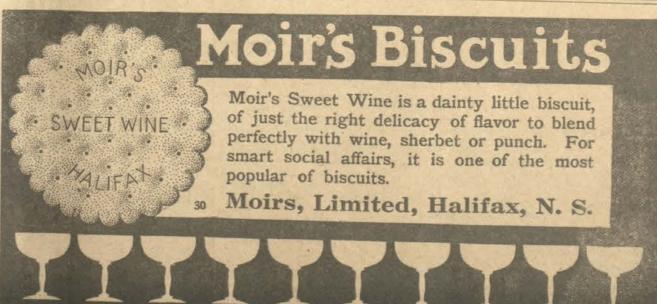
- light, flaky biscuits made of "Beaver" Flour -these are real foods for growing children. "Beaver" Flour is a blended flour. That is, it is made of exact proportions of nutritious, delicately flavored Ontario wheat and a little of the stronger Western wheat.

"Beaver" Flour is both a bread flour and a pastryflour-and makes the real nutty flavored home-made bread and delicious pastry such as cannot be made with any purely Western wheat flour.

DEALERS - Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals,

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





NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Gasolene Engine for sale - R Macdonald, page 8. Cheap Sale — James Brophy, page 8 Finai Notice — M P MacKinnion, page 8 Hay for Sale — D G McDonald, page 8 Engines — T J Bonner's page 8 Wood Sawing Machine — Bridgetown Foun-

dry, page 8 Autostrop Rezor - D G Kirk, page 8 Jewelry Sale - T J Wallace, page 8 Steel Range - Enterprise Foundry, page 5

## LOCAL ITEMS

WALDREN'S STUDIO will be open until Friday evening, March 7th. MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH gramme:

are epidemic in the Town and County.

MAYOR GUNN of Sydney has been re-elected, defeating J. W. Kyte by some 425 votes,

THE BODY of Mrs. Moore, widow of the late Rev. D. C. Moore, for years Restor of the Anglican Church at Stellarton, and daughter of the late Rev. R. Brine of Antigonish, was brought here on Tuesday for inter-ment. Mrs. Moore died at St. John's Hospital, Toronto. She was a sister of the late H. K. Brine, for many years a resident of Antigonish.

AN APPRECIATION .- The members of the Ladies' Anxiliary of the A. O. H., Dominion No. 3, New Aberdeen, C. B., on Sunday evening last pre-sented their pastor, Rev. John Fraser, with an address and a beautiful prie-dieu. [The address is a thought-ful appreciation of the labours of Father Engen who is now easily for Father Fraser, who is now nearly five years pastor of the populous parish of New Aberdeen, and an expression of the warm feelings entertained for him by his people.

AT THE ANNUAL Memorial Day (Feb. 22) Convocation of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., the kins University, Baltimore, Md., the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon P. J. Nicholson, Antigonish, N. S. Dr. Nicholson was graduated a Bachelor of Arts from St. Francis Xavier's in 1909. He then studied three years at Johns Hopkins under the direction of Doctors Ames and Pfand His discortation suband Pfand. His dissertation submitted for his degree, was entitled, "Some Experiments on the Physical Properties of Selenium, with a Theoretical Discussion Based on the Electron Theory." Dr. Nicholson is now in charge of the Physics Department of St. Francis Xavier's.

ON FEBRUARY 9th the members of the L. O. C. throughout the Diocese had a plebiscite on a resolution asking the Grand Council to petition the Nova Scotia Government to enact a good license law as an alternative to the present prohibitory act, which law to be determined by a majority vote of the electorate of each municipality. The date chosen proved an unhappy one, for the day was most inclement, and the vote polled was scarcely one-third of what it might have been. The vote stood 221, for the resolution and 408 against. Out of the twenty branches of which we have a record 7 voted for and 13 ordinate against.

THE PRIZE LIST for the Annual Seed Fair of the County Farmers' Association has been published and can be obtained with forms of entries can be obtained with forms of entries from the Secretary, Allan MacDonald, The Fair will be held in the Celtic Hall on Friday March 28 h, inst, Entries should be made at as early a date as possible. The fair is open to the counties (f Antigonish and Combines of the automa part of Guysboro and the eastern part of Pictou. The object of the Fair is to encourage the growth of high grades re in the selec seed and c marketing of same. Opportunity is also given to those taking part to sell and exchange the various classes The rules governing the Fair of seed. are printed on the entry forms and should be read carefully by all intending competitors. Lust year's Fair was considered very successful from the point of view of the number, variety and high grade of exhibits generally. It is hoped that the Fair will show increased improvement in the quality of seeds and a greater variety. A CREAMERY .- The farmers of the Upper South River district have succeeded in organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of establish ing a creamery. A meeting was held Tuesday evening and an executive appointed. The total capital will be \$10,000. We understand \$3,400 has been subscribed and a large part of it has been paid. It will be recalled that THE CASKET repeatedly urged the formation of such a Company during the past year. We believe the manufacturing and the marketing of the products of the dairy can be better and more profitably conducted through the operations of a creamery than otherwise. Tenders for the new building, etc., are called for in to-day's CASKET. The building will be 30x65 feet and will be located at Loch Katrine, near the South River Lake. The subscribers to the Company are at Upper South River, Loch Katrine, Copper Lake and Lochaber. It is expected that by early June the plant will be ready to operate. THE LATE Rev. Fr. Shaw was happily recalled to mind by many on Sunday, The good priest labored long and faithfully in different parts of this diocese, quietly yet zealously fulfilling the duties of his sacred calling, and was ever watchful of his charges and eager to promote their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare. He it was who established the League of the Cross in the diocese, a Society that surely is intended to better the conditions of our people, particularly our working people, by encouraging them to shun all the dangers that lead to intemperance. Thirty-five years ago on Sunday he established at Glace Bay the first branch of the League in America. He had been on a visit to the old country, and had met and spoken with Cardinal Manning, the founder of the League in England, and was encouraged by the latter to extend its blessings to To celebrate the occasion of Canada. its establishment in Canada the members of the oldest branch, St. Joseph's, Glacel Bay, held a sacred concert on Sunday evening last.

ing, in line with all the enter-ents given at this institution. taining ents given at this institution. The consical numbers, vocal and instrumental, evidenced capable and caroful instruction on behalf of the instructors and good talent on the part of the different performers. The drama presented, "Olga; or, Out of the Shadows into Light," was an appropriate selection for young ladies, eing refided as well as entertaining. The verious characters were clever'y taken and interpreted, several of the young ladies displaying good histrionic ability. Following was the pro-

CAST OF CHARACTERS. Uncle Styles, Old Farmer, Miss A, Murphy.

Aunt Kitty, his Wife Miss J. Cameron. Myra (Olga), an Orphan, Miss C. A. McDonald.

Mother Angelica, Superioress, Miss G. Costello.

Violet Jameson, an Orphan, Miss M. Chisholm.

Mary Love, her Friend, Miss F. A. McDonald.

Miss F. A. McDonaid. Mrs. Stuart, Fashionable Lady Miss Lucy McNeil, Carrie, Bessie, her Children, Miss T. Sears, and Miss F. Gerrior, Aunt Mercy, Old Colored Housekeeper, Miss M. Fraser, Hepszy, Colored Girl Miss J. McNeil, Madame Adalarde, Lady with Invalid Daughter, Miss Mary O'Brien, Mile Pearl Adelarde, an Invalid,

Mile. Pearl Adelarde, an Invalid, Miss M. McInnis. Charlotte, her Maid, Miss Carrie McDonnell.

Madame De Joie, A Business Woman, Miss L. McDonald.

SCENE I.-Room in Farmhouse. Vocal.—" Moonlight"..... Thompson Misses Campbell, McKinnon, R. Lane, S. McDona'd, I. Mac-Donald, E. Tobin.

SCENE II.-La Mercede Convent. ... Selected

Parasol Fantasy-The Minims. Solo-" Hope On "....Hartwel Miss M. McDonald. ... Hartwell Jones.

SCENE III, - Mrs. Stuart's Sitting Room.

Orchestral-Recruit March, Engleman SCENE IV-Room in Madame Ade-larde's House.

Selection from "Die Kor-sikanerin"....Gustav Richter, op. -Pianos and Violin.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Pianos-Misses Sears, McKinnon, R. Lane, J. Chisholm, L. Tobin, M. McDonald, A. L. McDonald, M. McPherson, A. McGillivray Violins - Misses M. McKinnon, E.

Quinn.

Mandolins - Misses B. Burgess, C. Boyce.

Card of Thanks.

To the kind friends and neighbors who were so untiring in assisting during the illness and death of my wife I am deeply grateful, and I thank them all.

CHAS. MACDONALD, Frasei's Mills, Ant., N.S.

Cross Fertilizer Co. Take Action Against an Amherst Man.

In an interview with the Sydney Reckord, Mr. C. R. Walker, of the Cross Fertilizar Co., states that his Company have issued a writ against Chas. J. Logan of Amherst, claiming damages for libel. Mr. Logan had made the statement that the Cros Company guaranteed their fertilizar to contain 13.8 per cent soluble phosphoric acid to the ton, whereas it only contained 79 per cent. company were going to give Mr. Logan a chance to make his statement good in the courts. Asked as to their fertilizer, Mr. Walker said, "there 'A' quality, registered No. 357, was guaranteed to contain 12.8 per cent. soluble phosphoric acid. On the 29 h April he government inspector for Nova Scotia drew a sample from the United Fruit Companies at Berwick, N. S., which, on being tested, by the government analyst was found to contain 14.96 per cent available phosphoric acid, and on the 9th of May the government inspector for New Brunswick drew a sample from the Sussex Mercantile Company at Sussex, which on being tested by the goverament analyst, was found to contain 14.88 per cent available phosphoric acid."

# THE CASKET

Among the Advertisers.

Pure honey at Bonner's.

Gas engine supplies at Bonner's. Paschal candles, at Bonner's.

Fresh pork by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Gold bracelet found is at this office.

For sale, one Holstein pure bred registered bull calf. Apply to D. G. Kirk. iii

See T. J. Bonner's gasolene engine ad., marine and portable.

Batteries, plugs, cup grease, best cylinder oil, etc., at Bonner's.

Go to C. B. Whidden & Son for a bargain in oranges.

Berlin wool yarn only 22c. per pack-age, all colors, at Bonner's.

I want quantities of yeal. Highest prices. Haley's market.

Ladies-Berlin wool yarn only 22c. per package, all colors, at Bonner's.

New footwear in latest styles arriving daily at Gorman's.

Best evaporated cream and con-densed milk in cans at Bonner's.

Bring your veal and pork to Haley's

market. Just received, by O. B. Whidden & Son, 1 ton oil cake meal.

For sale cheap, a good second-hand sleigh. F. H. MacPhie.

Heavy waterproof boots for men and boys just opened at Gorman's.

Get a bottle of syrup of tar and cod oil, or Fr. Morriscy's lung tonic at Bonner's, and cure that cold.

For sale, a mare, seven years old, good driver, and a first class worker, weight 1100 lbs. Apply to H. D. Mac-Donald, Big Marsh.

Wanted, a girl for housework in a small family of four. Apply to Mrs. F. H. Randall, Town.

Pure olive oil at Whidden's. It is used in cases of whooping cough with good results.

To let, the office lately occupied by Dr. J. L. McIsaac. Possession April 1st. Somers, & Co.

Just received, a car load of woven wire fencing, which I offer at a price that cannot be beaten. Thos. Somers.

Protect your feet from snow water by wearing the celebrated Williams and Amherst boot, New lots just opened. Gorman's.

Eugagement, wedding and gem rings, all 10 14 and 18 karat solid gold, are being sold at less than wholesale prices at Wallace's.

# Gasolene Engine for Sale

A "Roberts" three - horse - power, jump spark non - backfiring, two-cycle, three-port marine engine, with every accessory ready to install is offered for sale. The outfit is complete in every detail. Engine used only enough to limber her up. A child can operate it. You may see it running any day and thus know exactly what you ere getting. This engine may you are getting. This engine may be bought with or without the fifteen-foot cedar boat in which it was last year installed. Write, or call on ROD MACDONALD,

3-6 2t

1913.

Casket Office, Antigonish March 1st. Sealed tenders will be received by he undersigned until 12 noon, March 15th, for sewerage excavating and foundation work of the South River Creamery Co. at Loch Katrine, the same to be completed May 1st. For plans and specifications apply to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. H. GRANT, South River Lake. ENDERS Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until 12 noon, March 15th, for the erection of the South River Greamery Co. at Loch Katrine, the same to be completed June 1st. For plans and specifications apply to the undersigned. The lowest of an neccessarily accepted. R. H. GRANT, Sec. South River Lake. The lowest or any tender not

Look in our windows. See the values. Ask your friends who have have already bought and you will realize that Wallace's are selling gold and silver goods at tremendous re-ductions. The shrewd buyer will come early. T. J. Wallace.

\$5.00 spect at Wallace's big jewelry sale will buy from \$10.00 to \$15.00 worth of goods. Fountain pens for 10 cents that cost one dollar \$4.00 8-day clocks for \$1.99. Alarm clocks for 52 cents. This forced sale is the chance of your lifetime.

The rich stock of T. J. Wallace, ieweler, must be all sold by March 20th, regardless of cost. This store is going to be closed and the goods will go for whatever they will bring. This is your chance to buy diamonds, watches, clocks and silverware below cost.

Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear the news that goin' round. That Bonner's cards in Antigonish are

the nicest to be found. Go on, you drone, that's old to me T ve known it all the time. My boys and girls for years have said his cards are always fine.

His Easter and general lines are the nicest to be seen

And he as usual shines with his St. Patrick lines on the "Wearin' of the Green."

# DIVICTIVITS

**Marine and Farmers** Don't fool yourselves paying high prices for Engines The market has not advanced with up up to date concerns Read our price with a 5 years guarantee against defective materials or workmanship, fully complete with coll, batteries shaft, propellor, Tank, piping etc, and freight prepaid to your Station

Marine

21 h p, \$81; 3 to 4 h p, \$95;5 h p, \$114; 6 h p, \$139

Farmers, 4 Cycles

2] h p. \$115; 4 h p. \$135; 6 h p \$185; 8 to 12 prices on request. It you want ignitor instead of Coli and Batteries cost is a little more Our line of Engine is second to none on the market and for high grade Engines our prices are very low. If you buy without consulting us you make a

T J BONNER

Agent for N 8 and Cape Breton

mistake



all gone.

-ALSO-Best Boneless Codfish, Finnan Haddies.

Fillets Dry Codfish and Hake.

In meats we have

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Sausages and Fresh Beef.

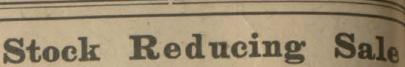
We would like your orders for any of those lines, also for

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Olf, Canned Goods of every description, etc., etc.,

We guarantee the quality. All kinds of produce taken in exchange

> D. R. GRAHAM Butter and Eggs Wanted.

SIMPLE AND UNIQUE



Thursday, March 6th Ign

6.0

Ch

P

15 to 25 per cent. off. Some Odd Lines 50 per cent. off

If we were operating under "old fogy" business methods we would not consider the idea of selling our stock at one-fourth off. To stand a loss would not be in accordance with old business rules.

by the powers of cut prices.



This is the modern business method

and the right one

Everything goes at once. Men's and boys's Suits, Overcoats, Reef-ers, Raincoats, Pants, Overalls, Hats, Caps, For Caps, Underwear Sweaters, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Lumberman-Rubbers, Larrigans, etc., etc. Nothing reserved, The goods are all marked in plain figures, take the discount off and they're yours. It's the bargain opportunity of the year. Don't miss it.

The home of good goods

Palace Clothing Co.y

Do You Want a Perfect Shave

Why?

The ActoStrop gives what no other safety razor can give-a sharp edge to

every shave, the hundredth shave is as good as the first.

You Strop it in a jiffy-

Auto Strop RazoR

is the only razor that will give it to you

It is a Safety Razor, so cannot cut you.

The stropping Improves the blades-

PRICE \$5.00 FOR THE COMPLETE OUTH

<sup>1</sup> Safety Razor and 12 Blades

**1** Guaranteed Horsehide Strop

**1 Handsome Leather Case** 

so the blades are always sharp.

so you need not buy new ones.

The

The Outfitters

and low prices.

THE ENGERTAINMENT at Mt. St. Bernard's Convent last Thursday even-ing by the pupils was most choice and

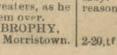
"In simple figures," said Mr. Walker, "the above means that we guaranteed our slag to contain 256 pounds of available phosphoric acid to the ton, whereas we actually give the buyer 299 pounds in the one case and 297 in the other."

Cold weather and heavy snow is preventing fighting in the Turkish war. Peace prospects are said to be now very promising, the Turks being willing to abandon Adrianople ..

In Canada, as everybody is aware, the lieutenant governors of the various provinces are appointed by the federal government. In Australia, the appointment of governor of states is vested in the British government and, of course, the governors are sent from the old country. After living under this system since 1901, the Australians, or at least some of them, are coming to the conclusion that they have men just as capable for the position as can be found in Great Britan, and therefore a movement has been started to change the procedure so that the Australian rather than the British government shall make the appoint. ments in future. There will be little objection to the change in these days of self-government.



subscriber will sell at cost for each the nalance of his Winter Foot Wear, including some good Men's and Women's Overshoes. Also, will sell at a bargain a Lot of Sweaters, as he does not wish to carry them over. JAMES BROPHY,





Any person or persons caught loafng in the Antigonish Telephone Office will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.



To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the undersigned, at Knoydart, Pietou Co, on

#### MONDAY, March 10th ....at ....

#### 10 o'clock, a. m.

10 tons hay and a few tons of straw.

Terms of sale:-Eight months' credit with notes and approved security.

MRS. D. G. MCDONALD,

Green Oats and Hay For Sale.

For sale, a lot of green Oats and Hay. Good quality. Prices and terms reasonable. Apply to W. P. McDEARMID. Apply a CUMD Clydesd il.



M. CUMMING. Sec. for Agricul ure, Truro, N. S. 2 27,3t



10-31,tf.