

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Sixty-first Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, March 27, 1913.

No 13

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

Subscriptions discontinued until all arrears are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

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ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS; second, TWENTY CENTS. Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1913.

The Presbyterian False Witness is now dispensing soothing-syrup labelled Mexico. Has it anything more to say about school attendance in Quebec?

The "Suffragettes" are still burning buildings in England. The English people are hard to rouse; but they do seem to be getting aroused at last to the public danger of this mad campaign.

The news of the destructive storm last week in the Southern States, in which fifty lives were lost, causes us to reflect that in Nova Scotia, whatever our climatic drawbacks may be, life is rarely lost because of storms.

The American parcel post system will include, after July 1st, 1913, a "collect-on-delivery" feature. America tells us that the Post Office will collect on delivery up to \$100, for a fee of ten cents, which fee will also insure the parcel up to \$50.

The Presbyterian Witness, remarking on the new Catechism, brings forward the old objection about the form of the Commandment against strange gods. The Commandment against false witness will soon be reached. Then the Witness will have matter for meditation.

We have received a marked copy of The Montreal Tribune, containing an account of the life of Sister Helen McGurty of the Hotel Dieu, who died recently in Montreal, after sixty years of active work of charity and mercy. Lack of space prevents our publishing a full account of her career. May her soul rest in peace.

The Knights of Columbus caused the arrest of two men in Philadelphia for taking part in the publication of the bogus oath attributed to that Order, and they were held on bail, one in \$2,000 on charge of criminal libel and conspiracy, and the other in \$1,000 on charge of conspiracy. We congratulate the Knights on their action.

Norberto Torcal, writing from Madrid, Spain, to America, says:

Anti-clericalism in our country is just a mask, or a political platform, a means of advertising, a policy to acquire or retain political power. The majority of our politicians who advocate the laicisation, or entire secularization, of the schools, have their children in schools taught by Religious.

From a sermon of Cardinal Gibbons, recently preached in his Cathedral, we quote the following words:

"Young men, let me exhort you to be pure, chaste and clean of heart. Rise superior to your passions. Keep them under subjection. Then you will enjoy an habitual tranquility of soul, abundance of peace and joy of spirit, which is the fruit of innocence. Oh! how high will you soar above the slave of his lust, who for a moment of sensational gratification, is tortured with remorse, melancholy and despair. The fruit of innocence is gladness. The wages of sin is death."

In Rev. James A. Carey's book entitled "The Church from Without," consisting of quotations from the works of Protestant authors, the following appears:

"The Protestant Professor F. York Powell, as quoted by Andrew Lang, says:

"The whole story of Scottish Reformation hatched in purchased treason and outrageous intolerance, carried on in open rebellion and ruthless persecution, justified only in its indirect results, is perhaps as sordid and disgusting a story as the annals of any European country can show."

Washington, March 17.—Even the said Supreme Court observed St. Patrick's Day to-day. Chief Justice White and Justice Pitney both wore bits of green ribbon on their black robes.

President Wilson gave his Cabinet officers and friends sprigs of the shamrocks sent him by John Redmond, the Irish leader, and they all wore them. Secretary Tumulty wore an especially violet green ribbon.

St. Patrick's Day has taken its place with St. Andrew's Day and St. George's Day. All three are now regarded as British feasts. But St. Patrick's Day is an American feast also.

People who are gloomy as to the state of the Church in France, might read the following:

"Statistics of the pilgrimages to Lourdes during the past year," says "Catholic Progress," "have just been made public in France. They show that during that period there arrived in Lourdes no fewer than 446 pilgrims' trains, of which 319 came from various places in France; 36 from Belgium, 22 from Italy, 20 from Spain, 15 from Germany, 3 from Alsace, 2 from England, 2 from Scotland, 2 from Himgar, and one from the grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

"The total number of pilgrims was 247,092, of whom 200,696 were French and 46,396 foreigners; 65,000 Masses were celebrated and Communion administered 91,000 times. The Miracles Bureau was visited by 500 medical men, among whom 190 were foreigners and over 60 were professors or directors of public or private hospitals; 104 miraculous cures were registered."

The admonition given, as follows, by The Catholic Citizen, is much needed in these days when extravagance of speech and conduct is so terribly common:

There is a certain power in reserved and moderate utterance. It is the style that lawyers admire in judicial decisions and that diplomats approve of in state papers. In most of the enterprises of life there is a like wisdom seen in the rule of avoiding great risks or extravagant commitments or over-sanguine expectations. It is a quality of judgment which wins for its possessors general confidence and invests them with growing influence.

Now, the same sort of restraint works out advantageously in our personal life and conduct. Habitual charity of judgment, rejection of spites, avoidance of rancors, restraints upon indulgence, serenity of temper, subserve, (other things being equal,) a good life and a long life.

The Catholic Citizen states an undeniable truth in the following editorial note; and the story is a help to remember it:

There are some over-paid and under-paid people in the world but, as a rule, compensation is adjusted with a reasonable fairness to the services rendered, considering the condition of the market and the law of the supply and demand.

If those who are discontented with their pay would carefully examine whether their services are efficient as possible, whether they are not staying too long in an outworn rut, whether they are neglecting opportunities to shift their energies into other markets, etc., if they would do this, rather than merely rail against general social conditions, they might improve their situation.

So often it is the inefficient and incompetent workman who is loudest against the industrial system as constituted. Not all are as candid as the hero of the following little story (with a moral):

E. O. Miller, at the banquet of the Rotary club, told of an interview he had had with an Indian preacher in New York state. Mr. Miller came upon a community where the Indians had been for years, and meeting an old fellow on the highway, asked his business.

"Me preacher," grunted the Indian.

"Well, well," commented Mr. Miller, "what do they pay you?"

"Ten dollars," grunted the Indian.

"Ten dollars a month?" asked Mr. Miller.

"No ten dollars a year."

"Ten dollars a year! Why that's a poor salary, isn't it?" gasped Mr. Miller.

"Me poor preacher," grunted the Indian.

An esteemed exchange quotes the following from the Daily Times of Beaver, Pa.:

Some writers in Protestant denominational weeklies seem to have gone almost daffy on the Catholic question. They tell us that the Catholics are certain to take the country; that the Pope is soon to quit Italy and come here to live. These writers would create the belief, or the fear, that when the Pope does come, he will at once take charge of things throughout the country, drive whoever is president out of the back door of the White House into the swamps along the Potomac.

We cannot believe that the outlook is as dark as some would have us believe. The Catholic Church is, indeed, a mighty power throughout the world, and its influence is growing rapidly in this country. But the Church that does not expand its influence soon becomes a dead proposition. The only Church that accomplishes anything is the growing, expanding one, not in power alone, nor in material wealth, but in helpfulness to those that can be reached by its influence.

Devout Protestants will find much that is commendable in the work and influence of the Catholic Church if they will put aside race and denominational prejudice and look at the

matter in a Christian, charitable way.

For more than a week, one of the ablest speakers connected with the Pittsburg apostolate—Father Curtin—has been conducting a mission in St. John's Church at Monaco. His sermons have been for Protestant and Catholic alike. They have been masterly appeals for higher ideals of social, moral and spiritual life. Of course, they contained nothing that is contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church and, on the other hand, we have not heard of any attacks on Protestantism or its churches.

The Catholic Watchman, (Madras, India), has an editorial on "The union of the churches," in which it quotes from an article by Father Drum, S. J., in the Ecclesiastical Review, as follows:

On November 21, 1912, the Lower House of Convocation at Canterbury authoritatively set the Anglican Church on record in the matter of doing away with the canon of the Bible. The Dean of Westminster explained that some of the candidates to orders were troubled with scruples when answering the Rubric of the ordination ceremony: "Do you believe in all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament?" The dean of the usurping canons of the Old Benedictine monastery suggested that the word *all* be stricken from the Rubric; and the hesitancy of the candidates to orders be in this wise forestalled. Canon Newbolt, whose writings on the priesthood are familiar to us priests, stood firm against the un-Christian notion—in vain. His voice of protest was as if unheard; it was the voice of passing Anglicanism. By a vote of forty to thirty, the word *all* was omitted; worse still, a Rubric was accepted that would meet the wishes of the most rationalistic young candidate for orders. He is now to be asked: "Do you believe that the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain all that is necessary for salvation?" Why Harnack would say "Yes" to that! The "canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments"—what are they? What will "All that is necessary for salvation"—what is that? What will the future minister of the Anglican Church may boil Christianity down to what Harnack calls its *essence*; he may fancy he has rid the creed of the watering of centuries and got down to the single article of the primitive Church—the belief in God the Father.

In America of February 15th we find the following editorial, which we recommend to Catholics who may hear the statement made that there is a difference between the spirit of Socialism in Europe and in North America:

THE BLAND MR. BERGER.  
Speaking before the New York City Club, Mr. Berger attributed his defeat in the recent elections to the Catholic Church, which he believed would gradually come to see the errors of its way. "The trouble is," he continued, "that the policy of the Church is fixed abroad, where the Socialistic movement is an anti-clerical movement because the Church and State are one. The Pope, disliking the foreign Socialists because they say atrocious things about the Church, condemns all Socialists as equally and indeniably bad." What sweet simplicity! A Carnegie library, as Mr. Berger knows sufficiently well, would hardly be large enough to hold in print all the attacks made upon the Church by American Socialists. But we need not go beyond the statements that have appeared under Mr. Berger's own name and in Mr. Berger's own press. "It is characteristic of the Roman Church," he wrote August 12, 1911, "that it keeps the masses in ignorance and bigotry and thus in submission to the ruling class" (Social-Democratic Herald). But we need not even go back so far. In the very speech to which make reference above he reiterated the old calumny, which certainly would be true if constant repetition on his part could make it so, that "the Catholic Church is the closest friend capital has to-day" (New York Times, Feb. 2, 1913). To this combination he is accustomed to add the gambling rings and other evils still more detestable. His attacks upon the Pulpit Delegate are only of yesterday, and nothing has been left untried by him that might defame the Church, which he hates with a truly Socialistic hatred. We need not go abroad to learn the spirit of the Socialist movement. It is essentially the same in every country, anti-Christian and, above all, anti-Catholic.

A writer in The Fortnightly Review quotes, from a circular issued by "one of the largest commercial houses of its kind in the United States," which has discontinued the sale of patent medicines, as follows:

"Our decision to discontinue the sale of patent medicines . . . is based on our policy of handling only dependable merchandise—merchandise that we believe will give the service our customers have a right to expect. We have come to believe that patent medicines do not conform to this standard."

And again it quotes:

"We find valueless and even dangerous medicines offered to the public through the medium of advertising that is extravagantly misleading and deceptive—advertising calculated to deceive the well into the belief that they are sick, and to induce the sick to pin their faith to ineffectual means for recovery. . . . That patent medicines are more than likely to be disappointing as well as dangerous is apparent when we consider the fact that the all-important as well as the most difficult thing in the treatment of disease, is that of finding the real underlying cause of the trouble, and the further fact that the person least able to form a safe judgment in this matter is the patient himself. . . . The person who depends on an advertised nostrum to cure a serious ailment, which to be successfully treated must have only the most prompt and skillful attention, is throwing away valuable time. The most dangerous medicine . . . is that which by containing a stimulant or an opiate causes its victim to feel better for awhile. . . . though all this time the lurking disease is steadily progressing. . . . Just why patent medicines are needed at all as articles of commerce, considering that non-secret remedies are better in every way, is not apparent."

We feel sure that some of our readers allow themselves to be entrapped into buying worthless mixtures advertised in the papers. Advertisers' statements in respect to medicines are in many cases criminally false. And some "tonics" and such are positively injurious. Some of them are merely intoxicating liquor more or less disguised. Some contain even more dangerous ingredients, and who knows how carelessly they are mixed?

A HERO AND HIS TRIALS.  
We told our readers something last year of Father Conrardy, mission priest to the lepers, now on Lepers Island, Sheklang, Kivang Lang, China, who is doing heroic work for God in that horrid place, in his seventy-second year.

Some of the parson-editors who criticize the Catholic religion may feel inclined to try their hand at these missions to these lepers, since they apparently do not heed our invitation to them to take up the work amongst the lepers in Madagascar, where some Catholic priests died last fall.

Writing on December 19th, 1912, he says:  
Now about the news. You heard, I guess, that when the old despotic form of government was thrown down no security for persons and property could be found in China. The country at large was left to care for itself, but I never expected that I would be in danger, all people knowing well what I was here for, but on Feb 22nd, at 1 a. m., a band of 30 to 35 brigands invaded my place. Some of them had come a few days before to ask me to receive a leper of their family and to buy some pigs the lepers had raised, but they came to rob me and the lepers.

On June 30th, at 11 p. m., they came again and they took everything they had left the first time. The first time they left me no clothes at all, not even a pair of pants, hat, shoes, my bed and clothes, buffaloes used here for the farm, pigs, chickens, oil stoves, etc., all went away. After the first raid some charitable white men gave me a coat, pants, shoes, hat, and these too, were taken the second time, besides my old chalice, the one I had used since my ordination June 15, 1867; all my church vestments, Stations of the Cross, the pictures just received and eight frames. I had no chairs, no beds, no clothes, even what I had prepared to eat the next day, all went, but I had managed not to fall into their hands. The first time if I had they would at least have whipped me to get money. With them the first time they came back they were very angry not to have found much money and hunted for me everywhere.

Then the government wrote to me asking me to extend my solicitude to all the lepers of this province—Kwanlang. The proposition I accepted seeing in this the will of God. The government would build for me and 1,000 lepers; the expense was to be three-quarters for the government side and one-quarter on my side, but the government promised to give me four cents a day for each leper and the Catholic Bishop promised to give me one or two men to help me. With the four cents I have to feed and clothe each leper, to provide the medicine, maybe also the coffin when needed; in a word to care for each leper in every way.

At the present I have about sixty men and women putting up fifteen houses and fifteen kitchens. Each house is to be 8x44, to lodge 72 lepers. The men will be separated from the women. This will give me trouble also, the herding of 60 in each single room or house. Much work is before me considering the lack of men, to care for so many.

At Molokai for less than 600 lepers there are 94 persons, men and women, to care for them and the government at Molokai each leper cost yearly \$270, while here only \$15. The Chinese government is very poor and has no money to spare. Fifteen dollars is now what the government gives to each leper a year. Now the lepers at the government village are in a more deplorable condition. Where I lived the first year I was in Canton, seeing I could do but little for them, I bought the island where I am now, put up the houses and fed the lepers. I did this with good and satisfactory results for their bodies and their souls. I try to get hard to enable the poor wretches in their own eyes, as the Chinese, as a rule, live and die as the cattle do. I trust in God and I hope to succeed in my endeavors.

The next day, the poor old priest wrote the following sad statement: Mr. John Wynne, Jr.:

Since I wrote my letter to you last evening I was called last night, about 11:30, thinking some leper wanted to see me. When I opened the door of my room several men pointed guns and revolvers at me. First I could hardly believe my eyes, but they rushed in my room, took my bed-clothes, my coats, pants, shoes, hat, etc., everything they could carry; the clothes I had lately bought for the lepers, also 500 pounds of rice oil, and one of them wanted to take the slippers from my feet. Then they went to the working men and stole their clothes. I had just the contractors who had come in for the evening. Their clothes were taken from them and their blankets and shoes.

Comment upon this would only spoil the effect of the "plain unvarnished tale" of this noble old priest of God. His simple narrative of the hardships of his position will arouse mingled feelings of pity for the man and pride in his sacred Order.

Here, at least, let the shrill voice of the carping critic be hushed. Or, in the alternative, let the parson-editors pack their valises and start for the leper settlements.

A PUZZLE.  
The general manager of one of the big American railroads tells this story. He was at a small station on his road one night, waiting for a train. A through express came thundering past the little station; and as the last car flashed by, the station agent's little dog set out after it, down the track, his little feet flying, his little tongue as noisy as he could make it.

"Does that all the time," said the station agent. "Do you think," asked the general manager, "that he has any hope of catching it?" "Don't know about that," answered the agent. "But what I'd like to know is—what's he think he's goin' to do with it if he ever does catch it?"

If certain parson-editors are in earnest in their persistence in chasing the Catholic Church; if they hope that some day they may overtake it with their small, pattering little steps and shrill little cries, let us pass on to the final question, "What do they think they are going to do with the victim after the overtaking and the capture?"

Protestantism has more adherents now than it can look after. We do not address this remark to a temporary fit of irreligion in one place or another; on the part of one people or another. In 1907 there were 465 separate and distinct religious sects of Protestants registered in England. Under these circumstances, suppose the little twinkling four feet overtook the train, what would be done with it?

Is Protestantism prepared to take over the care of the vast body of people who are at present Catholics? But go back a moment to the other question. How are their means of effective locomotion proportioned to the task of overtaking us.

If their 465 sects, or any one or more of them, were of divine institution, would not some one or more of them been able to convince the world of it in 400 years, and to have made some considerable impression on the Catholic Church? Would the Church not have been overtaken ere this, at some turn of the road?

What is being done? Look at the average sermon and editorial of the parsons of 1813; look at those of 1913: You find the substance of them to be "Rome," "Popery," etc., etc., etc.

In three centuries they have not originated a new argument against the Church. Indeed, we may go further than that. The first Protestants drew extensively on the dead and gone heretical movements before their time, for arguments and objections; and many of these are in circulation to-day.

The other day a parson-editor brought forward once more the objection concerning the form of the Commandment against strange gods, in a Catholic catechism. We could show him a volume of controversial debates, printed 75 years ago, the leaves beginning to turn yellow,—in which he would find the objection stated by a clergyman of his own denomination who possessed fifty times his ability; and at least a hundred times his knowledge of controversial literature. Side by side with it, we could show him in the same book, the Catholic answer stated by a man who excelled the other in such ability and knowledge. But what is the use of our doing so. The average parson-editor sees no need of study, or of looking up first one side and then the other, before venturing to inform his readers. Prejudice takes

the place of all other things; and supplies all defects.

But we frequently wonder: What do they think they are going to do with the Church when they catch it?

### HISTORY OF HATRED.

XXIII.

THE BEGINNINGS OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

The following tribute to the Irish priests is from the pen of a Protestant historian, Mitchell:

"And in truth, the ardent zeal and constancy, utterly unknown to fear, of the Irish Catholic priests during that whole century, are as admirable in the eyes of all just and impartial men as they were abominable and monstrous in the eyes of the Protestant interest. They often had to traverse the sea between Ireland and France in fishing smacks, and disguised as fishermen, carrying communications to or from Rome, required by the laws of their Church, though they knew that on their return, if discovered, the penalty was the penalty of high treason, that is death. When in Ireland they had often to lurk in caves, and make fatiguing journeys, never sure that the priest-hunters were not on their trail; yet all this they braved with a courage which, in any other cause, would have been reckless desperation. The English colonists could not comprehend such chivalrous devotion at all; and could devise no other theory to account for it than that these priests must be continually plotting with foreign Catholics to overthrow the Protestant interest, and plunder them of their newly-gotten estates. This was the secret terror that always urged them upon fresh atrocities."

The wonderful thing is, to casual observers, that, after all these persecutions and oppressions, the balance of dislike and hatred remained heavily on the side of the minority which oppressed the majority, with all the power of England behind them to make their devilry stick. At all times, the minority has hated the Catholic majority far worse than they were hated in return.

To a Catholic, however, that is not strange. The very priests who themselves bore the brunt of the savage laws, preached forgiveness of their enemies to the oppressed and impoverished people; and, besides that, long and steady hate is not characteristic of the Irish people. They forgive great wrongs upon the receipt of very small kindnesses; and, even in the days when the Penal Laws were at their worst, they were not in the least stubborn in their resentment, whenever, as rarely happened, a politician or a governor appeared amongst them who understood them a little better, or showed some disposition to treat them like human beings and not like brute beasts.

Mitchell thus describes the state of the farmers in the middle of the 18th century:

"The scarcity of money now employed in trade or improvements, together with the laws which made it impossible for Catholics to exercise any lucrative industry in corporate towns, caused more and more of the people to be dependent upon agriculture and sheep-farming alone. But the lot of these poor agriculturists was hard, for the landed proprietors under whom they had to live, were an alien and hostile race, having no sympathy with the humble people around them. This lamentable circumstance is peculiar to Ireland. Neither in England nor in Scotland was the case of the peasantry ever rendered bitterer than poverty makes it at any rate, by differences of race and of religion. In Ireland they found themselves face to face, not two classes, but two nations; of which the one had substantially the power of life and death over the other. When we add to this that one of these two nations had despoiled the other of those very lands which the plundered race were now glad to cultivate as rack-rented tenants; and also that the dominant nation felt bound to hate the other, both as 'rebels' who needed only the opportunity to rise and cut their masters' throats, and as Papists who clung to the 'damnable idolatry of the Mass,' we can easily understand the difficulty of the landlord and tenant question in Ireland."

Mr. Mitchell is right as to England; and right in the main as to Scotland. With regard to Scotland, however, there is a very important exception to be noted. The Highlanders settled in Nova Scotia are descended from men who, in large numbers, experienced, in Scotland, the effects of religious hatred; and who were, by reason of that hatred, driven across the sea to this new land. And, largely because of that fact, the Highlanders in Canada are and always have been sympathetic with their Irish kinsmen in their long struggle. But, as to Ireland, Mr. Mitchell summarizes the conditions most accurately; and, so uniform has English obstinacy and insularity, made English rule in Ireland that the landlord and tenant question remains, in its main features, with some concessions to the pressure of civilization, with some softening as of the hatred of the

Continued on page 4.



Wine to Drive Out Drunkenness

(E. L. Transeau in Fortnightly Review.)
The evil of drunkenness is soon to disappear forever from America...

Alcohol is alcohol whether in wine or whiskey. The question at issue is, how much alcohol do the drinkers imbibe?

Table with 2 columns: COUNTRY, LITRES OF ALCOHOL. Lists countries like Belgium, France, Spain, Denmark, etc.

France, it will be seen, stands with Belgium, the largest per capita beer-consuming country...

An alarming increase in spirituous drinks in France noted by her own scientists and public officials...

Both are altogether too well known: The French people, who were formerly large consumers of light wines...

Encouraging the use of wine does not check alcoholism. A report rendered the Academie de Medicine in 1907 revealed the following facts...

The influence of alcohol on morality was still greater in the insane asylums. There alcohol was the cause of disease and death in nearly 50 per cent. of the male cases...

If there were any truth in the statement that the free and universal use of wine would keep out the stronger liquors and prevent alcoholism...

U. S. Consular Report, Sept., 1906. 2 Paris Correspondence of British Medical Journal, December 7, 1907.

Household Hints.

If you put ordinary blue into the water for cleaning windows, you will find they will polish more quickly...

If a cloth is wet in vinegar and wrung out as dry as possible and wrapped around cheese, and the whole put in a large paper bag...

When marking linen, first write the name with a common lead pencil, then mark over the pencil with the marking ink...

When tired of sweet jellies and jams, try lemon honey for sandwiches and tarts. Beat well together one cupful of sugar, one egg, and butter size of a walnut...

Needed in the Family.

In our families there should be more of prayer; there should be greater anxiety to teach the children how to pray to instruct them in the dignity of God's Holy Name...

Good Example.

The Newark Monitor calls attention to the effective manner in which the late Father Healy, O. S. A., used to teach his parishioners to take an active interest in Catholic weeklies...

While it is a pleasure to chronicle this well deserved endorsement of our excellent friend, the Monitor, it may not be out of place to cite another instance of the same kind of apostolic enterprise in connection with America...

The Catholic papers would rejoice if they had friends like Msgr. Lyons and Father Healy all over the country.

Cardinal Newman and his Crucifix.

Addressing his crucifix Cardinal Newman thus prayed: "Better for me that Thou shouldst come thus abject and dishonourable than hadst Thou taken on Thee a body fair as Adam's when he came out of Thy hand..."

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture for Nova Scotia for the year 1912 has just been issued and is now available as long as the copies last for free distribution on application to the Secretary for Agriculture...

Besides this matter dealing with the routine work of the Department and the College, the Report contains a series of articles on Swine Breeding in Nova Scotia. This series is a continuation of the series of articles which have been appearing in the report of the Secretary for Agriculture since 1907...

when they apply for a copy of the present Report of 1912.

The series of articles on Hog Raising includes a description of the various breeds of swine, methods of feeding, care, breeding, etc., and there is also a valuable article on the Housing of Swine...

Dr. Friedmann in Canada.

On March 12 in Ottawa Dr. Friedmann told in what he said was his first public speech in English the story of his discovery of his cure for tuberculosis. His narrative was delivered in the presence of the Duke of Connaught...

Advantage of a Small Town.

These are in many small towns—in the average small town, I would say—a limited outlook, a narrow way of seeing life, a lack of breadth, a lack of energy.

There are few social advantages, we think; for teas and luncheons and receptions and balls which flourish in large cities are much the exception. One might go on a good deal further in naming limitations and disadvantages of life in a small town...

The average city girl is poor in time; the average town girl is rich in it. Life in a great city, even to the girl who is not self-supporting, is a good deal of a strain.

It is a distinct advantage to be within reach of good music, yet within walking distance of great museums, yet and to live near a great library, yes, by all means; but it is not the average city girl who has time and opportunity to take advantage of these things in the manner in which the small town or country girl imagines herself enjoying them.

The main advantage of the country and small town girl over the city girl is her greater freedom to develop character and personality along well-chosen and original lines.

Place of Clover in Rotation.

Clover does best when it follows a cultivated crop such as corn, roots or potatoes. By the thorough manuring and preparation of the land for the hoed crop, and in addition by the thorough cultivation of the crop during the growing season...

Should the farmer be so unfortunate as to have insufficient cultivated crops to follow by clover, after harvest cultivation should be put into practice. Just as soon as the crop is harvested which clover is to follow put on the cultivator or plow very shallow, and keep the cultivator going at short intervals until autumn...

In spring time allow the soil to get in perfect condition. As much is often lost by getting on to the land too early as to late. The land roller will be found the best machine to pack the corn stubble firm and level the soil. Then the disc or smoothing harrow should be used to make a fine surface before sowing...

For the Boy Athlete.

Every athlete, or those athletically inclined, would do well to follow these concise suggestions: 1. Health means work. Get into something with your whole soul. 2. Wear a smile, sing, whistle. Do something for the other fellow. 3. Cut out the liquor and tobacco. 4. Eat plain food and chew it well. 5. Use olive oil; three or four tablespoonfuls a day won't hurt you.

- 6. If you feel out of sorts in the morning drink two or three glasses of water. Flush out your system. 7. Get out in the hills. Climb the mountains. If there are no mountains, lie on your back and kick your legs. 8. Breathe deeply and take breathing exercises. Let two hours elapse before going to bed after exercising. Sleep warm, but don't tire yourself with heavy coverings. 9. A cold plunge is good in the morning if you can stand it. Don't abuse bathing. One bath a day is enough for any man; make that one snappy, too! 10. Above all, good health means work and exercise. Don't take your exercise like a machine. Put some vim in it and you'll get double benefit.

Pennomenal Longevity
We read in No. 130 of the Truth, published in Jerusalem (Palestine), Intelligence has reached the Bulgarian Jewish community in Jerusalem that an old Jewess, Miriam Palaniv, of Turnov, has just died there at the advanced age of 188 years.

RAW FURS AT HIGHEST PRICES. FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS' GUIDE BOOK. 95 pages—Gives game laws, how and where to trap—bait and traps to use—fully illustrated with other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

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SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emptive may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior



St Joseph.

Joseph, honored from sea to sea. This is your name that pleases me, "Man of the House."

Up the road, near the top of the hill stood a small house. It had two rooms on the lower, two on the upper floor, with a small shed obstructing the view placed apparently to that end, in true country oblivion to there being a view to obstruct.

At the door of this little house stood a tall woman, remarkably thin and stooped, shading her eyes, unnecessarily, with her gnarled hand as she stood under the trees watching these unhappy young people as they approached up the hill, every movement eloquent of their disunion.

THE WEAVER BY THE ROADSIDE.

They came up the road at a lagging pace, neither seemed meant by nature to move except with a swinging enjoyment of healthy and perfectly controlled muscles. Both were young, he being, perhaps, three years under thirty, and she three years above twenty. Her face was flushed—a pretty face—and she held her head defiantly high, at once denying by its poise that she longed to cry, and keeping the tears back by tilting it upward so they could not fall.

Over in the corner, a corner that seemed to include two-thirds of the small room, stood a lumbering carpet loom enlivened by the gay stripes of a rag carpet which was resplendent with much red and orange of domestic dye. Piled on the floor beside the loom were several banks of brown warp. The room was scrupulously neat, but furnished only with the bare necessities of daily use. There were three chairs, one a rocker, to which the hostess invited Lucy, leaving the two straight for Jim and herself.

get offended and unforgiving—or if tis, it's love o' self. Things went wrong between us; little things at first, then bigger ones, till we had real quarrels, and at last we parted. I'm a Catholic, my dears, and we think a promise to marry is a solemn thing—

known as one of the most capable and devoted post office officials in Canada. Whatever he undertakes, he does thoroughly. Whatever he touches goes smoothly. In connection with Mr. Bolduc's branch special clerks were added to the office staff of post office inspectors throughout the Dominion. It is the duty of those clerks to make direct and immediate personal enquiry into all applications for rural mail services, thus relieving the ordinary clerical staffs of the inspectors, besides greatly facilitating the establishment of new routes.

dealt with by the department, and the number of established routes will be greatly increased in the near future. It would be difficult to over-estimate the benefits which the energetic and generous extension of the rural delivery system, under Hon. Mr. Pelletier, is conferring upon the people in many country districts in this province.—Halifax Herald.

"I suppose that there are many problems which Polar explorers seek to solve?" said the unscientific man. "Yes," replied the intrepid traveler; "a great many."

Sustaining That's the big essential of all foods and Kellogg's Corn Flakes possesses this quality in a high degree. Has a flavor all its own—as nutritious as heavier foods but, being more easily digested, is far more sustaining. Sold by all Grocers at 10c. Look for this signature Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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Subscription Rates Payable in Advance.

Canada and Newfoundland, \$1 00 United States and Foreign, 1 25

Subscription money should be remitted by Express Money Orders, Bank Money Orders, Post Office Money Orders or Registered Letters

Communications

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1913.

HISTORY OF HATRED.

minority grew somewhat less ferocious, the same question to this very day. We said something last week about tithes. All the people, Protestant Dissenters and Catholics, as well as Anglicans, had to pay "Tithes" for the support of the clergy of the Church of England.

About 1780 these disturbances began. "Tithes," and the inclosing by grasping landlords of "commons" on which the people had enjoyed free pasturage, led to the formation of the "Whiteboy" societies; which in their turn led to the "Ribbomen," the "Terry Acts" and "Feniens."

The chief grievance of the Tithes was, of course, that men should be by law compelled to pay for the support of clergymen whose ministrations they did not want; whose churches they never entered; in whose religion they did not believe.

The system of exemptions under which, nowadays, not even the sheriff can take all the little household belongings of a debtor, did not then exist. The results were terrible. The very beds were taken from the cottages, in some cases, to pay for the keep of a clergyman to whom the poor peasant would no sooner think of going for spiritual ministrations than he would to the Lord-Lieutenant to be married.

Lawless acts were to be expected; and lawless acts were done, by people so dealt with. The effect of those acts was, not to arouse a suspicion in their rulers that there might be something wrong with the laws; but that the "Whiteboys" were represented, both in Ireland and in England, as engaged in a general "Popish" conspiracy against the government.

Arthur Young, an English traveller and an author whose books are well-known, in his Tour of Ireland says of the "Whiteboys":

"The atrocious Acts they were guilty of made them the object of general indignation; acts were passed for their punishment which seemed calculated for the meridian of Barbary; this arose to such a height, that by one they were to be hanged under circumstances without the common formalities of a trial, which though repeated by the following session marks the spirit of punishment; whilst others remain yet the law of the land, that would, if executed, tend more to raise than quell an insurrection. From all which it is manifest that the gentlemen of Ireland never thought of a radical cure, from overlooking the real cause of disease, which in fact lay in themselves, and not in the wretches they doomed to the gallows. Let them change their own conduct entirely, and the poor will not long riot. Treat them like men who ought to be as free as yourselves; put an end to that system of religious persecution which for seventy years has divided the kingdom against itself; in these two circumstances lies the cure of insurrection. Perform them completely, and you will have an affectionate poor, instead of oppressed and discontented vassals."

Much of the later history of Ireland which it is painful to write, would have been very, very different if Arthur Young's advice had been heeded.

But the tithes continued to be "famed," and collected with cruel rigor from the people. Eighty years later, in the early years of Victoria's reign, this abomination still flourished; and the only change that O'Connell, even then, was able to secure in the matter was not real relief; for tithes were shifted from the

tenants to the landlords, only to be at once added to the rent. However, the absence of direct contact with the parson and the "tithe-proctor" eased the temper of the people a little. As for the relief, it was neither the first nor the last "gold-brick" handed out to the people of Ireland.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, March 14th, 1913.

MORE ANGLICAN CONVERTS.

On Saturday last Dr. Mostyn, the Bishop of Meveia, visited Milford Haven in order to receive into the Church thirty-two Nuns of the Anglican Benedictine community there. Several priests were present and a number of Catholic ladies in the neighbourhood have visited the Sisters and offered friendly and financial assistance. For a few days the Nuns, though still in their convent and practising their rule, have become once more members of the laity. But the Bishop is returning to the Community to-day vested with special powers to give them the Benedictine Habit. Some seven nuns have left the Convent, but it is not expected that there will be any action on the part of the Anglican authorities with a view to obtaining the property, which is likely to pass with the community into Catholic hands. In the case of the monks their late Anglican Superiors are endeavoring to prove that the property is theirs. An interesting feature of the Abbey Chapel at Caldey is the fact that the high altar is made from stones taken from pre-Reformation Churches and Abbeys, many of them now in ruins. Well may we believe that in this case even the very stones cried out when these simple but mistaken men essayed to be Anglican Catholics, and those voices of the stones of sacrifice of pre-Reformation England have been heard, together with the prayers of many whom the monks of Caldey have succoured. The attitude of the lay inhabitants of the island is giving cause for anxiety to the Anglicans and interest to ourselves. The Monks have been their spiritual pastors for some time. Will these people follow the pastors into the new fold or no. No definite indications either way have yet been received.

IN THE ENEMIES' COUNTRY.

Meanwhile Father Fletcher, Master of the Guild of Ransom for the Conversion of England, began the solemn annual novena for that great intention, last Sunday in the ancient Church of St. Eitheldreda, Ely Place, now once more restored to the ancient faith. There was a large congregation. The Novena which is in honor of St. Gregory who sent the first Roman monk to Britain, is being taken up in every village Church and every convent chapel throughout the country and by many private individuals. Since its inception three years ago, wonderful graces, and conversions have usually followed in its train. And we are endeavouring to help ourselves at the same time that we pray. The Catholic Missionary Fathers are commencing a week's mission in several quiet little towns where there is a very small Catholic settlement, explaining to the inhabitants the unknown truths of the faith. In London the course of lectures at Kensington Town Hall which ends this week, has been phenomenally successful and will lead to other courses in other centres of life. It is the aim of the missionaries to adapt their subjects to their audience. While Kensington was attracted by artistic, literary and philosophical subjects, into all of which the Catholic ideal was woven, other centres will appreciate industrial and social problems, and so the scheme of the lectures will be changed with the venue and the lecturers.

A SOCIALIST PLOT FOILED.

An animated correspondence has been carried on between a well known Sheffield Priest, Father Hickey, and the leader of the Socialists in that City. The latter invited a number of school children to a treat given by the Socialist Sunday School Committee. Amongst the children invited were the scholars of the Catholic schools attached to Father Hickey's Church. The Priest declined the offer on behalf of his scholars. He was immediately assailed by the Socialist with an accusation of bigotry, because he objected to the whole trend of Socialistic teaching as regards religion. He was told that a book to be seen in the windows of the Socialist Sunday school entitled "Christ, the enemy of Man" was no worse than pamphlets on "Hell" written by Catholic Priests which were placed in the hands of children, "to terrify them with a hideous doctrine." Further he was assured that all the Socialists wanted was to give the children a different view of life for one evening. Father Hickey replied that was just what he objected to; the Catholic children did not want a Socialist view of life even for one evening, for the sake of a few slices of cake, and he was quite unmoved by the Socialist's threat to publish the correspondence. These Socialist Sunday schools seek to trap children of all shades of religious opinion and turn them out dangers to Society.

PLYMOUTH IN MOURNING.

Plymouth Diocese mourns its Vicar General Monsignor Provost Hobson, who passed away on Tuesday last. Born in the West Indies, Monsignor Hobson was educated at Plymouth and Ushaw, being ordained in 1880. His first mission was at Devonport where there are large Naval Dockyards. He stayed ten years there and was very popular with the sailors and men employed in the Dockyards. Moving from thence to Exeter he spent forty years in that beautiful old town building up the Catholic Church and making a place for himself in the life of the City amongst Protestants as well as Catholics. He became Provost of the Cathedral Chapter in 1906 and was honoured with a Domestic Chaplaincy to the Holy Father the

following year. In 1911 the newly appointed Bishop of Plymouth called him to the seat of the Diocese and though his departure from Exeter was a great wrench to Priest and people he has done much good work in Plymouth during the two years of his sojourn before his health gave way. R. I. P.

REVIVING AN OLD HERESY.

London is full of those who, "having itching ears heap up to themselves teachers." During the past few days, a learned Professor, Dr. Toof, has been holding forth to unusually large audiences at University College, with the end of rehabilitating Nestorius and covering his opponent Cyril with contempt. The learned Professor talked feeling of the "tragedy" of Nestorius life, and ascribed base motives to Cyril in the latter's refutation of the Nestorian heresy, declaring that his implacable hatred of Nestorius was due to the fact that he, Cyril, had been accused to the Emperor and Nestorius, of what was left blank! The conclusions of this modern teacher and disciple of a renowned heretic were that Nestorius' doctrine explained the Unity of Christ's person more fully than had been previously done and that he was nearer in his teaching to the New Testament than later orthodoxy!

TO MALTA.

Cardinal Bourne will take a prominent part in all the ceremonies of Holy Week at the Cathedral. Bishop Butt is expected back by Good Friday, after a somewhat exciting holiday in Mexico, and if he arrives in time he will sing the Mass of the Presanctified. The beautiful ritual of the solemn season always attracts large numbers of non-Catholics to the Cathedral, where it can be seen in all the perfection of its stately significance. His Eminence, who will leave for Malta, immediately before the Congress, making the journey by slow stages overland, presided last night at a most interesting illustrated lecture on the scene of the coming Eucharistic Congress, arranged under the auspices of the Catholic Association. Miss O'Connor was the lecturer and she gave a most graphic account of the beauties and historic interest of the island, after which the Cardinal urged British Catholics, who had the leisure and the means, to adequately represent their country at this great act of faith on British soil. Some account was given of the proposed arrangements for papers before the English speaking section, which will be augmented by many Britons from overseas and by a large number of Americans.

PROTESTANTS IN COUNCIL.

The Free Church Council is in actual progress and the Anglican Congress looms in the distance. It has been decided to give a popular interest to the latter by making "Woman" loom large in the discussions. Woman's relations to man, to marriage and its indissolubility, and to Public life will be considered in all their bearings, so the Suffragettes should be at Southampton in force when September comes round. The Free Churches have been lamenting the decay in religious fervour and endeavouring vainly to find a cause for it. They are to put in the forefront of their programme "the shepherding of the young," which means taking possession of the schools of the Nation and excluding therefrom all religious beliefs but their own loose ones; and the preaching of the Gospel to the Heathen. Judging from the activities of the Little Bethels scattered about our suburbs, the "Heathen" are conveniently found on London street corners on Sunday evenings, for there do the Missioners of many a Free Church hold forth in ear piercing shrieks to the despair of the peaceful neighbourhood, while the heathen boys and girls of the district disport themselves with rude laughter about the wheezy harmonium.

ENGLAND'S OBLIGATIONS TO PORTUGAL.

The Westminster Catholic Federation has passed strong resolutions urging His Majesty's Government to interfere on behalf of the Portuguese prisoners who are enduring tortures unjustly under the regime of the Republic. Moreover a Committee of the Federation has been formed to approach Catholic M.P.'s and urge them to ask questions in the House so that publicity shall be given to this crying evil for which we consider the British Government is morally responsible, since the present rulers in Portugal are anxious to maintain friendly relations with ourselves. Cardinal Bourne addressed an important branch of the Federation last week at Hampstead, and incidentally mentioned the ambition of some Catholics to form a Catholic Parliamentary Party. His Eminence thought this both impossible and unnecessary. So long as all Catholics would leave Party politics and unite together whenever any vital Catholic interest was affected, the Cardinal thought we were safe. We did not need to be fighting all the time, fortunately, and it was only in those circumstances that a Catholic party would become a necessity. The Cardinal spoke some illuminating words on the objects of the Federation and declared authoritatively that it was the Nationalist Party as some good Catholic conservatives suggested, nor a foe to Home Rule as some good Nationalists would say. It existed purely to defend Catholic rights and interests, and as such was open to all Catholics.

THEN AND NOW.

Of course great preparations are going forward everywhere for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day on Monday next. Despite the incursion of the feast upon Holy Week many concerts, dinners and even dances have been fixed up, the majority of which are held in aid of some Catholic charity. The big Nationalist Party banquet will be held as usual at the Cecil Hotel and already some hundreds have been refused, as all available space is allotted. Perhaps the most significant sign of the change which is coming over the attitude of England towards the sister isle is the fact that the "Times,"

the leading English newspaper of world wide repute, is going to publish a special Irish edition on St. Patrick's Day. This edition will contain articles on every phase of Irish life and industry and is to be entirely non-controversial, avoiding all religious and political differences. Irish art, literature, manufactures, natural beauties, learning, and social life will figure in the pages of this special edition, and perhaps this act of courtesy on the part of a powerful press organ will do more than many meetings and speeches to smooth the differences between the two factions and the two countries. At least it is a tribute to the growing importance of Ireland.

AN APPRECIATION.

At a representative meeting of Catholics held in Southwark yesterday, the Duke of Norfolk, just returned from Pau, instituted a fund for a presentation to Bishop Amigo. The Duke said the Bishop had declined all personal gifts, but expressed himself prepared to accept sums towards freeing the Diocese from debt. These debts which amounted to some £100,000 had been incurred in spreading the faith by means of missions, etc., in Surrey, Kent and Essex. The Bishop had already received personal gifts amounting to some £1000 and had handed this sum over to the Committee. Sir John Knill and Lady Mary Howard spoke to the esteem and admiration in which Bishop Amigo is held, and before the meeting closed £5000 had been subscribed by those present.

Old Folk of Glendale Going Home.

An old-timer, in the person of Hugh MacLean, Big Brook, River Deny's, Cape Breton, passed away on March 8. On January 22 last he was 97 years old. He was one of those links who referred to in a first page article of March 6. His father, then aged 27, was one of the Scottish emigrants that persecution sent to the *Chouille Ghruemach* from Eigg in 1791. Landing in Pictou, Bishop MacEachern or as then called *Maighistir Amghas*, counselled him to come to Judique, where relatives and co-religionists had settled. He married Mary, daughter of Murdoch MacRae of Beaver Meadow, Antigonish. Their son, *Eobhann MacEobhann, ie Eobhann Bhain*, with his brother Stephen came to Big Brook in 1834, buying land from Donald MacDonald, *Domhnall Oighe*, administrator of Patrick MacIntyre, *MacBhaldi*, the children's rendering of Archi bald. Only 5 or 6 acres of this land were cleared. The sons, John, David and Hugh, with the latter of whom the father lived, where the only Catholics in the locality, and at Judique, distant some twenty miles, was the parish church. In 1875 Father MacIsaac came to Glendale as the first resident pastor and the River Deny's settlement was included in the new parish. On the feast of the Assumption, 1896, title was secured to land on which a neat little church, St. Deny's, was erected. The Catholic families in the mission number now 14. *Eobhann Og*, as the old gentleman was called, was an intelligent Catholic, and it would do one good to hear him read his prayers from *Iul-a-Chriostaidh*. When the priest lifted on high the Most Holy Eucharist, it was refreshing to hear him cry out with fervour: "*A Thighearna, cha'n fhiach mise gun tigeadh tu stigh m' fhardaich; ach abair a facal a mhain, agus bithidh m'anam Sabhailte*," and the way he struck his breast indicated that the words were heart-deep. He received frequently, on his death bed, the Holy Viaticum, the pledge of eternal life. He left a son and two daughters.

The parish of Glendale, in the past few months, parted with many of its old folk.

Douglas MacDonald, *Dughall Aonghais Mhoir*, died at Inverness, Sept. 26th last. He was born at Arisaig, Scotland, Aug. 18, 1828, and landed with his parents at Ship Harbour (Hawkesbury), in 1828.

Angus MacMaster, *Aonghas MacEobhann* died at Queensville (The Ridge) Oct. 27.

Jane Henderson died at Gladstone, Dec. 12, aged 82. She came from Scotland.

Mrs. Donald MacEachern died at Glendale, December 9th, aged 88 years.

Angus MacArthur, *Aonghus Lachunn* died at Glendale, January 5th, aged 91 years. He was born in Scotland.

Mrs. John MacPherson, aged 84 years, died at McIntyre's Mountain, March 14th.

Eternal rest give unto them O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them.

Omaha, the principal city in the State of Nebraska, its population being 125,000, had a disastrous and gloomy Easter. A tornado, followed by a flood, swept through the city, killing some one hundred and fifty people, injuring many more, and causing extensive destruction of property. Other communities in the vicinity also suffered severely from the tornado, and lives were lost at Yutan, Ralston, Lincoln and Council Bluffs. At Omaha 1200 buildings are said to have been destroyed. A snowstorm, which is seriously hampering the work of rescue, began early Tuesday morning. More than three inches of snow covers the debris in the section of the city which was struck by the cyclone. The privations of the storm-sufferers are greatly increased by the heavy snow storm, which is following so closely in the wake of the tornado. Women tugging at heavy beams, hoping against hope to find the living bodies of dear ones beneath the tons of wreckage; men gruffly cheering their sorrowful mates; shivering children wrapped about with shawls and blankets were the scenes which at sunrise Tuesday morning greeted the Federal soldiers as they patrolled the afflicted district, aiding in the rescue work and protecting the destroyed and unoccupied homes from conscienceless looters. Later city officials gathered within the lines drawn around the district by the soldiers and distributed clothing and other necessities among the sufferers.

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A. KIRK & CO.

A. Kirk & Co., wish to announce the re-opening of their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Miss Murray has just returned from New York and Boston where she had the opportunity of visiting the large millinery displays of these cities and is in a better position than ever to cater to the tastes of her many Customers. The department will be found well supplied with a very attractive display of everything in up to date. MILLINERY and a visit to the rooms will well repay any one who is interested in a new hat. The show days are Wednesday and Thursday April 2nd and 3rd. All are Cordially Invited to Come. A. KIRK & COMPANY

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ALTAR BUILDING Church Finish of all kinds, in any kind of wood, all styles of finish, at the wood-working factory of B. CREAMER SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. References - Bishop Morrison, Antigonish, N.S. Rev. F. W. Kely, P. P., North Sydney Rev. J. W. McIsaac, Brns d'Or, N.S. The Catholic Clergy of P. E. Island.



GENERAL NEWS.

The Alberta elections will be held in May.

The U. S. Congress is called to meet April 7th.

The P. E. Island legislature is to pass a law giving more protection to black fox industry.

At Halifax, Friday, a petty officer on the Niobe and a Dartmouth man were upset from a small boat and drowned.

The Minister of Railways says that the surplus on the Intercolonial Railway for the fiscal year just closing, will be approximately \$1,000,000.

Hon. J. D. Hazen of Canada is in Washington conferring with President Wilson on the conservation of fisheries in boundary waters.

An eighteen hour service from Montreal to Halifax may be one of the possibilities of the Intercolonial in the near future, according to a statement made by E. P. Brady.

At Medicine Hat, Alberta, Thursday, five were killed and ten injured in a gas explosion in the Western Canada cold storage and packing plant building.

The secretary of the Montreal Builders Exchange predicts that the value of buildings which will be undertaken in Greater Montreal this year will run into \$40,000,000.

The revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year which closes Monday is close to \$170,000,000 an increase of approximately \$33,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year.

Canada has just gained world-wide renown for its oats. J. C. Hill & Son of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, have been awarded the Colorado trophy for the best bushel of oats shown at the National Corn Exposition.

Of the apples imported by the United Kingdom last year Canada furnished 1,457,837 hundred weight, Australia 459,580, the Channel Islands 13,827, and other British territory 627, a total of 1,931,821 hundred weight from the British possessions, as against 155,270 from the United States and 245,527 from other foreign territory.

A weapon for the firing of asphyxiating bombs, devised after the recent siege of the automobile bandits in Paris, was used for the first time on Sunday in Paris in the capture of a negro who had become suddenly mad. Detectives chased the man from room to room, firing gas bombs as they went. The fugitive was finally cornered on the roof in a state of semi-asphyxiation.

Two young lads, brothers named Connors, of Stellarton, N. S., missing since Saturday last, were found drowned on Monday. They with two other boys ventured out in the river in a boat. The two companions got scared and made for shore. The Connors boys stayed in the boat, and though continuous search was made, only on Monday were the bodies found.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia sailed from Halifax for England on Monday. It is not known if the Duke will return to Canada to resume his duties as Governor General. It is thought in some quarters that he will not, and his probable successor is being canvassed. The Earl of Beauchamp is frequently mentioned in the press in connection with the position.

Contracts for additional rolling stock for the Canadian government railways were let by the cabinet on Monday. The Montreal Pacific type locomotives and five consolidated freight engines at \$24,500. Five switching engines at \$17,600 and 10 freight engines at \$24,000 are ordered from the Canadian Locomotive Company, and 10 freight engines at the same figure from the Canada Foundry Company.

Ten sufferers from tuberculosis, who were inoculated Monday by Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann, declared at a clinic held by the Berlin physician on Sunday that their health has improved since receiving treatment. Nine of ten patients reported they gained from three-quarters of a pound to four and one-half pounds since Monday. None had been troubled with night sweats since Wednesday. None suffered with hemorrhages since Tuesday. None had pains since Thursday, and from Monday to Thursday felt their pains decreasing. He treated twenty-three on Saturday. Dr. J. S. Atkinson, of Marionette, Wisconsin, who walked miles through the snow to reach a railroad station on his way east, was refused admittance as a patient at the clinic on Saturday. Dr. Friedmann was anxious to treat his fellow physician, but the committee of the hospital ruled against it.

So far as can be judged from the outside, the Chinese elections seem to have passed off very satisfactorily. The members of the Provincial Assemblies and the members of the National House of Representatives have been chosen. The National Assembly is to meet April 8th. It will be the first meeting of a Chinese Parliament. Its first business will be the adoption of a permanent constitution to replace the present provisional one. The new constitution will say how the President will be elected—whether by popular vote, or, as in France, by the National Assembly. Some observers are not optimistic about the immediate success of the Chinese Republic, fearing there may be a repetition of the experiences of the many states in Central South America, where the republican form of government has not been much more than a name. The world, however, looks on with hope that the best things will result from the wonderful revolution.

President Manuel Bonilla, of Honduras, died at Tegucigalpa, Friday, of kidney trouble.

Sylvia Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette, won her freedom from Holloway prison, Friday, by means of a hunger strike. She was sentenced on February 18 for window smashing.

The Mormons of Alberta seems bent on getting as firm a hold as possible in that province. They have begun a propaganda in Calgary, and have been at work in Lethbridge for some time. Their new \$100,000 temple is to be built this summer in Cardston.

An extensive storehouse of destructive instruments, used by the militant suffragettes in their attacks on private and public property was unearthed last week in the Kensington district by detectives from Police Headquarters at Scotland Yard.

Extensive deposits of gold, copper, coal, iron, mica and manganese have been discovered on the estate of a native Bombay prince. There are said to be immense quantities of iron ore, some millions of tons, averaging between 45 and 70 per cent. of metal, and gold quartz yielding 130 ounces of gold to the ton.

Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, one of the most famous of modern British soldiers, died on Tuesday at Mentone, France, in his eightieth year. Field Marshal Wolseley was born at Dublin in 1833, and spent all his life in fighting Britain's enemies. He was a very successful and popular soldier. His career ended in 1900, when he retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief.

King Constantine of Greece took the constitutional oath of office in the Chamber of Deputies, Athens, Friday, in the presence of the highest officials of the State and all of the members of Parliament. The Metropolitan of Athens, surrounded by the members of the holy synod in full canonicals, offered prayer. The body of King George will be brought to Athens on a Greek warship, convoyed by foreign men-of-war.

The report of Mr. Daniel J. Keefe, commissioner-general of immigration of the United States for the fiscal year 1911-12, shows the number of immigrants admitted into the country during the twelve months to have been 338,172, some 40,000 less than the figure of 1910-11, and 203,000 less than that of 1909-10, which was one of the four years in the record when the admissions exceeded a million.

It has been discovered at the Lowell observatory at Arizona through spectroscopic observation, it was announced recently, that the nebulae in the Pleiades is illumined by the reflected light of neighboring stars. The supposition has been in the nebulae were self-lighting, that is, that they were composed of fiery substances. The discovery would indicate that they are cold bodies.

The war in South-Eastern Europe is still seeing some desperate fighting. On Tuesday the Bulgarian besiegers captured the first line of defence around the Turkish fortress of Adrianople after a severe bombardment lasting several hours, according to a news agency despatch from Sofia. After a very heavy bombardment with all the siege guns at their disposal, the Bulgarians carried out a general assault on all of the forts of the fortress. The works to the east of the city were carried by storm, the Bulgarians' infantry rushing in and driving out the Ottoman defenders at the point of the bayonet. The forts on the north, west and south resisted the attacks successfully. The Allies, however, are continuing their successes, though not with so decided quick results as marked the weeks following the outbreak of hostilities. The powers have come to an agreement regarding the boundaries of northern and northeastern Albania from Sakoca to Lake Ochrida, and will tell the allies that as Europe has settled the question there will be no further need of military operations. David Pasha, with a Turkish army numbering 15,000 men, has surrendered to the Servians on the Tkumbi River in Albania. The trouble between Montenegro and Austria appears to be settled. Montenegro has acceded to Austria's demands in every particular. The bombardment of the Turkish fortress of Scutari by the Montenegrin and Servian besiegers is understood to have been stopped on orders from the Servian government, acting on advice of the French and Russian ministers who notified the Russian Premier, N. H. Pachitch, that the European powers had come to the unalterable decision that Scutari must belong to the future State of Albania.

Widespread disquietude has been created throughout the British Isles by the confession of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, that he, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (David Lloyd-George) and the chief Liberal whip, the master of Elibank, were partners in a big deal in the shares of a company associated with the wireless concern, negotiating a huge contract with one of their colleagues in the British Cabinet. There was a great rush to secure seats at the opening of the parliamentary inquiry into the matter, as the public desired to hear the explanations Sir Rufus Isaacs and David Lloyd-George would give of a transaction which even such a staunch radical organ as the "Weekly Nation" characterized as "inexpedient, indelicate and a grievous error of judgment." When veiled suggestions as to ministerial deals on wireless shares were first mooted, Sir Rufus Isaacs and David Lloyd-George vehemently protested their innocence in the House of Commons. Both ministerialists and opposition accepted their denial in perfect faith as covering the whole ground and the revelation now that it referred only to the parent company and that they failed to disclose their deal with an associated company, has shaken the nation's faith in the standard of ministerial propriety. On the stand before the parliamentary committee, Sir Rufus Isaacs told the Chairman that up to the time of the agreement

for a wireless empire chain, which was signed on March 7, 1912, he had never had any interest in any Marconi Company. The first he knew about the American Company was on April 9 last, on the return of his brother from America. His brother told him he had made himself responsible for taking a large number of shares in the American Company and offered to let him have some. Sir Rufus Isaacs said that eventually he took "ten thousand at about \$10 each," after his brother had informed him that the American company had no interest in the British company. Sir Rufus in reply to a direct question told the Chairman that before the purchase he had inquired whether the American company could be affected by the Marconi contract and had received a very definite answer which was absolutely in the negative. Continuing his testimony before the Marconi committee, Sir Rufus Isaacs gave details as to how he had let David Lloyd-George and the Master of Elibank participate in the transaction. Each of them took 1,000 shares at \$10 each. Both asked about payment, and "I told them I did not require the money down, but both said they would be ready to pay at the moment the time arrived. When the price went up, Sir Rufus said he sold 3,570 shares at an average of about \$16.92. He still possessed 6,430 shares, so he remarked the net result was a loss of \$6,500. He added that David Lloyd-George and the Master of Elibank owed him each a tenth of the loss in regard to their shares, and this represented about \$1,600.

Among the Advertisers.

Calf meal—One ton just received at Bonner's.

1200 cakes pure maple sugar right from the bush. Bonner's.

J. P. MacKenna, druggist, is my Antigonish agent. T. J. Wallace.

Oranges, bananas, apples at Whidden's.

Horses for sale. C. B. Whidden & Son.

Millinery opening at A. Kirk & Co. April 2nd and 3rd.

Middlings for sale low for cash. C. B. Whidden & Son.

Being over stocked with middlings will sell cheap for cash. C. B. Whidden & Son.

Expect our horses home from the woods to-day, and will offer a lot of them for sale. C. B. Whidden & Son.

For sale, a second hand wagon in good repair. Apply to Clarence Harrington.

Another lot of ground oyster shells and egg producer just received at Bonner's.

Pure bred Ayrshire bull, 14 months old, for sale. Taylor Bros., Antigonish.

T. J. Wallace's store will be open a few hours Thursday and Friday when repairs may be called for.

Found, on College St., a lady's gold watch. Owner can have same by applying to Merrimac Hotel and paying for ad.

Ladies, don't forget to drop in and see us during our millinery opening days, Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th of March. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Send your watch for repairs to T. J. Wallace, Glace Bay, and your broken glasses to The Wallace Optical Parlors, Y. M. C. A. Building, Halifax.

For sale, a horse eight years old, good driver, first class worker, weight 975, sound wind and limb, color black. Apply to H. D. McDonald, Big Marsh.

DIED

At St. Andrew's on Tuesday, the 18th, JAMES FRASER, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lauchlin McEachern, aged 2 days.

At Caledonia Mills, on Good Friday, March 21, 1913, WALTER ANGUS JOSEPH, beloved child of Christina and the late Dan H. Duggan, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At Weymouth, Mass., on March 15, 1913, WILLIAM ANDREW FOLGER, son of Edward D. Folger, in the 21st year of his age. Deceased was ill with pneumonia several weeks, yet he did not complain, bearing patiently his sufferings. He was solemnly buried at the cemetery in Weymouth on Sunday following his death. Fr. Chisholm officiating at the grave. May his soul rest in peace.

At the residence of Angus McLean, Pletcher's Farm, on the 14th inst., JOHN MCISAAC, son of the late archbishop McLean, Glen Road, in the 34th year of his age. The deceased was a plous, inoffensive man and a good Christian. He was fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. He was buried at the cemetery in Pictou on Sunday following his death. Fr. Chisholm officiating at the grave. May his soul rest in peace.

At Barra Glen, C. B., on March 13th, HUGH FRANCIS, son of Michael S. McGill, in his 12th year, after a short illness. He bore his sufferings with patience and resignation, after receiving the last rites of the Holy Church, a promising and beloved boy passed peacefully to his Maker. He leaves a sorrowful mother and father, five sisters and two brothers to mourn the loss of a dutiful son and affectionate brother. His funeral was largely attended, his remains being laid to rest at Iona. May his soul rest in peace.

At Iona, on Wednesday, March 12th, JAMES F. McNEIL, in the 37th year of his age. His

illness was borne with true Christian resignation. Strengthened and consoled by the Sacraments, his death was serene and peaceful. He was a man of fine character, cheerful disposition, an excellent neighbor, and the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors and acquaintances were always his. Three sons and three daughters survive him, to hold a good kind father in loving remembrance. After Requiem High Mass, the funeral service was held in Iona cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

Acknowledgments.

- Nell Morrison, Sydney Mines \$2 00
Wm H. Delorey, Tracadie 3 00
Rev F C Ryan, Perth, N B 3 00
Wm Leverage, Harbor Bouche 1 00
Mrs S LeNoir, Arichat 2 00
Patrick Mannie, Boston 1 50
Capt Alex McDonald, Harbor 1 00
J K Fraser, Hedy, B C 3 00
D Grant, Blisbee, Arizona 3 40
Rev A McKeen, Port Hawkesbury 1 00
Rev M H McCormack, Lochaber 1 00
Michael McKenzie, Manitou, Colo 73
W A Meschen, Marysville, B C 1 00
Kate DeLancy, Halifax 1 00
Mrs D H McKinnon, Edmonton 1 00
A Chisholm, Peckskill, N Y 2 00
Mrs D A McLean, Carleton, Me 75
Duncan McDonald, Constanlia, C B 1 00
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Angus McDonald, Beech Hill 2 75
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Mrs Dan McDonald, Lismore 1 00
Annie McCormack, Point De Roche, P E I 1 00
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Daniel F Lawler, Ogden, Guy Co 1 00
Alfred Burgess, Grand Falls, N B 1 00
L McFarlane, Wabigoon, Ont 1 00
Richard B Kennedy, Louisbourg 1 00
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D Grant, Pine Tree 2 00
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Mrs Margaret Brennan, Charlottetown 1 00

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-you should consult a reliable investment house for the necessary information on which to base your selection. There are bonds and preferred stocks of sound commercial enterprises and public utilities which offer the desired security, and in addition assure a satisfactory income ranging from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. We are always pleased to submit a selection from these to suit the individual needs of any prospective investor. A call at our nearest office, or a request by mail will give you this dependable investment service.

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Members Montreal Stock Exchange
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New Glasgow.
Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected.
Building Stone supplied rough or finished.
Carving—A specialty.
Orders left with our Antigonish Agent, P. S. Floyd, will have prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE

For sale at a bargain, the very desirable homestead farm at Maryvale, formerly owned by the late James G. Ross, containing 125 acres more or less. New house, two barns and outhouse on property. Farm is very well wooded and watered. Title is good. Church and school close at hand. There is right of way by deed across lands formerly of Colin Ross from November first each year to first of following May to woodland on property for purposes of hauling wood. Apply to

MRS. ELLEN ROSS,
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Care of John McDonald, Tanner.
Or to J. A. Wall, K. C., Antigonish.
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The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.

Manufacturers of DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

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New Suit time is here. Why not purchase early this time.



This cut representing the Northway Garments needs no recommendation on our part; they sell on their own merits. Every garment with this Firm's label means the very best in workmanship, so made as to retain their shape to the last. Up to the minute in style and are all silk lined.

Women's suit of superior quality all wool serge in either blue or black, 26 inch coat, three buttoned cut-away, silk lined, a plain tailored suit of the season's latest style, price \$18.25.

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TWO DAYS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY 27th and 28th of March

We extend a cordial invitation to the ladies to come and see the latest creations in Spring and Summer Hats.

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is now ready to supply your drug wants. We carry a complete line of pure drugs and chemicals, toilet requisites, patent medicines, choice cigars and tobaccos. Orders by mail receive careful attention and prompt delivery. Have us dispense your prescriptions and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty. J. P. McKenna Dispensing Chemist, Main Street Phone 83. One door East of Presbyterian Church.

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As a rule, children will study for the sake of the knowledge they will gain by doing so; if you add to this the chance of winning a special prize, will they not study all the harder? Then why not help your children along by presenting a medal to your convent or school this year? It will please not only the children, but also the teachers and your pastor. WILL YOU DO IT? Our medals are of the finest in Canada; price from \$2.50 up; each medal is packed in a fine velvet case. Write for our Catalogue. Badges, Buttons, Pins Seals, T. P. TANSEY 14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec

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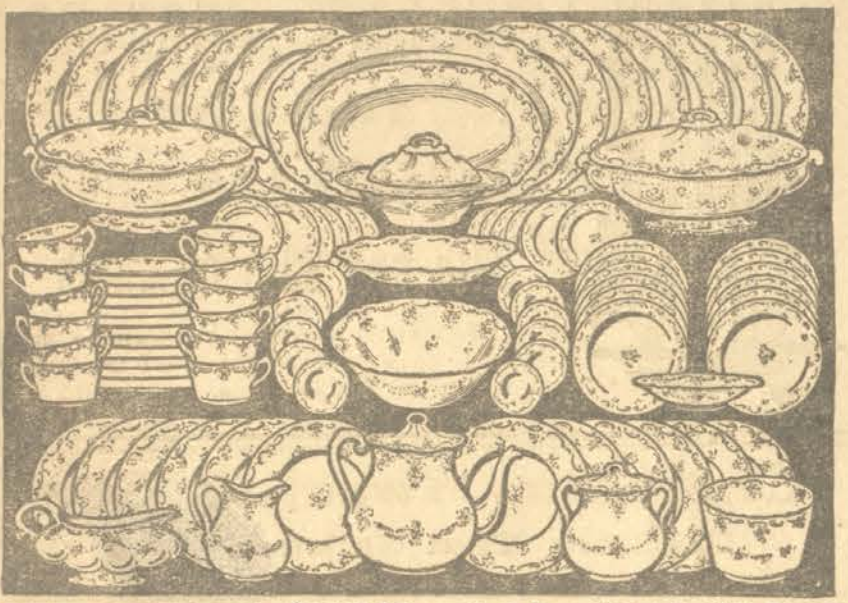


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This is the famous Royal Patricia pattern, English dinnerware, beautifully decorated with rich wreaths of roses, and foliage in delicate Patricia garden, the newest patterns, latest designs and guaranteed full size for family use.

We want 500 ladies to get these magnificent, complete, 97 piece Dinner Sets, without a cent of cost. We do not ask you to spend a cent of your money or buy anything. If you need a beautiful set of dishes in your home, a little spare time of your spare time will bring it to you FREE.

We want to introduce to every housewife in the land, our newest invention—the famous GOLD DOLLAR NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING EXTRACTS, the greatest aid to good cooking ever invented, and the only real improvement on ordinary flavoring extracts ever put on the market.

Write us and we will send you, postage paid, only 12 tubes, fully assorted from the best of over 50 flavors which we make. Use one of these yourself, in your own home, at our expense. Then if you are delighted with it, and convinced that it is the greatest food flavoring ever produced, send the remaining 11 among your friends at 25c. each and return to the money only 85c. Our 12 flavored flavors contain—Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Maple, etc., and we make it very easy for you to tell them, because every purchaser can receive free from us, a beautiful 12 page Cook Book that is really worth \$1.00. It is no trouble at all to tell them. You will find it easy, pleasant work. Your friends will be glad to try this famous food flavor, and we know that once they use them, they will be so delighted with them, it will be the wisest work ever for you to save your beautiful dishes from the start. This will give you, not only the best of the business future business from the demand that creates.

SEND US NO MONEY. Just write and get this 12 tubes to-day, with these useful aids, and we know you will be delighted with the beautiful dishes you will receive for your work, especially as from our immense stock you can have your own choice of the exact position of your set and always be able to replace brokenages.

We carefully pack all our dishes in strong boxes free of charge and arrange to send payment of express charges to your nearest station. DONT DELAY. If you want to become one of the lucky ladies who are going to work for these beautiful sets, write to-day to Sales Manager THE INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. D, 14 TORONTO, ONT. 41

The Hague's International Peace Palace.

Besides attracting general attention this year owing to her centenary celebration and quadrennial Parliamentary elections, the eyes of the civilized world will be focussed on little Holland for the announced opening of the International Peace Palace at The Hague. The structure was finished early last fall with every detail in spick and span condition for the reception at the appointed time of the representatives of the various nations, prominent among them those of the Dreihund, the Triple Entente, and the arbitration treaty-making countries.

This temple of Universal Peace that is to be, is the gift of the former Pittsburg ironmaster, now Laird of Skibo, Andrew Carnegie of public library fame. It is a massive and elaborate building in combination style, and with its two enormous flanking towers presents a handsome and imposing aspect not unworthy the lofty purpose for which it was designed. Clouds of doubt have been lowering upon the structure ever since it was first started, and a dense fog of apprehension presently envelops it. Universal Peace and Universal Brotherhood still continue playing hide and seek as the day for formally opening its portals is drawing near.

Since the project was first broached at the International Peace Conference in 1899, England by dint of arms has annexed the Transvaal and the Orange Free State; Russia and Japan have settled their quarrel on the battlefields of Manchuria; Italy, whose participation in the Peace Conference was conditioned on the exclusion therefrom of the representative of the Prince of Peace, has appeared her colony hunger by the bloody conquest of Tripoli; Mexico is supposed to be emerging from a protracted internecine strife; Austria and Russia appear at dagger's point; and the Near East is still resounding with the booming of cannon, the rattle of musketry and the shrieks of tens of thousands of wounded and aying. It must be conceded the auguries are far from being reassuring; in fact, everything is tending to show that there is no need as yet for expunging the Litanies; that Carnegie's princely gift, like so many others of his, might have been put to better use, and that the millennium of Universal Peace is still a matter of the distant future. Though the Palace has thus become the laughing stock of nations and the butt of more or less appropriate wit, in all probability there will be "great doings" on the inauguration day, with speeches galore, and diversified spectacular display, but to the reflecting mind it will be an empty show and a sorry one at that. Hence it is very doubtful whether Holland will have reason to feel proud of the honor thus conferred on her and whether the Palace will prove the hoped for Argis to safeguard her own independence and territorial immunity.

Holland's independence (since the Congress of Vienna (1815) carries with it the guarantee of all the great Powers, but so did the status quo guarantee the Balkans to the now defeated Turk. Her vast and thriving colonies apart, Holland proper is steadily attracting the covetous glances of her powerful neighbor to the east. There is not only her extensive and very desirable coast line on the North Sea, but what makes the little country a most tempting morsel is that she commands the entrance of both the Rhine and Meuse rivers, the great arteries of inland trade. Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam are the three main points at which all incoming and outgoing ocean freight is being reshipped for either transatlantic or inland traffic. The phenomenal growth of late years of the Dutch port, aside from its favorable geographical position, is chiefly attributable to one of the boldest strokes of engineering enterprise of modern times.

After nearly thirty years of construction work involving most discouraging obstacles of a topographical, tidal and financial nature, Rotterdam in 1895 successfully completed its new waterway to the North Sea, thereby remedying the drawback of its former tortuous and at many points shallow approaches and permitting quick access into its spacious harbors to sea-going vessels of the deepest draught. As a result, the city's commerce has made enormous strides forward, has outstripped Antwerp's yearly volume of trade and is moving up closer and closer to Hamburg, the one remaining rival ahead. The trade between northern Germany and the central and southern parts of the Empire thus has been greatly diverted to the Dutch port. Merchandise from the Baltic coast, for instance, instead of being shipped south direct by rail, is now carried at cheaper rates all the way around northern Denmark and via the North Sea to Rotterdam, there to be unloaded and put aboard the river craft for transportation to central and south German points. As a matter of course, this diversion of trade is not a little aggravating and is far from being relished across the Rhine. Consequently the German Government proposed to Holland the levying of tolls on all Rhine-borne shipping, but was refused point blank. This has given rise to the threat, ventilated in the press despatches last August, that Germany, in order to recover her lost traffic, proposes to build a shipping canal from the German Rhine, at a point near Cologne, up north via Emden to the North Atlantic.

This, if carried out, would lock the gates of the lower Rhine between Rotterdam and the heart of the Continent and effectually paralyze the latter city's trade. However, the scheme of an artificial waterway, such as would be required in the premises, for a distance of over two hundred miles is bold enough to stagger the resources of even 20th century finance, and is therefore being looked upon in Holland in the light of mere bravado. Nevertheless, Germany's disadvantage under present trade conditions will not permit her to cease looking for a possible remedy. A successful war with either England or France might land her the coveted prize, but, whether for mere diplomacy's sake or

not, that notion has been officially tabooed.

That other less bloody and less expensive means might be devised for practically the same purpose appears from the fact that a few years ago, while Holland was still looking for an heir to the throne, articles evidently inspired from across the Rhine were published in the Dutch Liberal press elaborately setting forth the great economical and commercial advantages that would accrue to Holland from joining the Confederacy of German States and becoming a constituent part of the Empire. Should the Free Trade Liberal party once more succeed in getting at the helm of government this scheme is not unlikely to be brought to the fore again, and fostered by the spirit of our "commercial age," with its leveling tendency of all distinctly national sentiments, it quite belongs to future contingencies that Holland some day may lose her independence and by the peaceful methods of trade assimilation may be incorporated in the German States.—V. S. in America.

Formation of Character in Schools.

Education which does not make for character is a delusion and a snare. It is a play at hypocrisy. It pretends to do what it cannot do,—make a man. It works on the unformed child and converts him into a deformed man. It misses the only effect worthy of supreme effort. For after all, a good character is man's greatest treasure. Without this the "psalm of life is a broken chord," with it there is harmony in the soul, he is trial and suffering ever so great. Hence character should be a teacher's chief care. He should covet nothing so much as the privilege of bending every effort to the formation of souls unto justice. Such labor is his life work.

To accomplish this, he must first have a care of himself. As far as possible, unalloyed goodness in great and small things must possess his heart. For he is not an actor. He does not teach from behind a mask or under a wig. He does not educate by mere words, nor yet by deeds, but by his manhood, by his thoughts, his aspirations, his words, his deeds, his whole self, every fibre of his being. He is his lesson. If he is noble, his lesson is exalted; if he is base, his work is low, mean and ineffectual. He is a voice crying in the wilderness; and the wilderness will always retain its primitive savagery, if indeed it does not increase it. The man is the educator. And the more a noble personality enters into the work, the better and more lasting will its effects be.

Just here modern education scores one of its most lamentable failures. The system has become so bureaucratic that the teacher is a pawn to rule and schedule. He is cramped, cabined and confined by petty regulations. His individuality is smothered. His natural goodness is replaced by a text book, from which diluted ethics is spelled between taps of a gong. He lectures according to inflexible schemes and diagrams, which have been drawn up in a far away office by an unpractical if exalted person who knows just enough about boys to class them under vertebrates and bipeds. Thus masters are converted into machines and pupils go forth into the world trade-marked, not soul-marked. High hopes of youth are blasted and a noble vocation is debased beyond telling. Happily, however, the bureaucracy cannot wind its tentacles around every man dedicated to the training of boys. There are some beyond its reach. These are our hope and consolation.

In order that these men may succeed in their efforts they should first realize what character is. They must have an ideal to aim at. For good will be paralyzed by absence of true notions about the end to be attained. What, then, is a good character? It was impossible to give a thoroughly adequate and satisfactory definition of this. Its details are so numerous and complex and vital subtle, that some of them escape analysis and as a consequence defy a verbal formula. For character is life, and life is intricate and deep and shifty, and seems compression into a sentence or even into a volume. However, there are certain features of a fine character on which we can fasten without much difficulty. First of all it supposes lofty ideals, high, correct thinking. This is essential, but not sufficient. Something more is demanded. The ideals must have a motive power. They must not be isolated from action. They must react constantly on the will, moving it to repeated, deliberate deeds, until habits which embody lofty principles become so involved with life itself that one is the measure of the other. Theoretically all this is quite commonplace. Practically it is shamefully neglected. We have reached a stage where the few noble ideals left to our people affect many of their possessors on bright Sundays during "service." Their workaday lives are in strange contrast to their Sunday profession. The result is an open book writ so large that he who runs ever so swiftly can read without fear of eye strain.

Character, then, is a fixed condition of the soul, a permanent state in which the spirit lives and moves under the inspiration and guidance of deep-rooted principles. It is not a fitful thing—something which changes with the weather or comes and goes at beck and call. It is life, strong, exalted life, which outlasts the mortal breath and lives on for eternity. True, men may sometimes fall short of their ideals, but they are not for that characterless. Falls are incidents even in the lives of the just, and sad though they be, they may not be indicative of more than a passing weakness. Occasional lapses are perfectly consistent with a character which may be good, albeit not perfect. The crux of this question is not in infrequent deviations from high standards, but rather in the total lack of all elevating principles. Better a hundred, yes, a thousand falls which bring repentance than an unguided or misguided life. The latter were characterless, the former is not.

Teachers of boys are only too apt to

entertain wrong notions on this point. They forget that character formation is the work of a lifetime, done, may be, in storms which every now and then displace portions of the spiritual edifice which is building in pain and travail. The shortcomings of their pupils discourage and embitter them. They give up in despair of accomplishing any lasting good and await their *Nunc dimittis* with high expectation. O foolish and slow of heart! Foolish, that they do not understand life;—slow of heart, that they do not place their trust on high and begin anew, even after the edifice which they saw rising under their eyes collapses with a crash. All is not lost. The crash may be more apparent than real. For boyhood is a time of strange, gusty moods and stranger contradictions. The wind of the moods may be boisterous, but it is seldom strong enough to do lasting hurt." It disturbs the surface of the soul and leaves the inner depths untouched. The whim of the contradiction may lead the boy to emphasize the evil that is in him and hide the good. But virtue is there and will soon reassert itself in all its native vigor and beauty. The teacher's idealism would seldom be blighted, his energy seldom sapped through disappointment, did he but call to his experiences in the formation of his own character. The book of his life is scored with failures. Struggle was and is the meat and drink and breath of his life; eternal vigilance, the price of his every victory. And failure and struggle and vigilance are emphatically not signs of lack of character. Were it so, the corpse would be most masterful. Whence, then, discouragement save from a pusillanimous heart? Courage and confidence,—a martyr's motto,—be our inspiration. And after we have assisted the boy to lay the broad outlines of his character, let us help him with the details thereof. For they are many and fickle and worrisome and demand constant, toil-some effort. In the end success will crown our work. For Nature is not altogether bad and Grace is strong. The constant striving of the boy, guided by us, will bring unto him integrity, which will make him true to himself and hence to others; courage which will rejoice to make an enemy for the sake of principle and scorn to find a friend at the cost of a principle; patience which endureth all things; joy that scattereth blessings in the way; kindness which refuses to crush the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax;—in short all those things which Saint Peter postulates for those "who have obtained equal faith with us in the justice of our God and Saviour Jesus Christ";—faith and courage and knowledge and abstinence and patience and brotherly kindness and love, which if they be with us and abound, will make us neither empty nor unfruitful.

The Greeks of old, drunk with joy over their high estate, would honor Zeus for that he had been benign. They searched their quarries for flawless, spotless marble, and finding it, they set their most expert sculptor to carve therefrom a godlike statue of the godly Zeus. The work was done. The happy Greeks thronged to pay the statue homage. At first sight they acclaimed it for its majesty and beauty. But soon their joy was turned to wrath by the discovery of the sculptor's name cut so deep into the fair marble that its removal could be accomplished only by the destruction of the statue itself. The work of the Christian educator is symbolized in this. He is to send forth a Godlike man, with the name and character of Christ, the real fashioner of hearts, cut so deep into the soul that they can be removed only by the annihilation of the soul itself. And Christ the Lord of creation and Saviour of men will not permit so great a calamity. But how can all this be accomplished?—R. H. Tierney, S. J., in America.

How to Make a Linseed Poultice The practise in making poultices, of mixing the linseed meal with hot water and applying it directly to the skin, is entirely wrong; because if we do not wish to burn the patient we must wait until a great portion of the heat has been lost. The proper method is to take a flannel bag (the size of the poultice required), to fill this with linseed as hot as it can possibly be made, and to put between this and the skin a second piece of flannel, so that there shall be at least two thickness of flannel between the skin and poultice itself. Above the poultice should be placed more flannel or a piece of cotton wool to prevent it from getting cold. By this method we are able to apply linseed meal boiling hot without burning the patient, and the heat gradually diffusing through the flannel affords a grateful sense of relief which can not be obtained by other means.

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**Praying to the Blessed Virgin.**  
(From the Lamp.)

In the October Lamp of last year we published an account of the extraordinary conversion of M. Alphonse Ratisbonne, a free-thinking French Jew, which occurred at Rome in 1842. The article in question was contributed by a Jew, who himself was a convert, but not to Catholicism, he having entered the ministry of the Methodist Church.

Ratisbonne, who afterwards became a Catholic Priest and missionary, to his own race, declares that his conversion was the instantaneous result of an apparition to him of the Blessed Virgin, after he had consented in his skepticism, to wear a medal of the Immaculate Conception merely to please a Catholic friend while on a visit to Rome.

We have just received a letter from our good brother, the zealous Methodist Minister just referred to, in which he says:

"The very medallion of Mary that the Ratisbonne of my article used is in the possession of a missionary Priest that has labored here. It is one of the most singular coincidences that has crossed my path for some time. I went to see the Priest in the rectory a number of times. I also attended one of his mission services.

"He said upon a certain occasion: 'If I would pray to the Virgin Mary I should be a Catholic Priest positively. I was shocked at such a request. In my humble judgment to pray to anyone outside of the Blessed Trinity is rank and paganish idolatry. Thou shalt worship the Lord Thy God and Him only shall thou serve.'

"No matter which way we argue on the subject, the Scriptures, both Jewish and Christian, are absolutely opposed to invoking anyone outside of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. But one says: 'We don't pray to her; we ask her to pray for us.' That is false. In *Salve Regina*, the supplicant prays to Mary, saying: 'To thee do we cry.' Again, in the Litany of the Blessed Virgin it is said: 'We fly to thy patronage, O Holy Mother of God,' etc. In the Litany of the Saints a numerous list of saints are asked to pray for us. Is not the trinity well able to take care of the spiritual interests of humanity? 'God shall supply all your needs according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus.'" (Phil. iv.)

THE BIBLE DOES NOT OPPOSE BUT CONTAINS THE DOCTRINE.

We will begin with our correspondent's statement that in his judgment that "to pray to any one outside of the Blessed Trinity is rank and paganish idolatry. That the Scriptures, both Jewish and Christian are absolutely opposed to invoking anyone outside the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost." As for ourselves, we started in to read the Bible through, from Genesis to Revelation, when we were about seven years old and we have been reading the Holy Scriptures ever since. We began as a Protestant, and the Bible, more than any other book, led us to believe and accept the full compass of Catholic Doctrine, the invocation of the saints included. Now neither the Jewish nor the Christian Scriptures are "absolutely opposed to invoking anyone outside the Holy Trinity," as it is easy to show. Take the case of Job to represent the Jewish Scriptures and turn to the 42d chapter, 7th verse:

"The Lord said to Eliphaz," the Temanite, My wrath is kindled against thee and against thy two friends for ye have not spoken of Me the thing that is right as my servant Job hath; therefore take unto you now seven bullocks and go to my servant Job and offer up for yourselves a burnt-offering and my servant Job shall pray for you, for him will I accept, lest I deal with you after your folly. So Eliphaz, the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite went and did according as the Lord commanded them and the Lord also accepted Job."

Here is a plain case where by God's command Job's would-be comforters are directed to go to him and invoke or call upon him to pray for them; and he accordingly becomes their mediator, and as such his prayers on their behalf are accepted. And without His intercession on their behalf, God intimates that He would not accept their sacrifice. If Job, being still on the earth was thus invoked and his prayers accepted by God how much more the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, who have been raised by the divine fiat to their exalted position in heaven! If it is "rank and paganish idolatry to pray to anyone outside the Blessed Trinity" then Saint Paul himself was guilty of "rank and paganish idolatry." For in his Epistle to the

Romans at the 20th chapter and 30th verse he prays or beseeches—which is the same thing—his brethren for Christ's sake to pray to God for him: "Now I beseech you brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake and for the love of the Spirit, that you strive together with me in your prayers to God for me." Also in his Epistle to the Ephesians in the 6th chapter and 18th verse he asks them to "pray always for all saints and for me that utterance may be given me."

But, our correspondent might say, that while it is permissible for us to ask our fellow Christians on the earth to pray for us, that the Scriptures give us no justification for believing that we may extend this request for their prayers to any angel, or saint in heaven. Of course it is evident that if God does permit the saints and angels to pray for us it is both right and a very good thing to secure their suffrages for ourselves, provided they can hear us when we ask the favor of their prayers.

THE INTERCESSION AND INVOCATION OF ANGELS.

Again we turn to the Old Testament, this time to the Prophet Zechariah; here we find Zechariah conversing with an angel who explained that his companions were messengers sent by God "to walk to and fro through the earth," and inform themselves about the affairs of men. "Then the Angel of the Lord answered and said, O Lord of hosts, how long wilt thou not have mercy on Jerusalem and on the cities of Judah, against which thou hast had indignation these three-score and ten years." (Zech. i:12.)

Thus it is evident that the angels are intercessors for us before God. Our Lord, speaking of children and their guardian angels, said: "Their angels do always behold the face of My Father which is in heaven." And surely the Catholic Church is, right in teaching us to invoke our guardian angel, in grateful recognition of his God-giving office saying:

Angel of God, my guardian dear  
To whom His love commits me here,  
Ever this day be at my side  
To light and guard, to rule and guide.

As for the saints in heaven being able to hear us: Our Lord tells us that Dives "in hell lifting up his eyes and beholding Lazarus afar off in Abraham's bosom" invoked Father Abraham to send Lazarus to his relief. And we have our Lord's word for it that Abraham heard him and made answer. Now hell is supposed to be further off from heaven even than the earth; hence it is easy to draw the conclusion that Abraham and the other Saints in glory can hear the prayers addressed to them by the faithful on the earth.

In fact Saint Paul, in the 12th chapter of Hebrews at the 1st verse, speaks of the saints in glory as a "cloud of witnesses compassing us about." If, therefore, the eyesight of the saints is keen enough to behold us on the earth, it is not too much to believe that their hearing also is keen enough to hearken to our petitions. And this is the more easily to be believed in our age when the telephone and wireless telegraphy have made sound so triumphant over space.

It is true, as our correspondent says, that "in the Litany of the Saints, a numerous list of the saints are asked to 'pray for us.'" But again we have the illustrious example of St. Paul to justify this practice of the Catholic Church. In the last chapter of his first epistle to the Thessalonians, at the 25th verse, he writes, "Brethren, pray for us." If it is right for us to invoke our fellow Christians on earth thus, Catholics must surely be justified in invoking the saints in glory to pray for them; for it is a fundamental principle of the supernatural as of the natural world that the greater includes the less. If it is right to invoke the just man on earth it would not be wrong to invoke him after he has been exalted to the palace of the Great King.

Our separated brethren will surely agree with us that the Blessed Virgin as the Mother of Christ, holds the highest rank among the Saints of God; and—once established the principle of invocation—she above all others illustrates the saying of St. James, "the prayer of the righteous availeth much." Our Protestant readers will not forget that at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee, the Blessed Virgin played the part of intercessor for the young married couple so successfully that at His Mother's request Our Lord changed water into wine, thus performing His first miracle through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin.

Now that she is with her Divine Son in heaven, neither his disposition nor hers towards the children of men on earth has changed. She is none the less interested in our temporal sorrows and joys than when she was present at the marriage feast in

Cana of Galilee. Neither is Our Lord any less disposed to hearken to her intercessions now than then.

NINETEEN CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE.

It is furthermore to be borne in mind that the Catholic Church having existed in the world for about 1900 years, has accumulated a vast store of experience in that time, to supplement and confirm the revelation of God as contained in the Holy Scriptures and among other things which the experience of so many centuries has demonstrated over and over again, is the reality and efficacy of invoking the Saints.

For instance: Our correspondent seems to have been greatly impressed by the sudden conversion of Alphonse Ratisbonne which was brought about by an apparition of the Blessed Virgin herself. But this was by no means the first time that the Blessed Virgin had appeared to a human being. We have the testimony of a multitude of the holiest servants of God covering a period of 1500 years before her appearance to Ratisbonne to confirm the truth of his experience. In fact the medal given to him was struck off in commemoration of the appearance of the Blessed Virgin to the peasant girl Bernadette at Lourdes, the reality of which apparition has been attested by thousands of miracles of healing which through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin have taken place at Lourdes during the past fifty years.

Thus Catholics appeal not only to the Scriptures to justify the practice of the Invocation of Saints but they are prepared to demonstrate by tradition and the witness of manifest miracles the truth of the doctrine and that the practice of praying to the Saints is highly pleasing to Almighty God who would not "confirm the practice by signs following" if it were displeasing to his divine Majesty.

WORSHIP AND PRAYER.

In conclusion let us refer to the words of Holy Scripture quoted by our correspondent, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." He, like many Protestants, confuses in his mind worship and prayer. Let us therefore, define our terms. 'Worship' in the English language is an ambiguous word; it sometimes means adoration—which is due to God alone; while very frequently it is used for nothing more than great devotion and love for some created being. For instance, we often hear the expression used, "he worships the very ground she walks on." And in the old marriage rite of the Church of England we meet with the phrase, "with my body I thee worship." And also to the Judge on the English Bench is applied the form of address, "Your Worship" and "Worshipful Sir."

In the exact language of Theology, as employed by the Catholic Church, there is a careful distinction drawn between divine worship, or adoration of the One God, and the infinitely inferior respect and veneration due to the Saints. The adoration or worship directed to God alone is called by the Catholic Church, *latia*; the veneration shown the saints is called, *dulia*, but in order to recognize the superior dignity of the Blessed Virgin, who, as the Mother of God's Only Begotten Son is to be honored above every other creature, the cultus of her whom the Greeks called *Theotokos*, or God-bearer, is defined by the word *hyperdulia*. The Catholic Church knows her own mind and when she is accused of paying divine worship to the Blessed Virgin she indignantly denies the accusation. It is because our separate brethren, with the exception of High Church Anglicans and the Orthodox Orientals, have lost sight of a very important article of the Apostle's Creed, viz. "I believe in the Communion of the Saints," that in their vocabulary "to pray" has become synonymous with "to worship" or to adore and hence when they learn that Catholics call upon, or invoke the Saints, they straightway conclude that they worship the Saints. But any dictionary will tell you that to pray means to beg, to beseech, to supplicate and "I pray you" is a common form of address from man to man, therefore if Catholics in their common speech choose to use the word to describe their familiar practice of asking the Blessed Virgin and the other saints to pray for them they certainly have a right to do so without incurring thereby the charge of worshipping, or adoring any other than the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity.

In the Missal and the Breviary the liturgical student, however, will find the word—*oremus*—let us pray—confined strictly to the sense in which Protestants use it, viz. to supplications addressed exclusively to God. Our correspondent, for example, refers to the *Salve Regina*, Hail Holy Queen, a beautiful petition addressed to the Blessed

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Virgin. Now if he will sometime ask some Catholic priest to show him this same *Salve Regina* in the Latin Breviary he will find this rubric printed above it—*et absolute sine orems*, which means—Here the "Let us pray is" absolutely not to be said. Thus does the Catholic Church carefully distinguish between praying to God and invoking the Saints.

We commend the above very humbly to the prayerful study of our good Methodist brother and to all other of our separated brethren, who heretofore have viewed the Catholic practice of invocation as he has done and we hope the result will be a complete change of mind on the subject. "Brethren, pray for us."

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

**Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Oil, 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.

**Inverness Railway & Coal Co**  
INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON  
Mines and shippers of the celebrated

**Inverness Imperial Coal**  
SCREENED  
RUN OF MINE  
SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

**COAL! COAL!**

Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to

**INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO**  
Inverness, C. B.  
McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N.S.

**T. J. SEARS**,  
Agent for Antigonish

**CHEAP SALE**

During the month of March the subscriber will sell at cost for cash the balance 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 BROWN**,  
Morristown.

**HOGS and VEAL WANTED**

Cash paid for nice fresh killed hogs, and good veal calves dressed with pelts on.

**SEARS & McDONALD, Ltd.**  
Antigonish, N. S.

**Colonial Granite Co. Ltd.**  
New Glasgow.  
Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected.  
Building Stone supplied rough or finished.  
Carving:—A specialty.

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

**Gate's Nerve Ointment**

**C. GATES SON & CO.**

GENTLEMAN:—I had the 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 Nerve Ointment which has completely cured it. And I have no hesitancy in recommending it to others as the best I ever used.

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



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Military Opening—Chisholm, Sweet & Co. page 7
20th Century Overcoats—Palace Clo Co. page 8
Dressy Shoes—Gorman's Shoe Store, page 8
School Medical—T. P. Tansey, page 5
Military Opening—A Kirk & Co. page 4
Hardware—Sears & Macdonald, page 4
Stocks, etc.—J. O. Macintosh & Co. page 5
West End Military Parlor—Miss Macdonald, page 8
Removal Notice—T. J. Wallace, page 8
Farm for Sale—Rod Macdonald, page 8
Auction—F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Agents Wanted—Bennett Typewriter Agency, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDREN'S STUDIO will be open on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April, all day.

THE TOTAL estimates of expenditure for this year in the town total up to about \$216,000.—New Glasgow Chronicle.

THE EPIDEMIC of typhoid fever at Waterford, C. B., is believed to be due to the drinking water taken from the wells in the community. An analysis of this water was made, and the report says it is most impure. The water supplied by the mains of the Coal Company has been proven to be of good quality. There are about thirty-three cases of fever now at Waterford.

THE SEED FAIR.—Possibly some may forget the Seed Fair, and we again call attention to the date. It takes place to-morrow at the Celtic Hall. Entries are numerous this year, greater in number than at any former Seed Fair in this County, and therefore the Fair promises to be most successful. In the afternoon addresses will be given by the judges, Mr. S. Moore, of the Truro Agricultural College, and another expert in agricultural matters who will accompany Mr. Moore from Truro.

KILLED IN A MINE.—The body of Mr. Harold McIntosh of Sherbrooke, Guy. Co., arrived in Antigonish Tuesday morning from Bisbee, Arizona. Mr. McIntosh was a miner, and was at work in a copper mine in Bisbee when he met death, about three weeks ago. Just how the accident occurred is not known, as no one witnessed it. His lifeless body was found in the cage. He had apparently entered the cage to ascend to the mouth of the shaft, and in so doing he was struck by something, or crushed against some projection. The body was brought home by Mrs. McIntosh. He also leaves a young child.

THE VESSELS of the Newfoundland seal fisheries are encountering ill-luck this year, and altogether conditions are reported to be unfavorable for a good catch. Four of the sealers have been put out of a commission already. Two were wrecked and two others collided, one of them being so badly damaged she was obliged to abandon the voyage. Another is frozen in out of range of the seal herd. Ice is reported to be exceptionally heavy this year, and is greatly retarding the progress of the vessels towards the seals. One vessel is credited with having captured 13,000 seals.

MR. ALEX. McDONNELL, the gentleman mentioned in our last issue, as purchaser of the McKinnon farm at Middle South River, Ant., has since purchased the two farms adjoining the McKinnon farm. These latter farms were owned by Angus and Dan McFarlane. Mr. McDonnell's purchase is one of the largest real estate deals transacted of late years in this County. He has had twenty-eight years' experience in the Western States and thoroughly knows agricultural conditions there. His decision to farm in Antigonish speaks highly for farming prospects in this County. In many minds there is a growing opinion that our agricultural lands are going to advance in value. There is already excellent markets in our Province for all agricultural products, and the tendency of the emigrant from the old country searching for a home in this new land is to investigate, and to settle on, our farms.

THE BODY of Ronald McDonald of James River, Antigonish, who was shot and killed at Winnipeg, was interred at St. Joseph's, Antigonish, on Friday last. An investigation into the cause of the shooting, which started at Winnipeg on Monday of this week, is expected to show a mistake on the part of the policeman who did the shooting. The deceased, it now appears, was a secret service man in the employ of the C. P. R., and was at the time of the shooting engaged at his duties, endeavoring to arrest persons who were looting cars during the night. The policeman mistook him for a looter and fired on him. The Winnipeg Evening Telegram has the following respecting deceased: The dead man, Ronald McDonald, was 23 years old and came to Winnipeg from his home in Nova Scotia last spring. He was single and reputed to be that of a quiet, gentlemanly young man of good habits. He was employed by the C. P. R. as switchman, July 26th, 1912, and his record was good.

SALE OF LIQUOR AT SYDNEY.—The Sydney, C. B., Council, in forming regulations for the public sale of liquor at Sydney, have adopted the following regulations and rates for licenses: The number of shop licenses has been placed at fourteen, and the license fee at \$800. Hotel Licenses.—The number to be determined on. Scale of fees—Hotels with less than 25 rooms, \$250; hotels with from 25 to 50 rooms, \$350; hotels with from 50 to 75 rooms, \$400; hotels with over 75 rooms, \$500. Beer Licenses.—The number of beer licenses was placed at 25 and the license fee at \$250. The wholesale license fee was fixed at \$1000, the number of such licenses to be granted to be left to the board. Club Licenses.—The fee for club licenses was fixed at \$200, the number to be granted in this case also being left with the board. A condition of this license is that liquor is to be supplied only to members and guests. Licensed places are to close each evening at 9 o'clock, and on pay days at 8 p. m.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.—On Holy Thursday Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Morrison, during which the Holy Oils were blessed. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was carried in solemn procession to the Repository. About twenty priests from various parts of the diocese were in attendance. His Lordship was again celebrant on Good Friday at the Mass of the Presanctified and the Adoration of the Cross. On both these days the services were attended by large congregations. Easter Sunday services were very impressive. His Lordship, attired in Cappa Magna, accompanied by the acolytes, the clergy and ministers of the Mass, entered the Church through the side chapel and up the centre aisle into the sanctuary. During the procession and vesting of the Bishop the organist rendered appropriate music. Solemn Pontifical Mass was then celebrated. Rev. H. P. McPherson, D. D., was assistant priest, Revs. M. A. MacAdam, Rector, and M. M. Coady, D. D., assistant deacons; Rev. A. H. Cormier, deacon of Mass; Rev. H. J. McDonald, sub-deacon, and Rev. M. Gillis, Master of Ceremonies. After the Gospel Rev. M. A. MacAdam preached a learned discourse on the Easter festival. There was a large body of communicants during the week, over 200 on Thursday and 250 on Sunday. The Easter choral services at the Cathedral are always in accord with the joyous event the day commemorates, and this year the music showed the usual evidence of earnest preparation by organist and choristers.

Personals.

W. F. Carroll, M. P., Glace Bay, was in Town last Friday.

Mr. John N. McLeilan of Inverness, was in town last week.

Mrs. P. V. Roche of Dominion No. 4, C. B., spent Easter in town.

Miss A. Cunningham of Antigonish has just returned from the millinery openings at St. John, N. B., and is now showing all the latest styles in spring millinery.

Mr. J. Duncan Grant returned this week to Bisbee, Arizona, after having accompanied the body of his brother, William James, from Bisbee to his home at Bayfield, Antigonish.

Mr. Alexander McGillivray, C. E., Mrs. McGillivray and children of Fort William, Ontario, are in Town. Mr. McGillivray will spend a few weeks here, Mrs. McGillivray and the children will stay for several months.

Mrs. John H. Chisholm was a passenger on the early train Wednesday for Chicago, after spending four weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Somers of Briley Brook. Mr. Somers was seriously ill, but is now recovering.

W. Chisholm, M. P., Antigonish, arrived home last Thursday from Ottawa, Parliament having adjourned for the Easter holidays. Mr. Chisholm has since been at Halifax attending the argument in the appeal to the Full Bench taken by the defendant in the case, McDonald vs. Corbett, an action for trespass to lands at Arisaig, Antigonish.

Rev. Charles W. McDonald, P. P., of Bridgeport, C. B., passed through Antigonish on Tuesday morning en route to Boston. He will there join a body of pilgrims from Toledo, Ohio, who are going to Rome and other European cities. From New Glasgow he was accompanied to Boston by Rev. R. McDonald, P. P., of Pictou. The latter is on a business trip which will include Toronto.

Card of Thanks

Mr. Alexander Grant and family of Bayfield, N. S., desire to extend their very grateful thanks to the many friends who so kindly expressed their sympathy to them in their two sad bereavements.

Mr. J. F. Sears, Antigonish, won the centre piece in the drawing in aid of St. Martha's Hospital.

You'll be well pleased with our millinery display. You cannot afford to stay away. Attend in large numbers and see the pretty styles. Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th of March. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

No difference where you are, in the back woods or the city, we can mail cards to you—7 for 10c., 15 for 20c., 35 for 50c. To merchants \$1.00 per 100. All mailing free, well assorted, views, comics, etc. Agents, Supply Co., Antigonish. Enclose money or stamps.

Fig Orchard in Catholic Colony.

\$15 00 down and \$5 00 monthly will buy fig orchard planted and cared for in exclusive Catholic Colony in Beautiful Southern Alabama. Splendid profits. An income for life whether you locate here or not. Write postcard to-day for full particulars to

GULF COAST FRUIT FARMS COMPANY. References: Mobile Chamber of Commerce. M. J. McDermott, President Bank of Mobile. T. J. Torant, Ass't. Prosecuting Attorney Mobile County. Nioul & Hume, Consulting Engineers Mobile, Ala. Rev. Herman Schmidtner, St. Bridgid's Parish, Whistler, Ala. 3-27-13.

West End Millinery Parlor

Show days at Miss Macdonald's Millinery Parlor on TUESDAY WEDNESDAY 1st, 2nd, April

The latest in Spring Millinery will be shown.

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY April 5th, 1913. commencing at 1 o'clock p. m.

in front of the old Queen Hotel, opposite the Celtic Hall, Main Street, Antigonish, a lot of

Household Furniture

Including Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Quilts, etc., Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Dining Table and Chairs, Cook Range and Bedroom. Stove, Pots, Pans, Kettles, Dishes, Lamps, Knives and Forks, Sideboard with Mirror, nearly new. One improved Singer Sewing Machine, in good order. Rocking Chairs and odd pieces Parlor Furniture, also a Carpenter's Tool Chest and Tools and a lot of other articles.

Terms, Cash

F. H. MacPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., March 27th, 1913.

Open Letter to my Antigonish Friends.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I regret that my outside interests, my stores in Glace Bay and Halifax necessitate the closing of my Antigonish store and my removal to my present headquarters in Halifax. I thank all whose good will I have enjoyed. Particularly do I thank the country people of whose hospitality I had so many proofs on my drives through the country. In future I shall spend a day each month in Antigonish doing Optical work and fitting glasses.

You are cordially invited to call on me at the Wallace Optical Parlors, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Halifax.

Yours very truly, T. J. WALLACE

J. P. McKenna, Druggist, will act as my Antigonish agent in future. Leave your broken watches and spectacles with him.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale at a low figure his farm at North Grant consisting of 100 acres of good soil, 40 acres being now under cultivation. Abundance of water, fine buildings in good state of repair. For further particulars apply to

ROD MACDONALD, North Grant

Or Allan MacDonald, Barrister, Antigonish.

AGENTS WANTED

Local agents wanted at once, lady or gentleman, for the counties of Antigonish and Guysboro to introduce and solicit orders for the Bennett Portable Typewriter. Steady employment and good Commission. Must be capable and well recommended. Inquire of

BENNETT TYPEWRITER AGENCY, Box 15, M. Musquodoboit, N. S.

NOTICE

To Farmers and Dealers

We will pay you HIGHEST CASH PRICES

For Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, and Furs.

Please give us a trial before you sell elsewhere.

COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y

New Glasgow, N. S.

1-23-2m.

IT COSTS NOTHING

It costs nothing to call and examine our

Spring Stock of Footwear

which is now complete in all lines. Men, women and children who appreciate DRESSY STYLES will find them here, either buttoned or laced, in black, tan, and gunmetal. In the heavier lines we carry the celebrated

"WILLIAM'S" SHOE, "AMHERST,"

and other standard makes. An extra heavy stock of RUBBERS enables me to quote lowest prices.

SCHOOL-CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR a Specialty

At Gorman's, The Shoeman

Morrison Brothers Monumental Works PICTOU, N. S.

PARTIES wishing to obtain high grade monumental work should call or write

Morrison Bros.

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

Cheap Fishing Gear

Hand Mounted Nets \$7.75
5 Gross Arthur Jane's Hooks, No. 16.....90c
14 Cod Lines.....60c
4 T. C. Lines.....20c

DAVE MacDONALD

BALLANTYNE'S COVE.

J. H. W. BLISS PIANO TUNER

MERRIMAC HOUSE March 25th to 27th.

Farm for Sale

The undersigned will receive offers for the interest of Ann Chisholm, widow of William Chisholm, Harbor Bouche (an insane person) in 85 acres of land, more or less at Harbor Bouche, aforesaid, up to and including April 10th next. As the undersigned must safeguard the interests of said insane person the highest or any offer will not necessarily be accepted. Antigonish, March 19th 1913 J. C. McNAUGHTON, Legal Guardian of the said Ann Chisholm.

FARM FOR SALE

The fine farm at Briley Brook, Ant., owned by subscriber, is offered for sale. It is about three-and-one-half miles from Town. It consists of eighty-eight acres, good upland and interval land. It is well watered. The buildings have been recently improved. It is regarded as a first-class farm and is in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to owner,

JAMES McDONALD, Briley Brook, Ant.



F. H. RANDALL

Buyer and direct Shipper of RAW FURS HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID. 10-31,tf.

ENGINES

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

Marine

2 1/2 h p, \$84; 3 to 4 h p, \$95; 5 h p, \$114; 8 h p, \$139

Farmers 4 Cycles

2 1/2 h p, \$110; 4 h p, \$135; 6 h p, \$185; 8 to 12 prices on request. If you want Ignitor instead of Coil 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 mistake

T. J. BONNER

Agent for N S and Cape Breton



20th Century Brand OVERCOATS

for Spring have that fullness of style and drape that distinguish the garment of class from the garment of price only. Twelve models and one hundred cloths to choose from, and every one of them tailored by experts in the production of fine garments. If you want a good overcoat you want a 20th Century Brand Overcoat.

Call and get your measure taken.

We are exclusive agents.

The PALACE CLOTHING CO. THE GOOD OUTFITTERS

CUT PRICE SALE

We have a few lines we want to close out, and we are placing same on sale at the following out prices to clear,

21 Washing Machines, Regular \$2.50. Sale price \$1.25 each.

10 Dozen Wash Boards Regular 15c. Sale price 10c. each 3 for 25c.

27 Santoy Sad Irons, These irons have a slot in one end for ironing around buttons. Regular 60c. Sale Price 30c. each

500 lbs; Cold Water Paint for outside use, just the paint for barns, fences, etc. Regular 7c. per lb, Sale Price 3 1/2c. per lb.

500 lbs. Flax Rope. Regular 12c. per lb. Sale price 7c. per lb.

One ton mixed cut nails small sizes in 50 lb. lots 1c per pound

Don't miss this sale

D. GRANT KIRK Antigonish, N. S.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

McDonald's Clothing and Shoe Store Ready Pay and Small Profit

We beg to announce that we are now in a position to answer more fully to your requirements in

FOOTWEAR and CLOTHING

as 50 per cent. more stock is being added to meet increasing business.

FOOTWEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

A very extensive line from the more costly high class footwear in black or tan, either laced or buttons, on newest lasts, to the ordinary everyday footwear.

Furnishings for Men, Youths and Boys

Ready made suits in Blue, Brown and mixed goods. Spring Hats and Caps, newest designs and pattern. Negligee shirts in fancy stripe, blue or tan with or without Lounge Collars and everything found in an up to date Clothing store. Agents for Art-Kraft Tailors. 300 samples of cloths to select from. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Reliable goods Value Unsurpassed.

D. D. 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, Clydesdale.

2-20,tf

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE

For sale, one upright twenty horse power steam engine, only been in use ten months. Is in perfect working order. For particulars apply to CAPTAIN PETER DeCOSTE, Harbor AuBouche, N. S.

Millinery Opening

A nice display of up to date Millinery will be shown by MRS. WM. L. O'NEILL, Millinery. March 21 and 22.

Hay for Sale

For sale, 100 tons hay to be produced on the B'bridge farm at Salt Spring. March 1st. F. R. TROTTER, Antigonish.