

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913.

A correspondent asks us what is the first day of Spring. We have always understood that it is the 20th day of March.

A correspondent asks us whether a certain person, whose beliefs he describes, is entitled to be called a Christian. Yes.

The Turks have lost Adrianople and are being beaten back at the Tchatalja lines; and Constantinople is not now safe, unless a peace be speedily arranged.

Some of the parson-editors ought to meditate upon Dr. Frederick George Lee's definition of the word "Romanist" as "a vulgar word, used by the uneducated to designate a member of the venerable Church of Rome."

The recent storms and floods in several States south of us, exaggerated though the first reports were, have resulted in great loss of life and immense loss of property. Nova Scotia is a pretty good place, after all.

La Verite says: "In the United States there are secret societies for mutual benefit in honor of all the animals of the most complete menageries. A confere has discovered a new order which seems to be the most ridiculous of the category. We refer to the Military Order of the Serpent. It was founded at Cleveland in 1904. The principal officers are: The Supreme Gu Gu; Supreme Thrice Infamous Inferior Gu Gu; Supreme Lord High Keeper of the Sacred Amphora."

We find in a recent paper the statement:

"The Irish language is now recognized in some of the banking companies doing business in Ireland. The Munster and Leinster banks are issuing cheques in Irish."

We have always admired the tenacity with which the Scots hold onto their language. To many it will be a surprise to learn that Irishmen have not by any means lost theirs; for in 1902, 700,000 persons in Ireland spoke Irish, and 30,000 persons in Scotland (Irish) spoke it.

Not long ago, someone told of seeing a shabby little man looking into shop windows in Paris, recognized by no one, attracting no attention. It was Loubet, lately President of France. Another ex-president who attracted some attention in his time was for some time, this winter, battered about by the immigration officials at New York, and is now, if we can believe the papers, posing for moving pictures,—if "posing" is the right word,—perhaps "hustling" would suit better. Poor little Loubet; poor little Castro—stranded.

A friend has sent us some copies of a paper recently started in this Province which is giving some time to the free advertising of Orangeism and Freemasonry. We have known this paper, and have seen it occasionally, for a few months past. We think the Church can stand it; and we do not at present intend to help it to get a circulation by putting it in a position to advertise that it is in controversy with THE CASKET. Our correspondent must not worry about it. No results worth bothering about will follow from its weak re-hash of ancient humbug.

An occasional word of slang is harmless, and even useful; but to fill one's conversation with it is very foolish. The following, from a Cleveland, Ohio, paper, does not exaggerate much, if at all:

A Cleveland man who makes a practice of choosing his words with care, a practice which he endeavored to introduce into the family circle, made a memorandum of the misused words uttered by his son and daughter during a recent breakfast. Here is the result:

Elegant, nineteen times. Awful, eleven times. Dandy, six times. Fierce, four times. Great, two times.

When the meal was over, the head of the household called the family around him in the library and gravely read the totals to them. "That's fierce!" said the son. "Isn't it awful!" said the daughter.

Agitators are developing the habit of speaking always of big commercial and industrial companies as though they were owned exclusively by a few men; and in this way they appeal to prejudice against the excessively rich. The following statement, which we take from the New York Sun, ought to be remembered:

It is only when some great corporation like the United States Steel, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, gives out statistics of the number of its shareholders that realization is had of the really wide-spread holdings of securities by people in the United States. The old idea that a few thousand persons, made up in part of widows and orphans, were the only stockholders of the corporations of the country has long since disappeared, but as yet there seems to be no general knowledge that there are over 2,000,000 persons in this country who derive a part or all of their income from stocks and bonds. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone has 75,492 stockholders of record who will divide the \$6,897,169 just paid out as a dividend. Of this number, 36,457, or nearly half, are women. The average holding of Pennsylvania stock is 120 shares, or about \$14,400 worth, at yesterday's last market price. There are 12,634 holders of record who have more than ten shares each. How many more there are who carry their stock through brokers there is no telling, but the number is sure to be large.

Editors receive some queer communications. In our mail, a few days ago, we received a clipping from The Catholic Record, containing some notes, "Favors Received," in which subscribers publicly return thanks for favors received after prayers to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and promise to publish. The sender of the clipping does not understand, or affects to misunderstand, the very simple fact that the recipients of the favors prayed for wish to publish the facts to the glory of God, as they promised to do when praying for them. We cannot understand why such a simple matter is not understood. The anonymous "Reader of CASKET, Record and Register, asks, flippantly, to use a mild word, "Do Saints Joseph, Anthony, etc., take the Record?" No; but apparently some people do who are stupid enough to pass by plain and obvious meanings, irreverent enough to put such queries, and cowardly enough to put them anonymously, and even to print the question, lest anyone should know their handwriting. He says, "Please explain." We beg to be excused. Anyone who wants explanations from us must be decent, and also must give us his name.

Contributions to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.

The following amounts were collected during the past year in the Diocese of Antigonish, in aid of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith:

Antigonish	\$ 70.00
Arisaig	6.00
Bailey's Brook	7.00
Boisdale	30.00
Bridgeport	100.00
Brooke Village	8.15
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Mainadieu	8.00
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Pomquet	10.00
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Port Morien	5.00
Port Hood	70.00
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St. Joseph's	10.00
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S. W. Margaree	7.00
Sydney	147.50
Sydney Mines	54.65
Victoria Mines	53.00
Trappist Monastery	20.00
West Lake Anslie	8.90
Total	\$1655 76

JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish

MORE SOOTHING-SYRUP—QUEBEC MIXTURE.

A fearful and wonderful pamphlet has come into our hands. The front cover is inscribed: "Seventy-sixth Annual Report Grand Ligne Mission." Also, "Quebec for Christ." The preface is signed: "E. Bosworth, Secretary." If the report can be believed, the Maritime Provinces gave, in the year, \$1,061.68; and Ontario \$14,000 to this "mission." Altogether, they claim to have received about \$30,000, in the year. How they spent it, we shall see presently. Evidently, then, a considerable number of people imagine there is something in this thing. Let us see what we can learn from this report.

Mr. Bosworth is an "old-timer" in his manner of writing a "report" about a Catholic country. He says: "Our endeavours of necessity have been largely among the people of Roman Catholic faith; not that we regard ourselves called to specially antagonize Romanism" etc., etc.

Just so. And he is not by way of "specially antagonizing Romanism," we suppose, when he says:

"There have been many incidents during the past year which have served to bring out into strong relief a feature of Romanism that is altogether too much overlooked, viz., that it is just as much a political system as one of morals and religion; indeed, its political side is a part of its religion, it claims to govern the State even as it governs the individual, and brooks no interference with its pretensions either in one or the other."

"And the goblins 'll get ye, if ye don't watch out!"

Mr. Bosworth, however, has too great a mind to expend all his mental effort on the Province of Quebec. He has an eye on Europe. Austria, Portugal and Spain are referred to; "a cry for liberty" comes to his keen ears. It may be the wild yell of the Socialist, or the blasphemy of the European Freemason lodge; but Mr. Bosworth can hear no false note in it. His mental "wireless" is of the peculiar sort which belongs always to parsons on an "anti-Romanist" mission; and he only hears the one bar in the "cry," which says "To Hell with the Pope"; and, if he hears that, eyes, ears, heart, are closed to the rest, even though it be the foulest blasphemy against the Saviour he presumes to attempt to represent.

Next he refers to the Monnoir College dispute. He does not tell his readers what that dispute was about. Parsons who are out to save millions of French-Canadian Romanists in the name of a little body numbering about 130,000 in the whole of Canada, have to be careful. But why bother about such trifling little things as facts, when such a great work is to be done? And so, without telling us what the Monnoir dispute was about, he does not hesitate to declare that the bishops were wrong and tyrannical. Of course. Are they not slaves of the Pope?

Next he tells us that, "The educational policy of the government has met with the decided opposition of the Hierarchy."

We ask our readers to note the method of writing "reports" on Quebec. What policy? What opposition? What members of the Hierarchy? When, where, how? Ask away. Look up and down Mr. Bosworth's pages. Parson secretaries, "missioning" to the heathen in Quebec, are not to be caught dealing in facts. They deal in vague statements, half-statements, misrepresentations, sneers, and snivels, perhaps they lie wilfully, deliberately, maliciously—we do not say so of Mr. Bosworth. But, whether by accident or design, whether by ill-luck or through actual dishonesty, "their" "reports" always omit essential facts.

"And such newspapers," says he, "as are brave enough to advocate a system of education that shall enable the French boy to take his stand alongside his English brother, have been named by the Archbishop who has threatened to put them under the ban."

Mark the Bosworthian limits again. No explanations. No facts. What papers? What "system of education"? The Archbishop of Montreal did comment on two papers in that city last year. Why could not Mr. Bosworth tell us just what was written, said, and done? Did they give the Archbishop any cause for speaking of them? "These editors," he says, "who are devout Roman Catholics, have continued their course undeterred, by either fulminations or threats."

Archdeacon Armitage would call them "devout Romanists." Parson-critics are here displayed in one of the little difficulties into which they sometimes get. They wish, on the one hand, to make out a rebellion

against Church authority, and, on the other, to make out that the rebels are, none the less, excellent Catholics. They only succeed in making fools of themselves, because their statement as to who are, or are not, "devout Roman Catholics," is obviously worth nothing. In their eagerness they trip over their own feet.

"Rome has always been opposed to the intellectual advancement of her people."

This was a good "stunt" once; but it is out of date. The parsons were wise, after a fashion. If they had consented to talk merely about the Catholic Church, their people would say, "Why, this is the church over on Blank Street. We know some of the people. They are not so bad. They worship God; and obey the laws; and pay their debts as well as other people; and their boys and girls are smart at school; and we don't believe all you say." But you can't catch a parson that way. He shouts "Rome," "Popery," "Foreign Power." And he fools some people by it.

"Say, Bill," said a good old Lowland Scot, "Where's your Pope live?" "In South Afrikay, I believe," said Bill.

An intelligent and bright young commercial traveller, a Baptist, told us, one day, of a priest who, he said, had had a dispute with his bishop; and, said he, he's going to P. ris to see the Pope about it." Which shows that, if the parsons do not always impress the word "Rome" on the minds of their hearers, they do, generally, manage to convey the notion of great distance and foreign shores.

"So long as she can keep them in ignorance, so long she can keep them in subjection."

If she did keep them in ignorance, she would still be doing better than ignorant and vicious men who have filled the kindly hearts of the Protestant people for generations, for centuries, with lies of this kind.

The "ignorance" of Catholics takes the form of solid, unwavering belief in the Sacred Scriptures. Have all the parsons such a belief? See the discussion recently published in the Halifax papers.

HISTORY OF HATRED.

XXIV.

THE REBELLION AND THE UNION.

The long struggle between the Parliament of Ireland and that of England we may pass over with few words. The Catholics of Ireland were interested in that struggle only sympathetically; and the abolition of the Parliament of Ireland was a loss to them only in this way, that, had Ireland been allowed to keep her Parliament, fair legislation for Catholics would have come sooner than it did come; and probably the best interests of Ireland would have received, during the 19th century, more sympathetic consideration in Dublin than they did in London under the Union.

In the course of the Parliamentary struggle the Irish Catholics were relieved of some of the most humiliating of the oppressive laws; but, to the end of it, up to the Union, and for 20 years after the Union, they remained incapable of sitting in parliament, and many other discriminations were exercised against them.

The Parliament of Ireland remained, to its last day, a Parliament for half a million people; and, with a few glorious exceptions, such as Grattan, it so understood its position. The vote was restored to Catholics only seven years before the Union; but Parliament remained shut to them.

Such as this Parliament was, however, it displayed some patriotism, and gave English Governments a hard time, on some occasions. Once, in the days of the Volunteers, it wrested complete legislative independence, in name at least, from England; but the Volunteers were dis-banded; England set out to do by bribery and cajolery what she had failed to do with a high hand; and the Parliament of Ireland fell back into the slough of corruption and venality; and finally sold out. There was, of course, opposition. Great names adorn its rolls. Grattan and Flood were its greatest men; and it sheds a light on the times when we find that, while Grattan was an ardent advocate of Catholic emancipation, Flood was bitterly opposed to it.

The most threatening aspect Ireland has ever worn towards England was in 1782, when the Volunteers, originally raised for the defence of the country against the designs of France allied themselves with "Grattan's Parliament" to demand the sole right to pass laws without English permission for the Parliament of Ireland; freedom from English restraints on Irish trade,

and independence of the Irish courts, no appeals to England. Not even the actual rebellion of 1798 brought as grave a moment to England. She gave way.

This was a purely Protestant movement. Catholics were not, at first, even admitted to the ranks of the Volunteers. That should be noted. It was a Protestant rebellion, waiting for the first word of England's refusal. From that day, England's policy was to buy up Irish politicians. That was not so hard; because the Irish Parliament, with three hundred members, contained only about seventy-two who were really elected: The rest were representatives of certain magnates who owned the little "pocket boroughs" for which the members sat, and directed the polling of the dozen, fifteen or twenty votes which made up the electorate of those boroughs. As for the Catholics, they were not really reckoned with at all. Mitchell says:

"At the very moment when Ireland was proclaiming her independence, and preparing to fight for it,—relying, too, upon the aid of the Catholic people,—there were few, indeed, who so much as dreamed of making these Catholics citizens, or members of civil society. This radical vice is quite enough to account for the short life of Ireland as an independent nation."

The inevitable effect of the stirring and strenuous times of and about 1782 was to awaken the Catholics of Ireland to a keen desire to take part in the affairs of their own country. After the demands of Grattan were granted, the dream of the Irish patriotic Protestants was reform of Parliament on the lines of what we call in Nova Scotia responsible government. They never achieved it. To its last day it remained the business of the Parliament to levy taxes and vote money. The Crown officers spent that money without being obliged to give to Parliament an account of how or why they spent it. The Government and the Parliament were not then in the same relations we now know. The government did not go out of office because a vote went against them in Parliament.

Well, with the Parliament of Ireland fast degenerating into a mere debating club of bribed, paid, placed, government pensioners and officials, (for officials did not then retire from Parliament when appointed to office), the course of events in Ireland gradually took the shape which produced the rebellion of 1798. The causes which produced in the people a tendency to insurrection were chiefly as follows:

- 1.—Failure to obtain Parliamentary reform. This affected both Catholics and Protestants.
- 2.—Tithes required by law for support of the Church of England clergy. This also affected Catholics and Protestants.
- 3.—The back-stairs interference from England in the Irish Parliament. This likewise affected Catholics and Protestants.
- 4.—Catholics unable to enter Parliaments, and other disabilities.
- 5.—The excesses of the Ulster "Peepo-Day Boys," and "Protestant Boys,"—later the Orangemen. These affected Catholics.
- 6.—The landlord and tenant question. This affected Catholics and Protestants.

The first steps towards insurrection were taken by Protestants; the United Irishmen were at first mainly Protestants; and were very strong in Ulster. The chief leaders implicated in the actual outbreak were Protestants.

But there would never have been an outbreak, in all probability, had the governments at Dublin and at London not billeted soldiers and militia in Catholic counties where the United Irishmen hardly had any membership. That story is a frightful one; and we shall be brief in telling it.

The parish priests of Ireland and their bishops were opposed to the secret society and to the wild talk of rebellion, for several reasons. They could hardly say that the English or England's puppets in Ireland, were, after the century then just past with all its deviltries, entitled to obedience from Irish Catholics; but there were other considerations. War meant ruin to the people, for success was not possible. Moreover, some of the leaders were talking of an Irish Republic on the lines of the new French Republic, just then spurred up by the French Revolution; and Catholic bishops and clergy were, of course, against that. Moreover, through all Ireland's trials and troubles the voice of the priesthood has always been for peace, not war; for the next world not for this. They never counselled evil that good might come. Not from Catholics, only, but from Protestant historians, do we learn this fact.

The insurrection of 1798 was a small affair, and it raged most fiercely in counties which hardly knew a "United Irishman," and in these counties it was brought on by the outrages of the licentious soldiery. The sanest Irishman may be turned into a maniac quite easily—all you have to do is to insult his women, his wife or daughters. Some time before any actual rebellion existed, soldiers were billeted in the colleges of peaceful communities, and murder, rape, robbery, and general devilry became general throughout those districts. Father John Murphy had no intention of being a rebel; but he came home one day to find his church in flames; and he became a rebel not only a rebel, but a leader of rebels. Father Michael Murphy was in the same position exactly.

Killing without trial; flogging without even an accusation; outrage on women; all the horrors of indiscriminate, uncontrolled military occupation, preceded, as well as followed, the outbreak of rebellion in Ireland.

Mitchell says that England arranged to goad the people to madness in order to have an excuse for the Union. We do not go so far; but the case is bad enough without going so far as that. Ireland was certainly dragooned before rebelling. In the easy political morals of that day, possibly that was considered a proper thing to do where an insurrection was seething in order to bring it on and have it over. That is, of course, a crime; and, as done in peaceful counties in Ireland, where no rebellion was intended, it was a deed of abominable savagery.

The insurrection was brief; but was a wonderful display of bravery on the part of an army of peasants with pikes and forks against trained soldiers. Some acts of savage retaliation were done by the Irish. If their enemies hoped to escape all revenge for the horrors of the military occupancy of the Irish village, they were surprised to that extent. It is admitted that the rebel leaders did their best to prevent such acts; and we may contrast this with the deliberate cruelty of the Irish Parliament, who, when called on next year to deal with men who had been guilty of barbarous torture, and appalling severities after all resistance was over, calmly refused to do anything in the matter.

The pitch-cap and the cat-o-nine-tails; the gunpowder-sprinkled head and the watch; these and similar pleantries marked the gentle methods used upon a people who, after a century of the very worst government known in Europe at that time, had, reluctantly, and under the goad of a licentious soldiery, struck out madly at the hand that had savagely oppressed their country.

But that was not the worst. Before, during, and after the insurrection, the hearts of the Irishmen were convulsed by the treatment given to their women by the soldiers billeted in their poor cabins.

But, let it pass. Ireland's make-believe parliament sold itself out at last. We fear that Irish Catholics have wasted too many regrets upon it. In the first place, under the political conceptions of that day, and even of this day, Grattan's demands were too large. Canada, even to-day, does not ask for an absolute renunciation of Great Britain's right to make laws for us. On the other hand, Great Britain could not be depended upon to use her power fairly and justly. However, the matter got down to farce-comedy at the end. England did not buy up a real Parliament; Ireland had no real Parliament. Of course, it was England's fault that she had not; but, nevertheless, such was the fact. England bought up a debating-club which had what no debating-club ought to have,—power to make oppressive and unjust laws.

J. Pierpont Morgan, financier and banker, of New York, died in Rome, Italy, on Monday. The name of Morgan outshone any other in the great financial undertakings of New York and the United States. He achieved the greatest fortune and fame of any modern financier and banker, rivaling in reputation and achievement even the great financial house of Rothschild.

Dr. O. P. Fraser, Superintendent of the School for the Blind at Halifax, was called before the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and publicly thanked on behalf of the Provinces for his work on behalf of the Blind during the past forty years. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Legislature: "Resolved, that the thanks of this honorable House be conveyed to Charles Frederick Fraser, citizen of Nova Scotia, in recognition of his distinguished services to the blind of this Province during the period of forty years." Further resolved, that the Speaker be directed to invite Dr. Fraser to appear at the Bar of this House and convey to him the sense of this resolution."

Salvation by Grace.

To the Editor of The Presbyterian:

SIR:—In your issue of February 20th, the Rev. Dr. Hanson contrasts the Christian doctrine of salvation by grace with the non-Christian doctrine of salvation by human merit and on the non-Christian side of this dividing line he places the Catholic Church. "Rome's whole system," he says, "is framed on the principle of salvation by human merit, and directly ministers to that anti-Christian conception." He sees this implied in our visible ordinances, our fastings, and our devotion to the saints. He views us from a distance through the medium of his own assumptions, and concludes that it must be so. If he mixed with our people and looked into their minds he would see that salvation by the grace of Jesus Christ is the cardinal principle of Catholic life and Catholic belief. That this grace is essential and that it is given freely, without any merit of ours—this we all believe. From a catechism for the use of Catholic children I take the following:—

Can we by ourselves get rid of our sins? No; we are quite helpless. Who can help us? Only God. How does God help us? Through His only Son Jesus Christ Whom He sent into the world. Did we deserve this? No; God took pity on us. Can we of ourselves keep the Commandments? No; and even if we could we should not gain Heaven by doing so. What enables us to keep the commandments? The grace of God. What is this grace? The life of God in us. Can we all have this life? Yes; we must have it or be lost forever. Can we do anything holy without it? No; our Lord says: "Without Me you can do nothing."

What is the source of grace in the Church? The Holy Ghost whom our Lord sent to abide in the Church till the end of time.

Through what channels does the Holy Ghost give the life of grace? Chiefly through the seven Sacraments.

The visible ordinances called Sacraments would be of very secondary importance to us if we did not believe them to be means of conveying the grace of salvation to our souls. We believe that Baptism, for instance, really regenerates the soul of the child. We believe that Christ instituted Baptism as the visible means which the Holy Spirit uses to sanctify the soul of the baptized person. The ceremony has for us no value apart from grace. Instead of being a substitute for grace, it is simply a means of grace. In one of his books Henry Drummond laments the prevalence of the doctrine that spiritual life can be spontaneously generated. He says:—

"Of the multitudes who confess Christianity at this hour how many have clear in their minds the cardinal distinction established by its Founder between 'born of the flesh' and 'born of the Spirit'? A thousand modern pulpits every seventh day are preaching the doctrine of spontaneous generation."

It is not Catholic pulpits that so preach. Our sacramental system makes this impossible. We teach that the child is really born again when baptized; that a new spiritual life containing the germ of faith, hope and charity is thereby generated. Hence we cannot teach or imply that the spiritual man is merely a development of the natural man. The sacramental system safeguards the belief that spiritual life is the gift of the Living Spirit.

There was need on our part that God should become visible in Jesus Christ. There is similar need of God's grace appearing in visible ordinances. "Out of sight, out of mind." It is a characteristic of human nature to overlook or forget whatever fails to strike the senses. "We are like children when the mother's voice is calling, yet who are distracted and taken up by flowers and toys and plays. What has our Saviour done? He has placed Himself among human things in order that He might at least enter into competition with other human things on their own ground." And so, when He made provision for the outpouring of His grace upon successive generations of men, it does not seem surprising that we made use of visible things as instruments or channels of that grace. When the priest baptizes, it is Christ who baptizes. When the penitent is absolved, it is Christ who absolves. The priest and the visible rite are but the instruments He uses to touch and heal our spiritual diseases. Such is our belief, and, such being our belief it is senseless to say that we belittle or obscure salvation by grace.

From another little book for the instruction of Catholic children I take the following:— "The sinner who does not repent cannot receive absolution in the Sacrament of Penance. But what of the repentant sinner who cannot confess to a priest? In a shipwreck, for instance, a drowning man may be in a state of mortal sin. In such cases the sinner must try to make an act of perfect contrition. The following prayer, recited daily, will greatly help:—

"Oh, my God, who art infinitely good in Thyself and infinitely good to me, I beg pardon from my heart for all my offences against Thee. I am sorry for all my sins, and I detest them above all things, because they deserve Thy dreadful punishments, because they crucified my loving Saviour Jesus Christ, and because they offended Thine infinite goodness. I am firmly resolved, by the help of Thy grace, never to offend Thee for the time to come, and carefully to avoid the occasion of sin."

I assume that it will be a relief to many of your readers to know that the great majority of Christians in the world are not the heathenish people described by Dr. Hanson. The

Russian and the various Greek Churches do not substantially differ from us in regard to the matters upon which he bases his argument against us.

"What is the bloodless sacrifice of the Mass," he asks, "but an attempt of man to add something of his own to the atonement, made once for all by the Lord?" As a matter of fact the Mass does not make this impression on the minds of Catholics. On the contrary, it helps them to realize the all-sufficing atonement of Christ. The Mass is the Lord's Supper continued for a commemoration of Him. In the supper room He began the sacrifice which was consummated on the Cross. There He made the ritual offering of His body and blood and bade the Apostles do likewise in commemoration of Him. The immolation took place on the Cross. The formal offering up of that immolation to God for the salvation of men was made in the Supper room and the same offering of the same immolation is continued by Him on our altars by the appointed ministry of priests "to show forth the death of the Lord till He came." The Hon. Augustine Birrell, one of Mr. Asquith's Protestant colleagues in the British Government, thinks that the Mass "is one of the battlefields of the future." He says in an article which appeared in the "Nineteenth Century":—

"Nobody nowadays, save a handful of vulgar fanatics, speaks irreverently of the Mass. If the Incarnation be indeed the one Divine event to which the whole creation moves, the miracles of the altar may well seem its restful shadow cast over a dry and thirsty land for the help of man, who is apt to be discouraged if perpetually told that everything really important and interesting happened, once for all, long ago in a chill historic past."

Yours very truly,
N. McNEIL,
Archbishop of Toronto.

The Womanly Woman.

A DISCUSSION OF IDA TARRELL'S BOOK, "THE BUSINESS OF BEING A WOMAN."

(By Joseph Husslein, S. J., in America.)

There is a canker at the heart of the new feminist movement. It is eating deep into the purity of woman, her happiness, her dignity and every virtue and prerogative which Christianity assured to her. Its destructive work consists in disparaging by every method in its power her purely womanly duties. Suffragists themselves should here see their worst foe. Unless prevented it will turn their victories into defeat. It will cause the fruit for which they have labored and longed to wither in their hands the instant they triumphantly reach forth to pluck it. The heart of woman's dignity and worth, her very womanliness, will have been eaten out, and only a Dead Sea mockery remain with its ashes of bitterness and regret.

The symptoms of this new plague can easily be known. Woman's work in her own peculiar sphere is proclaimed to be inferior, degrading, slavish. She is taught to believe that nothing worthy of a human creature has been accomplished by her in the past, except where woman entered freely into competition with man. Household duties are represented as worse than Egyptian bondage, and motherhood is described as debasing whenever it interferes with personal aspirations, or makes the wife dependent upon the father of the family and therefore subordinate to him; a dependence which, according to the teaching of religion is meant to be a subjecting of love and not of slavery. But we are living in the age of the superman, why not likewise of the superwoman?

Disturbing as such sentiments are to the highly susceptible girl, and depressing to the youthful wife and mother, they are at the same time utterly destructive of the happiness and holiness of the home. All joy and courage in the accomplishment of the divinely appointed task of woman is taken away; the love and ambition which God implanted in her soul are belittled and degraded; her sacrifices are mentioned only with pity and apology, and the whole ennobling tradition of past centuries of Christianity, which should sustain her in difficulty and trial is relentlessly swept away. The work of perfection could not be more perfectly accomplished, for when woman, whom God made to be man's helpmate in all his needs, according to the Scriptures, has been dragged down from the high station to which the Church has raised her, man, too, must sink with her. No nation can rise above the moral standard of its mothers and its wives.

It is necessary therefore that woman's work should be appraised at its true value. To this we must view it both from its purely natural side, and above all, in the glory of that dignity and beauty which the light of another world has cast about it. Yet even when considered only from its natural standpoint and in what Miss Ida Tarbell calls its professional aspect, the "Business of Being a Woman" is a task so exalted, so difficult, so comprehensive, so far reaching so interwoven with the happiness of individuals, the welfare of the state, and the destinies of mankind, that few women have the greatness of soul and the courage required to master it. Only a want of comprehension and a lamentable failure in her own peculiar sphere have made possible that product of our age, the "Unsexy Woman."

Saying this, we make no allusion to the movement for the suffrage on the part of such as deem it desirable for civic and not revolutionary purposes; nor to that necessity which at times forces women, under economic pressure, to enter into competition with man even in certain occupations which had even been regarded as peculiarly his own. What must, however, be unconditionally condemned is the "new thought" principle, that woman's sphere, as Christianity has defined it, is too narrow and confining, and must be expanded until it likewise embraces in every direction that of man. This supposes the deliberate setting aside of woman's first and most sacred duties where they conflict with her ideas of perfect equality and inde-

pendence. It implies the ruthless negation of the word of God when she plans her life after her own perverted will and neglects the great and obvious work which lies in her way in order to accomplish fancied good which exists only in her own distorted imagination.

Human society is likened by Miss Tarbell to two eccentric circles, one revolving within the other. In the inner circle woman rules as queen. Here she prepares the material for the outer circle "which exists only by and for her," insofar as man is born of her and reared by her, and in turn labors for her and for the child at her bosom. "That accidents may throw her into this outer circle is of course true, but it is not her natural habitat, nor is she fitted by nature to live and circulate freely there." Man learns unconsciously the needs of public affairs in his outer life of labor, and woman learns those of private affairs.

What it all amounts to is that the labor of the world is naturally divided between the two different beings that people the world. It is unfair to the woman that she should be asked to do the work of the outer circle. The man can do that satisfactorily if she does her part; that is, if she prepares him the material. Certainly, he can never come into the inner circle and do her work. The idea that there is a kind of inequality for a woman in minding her own business and letting man do the same comes from our confused and rather stupid notion of the meaning of equality. Popularly we have come to regard being alike as being equal. We prove equality by wearing the same kind of clothes, studying the same book, regardless of nature or capacity or future life. Insisting that women do the same things that men do, may make the two exteriorly more alike—it does not make them more equal. One only comes to his highest power by following unconsciously and joyfully his own nature." (p. 211, sq.)

While virginity is the noblest state of woman, marriage likewise is ineffably exalted in the Church in being raised to the dignity and sacredness of a Sacrament. The great body of women will always belong to the married state. Figures quoted to show the number of single women in commercial and industrial life are very misleading. Such statistics may be perfectly accurate, but it must be remembered that the professions are for the vast majority of women only a passing stage leading to matrimony and the home. Here therefore is the ultimate goal of woman, generally speaking, and for this her education must fit her. Man, on the contrary, is trained for his profession as the final occupation to which his whole life must be devoted. Such is the case only with the exceptional woman.

But even the unmarried and the childless woman and the woman whose children no longer need her all-absorbing care have all their own womanly duties which if properly performed will fill their lives to overflowing with great and noble works for God and for mankind.

The Economics of the Liquor Question.

The importance of the financial problem can not be over-rated. When men fail to listen to reason or religion; when science and sociology alike fall of a hearing; when law is defied and philanthropy scorned, the argument of the pocketbook may be potent.

The value of a day's wage, as affected by liquor, the sum total of drink waste, the question of balance of revenue and outgo, all are living issues and demand attention. Estimate the debit side. Consider the municipal question. Cities and towns alike are investigating this. The liquor habit costs in the expense of prisons. Buildings are necessarily costly and expensive in maintenance. Officials must have pay commensurate with the nature of their work and the dangers incident to the same. Prisoners must be fed and clothed and cared for when ill. Very little of the expense is met by the labor of the prisoners. There is large loss to the community by the withdrawal of the prisoners from their ordinary employment. About four-fifths of the expense of prisons is directly attributable to the liquor traffic.

There is large cost in the expense of hospitals. The public care of the sick is often remunerated by the patients, but those who have lost their health through drink are seldom able to meet such expense, and yet they constitute a large proportion of the number treated.

A prominent item of expense is pauperism. Nine out of ten paupers become so through drink. A man regularly patronizing a saloon is spending the money belonging to others, for he and those dependent upon him must eventually be aided by charity. The expense of out-door and indoor poor varies with the liquor trade of the community. Most vagrants take the road on account of drink.

Police officers cost more in liquor towns. The amount of disorder in communities where no saloon exists is extremely small and really insignificant. It is made necessary to mass the police force in the saloon district.

There is enhanced expense in taxes through the liquor traffic. Not only in the items named but in most respects those communities are most heavily taxed which have saloons. The entire tendency is toward extravagance.

The social question demands investigation. Resources are drained by the liquor traffic. There must be met expense of the license fee, of the liquor of the saloonmen, of the property rental, of the profit in the business. It has been stated that for every dollar from license there is a cost of over twenty-one dollars. Debts are increased; there is heavier expense of living, and that permanent, unless reform does its work. Charities become more expensive. Labor is fettered and less valuable. The inherent facts of the liquor cost are startling. The profit on liquor is excessive, sometimes a hundredfold. Consider the credit side. The business certainly brings revenue, and a large sum in the aggregate. Yet this

money is at immense cost, and at great moral disadvantage. The local market is sometimes aided in a sense. Real estate for saloon purposes brings a higher rent. Yet this is often on account of greater risk.—Temperance Cause.

Value of Apples.

People ought to know that it is a good thing to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthful sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all; the apple prevents indigestion and throat disease.

Nitro Culture for Encouraging Growth of Clovers.

ALFALFA, PEAS, ETC.

For a number of years the Agricultural College at Truro has been supplying farmers, not only in the Maritime Provinces but as far west as British Columbia, with cultures of bacteria required for the most successful growing of clovers, alfalfa, peas, etc., and other plants belonging to the order known as Leguminosae. The College authorities have been supplying bottles containing sufficient to inoculate sixty pounds of seed for the nominal price of 25c. The results from using these cultures during the past years have been somewhat variable in a general way. The results with alfalfa have been very striking and probably 75% of the good stands of alfalfa in at least the Maritime Provinces have been procured through inoculating the seed with this Nitro Culture. In the case of the clovers, the results have not been so striking, although a large number of instances are on record where the inoculating of red and alsike clovers, etc., with Nitro Culture led to the obtaining of a successful stand of these clover on land where formerly very

indifferent stands had been obtained. In general where clovers already grow luxuriantly, an application of Nitro Culture can accomplish nothing more but where difficulty has been encountered in the growing of clovers, the experiment is well worth trying. Nevertheless, it must be understood that inoculation of clover, etc., with bacteriological culture will in no way compensate for carelessness in the selection of seed, preparation of the soil, or subsequent care of the crop. Many inquiries have already been received at the College in regard to the securing of this Nitro Culture and hence this statement. Those who are interested are advised to write to the Principal, Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., who will give full information and make arrangements for the prompt supplying of material to those who wish to experiment with this Nitro Culture.

A DRUGGIST IN WINNIPEG

Cured Himself With GIN PILLS

No greater compliment could be paid GIN PILLS than to have a druggist use them. Mr. Rogers being in the business, tried all the ordinary remedies, but it was not until he used GIN PILLS that he was cured of a severe pain in the back.

Winnipeg, May 19th, 1912.

"In the autumn of 1911, I suffered with a continual pain in the back. As a druggist, I tried various remedies without any apparent results. Having sold GIN PILLS for a number of years, I thought there must be good in them otherwise the sales would not increase so fast. I gave them a fair trial and the results I found to be good."

GEO. E. ROGERS.

GIN PILLS must cure you or your money will be refunded. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 144

Advertisement for Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Features a bowl of cereal and text: "READY TO SERVE", "There's no fuss or bother about getting a meal, with Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes in the house. Always ready to serve, fresh, tasty and nutritious. Sold by all Grocers at 10c the package. Look for this signature." and "Kellogg's CORN FLAKES".

Advertisement for Fertilizers for Farmers. Text: "Sydney Basic Slag is the the only slag sold in Nova Scotia on a straight guarantee of available Phosphoric Acid, which is the only guarantee of any value to the farmer." and "Fertilizers for Farmers".

Professional Cards. R. R. Griffin, B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, and NOTARY PUBLIC. W. R. TOBIN Barrister and Solicitor. Allan MacDonald, M. A. Barrister and Solicitor. DR. L. MacPHERSON. DR. J. L. McISAAC. E. LAVIN GIRROIE, LL. B. D. C. CHISHOLM. Joseph A. Wall. D. A. McISAAC VETERINARIAN. DR. C. S. AGNEW DENTIST.

Advertisement for Engines. Text: "Marine and Farmers Engines. Don't fool yourselves paying high prices for Engines. The market has not advanced with up to date concerns. Read our price with a 5 years guarantee against defective materials or workmanship, fully complete with coil, batteries, shaft, propeller, tank, piping etc. and freight prepaid to your Station." and "Marine Farmers 4 Cycles".

Advertisement for Dominion Land Regulations. Text: "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." and "T. J. BONNER".

The Lifted Hat.

We deplore the "Age of Reason" that demands a human sign to affirm the faith that seem not, yet believes the Word Divine.

From the school boy with his satchel to the old man with his cane, From the rich man in his carriage to the tramp that all disdain;

Now and then a boy looks shamefaced and a blushing youth looks shy; Here and there a man lags backwards, till his comrades have passed by.

O, I think reward lurks even in the reversion action done! For the school boy's eyes are happy as he passes on a run;

THE AWAKENING.

Of course Dave's a fool, but it can't be helped now. David Manson strode heavily across the piazza and sat down in a big chair.

There were always things for him to do for Julia in the house, and they seemed to be most urgent when the field-work called him, and when his muscles twitched with eagerness to be out in the open, directing his men, and leading in the race with storm or darkness.

His wife believed that she was not strong. To the world she was a pretty, plaintive little woman, but her greed for management was all the more rapacious because of her physical weakness.

Now he saw in the pictured curves of Marion's pretty mouth and in the serious expression of her frank eyes the type of woman who can so easily bind a man to her chariot-wheels, and he was disappointed to think that Dave had repeated the mistake he himself had once made.

"I've prospered in spite of it," he said, grimly, as he looked out of the window to the gently rolling hills. "But I've got mighty little satisfaction out of it. And ten years ago we might have been where we are to-day if I'd had my say. But my judgment wasn't worth considering. Things had to wait till Dave got through college and gave his advice. It was good, too," he ungrudgingly admitted.

He rubbed his sweater vigorously. "If some men who have made fools of themselves reform," he reflected, bitterly, "everyone is happy; but if I should try to reform, I guess there'd be precious little rejoicing in this family."

"O David, she's sweet!" she said, in her thin, irritating voice. "I wish you had gone. I don't know what she thinks."

"David," said Mrs. Manson, in her usual fretful voice, "I don't believe you realize what it means to have Dave marry Judge Blake's daughter."

"What I'm realizing is that she may not be the right kind of wife for Dave. I hope he won't begin by letting her manage him."

Mrs. Manson shot a queer glance at her husband. "I don't know what's got into you, David. But I know that I'm tired to death, and when I get home I'm going to bed and have you bring me some toast and tea."

As the days went by, the conviction grew in Marion's mind that Dave's father did not like her. It troubled her more than she cared to admit; it marred the happiness of her first days on the farm.

"I wonder why he dislikes me?" she said to herself many times a day. "I've got to find out."

Her opportunity came one evening, when they were all sitting on the piazza in the long twilight.

"I must go and see to the colt," Dave said. "She was hot when I brought her in."

"Let father go," Mrs. Manson suggested. "You're tired, dear."

And Dave, who had always been influenced by his mother, looked expectantly toward his father. Mr. Manson got up slowly and started off to the barn.

Marion flushed, and rose. "I'm going with you father," she said.

"Stay where you are, Dave," and ran down the path. "Why didn't you come to my wedding, and why don't you like me?" she asked, breathlessly, when she had overtaken Mr. Manson.

"Well, you see," he explained, slowly, "I couldn't get any new clothes in time."

"I should think it was father you had married instead of me," her husband said.

One morning, when she was downstairs early, she came upon Mr. Manson, dressed in his shabby best, shining his shoes.

He looked up, startled. "I'm going to the fair," he said, "but I haven't told any one. They are going to exhibit some cattle that I feel sure aren't so good as mine."

"Why in the world didn't you send yours?" "I wanted to, but Dave and his mother thought it wasn't best."

"We will next year. Are you going alone?" "Yes, I haven't been without Julia for ten years, but I'm not going to take her this time. She always gets a headache and has to be brought home before noon."

"I don't get headaches," Marion said. "Would you go?" "A gleam of interest lighted up his weather-beaten face. He looked from her white-shod feet up to her young eyes and shining hair. It would be good fun to go away for a day with this eager girl."

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it would be almost as good as a fire-place." "You dear!" Marion cried. "Thank you!"

speaking was as terrifying to her as the prospect of addressing the meeting herself would have been.

She clutched at his coat to keep him from rising. On the other side, Marion was urging him on.

He rose slowly; but when once he was on his feet, the old exultation that he had felt in his brief college days, when he was a leader in the debates, surged over him.

Quietly and forcibly, with no attempt at oratory, he laid before the people the facts as he saw them and the logical inferences. There was not a better speech made, and after he had finished, there was no one who did not clearly understand the issue.

He sat down, and was surprised at it was not altogether the stove for which Marion was expressing thanks.

So the partnership expanded and grew big enough to include them all. Every morning Dave came in for advice, and the wonder in Mr. Manson's eyes gave place to contentment.

On a night late in the summer there was to be a mass-meeting in the village. A state issue that especially affected the neighborhood was to be discussed.

"It's damp; do you think you'd better go?" Mrs. Manson asked her husband, anxiously.

"Don't you worry about me, Julia," he replied. "Of course I'm going."

Near the close of the meeting the chairman started the Manson family by calling on Mr. Manson to express his views on the question.

Mrs. Manson drew a sharp breath. Her husband had almost forgotten that her husband had an intelligence apart from hers, and the thought of his the best of applause.

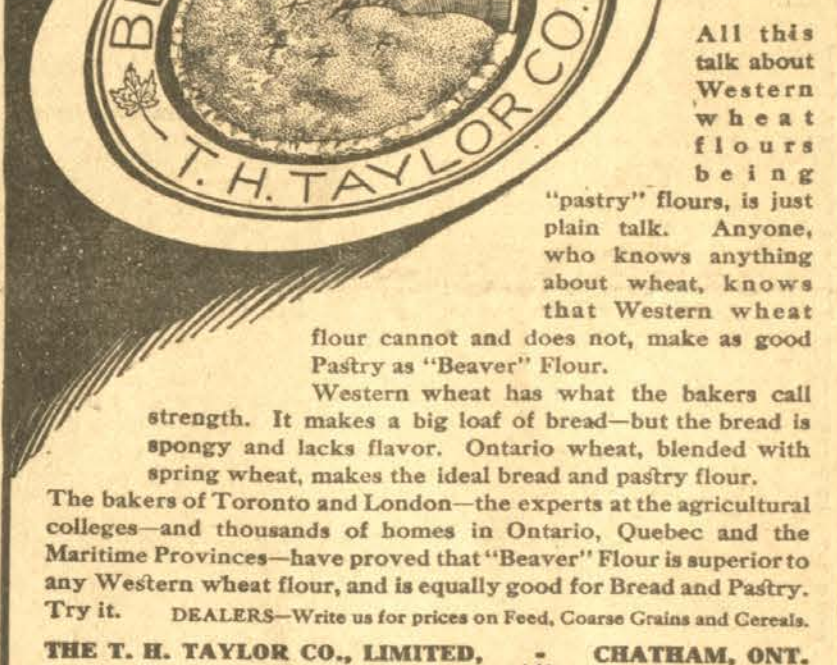
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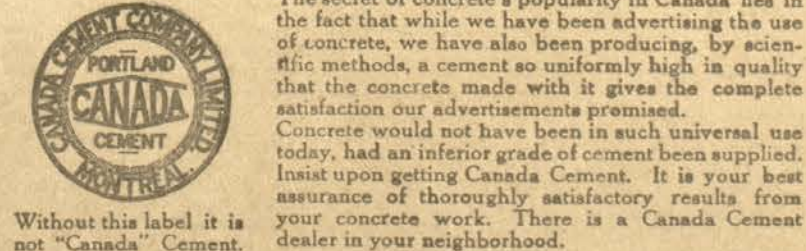


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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, March 20th, 1913.

HAIL GLORIOUS ST. PATRICK.

The celebrations which attended St. Patrick's Day this year were particularly happy despite the solemn season, on account of the Dawn—so often portrayed on the programmes of the Irish banquet—now actually breaking over the Green Isle, the dawn of happier times. Nothing was wanting to emphasize this. The magnificent special Irish number of the Times with its articles on the country, its beauty spots, its numerous attractions, its increasing trade, its education, the Religious Orders as teachers, its art and literature, convinced the best class of Britons that Ireland claimed much more of their attention than she has hitherto received.

The words of Mr. Redmond at the Irish National banquet have already flashed round the world in addition to the greetings which came pouring in from faithful hearts afar. Queen Alexandra, to whom all hearts go out in her new and bitter grief, did not forget to send her usual present of shamrock to the Irish Guards quartered in London, who wore it proudly throughout the day upon their uniforms. The traffic in the little plant which fades on alien soil, was greater this year than ever before, and the Irish Post Office sent special notices asking that boxes might be posted early.

CELEBRATIONS IN IRELAND.

In Dublin the two great events were the trooping of the colours before the Lord Lieutenant and the opening of the Gaelic League week arranged by the Gaelic League. The latter organised a very fine and impressive procession in which all the interests of the City and the Provinces were represented. There were branches of the League from all over Ireland, members of various football and hurling clubs, Boy scouts representatives of the Corporation, the A. O. H. whose insurance Society is now the largest and most powerful in Ireland, and several other activities. They marched through the principal streets accompanied by twenty bands playing national airs, while historic banners waved above their heads.

A PRISON CONCERT.

At Wandsworth last Sunday the Catholic Prisoners Aid Society, which has established a Prison Choir, gave an unexpected treat to their proteges. The little Catholic chapel of the prison was beautifully decorated in green, and a fine selection of ancient Irish melodies was given before some two hundred prisoners by the voluntary choir of ladies and gentlemen who are trained by the Prison Chaplain. At the close of the concert Benediction was given, after which choir and prisoners joined together in singing very heartily the hymn "Hail Glorious St. Patrick."

A MISSIONARY EXPLORER.

London has been celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Livingstone this week. It is proposed to raise a memorial to this missionary explorer, and before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday a commemorative address was given by Sir Harry Johnston with Lord Curzon presiding. The latter in his preliminary speech said Livingstone served three Masters. He was the servant of Religion, of Exploration and of Science. It was he who had refuted the old fashioned idea of divorcing things secular from things religious. It may be noted that this idea is certainly old fashioned, as distinguish-

shed from ancient, for it arose with Protestantism, and as our fellow countrymen draw nearer to the Catholic ideal so does the principal of putting religion on and off with their Sunday clothes begin to crumble.

A REFORMED GOOD FRIDAY.

There are other points in their religious life in which non-Catholics appear to be realising that something is wanting. An appeal for a different observance of Good Friday comes to the Press this week from one who calls himself a Christian Agnostic! Though such a combination is hard to understand the appeal has all the more weight from the fact that it is issued by one who cannot fully realise the Tragedy of the Cross. This gentleman says the enjoyment, merriment, and worse—riot and drunkenness,—which mark this day are a disgrace to a so called Christian nation. It is alluded to generally as "our great National holiday," and he asks what a visitor from another planet would say if, asking the reason for the dilapidated mirth around him he were told that it was the anniversary of the death of Christianity's Founder? The Christian Agnostic declares he does not accept ecclesiastical dogmas or miracles, but he believes Our Blessed Lord to have been the Holiest and Highest exponent of religion who ever walked the earth, and he thinks the manner of his death is historically true; his religion does not insist on Church attendance, but he always makes it a point to go on Good Friday. If a man like this thinks in such wise what can be the reproach to the so called Christians who make the day what it is in England. This spirit of reverence is surely another good sign for England.

CHURCH MUSIC AT WESTMINSTER.

Westminster Cathedral has been besieged during the week, not only by Catholics anxious to witness the many stately and significant ceremonies of the season in all their perfection, which is denied our parish Churches owing to our poverty, but by music lovers, in addition to non-Catholics curious about the Church's pagantry. The works produced by the Cathedral Choir have a range which is remarkable, and seldom to be heard in London. Ancient and modern composers, men of all countries and of all schools offer no difficulties to Mr. Terry and his wonderful choir, and certainly aid the devotion of those who listen to the exquisite, sublime and solemn melodies, or the stately plain chant of the Church. Large crowds witnessed the Palm Sunday procession within and without the walls of the Cathedral, in which the Cardinal was the central figure, and to-day there is an immense congregation for the Mandatum when His Eminence again officiates.

PAST EASTER ACTIVITIES.

Low week will be a very busy one, with several important fixtures. The annual meeting of the Bishops takes place in Westminster and many of their Lordships have promised to speak at the annual meeting of the Catholic Reading Guild in the Cathedral Hall. This flourishing Society which is the pioneer of the Book barrows that patrol the public streets with Catholic Truth Society publications, is going ahead in fine style. It will have an exhibition of its accessories at the Cathedral Hall on the day of the meetings. It watches over public libraries and institutions presenting Catholic publications and protesting against false and bigoted anti-Catholic books which may have a place on the shelves. Monsignor R. H. Benson, newly returned from Rome, will make his first public appearance at this meeting, and the Bishops of Salford, Northampton and Sebastopolis have also promised to say a few words on the good work accomplished, and yet to be done, by the Guild. A few days afterwards takes place the annual dinner of the Catholic Association which will be held at the Hilborn Restaurant and over which the Archbishop of Liverpool will preside supported by five other Bishops and many members of the Catholic aristocracy.

A NOBLE MITRED OF THE HIGHLANDS.

The well known Scottish Benedictine Dom Sir David Oswald Hunter Blair, who recently went abroad on account of his eye sight, has returned to his native land and has just been nominated Mitred Abbot of the famous Highland Monastery of Port Augustus, N. B. Dom Hunter Blair, the Monk Baronet, comes of an old Scottish family but he himself is a convert. Educated at Oxford and Eton he has made a name for himself as a writer of some brilliance. Received into the Church in 1875, the new Abbot is now in his sixtieth year, having spent thirty three years in the Benedictine Order. The solemn Benediction of the Abbot will take place next month and a large gathering of friends of the Abbey are expected for the occasion.

BIBLERY.

Much indignation has been caused in Catholic circles in Edinburgh recently by the flagrant acts of proselytising undertaken by the Edinburgh Ladies Protestant Mission. These women sat themselves, not to convert the heathen, but to pervert Catholics. They experiment on the poorest of the poor, and after paying them friendly visits offer acceptable gifts of clothing, coats and food. Soon, if these are accepted, they are followed by invitations for the children to tea parties, and these again are followed up by tracts, Protestant versions of the Bible, and prayer meetings. At the annual meeting of this Society, held a few days ago in the Scottish capital, it was reported that some two hundred Catholic families had been visited and bribed to give up their faith during the year. But the proportion of successes achieved was not reported.

Floyd Allen and his son, Claude, the only two of the Hillsville, Virginia, guamen to pay the death penalty for the Carroll court house murders a year ago, were electrocuted in the state penitentiary on Saturday.

St. Francis Xavier's Past, Present, and Future.

Mr. Editor:

In a recent issue of The Catholic Record there appeared an editorial entitled "Good Work," in the course of which the writer makes some very flattering references to St. Francis Xavier's College and to the Catholic Clergy and laity of the Diocese of Antigonish. This is what he says: "Not far from them they can see in St. Francis Xavier's a proof of what determined and united effort can accomplish. That College is to-day in the highway of prosperity, splendidly equipped, influential, guided by erudite and earnest professors, but its golden present was preceded by years of work, by constancy in the face of obstacles of all kinds. Its walls are red with the blood of a faithful people who read aright the signs of the times, and its stones are cemented together with the devotion and love that saw in a College a well-spring of good to the Church and of efficiency in every department of human activity."

This is surely high praise. Yet how few comparatively can claim any great credit for the splendid results noted by the writer, and how vastly much more could have been accomplished if the opportunities for promoting the welfare of our college had been fully utilized, and its great work and its needs clearly and insistently brought home to our people.

While it is true that "its golden present was preceded by years of work and constancy in the face of obstacles of all kinds," yet without taking any unduly pessimistic view of the matter, I am disposed to believe that in the present and in the immediate future yet greater things must be done if we are to make sure of the fruit of the labor and self-denial of the past. It is clear to any one who knows anything about the present status of the College that it is now at the parting of the ways and that it must very soon take its place permanently as one of the greater educational institutions of Canada, or be content to fall back and eke out a struggling and second-rate existence.

If we wish to hold our own and to occupy that proud position which is so easily within our reach, if we are alive to our opportunities, we must at once fairly and squarely grasp the fact that standards of higher education have advanced by leaps and bounds and departments of study multiplied during the past few decades and that an institution which adequately supplied the needs of students twenty years ago would now be sadly behind the times. Moreover, no institution to-day that has any respect for its reputation can think of placing men on its staff who are not masters in the respective departments over which they preside. It must have as its professors enthusiastic, energetic, learned men, men devoted to some single branch of science or letters, with its essential cognates. A professor's department must not be to him a mere by-work. He must not be Jack-of-all-trades. All this calls for material resources and many years of special training. St. Francis Xavier's has been making heroic efforts to man its staff with the very best professors available, and in consequence its teaching staff takes high rank and includes many professors who are graduate students of the very best schools. In this it is only doing what makes its existence as a university, in any sense of the term, possible. Yet it is matter for doubt whether many of us have fully grasped this simple truth—that you can't have a university without men.

Five years ago, with a great flourish of trumpets, we undertook to raise one hundred thousand dollars—not a very formidable undertaking, surely. How much of this has been collected? Not so much, I fear, as parishes in this Diocese sometimes raise in less time. What then becomes of our "earnest efforts" and our "constancy in the face of obstacles"? Enthused by the prospect of a great united effort, the directors of the College approached wealthy friends. Generous aid came, as it invariably does, to those who are ready to do their best to help themselves. Here was an example of what enthusiasm and united effort can accomplish. Our lack of interest is in nothing more clearly evidenced than in the fact that so many of our men of means die from year to year without remembering the College to the extent of even a single dollar. Does not this show that there is something wrong? I speak not of large bequests but of small amounts as indications of good will and as an incentive to others. So wealthy an institution as Harvard has recently found it necessary to establish a Harvard Mutual Foundation to which persons desirous of leaving money or property to the University may hand it over at any time. The trustees invest the funds so received, pay a certain per cent to the giver, and at his death the donor or his heirs turn over the principal to the University. Could we not have such a corporation to take charge of donations, large and small, and bring home strongly to friends of St. Francis Xavier's the necessity of leaving after them some small amount, according to their means? It is difficult to get money which men think they shall probably need themselves, but an effort might well be made to awaken their interest when they come to dispose of their property or are face to face with the time when they shall not need it. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the lure of the West is drawing away many of our best and brightest young men. It has not yet affected the ranks of the clergy in this diocese

—at least, not to any great extent. Will not a vigorous and progressive St. Francis Xavier's be a strong incentive to keep our own native clergy in the diocese? On the other hand, if the College, languishes, not only will our intellectual standing be lowered and our Catholic young men handicapped in the keen competition of life, but there is danger as well that our brighter and more vigorous students for the priesthood will begin to look westward. ALUMNUS.

A bill increasing the German army by 4,000 officers, 75,000 non-commissioned officers and 116,000 private, was adopted by the federal council Friday, raising the peace strength to approximately 870,000 men. The government's financial measures include a non-recurrent tax of from \$243,750,000 to \$250,000,000 spread over two years and a permanent yearly increase in taxation of from \$45,000,000.

Whether or not the patients treated by Dr. Friedmann last Thursday at the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases are any better is a question that cannot be answered yet, said Dr. Hermann C. Frauenthal of the hospital last night. He said whatever relief these tubercular sufferers had experienced was the result of hypnosis. It is too early to tell what good can be expected from Dr. Friedmann's culture," said Dr. Frauenthal. "Some of those treated believe they are better. These are adults and they have been hypnotized. The treatment caused a sort of hypnotic anaesthesia from which they have not recovered yet. Some of these adults who received Dr. Friedmann's injection have moved joints which they never before thought they could move. Their faith in Dr. Friedmann was so great that they expected immediate cure. But they thought they got it. One man went back to his bed and at once began to bend his knee, a thing he hadn't done since he was taken ill, a long time ago. Another was so worked up by his own faith that he got motion from an arm previously useless. As far as I know, this hypnosis is still exerting its force. They have not been disillusioned, and may never be. One of the apparently physical symptoms which Dr. Frauenthal was able to comment on regarding his patients was the fact that in one or two cases temperature had fallen from 102 to normal, and had remained there. This is unusual, for Dr. Friedmann himself has always warned patients that for a few days their temperature would rise. In the case in which Dr. Frauenthal had in mind the respiration and the pulse also became normal shortly after the injection had been made. These symptoms have remained. Dr. Frauenthal could not say whether there had been any reduction in swelling in any of the cases. He was sure it was too early for that. He also said that with the children which far outnumbered the adults in the clinic, there was little trace of hypnotic influence. Faith and the psychic elements did not play an important part with them. Perhaps those children are a bit more comfortable than they were," said the doctor. "I believe that the sensitiveness to pressure of the afflicted parts has been eased somewhat." Dr. Frauenthal explained that he had formed no opinion yet as to the value of Dr. Friedmann's culture for tubercular cases. He said that if there was any chance of Dr. Friedmann's accomplishing a cure in six months in cases in which the ordinary hospital methods would require two or three years it was only just that a fair trial be given him.

The Dominion Parliament laid aside the naval bill discussion for a time. Its re-introduction is expected to take place to-day. Meantime there has been considerable progress in the business of Parliament. By agreement money votes have been passed sufficient for the Government's wants for the next two months. The Minister of Railways made the following statement in connection with the Inter-colonial Railway: "It is estimated there will be a surplus over working expenses of between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000 for the year, and it is proposed to place this to the credit of the equipment renewal fund for the purchase of rolling stock. The receipts were some \$12,000,000, as compared with 1911-12, \$10,593,785; 1910-11, \$9,863,783; 1909-1910, \$9,288,234. The following amounts had been charged to working expenses: Rail renewals, \$100,000; fire renewals, \$80,000; equipment renewals, \$300,000—total, \$480,000. Coal had cost \$85,000 more than the previous year and wages had cost the road some \$350,000 in excess of the previous year. Contracts have been let for \$3,000,000 worth of rolling stock, as follows:

Table listing equipment renewal fund for the purchase of rolling stock with items like 45 Consolidated freight engines, 15 Pacific type passenger engines, etc.

The terminals will be situated on the harbor shore just opposite George's island and will be reached by a line north of the citadel and skirting the Northwest Arm. The terminals will include a landing stage two thousand feet long at which three largest ocean vessels can dock without assistance, six freight piers, three hundred feet wide and 1250 feet long, Union passenger station, elevator which will permit of loading of grain into ships at all of the 32 berths. The cost is estimated at \$12,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 is to be spent this year.

Sears & McDonald, Limited, HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING. Our stock of Enamel and Tinware including milk cans, creamers, pails, pans, etc. is now complete, also tarred lanyard and boltrope, in rights and lefts, salmon twine and Manila ropes. We are agents for and carry a large and complete stock of the famous Martin Senour 100 per cent pure paints and varnishes. Genuine English raw and boiled Linseed Oil, and Church's oil-treated cold water Alabastine. Before purchasing a range or cook stove of any kind be sure and get our prices. We are agents for the Frost & Wood farming machinery, and carry a full line of plows, and plow repairs in stock. Henceforth our terms will be strictly cash 30 days. By adhering strictly to the rule of 30 day payments, we will be enabled to sell you goods cheaper and will not have to ask you to pay the upkeep of other peoples bad debts.

SEARS & McDONALD, Limited.

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. 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

The Royal Bank of Canada INCORPORATED 1869. Capital Paid Up, \$ 11,566,000 Reserves 13,000,000. A General Banking Business Transacted. Accounts of Firms and Individuals carried upon favourable terms. Out-of-town accounts receive special attention. SAVINGS ACCOUNTS UPWARDS \$1 and may be opened in the names of two or more persons. Either to withdraw. W. M. SIMPSON, Manager, Antigonish Branch.

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. Kleig, P. P. North Sydney Rev. J. W. McIsaac, Bras d'Or, N.S. The Catholic Clergy of P. E. Island.

GENERAL NEWS.

The plant of Rhodes & Curry, at Halifax, was destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning.

A six-year-old child, daughter of Charles Burns, baker, Whitney Pier, C. B., was run over and killed near her home by a tram car on Monday evening.

To encourage the erection of rural telephone companies the Government of Nova Scotia proposes subsidizing them to the extent of twenty dollars a mile.

A ten year old boy, Tommy Winn, was killed at Glouce Bay Friday. The little fellow was in A. C. Thompson & Company's store on the third floor, and fell down the elevator shaft.

Walter H. Page, of Gordon City, Long Island, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Like his immediate predecessors at the court of St. James, Mr. Page is a literary man, an editor.

The next Congress of the United States will consist of three distinct parties. The Progressives are to be separately organized, as well as the Republicans and Democrats.

The flood in New England and New York State are now subsiding. Many towns and villages have been invaded by the water and great damage done.

The price of meat soared to the highest figures of the year in New York on Monday, and indications are that it will go still higher.

Though official figures are not available, the Canadian financial year will eclipse all records of the country's prosperity. It is estimated that final figures will show trade aggregating about \$1,000,000,000.

Newfoundland's trade for the fiscal year 1911-12 exceeded that of the previous year by \$3,500,000, making it the most prosperous in the history of the colony.

The German admiralty's plans for the establishment of a big aerial navy were published officially on Saturday.

The Bulgarian losses in the fighting on March 24, 25 and 26, which ended in the capture of Adrianople, were 11,000 killed and wounded.

King Alfonso of Spain while playing polo last week fell somewhat heavily from his pony. No bone was broken, but it was feared that the King might have been injured internally.

It is announced from Grand Trunk Pacific head-quarters in Winnipeg that arrangements have been made by the company for the employment of 10,000 men this summer.

The report of the Department of Agriculture of P. E. Island shows the total value of field crops for the past year was \$9,440,000 including the following: Hay, 300,000 tons, \$1,800,000; oats, 7,000,000 bushels, \$3,000,000; potatoes, 8,000,000 bushels, \$1,250,000; wheat 550,000 bushels, \$800,000; mixed grains 700,000 bushels, \$280,000; barley 150,000 bushels, \$100,000.

less than the previous year, but the quality was better. The poultry industry made very rapid progress. About 2,500,000 dozen of eggs were exported, and the total value of the poultry business amount to \$750,000.

Great Britain is faced with the certain prospect of fresh taxation in the coming budget. The revenue returns for the financial year ending yesterday shows a meagre realized surplus of \$900,345 instead of \$1,520,000, estimated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George.

A parcel post system is to be introduced into Canada this year. The Postmaster General, Hon. Mr. Pelletier, is working out the details. Meanwhile he has given notice of a bill entitled "An act relating to parcel post."

The Canada Gazette announces that a general competitive examination will be held throughout Canada on May 12, for the following positions to be filled during the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, in the inside division of the civil service of Canada.

Seventy clerkships (for men) in subdivision B of the third division. Fifteen positions as stenographers and typists (for men) in subdivision B of the third division.

Ten clerkships (for women) in subdivision B of the third division. Thirty-five positions as stenographers and typists (for women) in subdivision B of the third division.

The initial salary for clerks and stenographers in subdivision B of the third division is \$500, and in subdivision B of the second division \$800, but, in case the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of a position are of an exceptional character, a further sum, not to exceed \$300 in the third division or \$500 in the second division, may be added to the said salary by the governor-in-council.

A general examination for positions as messenger, porter, packer or sorter will be held at the same time and places as the above examinations for clerkships.

Among the Advertisers.

4 counter show cases for sale, 3 feet long.—T. J. Bonner.

Go to Whidden's for middlings, bran and chop feed.

First class tea and coffee at C. B. Whidden & Son's.

Pure maple sugar right from the bush, 1200 lbs. just in.—Bonner's.

New lace curtains and curtain nettings at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Foxberries, prunes, apricots, peaches, jams of all kinds in wood and glass, at Bonner's.

Floor oils and linoleums, a large range of patterns. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Arriving daily, men's suits, spring overcoats, shirts, hats and caps. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Just received a large consignment of iron beds, springs and mattresses. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

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

DIED.

At Bear Georgeville, on March 11th, 1913, JOHN A. MEISAAC, in the 72nd year of his age. His illness was borne with true Christian resignation, strengthened and consoled by sacraments, his death was serene and peaceful.

At Port Hood Mines, on March 14, MARGARET JANE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ANGEUS GILLES, at the age of nine years, two months and twenty days, after an illness of three months. Hopes were entertained for her recovery up to a few days before she died.

At Indian Harbor, Lake on the 28th of March, Mrs. SUSAN LYONS, in the 78th year of her age. The disease suffered much during her illness, but she bore it with great patience and resignation. She leaves to mourn her three sons, James, William and George; two daughters, Mrs. Froude (Mary), and Johanna. Her remains were interred in St. Patrick's cemetery, White Harbor, after Mass. May her soul rest in peace!

At her home, 183 Boston Street, Salem, Mass., MARY, 6th, 1913, Mrs. MARY J. MCKAY, wife of Charles McKay, in the 65th year of her age. The deceased was of a kind and gentle disposition, charitable to all who needed her charity. She leaves behind her a sorrowful husband, three daughters—Mrs. William J. Fogarty, Mrs. Henry V. Beardon, and Miss Mary J. McKay—two sons, Dr. Andrew J. McKay, and Angus McKay, all of Salem, also four grand-children. Her funeral was held in Saint James Church, and was largely attended. Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Michael J. McO'Neil. The \$600 tributes were profuse and beautiful. May she rest in peace!

Acknowledgments.

- James A. Lamey, Glenora \$1.00
Mrs. Angus McDonald, Lower Washabuck 1.00
Charles McKay, Salem 1.50
Leo Meagher, Sherman, Cal 1.00
W. A. Meachen, Marysville 2.00
Hugh McEachern, Prince Rupert 1.00
Miss M. McIsaac, East Boston 2.00
John Robinson, Point Tupper 1.00
St. John of Zion, Providence 1.50
Wille P. McAdam, North Sydney 1.00
Rev. Timothy Wood, Cambridgeport 3.00
Jessie B. Cameron, North Grant 1.00
Catherine Mason, Cross Roads, Country Br 3.00
Evangeline E. Boudeau, Port Felix 1.00
Ell. McPherson, North Riverdale, Guy Co 1.00
Mrs. H. Steeves, Seattle 2.00
P. A. McLoellan, East Calgary 2.00
Rev. R. T. Hawkes, Bartillog Bridge, N. B. 1.00
Dominion Archieves, 2.00
D. A. Cameron, McPherson's P. O. 1.00
Mary M. Cameron, St. Peters, 1.00
M. W. Noonan, Dartmouth, 1.00
J. A. McDonald, Ottawa, 1.00
Rev. R. J. McDonald, Coleman, 2.00
Alexander Beaton, Bear Little Judique 1.75
R. A. McDonald, Whitney Pier 1.00
Mrs. C. Kennedy, New York, 1.00
W. R. Bates, Catalone R4, C. B. 1.00

Jewellery and Optical Notice.

P. R. SANDERS, D. O.

Graduate Optician and Jeweller, wishes to inform the general Public that he has rented the store in the McDonald brick block and will give prompt attention to the above lines of work. Complete modern accessories. 20 years experience. 7 years with the American Watch factories and city jewellery stores.

P. R. SANDERS, D. O.

PUBLIC WELFARE

There are certain utilities that are absolutely necessary for the public welfare. Individuals require food, shelter and clothing—municipalities require light and transportation.

For this reason the companies that supply public utilities receive revenue from a dependable source, little affected during periods of industrial depression.

The 5% First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Trinidad Electric Company represent a public utility of this desirable description. Today's price for our limited offering returns a yield of 5.70% on the investment.

J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Est. 1873. Direct Private Wires

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Y.M.C.A. BLDG., NEW GLASGOW

Also at HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, FREDERICTON, MONTREAL

IF YOU HAVE TWO OR MORE COWS

It will pay you to use the Standard cream separator instead of skimming cream by the old method. By using the



you will get \$15 more profit from each cow per year—and this is a low figure. Most dairymen do much better than this with the Standard. You can thus readily see that it takes but a short time for the Standard cream separator to pay for itself.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited HEAD OFFICE & WORKS, RENFREW, Ont.

Agencies Everywhere in Canada.

West End Warehouse Spring Opening And Fashion Exhibit of all that's new and best for men and women

This year we have made a special effort to place before you the very highest quality in clothing and furnishings for men and women.

Attractive Showing of Ladies' New Spring Suits

Well tailored suits in navy, black, grey and brown, priced at \$9.25 to 30.00.

New Style in one-piece Dress

Ladies' fine serge and Panama dresses in navy, black, brown and white, at the very low prices of \$5.50 to \$8.50.



Dainty Whitewear

In White Embroidered Dresses, Blouses, Princess Slips, Corset Covers, Skirts, Etc. Our showing is large.

Prices Right

Dress Goods

A very extensive showing of the latest Weaves and all the popular shades in Serges, Whip Cords, Voiles and Panamas.

Send for Samples

Men! The best place to buy good clothes is right here. The suits we sell are not the ordinary hand-me-down, ready-mades; they are tailored to fit every line and curve in your figure.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'y The Store That Satisfies

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.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

LODGE YOUR

Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

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.

"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

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

FREE I can pay you higher prices than you ever got. Send me your shipments at once and get top prices. We remit same day furs are received and pay express charges. Largest and oldest dealers in Canada.

Hallam's 96 Page Trapper's Guide and Game Laws. Write for it to-day.

John Hallam Limited
Mail Dept. 237
111 Front St. East TORONTO

Cheaper Living

Do not pay extravagant prices for butter (use Olive Oil). We guarantee Olive Oil is cheaper and is just as good for all kinds of cooking. "Come and ask about it." For sale in all quantities at

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,
Antigonish, N. S.

RAW FURS WANTED



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

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

Send Your Fur to me and get Satisfaction.

Lots kept separate on request till shippers are heard from.

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

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN
Exporter of Raw Furs
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

FOR SALE.

A wood lot of 110 acres, with heavy timber, both hard and soft. It is about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reasonable figure. For further particulars, apply to

MRS. CATHERINE McADAM,
St. Joseph's



A bite of this and a taste of that, all day long, dulls the appetite and weakens the digestion.

Restore your stomach to healthy vigor by taking a Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal—and cut out the "pickings".

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets are the best friends for sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. 50c. a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

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.

Banking Methods.

Banks separate checks or drafts into foreign, or those payable in other towns or cities, and domestic, those payable at banks in the same place, says Marc M. Reynolds in the New York "Tribune." All checks are taken by the bank for collection only, and a charge is made for collecting out-of-town checks or drafts. Always bear in mind that your bank acts as collecting agent only, and any uncollected checks are charged back to your account.

PROTESTING CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

If a check or draft is not paid when presented at a bank it may be protested to fix a legal responsibility for its proper presentation and non-payment. This is at the option of the depositor, however, who should instruct his bank when he deposits items of this sort for collection.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

It is sometimes necessary to have your check certified to insure it being accepted by another. For instance, banks will not ordinarily accept a personal check in payment for drafts or other collections if your check is drawn on some other bank unless the check is certified by the cashier of your bank. Express companies and other institutions where you are not known, will not accept in payment for obligations personal checks not certified.

THE FORM OF CERTIFYING.

When you take your check to a bank where you have an account and have made it payable to yourself or some other person for a stated amount, and have properly signed it, you ask the paying teller to certify it. He stamps across it: "Good through the Clearing House." National Bank," and signs his name. He makes a note of the amount of your check, and it is then charged to your account as having been certified, and is deducted as though it had been paid from your balance.

BALANCING YOUR ACCOUNT.

Once each month your bank balances all personal checking accounts, and you are supposed to send your deposit book in to have it balanced. After all the balances have been made your book is returned to you, accompanied by a slip showing the number of checks in regular rotation which you have drawn, together with the checks and the amount of each and the total for the month. This total, properly entered in your book and deducted from the total of your deposit balance, shows, just the amount that stood to your credit at the close of the month. If you should desire to have your book balanced more frequently than once each month some banks will accommodate you. All banks do not balance your deposit passbook, but simply make up your balance on a slip or statement blank at the end of each month and mail it to you, with your cancelled checks for the month, stating the amount of your balance.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

Savings banks accept deposits from \$1 upward and allow interest, usually at three per cent., sometimes more, if money is left for a period of six months. Interest is paid semi-annually. Orders payable to another person are not easily transferred on savings accounts. Special arrangements must be made in each case with the bank.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The distinction between these terms is that loans represent money loaned directly to customers, while discounts refer to notes in the possession of a customer, but made by some third person or persons on which the customer desires the money represented in the note or notes. The form of notes ordinarily used in loans and discounts is a "promissory note." Sometimes money is secured on "demand notes," which are notes issued with the written understanding that they will be paid at any time the bank or individual to whom they are payable shall demand payment.

DRAFTS OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A draft or bill of exchange is a form of transaction used to pay an obligation when the parties concerned live in different cities. A draft may be made by one person through his bank on another person in another city. This is called "drawing," and the draft is sent for collection or acceptance. The person who makes the draft is called the "drawer," and the one who pays it is the "acceptor." The form "bill of exchange" is used in the collection or acceptance of an account for a bill of merchandise which is being or has been shipped to some domestic or foreign point.

Mary.

(T. A. Daly, in the Evening Sun.)
What shall we name the baby?
Faith, dear, our only choice
Must be that name of woman
The angels love to voice;
The name yer Dad—God rest him!—
Was pleased to give you, too;
An' may our baby wear it
As daintily as you.

There's one title, indeed,
For the mother and the maid,
An' I'll hear no opinion contrary.
A fig for the claims
Of the high-soundin' names!
There's none o' them pretty as "Mary."
So, there's the name for baby.
We'll make her love it, wife,
An' let nobody change it,
Or "Mame" the child for life.
We'll have no "Mae" or "Mazie,"
Nor Frenchified "Marie."
Just "Mary," sweet an' simple,
Is what her name'd be.

There's one title, indeed,
For the mother and the maid,
An' I'll hear no opinion contrary.
A fig for the claims
Of the high-soundin' names!
There's none o' them pretty as "Mary."

"Does your husband ever tell you you have poor taste?" "Frequently." "And what reply do you make to him?" "I think of what I married and say nothing."

Sensible Advice.

Dear Sarah, don't you suppose yours may be a case of winter nerves? A good many of us find ourselves irritable and morbid or generally out of sorts along towards the end of winter. It's a bad state of mental and moral and physical health, most physical usually, to get into. In that condition we are easy marks for the many of cold and pneumonia and other contagious disease germs which are always lying in wait to attack us.

Probably you've been eating too much heavy food and failing to remember the importance of fresh air. Fresh air is so obviously necessary, you would think nobody in this enlighten'd age would need to be reminded that the price of shutting it out is bad temper, bad health, colds and considerably worse. Many people who listen to health lectures, applaud, discuss and pick flaws, and then go home and turn the lecturer's advice upside down. Aunt Bride knows some apparently intelligent women who sleep in rooms from which every effort has been made to exclude the outside air. As if that weren't bad enough they poison the atmosphere still further by burning a kerosene lamp or a gas jet all night. Then they complain that they get up in the morning with a dull headache, nerves on edge and a generally tired and miserable feeling. The wonder is nature lets them get up at all. If she weren't such a patient old mother she'd punish them severely the very first time they tried such a violation of the rules of the game.

We need clean fresh air at night even more than we do in the day time and the outer air is cleaner and purer after dark when everything is still and quiet than it is in the day time when the dust is being continually stirred up. The idea that night air is poisonous is a foolish superstition. It probably got its start in the belief that malaria was due to a vapor which rises from swamps during the night. Science has discovered that swamps have nothing to do with malaria except as they furnish breeding places for mosquitoes. The point is to screen your windows and keep out the mosquitoes but let in all the night air you can get. In ventilating a room there are two things to remember: the fresh air must come in and the used up air must get out. The impure air is lighter than the fresh air, so you should have an opening at the top of the window to allow the used air to go out and a lower opening to allow fresh air to come in.

A dining room should be aired frequently by opening the door and windows wide for two or three minutes. This will change the air without chilling the room. If you fear drafts in your sleeping room, tuck muslin firmly and taut over a mosquito frame and fasten in the upper sash of the window. Have the window lowered behind it, of course. This will allow the air to circulate and the room will not be cold even when there is a gale blowing.

More dull headaches are due to his failure to get our proper share of the fresh air than most of us realize. No doubt failure to change our diet with the coming of spring is also to blame. We get all clogged up with buckwheat cakes, fried sausages and baked beans. The remedy for that is less fried food and more green stuff. Instead of oatmeal and cakes and sausage have a dish of one of the wheat cereals, and an orange, or a grape fruit, a piece of toast and a couple of soft boiled eggs. Have a lettuce salad with olive oil, bread and butter and a glass of milk for lunch. Eat plenty of dandelion greens; there is nothing better in spring, particularly if you dig them yourself. Being out of doors in the spring sunshine is half the cure for spring "blues." Spinach, chard, asparagus, lettuce, all the spring greens are good. Even if they add a little to the table expenses, cut somewhere else. They may save a doctor's bill or keep a member of the family from losing his job.

Don't be too sure it's coffee which causes all those dull, heavy listless feelings. A cup of well-made coffee is a harmless stimulant. Of course if you make coffee in a dirty coffee pot and cook it indefinitely, let it stand on the grounds and then shove it over the fire to warm up, you'll have a decoction warranted to upset the toughest digestion. Making good coffee is a perfectly simple matter but for some reason or other mighty few women ever seem to learn how to do it. Children of course ought never to be allowed to drink either tea or coffee. Keep them on water, milk and cocoa until they have attained their growth.—Aunt Bride, in S. H. Review.

The Sense of Shame.

Doctor Foerster, who is not a Catholic, has a chapter in his latest book, "Marriage and the Sex Problem," concerning the protective value of the sense of shame. We would humbly commend the book, in which, by the way, the author upholds the old traditional position of the Catholic Church toward marriage and the sex question, to those men of our own city who are showing themselves a wholly evil influence in their pronouncements upon a topic with which they are evidently obsessed, the teaching of sex-hygiene to the children of the schools. Admirable citizens these gentlemen may be, and with names which suggest the blue blood of our community, but however respectable they may be, they are, we trust unwittingly, an influence for evil.

They are determined apparently, to keep hammering at the subject, to talk and talk until they carry their point; and that point is to have the science, so-called, introduced into the public schools. As one of the most insistent of sex-hygienists, Doctor Cabot, said a short time ago, "Children should be taught the general facts of reproduction in the vegetable and animal world as part of the school course." He admits that this duty belongs to the parents, but as the parents are not equipped for this, according to him, then should other teachers be called in. Since the parents either are unable to instruct

the children on these matters or are prevented from so doing by an instinctive modesty, some brazen-faced man or woman should be permitted to adopt the plain-speaking method, and by means of examples of animals explain to the little ones the mysteries of generation. The mention of such a plan is enough to condemn it. It is filthy; it is pure animalism with a disregard of the moral aspect of the case.

But, according to the doctor, it has been a mistake to regard the diseases in question as "the results of moral obliquity instead of as diseases which are an enormous handicap to efficiency." But, if the doctor would but know it, it is only by teaching men and women to regard the "moral obliquity" of impurity that the vice will ever be remedied. With the vast majority of those who are paying the penalty of their sin there is very little ignorance of the dangers to which they exposed themselves wilfully. It is not ignorance of the physical results that has been the cause of their punishment but the same "moral obliquity."

With all the sex-hygienists it seems to be a question not so much of the avoidance of moral evil and sin, as the pursuit of impurity with the sense of immunity from physical consequences. Knowledge of the consequences of physical uncleanness has not deterred men from sin, and never will deter them. And if that knowledge, if that familiarity with vice has kept pure men of the world who can use their reason, how can it be hoped that talking to children and making them experts in sex-physiology and turning their thoughts, their imaginations to the doings of animals will keep them pure.

Such a course is destined rather to arouse prurency, to furnish a cloak to boys and girls for the discussion of things which their very instinct tells them are wrong. Our boys and girls are taught that even a willful impure thought sullies the soul with mortal sin; yet with certain hygienists it is not a case of "moral obliquity" or moral sin, but the endeavor to make our children clean little animals.

If there be need of any instruction about these matters—and we are far from agreeing even with some Catholic writers that there is a crying need for much to be said, at least to our boys and girls, except to instill into them the cultivation of the instinct that brings the blush of shame to their cheeks at the attention of sexual facts—then absolutely let that duty of explaining hygienic facts rest with the parents.

The parents, we feel, however, will rarely be called upon to do what is so repulsive to them; and if it be repulsive, nature can give a good explanation of that reluctance. Call it instinct, or conscience or the sense of shame, there is say what you will, from the hesitation with which decent minded people approach the subject, a natural barrier that seeks to prevent the matter from being made other than personal. And nature is generally right in her instincts.

What is needed to day is not more knowledge but more of the sense of sin. That alone will keep men and women pure, clean not only in body but in soul. That of course is an old fashioned notion and in the eyes of some of these agitators totally unscientific; but there, anyway, is the remedy for the diseases which are, indeed, the result of "moral obliquity."

If the knowledge of the law of God, the sense of sin, the fear of Hell, will not keep our children pure, matters will not be helped much by the salaried professor who would teach the science of sinning without risk of physical disease. And meanwhile let us not forget the protective value to virtue in the natural sense of shame.—The Pilot.

Halifax Branch of the Catholic Immigration Association of Canada.

A very successful organization of a branch of the Catholic Immigration Association has been formed in Halifax.

A committee was organized in each one of the separate parishes of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's and St. Peter's, Dartmouth, who by their personal canvassing solicited from the Catholic public somewhat over \$1000, which amount has been promised by the contributors yearly.

The various Catholic Societies of the city have also promised a yearly contribution to the Association as follows:

- Knights of Columbus, \$100.00
- C. M. B. A., St. Mary's Branch, 20.00
- St. Joseph's Branch, 30.00
- St. Patrick's Branch, 20.00
- St. Mary's Temperance Society, 30.00
- St. Joseph's Temperance Society, 50.00
- St. Peter's Temperance Society,

The parish Associations were then organized into an executive body as follows:

- Honorary President—His Grace Archbishop McCarthy.
 - Honorary Vice-President—Rev. Dr. Foley, Rector of St. Mary's; Rev. G. Murphy, Rector St. Patrick's; Very Rev. Monsignor Daly, Rector St. Joseph's; Rev. Father Underwood, Rector St. Peter's.
 - President—Mr. James D. O'Connor.
 - Vice-President, representing the various parishes—Mr. A. Findlay, St. Mary's; Mr. W. R. Wakeley, St. Patrick's; Mr. T. Muldowney, St. Joseph's, and Mr. Devan, St. Peter's.
 - Secretary—Mr. G. J. Lynch.
 - Asst.-Secretary—Mr. Carroll.
 - Treasurer—Mr. Thomas Stokes.
 - Resident Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Anthony de Pohoski.
- An office is also being erected at the Immigration building.

THE LADIES ALSO ORGANIZE. The ladies were also organized this week into the Women's Immigration Association, by the calling together by His Grace Archbishop McCarthy of the chief officers of the Children of Mary from the five parishes of the city and the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

The officers elected were as follows: President—Mrs. F. Southall. Vice-Presidents—Mrs. R. O'Mullin, Convent Sacred Heart; Mrs. O'Connor, St. Mary's; Mrs. Linloff, St. Patrick's; Mrs. Thomas Stokes, St. Joseph's; Mrs. Monaghan, St. Peter's.

Secretary—Miss Griffin.
Treasurer—Miss Chisholm.

It is the intention of the ladies to immediately make arrangements for a Catholic hotel for the purpose of protecting the women immigrants and also the establishing of a labor bureau for providing employment for Catholic immigrants and Catholics generally.

Colds on the Chest.

People who have colds on their chests are apt to dose themselves with cough mixtures without a real knowledge of the drugs that enter into their composition. The majority contain opium, and giving them indiscriminately to children has caused many untimely deaths. There are too many simple and harmless remedies to trifle with dangerous drugs in cases of this kind.

To sip water as hot as can be swallowed, by promoting the secretion of the mucous membranes, frequently serves to stop a paroxysm of dry coughing. One teaspoonful of glycerin stirred into a wineglassful of hot water also provides a soothing drink.

A cupful of hot milk in which has been dissolved a flat saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda slowly sipped just before attempting to sleep often averts disturbed sleep. A mixture prepared by dissolving one pound of the best sugar candy in one cupful of good white vinegar is at the same time emollient and astringent, and the same may be said of tawny syrup, made by stirring one cupful of molasses and two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter over the fire until thoroughly blended, adding the strained juice of one large lemon and taking an occasional teaspoonful of either while still warm or cold.

For linseed tea boil one ounce each of whole linseed and of sugar candy with half an ounce of stick licorice broken up small, the strained juice of one lemon and two cupfuls of water, very gently for forty minutes to an hour, then strain. This is a deservedly popular specific and may be taken either hot or cold as freely as is liked. If objected to, the licorice, though otherwise desirable, may be omitted. Some persons may like the flavor of a few stoned raisins.

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THE NEW DRUG STORE

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

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

SCHOOL MEDALS

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.

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Life.

(A little poem by eight great men. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? —Young. Life's but a short summer; man is but a flower. —Dr. Johnson. By turns we catch the fatal breath and die. —Pope. The erudite and the tomb, alas, how high! —Prior. How long we live, not years but actions tell. —Watkins. The man lives twice who lives the first life well. —Herrick. The trust that's given, guard, and to yourself be just. —Dana. For live how we may, yet die we must. —Shakespeare.

Angora and Milch Goats.

During the past few months the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been in receipt of numerous inquiries as to where it might be possible to purchase either Angora or milch goats. It would appear that in many parts of the Dominion the demand for these useful and profitable animals is rapidly developing and that those who at present have any surplus stock can find a ready sale for them if a channel of communication between supply and demand is established. Accordingly as a means of starting a convenient Directory of Canadian Breeders of Angora Goats and Milch Goats, the Live Stock Commissioner will be pleased to receive from such breeders information regarding their respective stocks covering the following points:

- 1. Kind and number of goats kept.
2. Usual number for sale each year.
3. Approximately the prices asked.
4. If possible a brief statement regarding expenses found necessary and the returns which may be expected by one engaging in raising this class of stock.

Communications supplying the above information should be addressed to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont. Such letters do not require postage.
'That lawyer of mine has a nerve.
'Why so?'
'Listen to this item in his bill:
'For waking up in the night and thinking over your case, five dollars.'

How Constantine Entered Rome.

The Rev. Thomas M. Schwertner, O. P., contributes to the current issue of the American Catholic Quarterly an article on the "Liberation of the Church by Constantine," from which we quote the following account of how Constantine entered Rome. The sign of the Cross had triumphed at the Milvian Bridge.

The tyrant Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber—and the victor, bearing the Labrum, took possession of Rome.

The entry of Constantine into the City of the Caesars on the morrow of the battle—Oct. 29, A. D. 312—was a real triumph, because a people's soul was in it. The pleasure-mad Romans, for once in their lives, did not seek by ovation to satisfy their own love of display and diversion, but meant in downright earnest to show their gratitude to a hero who had broken the oppressor's chains from their necks. The procession was ecumenic in character, because in it marched those whom we should never have expected to find there—the poor, the lowly, the women, the children—in a word, all Rome. There, too, we might have seen the several Senators whom Constantine had freed from the jails, where these patriots, who had refused to keep a servile silence, had been confined by Maxentius for their freedom of speech. The crowd was mad with enthusiasm. It was drunk with the new wine of freedom. It followed Constantine to the Palatine Hill, cheering him whom the heavens had protected and, forgetting the pagan prejudices of the past, bowing in reverence before the sign of cross which glistered on the Roman standards and the soldiers' bucklers. And no one asked himself the question why Constantine had foregone the sacrifices to the gods and the visit to Jupiter Capitolinus which were customary on such occasions. And as the banners fluttered in the air a mighty cry went up from the people when Constantine appeared on the balcony of the palace which stood on the hill—and the cry seemed to come from one throat, probably because it came from hearts that were one in gratitude to the hero. Eusebius tells us that the people almost forced their way into the palace in their efforts to show visibly to the man that had freed them the great love that was in their hearts.

Later on, the Senate decreed that in each year, two days should be kept as holidays in honor of the "First Augustus," a temple built by Maxentius was turned into a shrine bearing the name of Constantine; a basilica was built in which the story of the battle was told in mosaics; throughout the empire there were daily processions for a month, and in many other ways the people rejoiced in their freedom. In the hour of his triumph the Emperor proved that he was great in character as well as in achievement. We are told:—

Constantine's great heart must have gone out in love to his people, who clung to him with the affection and abandon of children. Be that as it may, he set about at once to heal the social wounds from which the empire bled. Radium-like, his measures of reform brought light into a world that had lost its way in the worse than Etruscan darkness of Maxentius' misrule. He suppressed the debasing system of informing which wrought much havoc amongst the people, because each man watched his neighbor narrowly, like a criminal, in order to draw pecuniary profit from his mistakes past and present. By this very means, too, he was able to protect the men who had formerly cast in their lot with Maxentius and were for that reason hated by a people burning with resentment for past evils suffered at their hands. Indeed, the Emperor showed great leniency for the partisans of his former opponent—he did not require fresh hecatombs of victims to satisfy his outraged honor—that had been avenged at Saxa Rubra—now only the sons of Maxentius and his most intimate agents were led out to the second milestone beyond the walls on the Flaminian or Salarian Ways to be beheaded. In order to guarantee his own safety, strengthen his own rule and save the city from military oppression, he disbanded the pretorian guards, which had always been nurseries of insurrection. He reduced the number of civic guards. Rome, because it was his

Rome, must be a free city. As long as he ruled no one could dare snatch the pearl of liberty from the proud front of Rome where he had set it.

Soon strange faces, devastated by fear, corrugated by suffering and disfigured by hot irons of torture, appeared in the streets—those who had long memories tried to recall what these ruined human temples had once looked like! Men whose limbs had not been mutilated in war or maimed in some great catastrophe of nature hobbled painfully through the Eternal City—they were those the muscles of whose legs had been cut before going down to work in the pestilential mines. Widows and orphans wended their way daily to booths where money, clothing and foodstuffs were dispensed by carefully chosen almoners, whose hands were generous because the Emperor's heart was warm. These pitiable remnants of humanity were the salvage from the storm which had raged against the Church. They streamed into Rome because Rome was the city of their souls, and their souls were Roman because Catholic, and Constantine was the Church's Deliverer.

From the first the Emperor took a decided stand in favor of Christianity. He not only opened his hand to the Christians, but encouraged them by his sympathy for the Gospel.

Sacred College of Cardinals.

SIXTY MEMBERS ARE STILL LIVING
The Sacred College of Cardinals, three members of which eminent body are American citizens, namely, Cardinals Gibbons of Baltimore, New O'Connell of Boston and Farley of York, consists at the present time of 60 members, thus leaving several vacancies which Pope Pius X. could fill, did he so desire. It is a singular coincidence that the membership of the Senate of the Church, as the Sacred College is often called, has never been complete since the elevation of the present Pontiff to the chair of Peter.

Pope Pius X. in his nearly ten years' pontificate, had had his College of Cardinals lessened in number by death many times. In fact, 39 Cardinals have passed to their eternal reward during the reign of the present holy father.

Of the living members of the Sacred College Cardinal, Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, retains his place as the youngest member of the cardinalate. Though having spent many years already as a Cardinal, it will be remembered that he was not yet two score years old when he was created a cardinal. The Secretary of State was born on Oct. 10, 1865, so that he is still under 48, and was proclaimed a Cardinal on Nov. 9, 1903, more than nine years ago.

The oldest Cardinal in years is not Cardinal Oreglia, as is often stated. He is the oldest member of the Sacred College, having been dean for several years. He has been a Cardinal now for nearly forty years, having been created one on Dec. 22, 1873.

The oldest Cardinal in years is Cardinal Di Pietro, datary of the Pope, who outranks Cardinal Oreglia by about a month and a half. His membership in the Sacred College, however, is about half the period of the dean.

Cardinal Di Pietro was born on May 26, 1823, and was created Cardinal on Jan. 16, 1893, so that he was about 70 years of age when these notable honors of the Cardinalate came to him.

Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the Sacred College, was born on July 9, 1828, or 41 days after the birth of the oldest living Cardinal. It will be seen that within four months both of these venerable dignitaries of the church shall have passed their 85th year.

Thirty-three of the sixty Cardinals now reigning as princes of the church are Italians, while twenty-seven are of other nationalities, and the patriarch of Lisbon, who is still in petto, makes the twenty-eighth, a total of sixty.—Boston Globe.

Helpful Hints.

In washing white and light colored dresses that would not stand hard rubbing and only the bottom or hem of the dress and cuffs are really soiled, you will find an easy way to remove the dirt is to soap well the places and then scrub them well with a nail brush, using plenty of soap and water. Spread the articles out over a clean board and then use the brush. The dirt will disappear like magic, especially if the clothes have been soaked in warm soapy water for half an hour.

In laying matting, put one or two thicknesses of old newspaper under it. Matting always lets dust and dirt through it like a sieve, and when it has been taken up the pieces of dust-covered paper can be carefully lifted and burned up which is the sanitary method of disposing of them.

For shabby leather chairs boil one-half pound of linseed oil, and when quite cold stir in half a pint of vinegar. Mix this thoroughly and bottle for use. When required shake the bottle well, pour a little on a soft flannel and rub thoroughly into the leather. Turn the flannel when it gets soiled and polish the leather with soft dusters.

To wash a down quilt, put it in a tub of hot water to soak over night, having first dissolved some good soap or soap powder in the water. If very much soiled it will be necessary to soak in several soapy waters. Rinse it thoroughly after this in clean water. It may look hopeless but do not be discouraged. Hang it in the sunshine and turn occasionally. Several days of sunshine may be needed to dry it thoroughly, so be sure to put it in a dry place at night. When all dry it will be fluffy, with the down evenly distributed.

Some cooks always add a little potato to mashed turnips, while others dredge in a little flour before seasoning. When the turnips are large they will have a more delicate flavor if the water is changed at least once during the boiling.

Arabian net or eeri curtains lose their tint in ordinary washing, and recoloring is not satisfactory. Spread a sheet or two on the floor and lay the curtains carefully on them. Mix two parts of bolted cornmeal with one of salt. Take a clean brush or the hand and rub all through the curtains. Hang out of doors for a couple of hours and the curtains will be sweet and clean and look like new. In this simple way they can be cleaned frequently, will never smell of dust or smoke and will wear better.

Typical of His Class.

The Duke of Devonshire, who moved the rejection of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords, is a typical specimen of England's "Church Nobility." It is not an exaggeration to say that he has not an acre in all his vast estates in England or Ireland which was not wrested from the Church when Henry VIII the master of the first Cavendish "turned Churchlands to lay." Burke's Peerage thus introduces to its readers the lineage of the Duke; The family of Cavendish, of which in the last eighteenth century two branches obtained Dukedoms laid the foundations of its greatness originally in the share of abbey lands obtained at the dissolution of the monasteries by Sir William Cavendish.

In 1530 William Cavendish appointed one of the commissioners for visiting and taking the surrender of divers religions.

What the Sick Room Requires.

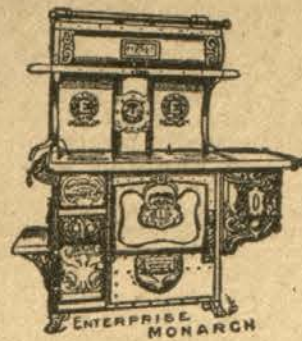
The sick room is simply the sanitary bed room. Sunlight, a constant supply of fresh, cool air, cleanliness, quiet and simplicity are essentials to both. Walls, furnishings and floor coverings that do not harbor dust, and restful lines and tints have exaggerated importance. In addition it is necessary to have a system of heating that insures an equal temperature without direct draughts, and a system of lighting that does not use up oxygen. Restful chairs and couches should be provided for a convalescent.

Hairdressing Don'ts.

- Don't use a fine tooth comb.
Don't curl your hair with too hot an iron.
Don't neglect to wash your hair.
Don't scatter powder on the hair every time it is arranged.
Don't use ammonia when washing the hair. It will turn gray.
Don't neglect the brush and comb. They must be perfectly clean.
Don't be afraid of brushing your hair even though it does take out the curl.

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Like the modern battle-ship, it is equipped with all the appliances necessary for effective work, not a pound of useless steel or iron.

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Fillets,
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- (1) KNOYDART AND MALIGNANT COVE
(2) LISMORE AND MERIGOMISH

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices of Knoydart, Malignant Cove, McAr's Brook, Arisaig, Doctor's Brook, Lismore, Merigomish, Ponds, Lower Prnee's River and Brownsville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Halifax. G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 10 March, 1913.

NOTICE

All persons having legal demands against the estate of John MacDonald, late of Pomquet River, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM, Pomquet River, Executor October 29th, 1912.

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.

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.

Gate's Nerve Ointment

C. GATES SON & CO.

GENTLEMEN:—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.

THE Keeley Cure FOR LIQUOR ...and... DRUG USING. It Destroys the Craving No Nausea or Sickness No Confinement No Prostration or Collapse. General health improves from the beginning. Healthful surroundings, skilled physicians, rational and honest methods and a comfortable home. The Keeley Institute 151 Congress Street PORTLAND, ME., Printed matter on request.

F.H. RANDALL Buyer and direct Shipper of RAW FURS HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID. 10-31,1f.

MOIR'S FIG BAR. Figs are one of the world's most nutritious fruits. They are also one of the most delicious, especially when they form the centre of a tempting biscuit like Moir's Fig Bar. Try this wholesome biscuit, so good and so healthful. MOIRS, LIMITED HALIFAX, N. S. Moir's Biscuits

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Opening—Chisholm, Sweet & Co., page 5
 Auction Sale—John H. McKinnon, page 8
 House and Premises for Sale—Hugh Chisholm, page 8
 Farm for Sale—Fred Cameron, page 8
 Farm for Sale—W. W. Dyer, page 8
 Men's and Boys' Clothing—Palace Clothing Co., page 8
 Raincoats—McDonald's Clothing and Shoe Store, page 8
 Mortgage Bonds—J. C. Macintosh & Co., page 8
 Carriages and Harness—D. McIsaac, page 8
 Piano Tuning—J. H. Bliss, page 8
 Jewelry and Optical Notice—R. H. Saunders, page 8
 Property for Sale—D. J. Chisholm, page 8
 Notice to Patrons—L. McMILLAN, page 8
 Flour for Sale—T. J. Sears, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE TREASURER of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledges a donation of \$5.00 from a friend in Town.

A CONTRACT has been awarded by the government to McDougall Bros., Ottawa, for locks, dams, etc., in the channel between Pictou and New Glasgow for \$390,000.

A COUPLE of cases of scarlet fever exist in the community, and in consequence one of the public schools has been closed. There is still quite an epidemic of measles in Town.

THE COURTS.—The March Sittings of the County Court met at Guysborough last week, Judge MacGillivray presiding. The business before the Court having been disposed of the Court adjourned on Wednesday afternoon without delay.

ON FRIDAY evening, in the Celtic Hall, the operetta "The Bell in the Forest" will be presented by the juvenile members of the League of the Cross. The young lads are carefully training under efficient direction and are expected to give a good account of themselves. The public will remember the great degree of success attained by the juveniles in their concert two years ago. Equal success in a more difficult role is now assured. A drill, songs, and an amusing dialogue will add to the evening's entertainment.

ST. PATRICK'S memory was honored in British Columbia with probably greater enthusiasm than elsewhere in Canada. All the new and thriving communities of that promising Province remembered St. Patrick's Day, celebrating the occasion by banquet, concert and lecture. Nelson had various functions to mark the day. In the evening in the Catholic Hall there was a concert and a lecture. Alexander McNeil, barrister, of Fernie, B. C., formerly of Antigonish, was the lecturer. The Nelson News says Mr. McNeil's paper on "Irish Poetry and Literature" was splendid.

A PASSENGER TRAIN was wrecked near Ottawa on last Thursday. The several cars comprising the train left the rails. Most of them toppled over and were seriously damaged. Naturally, the passengers were badly shaken up. A number sustained minor injuries. Senator Girroir of Antigonish was one of the passengers. He suffered a fractured rib and some slight bruises on the head. There were eight Senators altogether on the train. They were returning to Ottawa from their respective homes. It was necessary to cut a hole through the roof of the parlor car to get the passengers out.

AT THE LAST meeting of St. Lawrence Branch, L. O. C., Mulgrave, the following officers were elected: President—Joseph Strahan; Vice-President, William Power; Rec. Secretary—Joseph Forrestall; Financial Secretary—Michael Purcell; Treasurer—Archy Forrestall; Marshal—Alex. McDonald; Assistant Marshal—Samuel J. O'Neil; Door-keeper—Leo Forrestall. The Ladies' Auxiliary elected as their officers for the ensuing quarter: President—Mrs. (Captain) R. Keating; Vice-President, Miss Jane Campbell; Fin. Secretary—Miss Catherine Fraser; Treasurer—Miss Lizzie Keating; Guard—Mrs. John Brophy; Asst. Guard—Mrs. D. S. Chisholm; Executive—Mrs. William Chisholm, Mrs. James McDonald, and Mrs. (Captain) John Keating.

COLLEGE ENTERTAINMENT.—Residents of Antigonish and vicinity, who remember the success attendant upon the presentation of "Calvary" by the St. F. X. Dramatic Society, will be pleased to hear that they are this year again engaged in the production of a play. Bulwer-Lytton's famous historical comedy "Richelieu, or The Conspiracy" is the play selected. It is a story of the conspiracy headed by the Duke of Orleans, the Count Baradas and others to first remove the Cardinal, who is the real king of France, and then to depose Louis XIII., the nominal king. Quick in action, intense in feeling, full of declamatory climaxes, and withal a delightful romance of love pervading the whole drama, it is a play which will appeal to all. Many of the leading actors in "Calvary" will again fill the leading roles in "Richelieu." R. Mooney will be seen in the title role, W. F. Chisholm as Baradas, D. L. Dwyer as Louis XIII., T. J. Gorman as Adrien de Maupeau, Leo B. Sears as Julie de Mortemar, and many others. Special scenery, under the direction of Sister St. Hugh of St. Martha's Convent, is being constructed and painted. The costumes, elaborate in every detail, are being imported from a well-known costume house in Boston. The College orchestra will deliver appropriate incidental music. The date fixed for the first presentation in Antigonish is April 10.

THE ANNUAL Seed Fair of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association was, as announced, held in the Celtic Hall on the 28th ult., and from the point of view of high quality and general excellence of exhibits, stands easily as the best Fair yet held. Oats and potatoes found the largest number of exhibitors, and the quality of the seed in each was, in many cases, remarkable. Only three persons exhibited timothy seed. Both the judges, Messrs. Moore and Fuller, thought one of the latter exhibits was faultless. The exhibitor offered three bushels of this seed for sale. In recent

years much has been heard of the high price of timothy seed. Why do our farmers not make some effort to raise their own seed? Carelessness or in providence is in many cases the reason why farmers have to buy their seed grains in the spring. It is sometimes necessary to obtain one or two classes of new seed, but many farmers unfortunately make it a custom to buy seed oats, wheat, potatoes, timothy, clover and in fact nearly every variety of seed, they rely upon for their year's crops. This leads us to say, too, that the yearly higher standard attained by exhibitors at the Seed Fair is a pretty good indication of the help these fairs are to those who attend, showing them as it does what care should be taken in the selection, cleaning and cultivation of seed. The attendance at the Fair was not what it should have been. A horse race or third rate political ranter would no doubt have drawn ten times the crowd. This Fair is conducted by an association of farmers who have been successfully carrying on their calling for some years. The Fair is intended not only for the benefit of the members of this Association, but for the benefit of the farmers of the County at large. It is too bad, then, that our farmers are so indifferent to this splendid opportunity for the improvement which is placed in their way. Following is the prize list:

GRAINS.

White Russian Wheat—1st, Thomas Hogan, Harbor; 2nd, Frank Dunn, Lower South River; 3rd, Malcolm McNeil, Fairmont; 4th, Alex. MacPherson, Cloverville.
 Red Fife Wheat—1st, John C. Chisholm, Lower South River; 2nd, Allan McDonald, St. Andrews; 3rd, Alex. Chisholm, North Grant.
 Banner Oats—1st, John A. McDonald, Maryvale; 2nd, Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook; 3rd, John C. Chisholm, Lower South River; 4th, Frank Dunn, Lower South River.
 Sensation Oats—1st, Rod. Chisholm, Lower South River; 2nd, Duncan Fraser, Lower South River; 3rd, Frank Dunn, Lower South River.
 Century Oats—1st, Andrew Boyle, Beaulieu; 2nd, William McDonald, St. Joseph's.
 Tarter King—1st, Thomas Hogan Harbor Road; 2nd, John J. McNeil, Fairmont.
 Any other variety—1st, Frank Dunn, Lower South River; 2nd, John Chisholm, Beech Hill; 3rd, Alex. MacPherson, Cloverville.
 Black Oats—1st, Andrew Boyle, Beaulieu; 2nd, Moses M. Somers, Briley Brook; 3rd, Malcolm McNeil, Fairmont.
 Buckwheat—1st, Isabella Chisholm, Clydesdale; 2nd, Andrew Boyle, Beaulieu.
 Barley—1st, Frank Dunn, Lower South River; 2nd, Miss Isabella Chisholm; 3rd, John C. Chisholm, Lower South River.

BEST EXHIBIT OF WHITE OATS FROM POLLING DISTRICTS.

District No. 1—John A. McDonald, Maryvale; 2nd, Dan Connors, Pleasant Valley.
 District No. 2—1st, Dan A. McNeil, Fairmont; 2nd, Thomas Hogan, Harbor; 3rd, John J. McNeil, Fairmont.
 District No. 4—1st, John Chisholm, Beech Hill; 2nd, Ronald Chisholm, Briley Brook; 3rd, John A. Chisholm, Sylvan Valley.
 District No. 3—1st, Duncan Fraser, Lower South River; 2nd, John C. Chisholm, Lower South River; 3rd, Frank Dunn, Lower South River.
 District No. 11—1st, William McDonald, St. Joseph's.

POTATOES.

Early Rose—1st, Thomas Hogan, Harbor; 2nd, Duncan Fraser, L. S. River; 3rd, William McDonald, St. Joseph's.
 Irish Cobbler—1st, Alex. Chisholm, North Grant.
 Beauty of Hebron—1st, Duncan Fraser, L. S. River; 2nd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale; 3rd, Alex. Chisholm, North Grant.
 Any other variety—1st, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 2nd, Miss Isabella Chisholm, Clydesdale; 3rd, Thomas McAmis, Antigonish.
 Dreer's Standard—1st, John A. McDonald, Maryvale; 2nd, William McDonald, St. Joseph's; 3rd, Alex. McPherson, Cloverville.

Carman—1st, Thomas Hogan, Harbor; 2nd, Taylor Bros., Antigonish; 3rd, Herbert Smith, Clydesdale.

Green Mountain—1st, Taylor Bros.; 2nd, Dan Connors, Pleasant Valley; 3rd, Alex. Chisholm, North Grant.
 Any other variety white named—1st, J. C. McIntosh, Dunmore; 2nd, Dan, Cameron, Fairmont.
 Dakota Red—1st, Alex. Chisholm, North Grant; 2nd, Thomas McAmis, S. R. Road; 3rd, Rod. Chisholm, Lower South River.

Any other late named variety—1st, Isabella Chisholm, Clydesdale; 2nd, Duncan Fraser, L. S. River; 3rd, Thomas McAmis, S. R. Road.
 McIntyre—1st, Thomas Hogan, Harbor Road; 2nd, Alex. Chisholm, North Grant; 3rd, Alex. McPherson, Cloverville.

Any other variety—1st, Rod. Chisholm, L. S. River; 2nd, Geo. H. Landry, L. S. River; 3rd, Thomas McAmis, South River Road.
 TIMOTHY SEED.
 1st, Mrs. John McNeil, Cloverville; 2nd, Martin Somers, Briley Brook; 3rd, Frank C. Dunn, Lower South River.

BEANS.

Horse—1st, Miss Isabella Chisholm, Clydesdale.
 Yellow Eye—1st, John A. Chisholm; 2nd, Miss Isabella Chisholm; 3rd, Moses M. Somers, Briley Brook.
 White—1st, Angus McIsaac, Dunmore; 2nd, T. J. Grant, Superintendent County Home; 3rd, T. J. Grant.
 Colored—1st, Isabella Chisholm; 2nd, John C. McIntosh, Dunmore; 3rd, T. J. Grant.

PEAS.

Any variety—Mrs. Isabella Chisholm, Clydesdale.

COLLECTION GARDEN SEEDS.

1st, Isabella Chisholm; 2nd, John A. Chisholm, Pleasant Valley.

Silver cup for best White Russian Wheat and Banner Oats—Frank Dunn, Lower South River.

Personals.

Mr. Charles R. Griffin, of Lowell, Mass., is in Town on a visit to his mother. Mrs. Griffin has been quite ill.

Mrs. Judge MacGillivray of Antigonish left yesterday morning for New York, to visit her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Palmer.

Miss Mary C. McIntosh, of Lower South River, Antigonish, left on Monday last for Ottawa, where she intends to do district nursing.

Messrs. D. J. McEachern, Hugh McEachern, Eustice McEachern and John A. McGillivray, all of Cape George, Antigonish, were passengers by Tuesday's train for Hearst, Ont.

Mr. D. J. Grant, cutter, of Antigonish, has gone to Trenton, where he has secured a store and will conduct his business in future. Trenton is a rapidly growing community, the new car works having given the town a sharp impetus.

Dr. E. O. McDonald of Glace Bay, C. B., returned home from New York where he had taken a special course in the Manhattan Hospital for the treatment of eye, ear and throat. The Doctor will specialize in these, besides his usual surgical and medical practice.

Mr. T. J. Wallace, jeweller, of Antigonish, and family leave for Halifax today, where they will reside in future. Mr. Wallace, who is noted for energy, industry and enterprise, has opened a splendid jewellery department on Barrington Street, Halifax, and will give his personal attention to its direction. We wish him every success in his new venture.

Miss Crowell will demonstrate Cowan's Perfection Cocoa at C. B. Whidden's store, April 10th, 11th and 12th.

AUCTION SALE

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the subscriber on

**WEDNESDAY
 April 9th, 1913
 Commencing at 11 a. m.**

- 1 Mare, fourteen years old, with foal.
- 1 Mare, five years old.
- 1 Mare, rising three years old, sound in every particular.
- 5 Milch Cows, due to calve.
- 3 Yearlings, 1 Pig
- A lot of Farming implements.
- Several Tons of Hay.
- 2 Riding Wagons, 2 Sleights.
- 1 Tip-Cart and Frame.
- A number of Sheep.
- Household Furniture.
- A lot of other articles to numerous to list.

Terms:—Twelve months' credit on approved notes. Cash on all sums of \$5 and under.
 JOHN H. MCKINNON,
 Middle South River.

Property for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale his property at Malignant Cove, Antigonish Co., by the salt water. It has a good finished house, containing 13 rooms and excellent cellar, with hot air furnace, out-houses, a store, and large barn, all mineral rights and his whole interest in cold storage. For further particulars apply to
 D. J. CHISHOLM,
 Vian Cottage, 3018 Notre Dame St.
 4-31f Viauville, Montreal.

Carriages and Harness

Just received two carloads of carriages, double and single seated, etc., rubber tires, and all the latest in the best makes. Also received a large stock of the best makes of harness.
 D. MACISAAC,
 Antigonish

J. H. BLISS
 Piano Tuner
 Eureka, N. S.
 FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to
MAY 5th, next

for the purchase of the house and premises lately occupied by Hugh Chisholm, Blacksmith, at Harbor au Bouche. The house is situated in a most desirable locality, being about 100 yards from Capt. P. Webb's wharf. House contains six good rooms, also a small barn on the premises, and excellent spring water near. An ideal summer resort. For further particulars, apply to
 HUGH CHISHOLM, Blacksmith,
 Harbor au Bouche.
 or to
 John McDonald, Carpenter,
 St. Ninian's St., Antigonish,
 Harbor au Bouche, April 2nd, 1913.

FARM FOR SALE

At a bargain, a farm in high state of cultivation. Well wooded and watered.
 FRED CAMERON,
 4, 3, 1f, Glen Alpine

FARM FOR SALE

Farm for Sale at Williams Point, 2 1/2 to 3 miles from Antigonish. Choice of three farms at sacrifice prices, if sold at once. Apply.
 W. W. DYER,
 Box 56,
 4,3,2t Antigonish.

Ground oyster shells to make hens lay. Rock salt for horses and cattle. Best calf meal in bulk. Oil your harness for the spring with our English Harness Oil.—Bonney's.

West End Warehouse carries the largest stock of furniture and house furnishings in town; new furniture just opened and one car load to arrive shortly. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Ungar's big laundry dyes anything and guarantees its work or no pay. No garment for male or female too dirty for them to clean with their dry cleaning process. Agency, Bonner's big Grocery. Their laundry work best in Canada.

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.

NOTICE

Ready Pay vs. Credit

Having decided to do away with the credit system of business, and adopt the ready pay system, which is decidedly to the advantage of buyer and seller, I beg to announce to my many friends and customers that all accounts will have to be settled for by May 15, 1913, by cash or notes. Thanking my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I hope by giving them the benefit of the above system to merit a continuance of the same.
 L. McMILLAN,
 P. S. Farmer's produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest price.
 St. Andrew's, April 2nd, 1913.

FLOURS

Just received by T. J. Sears, One car of Campbells Blend and Sunbeam flour, bran, middlings, cracked corn and cornmeal, etc., etc., which will be sold very low for spot payment.

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.

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,
 313, 1f Briley Brook, Ant.

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,
 Box 131, New Glasgow.
 Care of John McDonald, Tanner.
 Or to J. A. Wall, K. C., Antigonish.
 2-13, 2m.

Hay for Sale

For sale, 100 tons hay to be pressed on the Ethridge farm at Salt Springs, March 1st.
 F. R. TROTTER,
 Antigonish

WE'LL BE GLAD TO RECEIVE YOU

Our Spring Fashion Display forecasts a season of particularly good and particularly attractive

Wearables for Men, Boys and Little Men

Our showing of the new spring styles will be of great interest to all admirers of handsome apparel. The charm, however, lies in seeing, and not in being told, and we therefore invite and urge you to come to see what's new and learn of the splendid values we offer at very moderate prices.

Come and Spend a Little Time in Just Looking

You'll find outfitting here that towers way above the level of the ordinary and at pleasing prices, too. It's for this reason that we invite you to come and see.

The PALACE CLOTHING CO.
 HOME OF GOOD OUTFITTING

CUT PRICE SALE

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

UNSAFE

THAT'S how you feel if you venture out at this time of the year without proper protection from rain and mud. This feeling can be overcome by investing in one or other of our different lines of

RAINCOATS

500-501.—Two extra good values, in motor styles, made from double texture, para-ta cloth, thoroughly rubberized. Price in fawn, \$7.00. Dra, English made, \$9.00.

BLACK OILED COATS

We carry two grades.—One neatly made from a strong linen fabric and rendered thoroughly waterproof by pure linseed oil dressing. Price \$4.00. The other, the standard oiled coat, hard finish, price \$2.75. Both good values.

WE HAVE THE STANDARD IN BOY'S SIZES ALSO.

McDonald's Clothing and Shoe Store
 The Home of Reliable Goods and Unsurpassed Values.

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.

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.