Sixty-first Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, April 17, 1913.

'In social and moral reform," he

says, "the Province of Quebec is

rapidly advancing. True morality

penances, or religious ceremonies. True morality is the fruit of regener-

ation, and there is no place for regen-eration in the whole Roman system except at the baptismal font. The

steady work of the evangelical bodies

According to the figures as to the

number of converts made by the

Grand Ligne mission, it will take

about 23,000 years to make Quebec

Baptist. At that rate the people of

that unfortunate province will be

obliged to do without much "regen-

eration"; or "fruit of regeneration"

How nice it would be if he would

explain what he means by "true

We have nothing harsh to say of

the lives or acts of our Baptist friends:

but what is there about them to show

"regeneration" or "true morality

which is not to be found in the lives

and acts of the people of Quebec?

Later on, he speaks of Sunday obser-

vance. How do Protestants observe

Sunday, at the present time? What

are the conditions in Toronto, the

centre of "intellectual superiority."

and, presumably, of "regeneration"

The greatest violators of Sunday

observance iu Nova Scotia are certain

great corporations, controlled by

Canadian towns and cities is done

chiefly by hotels owned and managed

by Protestants. The only journalistic

efforts we have seen in Canada to

throw ridicule upon the strict obser-

vance of Sunday have been written

by Protestant editors and published

in papers owned by Protestants. The

Sunday drug store scandal in certain

towns in Nova Scotia is almost

Is attendance at Sunday services, in

Ontario for instance, larger than in

Quebec? What is this "fruit of

regeneration"? Are the lives of the

people cleaner in Ontario, New Bruns-

wick or Nova Scotia than in Quebec?

Are debts paid better by Protestants

than by Catholics anywhere? Are

scandalous business failures, oppres-

sive business conspiracies, or any of

the evils of commercial life, worse

amongst Catholics than amongst

"The last Provincial election was

was the government with its

fought upon two issues .- On the one

educational and temperance policies, on

the other the Romish Church and the

liquor dealers and allied trades. It was a strange combination, but the

people realized that education and

license reform were indispensable to

the government to power with an

increased majority, notwithstanding

the strange combination against

What a pity, for the sake of

the success of Mr. Bosworth's

report, that that election - in

May 1912-took place in Canada.

and not in South America or Spain!

We do not call Mr. Bosworth a liar.

We do not profess to be able to

fathom the peculiar mentality of the

parson report-maker; and we do not

undertake to judge, in any particular

case, in just what proportions it is

compounded of ignorance, stupidity,

and eagerness to be fooled, nor

whether, in any particular case, he is

self-deceived, deceived by others, or is

But the election in Quebec in May,

1912, was not run in secret. Readers

in all the provinces were taking some

interest in it; and Mr. Bosworth's

account of it will cause them some

surprise; and no two men would be

more surprised to hear what the poli-

tical line-up was, than Sir Lomer

Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and Mr. J.

M. Tellier, leader of the Opposition.

Was the Pope in it, after all?

Flanked by the liquor dealers on the

one hand, and the opponents of

Well, we are surprised to hear it

but Mr. Bosworth, of course, is not.

He, of course, was on guard; and

though Grits and Tories all over

Quebec may have deceived themselves

as to what they were canvassing and

making speeches about, Mr. Bosworth

Lady Annie E. Thompson, widow

of Sir John Thompson, Federa

Thompson was educated there. Or per husband's death a fund was raised

or her benefit to which the Parlia

ment of Canada contributed \$25,000.

As a founder of the National Council

of Women of Canada, she was at one

active interest in its undertakings.

education on the other !

was not to be deceived.

His eye was on the Pope.

himself a wilful deceiver.

Protestants?

But hear this:

wholly produced by Protestants.

and "true morality"?

morality," and by "regeneration."

in Mr. Bosworth's lifetime.

is permeating the whole country.

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.

Eubscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid. Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

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

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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913.

DRIFTING.

We renew our congratulations to Dr. Murdoch Chisholm, upon the general trend and intendment of his of his day, separated the Church of letters on what he justly calls "The New Theology."

His letters are proven to be timely by some of the published comments upon them. It is unquestionably the fact; and the present discussion is only one of a host of things which prove it,-that there is a widespread disbelief in the Bible, amongst non-Catholics. To this state of affairs, the fluctua ions of the views held in the ministry and in the training-schools of the non-Catholic bodies, have enormously contributed.

Last year, a Protestant gentleman, of the Presbyterian Church, said to us, that the views now held in the ministry and expressed in their sermens, differed to-day so greatly from those of his youth that he did not know what to think ; and further conversation with him revealed the lamentable fact that he had turned to the publications of the rationalist give him a living wage, keep him well press and the negative criticisms of infidels, and was in a condition of great mental perplexity on the whole the religion that is somewhere in him subject of Christianity.

All this is not strange. It is the most natural thing in the world that things should have come to this pass. Protestantism started out with a false theory as to the means of religious knowledge and instruction. That theory was only partly acted upon for the obvious reason that the majority of its adherents were uneducated, and that multitudes followed the lead and adopted the views of certain leading men, and adopted, There is in many of them a complete and adhered to, with something approaching unanimity, certain "Con- them an astonishing optimism. They Westminster Confession," and a number of others which were drawn up in Germany and elsewhere.

And, by reason of these facts, Protestantism, though broken up into a considerable number of sects, even in the first century of its existence, held together in a number of large bodies, of which the Lutherans, and the Calvinists, were the principal ones on the continent of Europe, and the Church of England and the Presbyterians in Great Britain. Later, Dissenters from the Church of England formed the other principal bodies of Christians that we now know.

All through these stages, the principle of private judgment and the rejection of teaching authority was break up the seceders into the several sects we have named and others. non-Catholics were concerned, private | says: judgment remained largely a mere theory. In practice they adopted, in the main, the "Confession of Faith," or the views held and expressed in the ministry, of the particular sect in which they formed themselves,

But the drift of Protestantism has been steadily towards the inevitable; and its latest meanderings and wanderings are illustrated by the discussion now going on in the Halifax

"Confessions of Faith" are no longer respected, not even by all the ministers; and the views preached from the pulpit have changed with such rapidity, that middle aged men have seen them change in their own passage from young manhood to

the positions taken in the "Confess | making a mess of it. sions of Faith." They drifted past | As to the "intellectual superiority to see them do it.

We are speaking of the main drift of Protestantism. All honor to men like Dr. Murdoch Chisholm who have the courage and the religious earnestness to attempt to stem the tide.

Our heart is with him in his effort; but he will fail, and we are deeply sorry for it. The false principle of rejection of authority in religious teaching, and the misunderstanding of the Promise of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ that His Church should not fail, are the two great dissolving, disintegrating elements in Protestantism; and until these two errors are given up, the process of dissolution and disintegration must go on, as surely as the minds of men differ, as surely as they will always differ.

The drift cannot be stopped in any other way. Error involves endless variation, endless change. Truth can never change. This perpetual fermentation in religious matters separated Luther and Zwinglius, separated Calvin from other Protestant leaders England and the Dissenters : produced 465 religions in the place and stead of one; and is to-day producing a thousand different kinds and variations of unbelief and religious caprice, in the place and stead of those 465 religions.

The drift of error is never very steady, or very plain for an observer to follow; for, in place of premise and argument, it puts guesses; and in place of conclusions it puts speculative, indefinite and hazy propositions. Unable to be certain, it is forever tentative, and arrives nowhere.

But, so far as one can grasp a thing so elusive, the present stage of the great Protestant error is, that the Bible, the Confessions of Faith, theology and church history, are of little or no importance; that each man has in himself all that is necessary, and that if you give him a fair education, put him in sanitary surroundings, in health, and give him regular doses of altruistic and sociological lectures, will bubble out, and all will be well.

The latest "conclusion" of the great Protestant error is, that "It does not make any difference." Nothing makes any difference. We do not say that this is the attitude of any of the gentlemen engaged in the present discussion in the Halifax papers; but this is the direction in which the adherents of non - Catholic sects in general are now going; and a great many have gone the whole way. lethargy. There is in many more of fessions of Faith," such as the the have no fear for their condition in eternity, and no realization of the necessity of religion.

> "Let us see," we said to a Protestant gentlemen in conversation, whether we can get a common sarting - point any-where. Do you believe that there is a God?"

"I don't know," he said. "I don't know what to believe about that" and later he said: "I may die tonight, but I'm not afraid."

The great Protestant error, in the long course of its ceaseless fermentation, has buried the strong beliefs of old, and replaced them with this.

THE QUEBEC FARCE-COMEDY.

Mr. Bosworth, in his report of the sufficiently carried into practice to Grand Ligne Mission, the object of which mission is to convert Quebec from the errors of Popery to the light But, so far as the great majority of and wisdom of Baptist Protestantism,

"The only saving clause in the intellectual progress of Quebec lies in the intellectual superiority of the adjoining provinces, so that even the Roman Catholic parent demands a better education for his child, and Rome will have to advance against her purpose and her will, or else lose

Good sense is as lacking in this statement as good English. What a 'saving clause" in "intellectual progress" may be, we cannot imagine. Is intellectual progress divided into clauses? It seems to us, that men like Mr. Bosworth who presume to deal with the intellectual or educational condition of a large province. not by way of small criticism, or slight suggestion, but by way of general and sweeping statements, For some time, the drift was in the might well be expected to write an direction of abandonment of some of ordinary English sentence without

that, and have now come to the stage of the adjuining provinces," Mr. Boa where they are throwing the B ble worth is so forgetful as to neglect to overboard in sections; and the next give particulars; but we admit one stage (and things are moving rapidly,) kind of superiority in those provinces, will be to reject the Bible wholly and | and that is superiority in self-conceit. absolutely, as not being inspired Mr. Bosworth and his Grand Ligne Scripture. Men new young may live missionaries are well qualified to speak time Dominion President and took an of that kind of "superiority."

JOURNALISTIC CORKSCREWING.

The method of discussion pursued can never be produced by homilies, by some people is about as straight as the course of a corkscrew. Here is an instance,-of no great importance in itself,-but illustrative of our state-

On January 4th, The Presbyterian Witness, in an editorial note on he must be a terrible age now; he education in Quebec, said,

"The average attendance at school s less than two-thirds of the number on the roll.

We answered as follows:

"We wish to inform The Presbyterian Witness that the percentage of children of age to attend school, who are actually attending school, is higher in Quebec than in Ontario. What has the Witness to say to this statement"?

What the Witness had to say to the statement was, - after referring to general school conditions and

Drioux's book, -as follows: "But is it the case that the percentage of children of school age attending school, in the Province of Quebec, is higher than in Ontario? We should like to know where the editor of THE CASKET gets his authority for this statement. If the statistics upon which it is based are as antiquated as the elementary school history, from which we have quoted, they would not be very reliable. Perhaps the legal editor of THE CASKET would give us the figures—population and school attendance in the province of Ontario and Quebec -from which he calculates the precentage referred to in his item.

Protestants. Sunday liquor-selling in We gave the figures, and proved our point, from the official reports of Quebec and Ontario; and we published a letter which we received from the Prime Minister's office in Quebec, giving figures for Quebec, Ontario and several other provinces. On April 5th the Witness said as follows:

Some weeks ago the "Antigonish CASKET" made the following statement with regard to the public schools

of Quebec.

"We wish to inform the "Presbyterian Witness" that the percentage of children of age te attend school, who are actually attending school, is higher in Quebec than in Ontario. What has the "Witness to say to this statement?

We do not deny the correctness of

this statement, though it did not agree with figures in the reports which we had at hand, as we thought that THE CASKET might possibly have In its last issue, however, our contemporary returns to the subject, and we notice that he bases his calculations on the Ontario educa-tional report of 1910, the Quebec report of 1910, 1911, and the recent census of the Dominion. According to these reports, the population of Ontario at the time the recent census was taken, was 2 523,358 and there were 512,345 children in the elementary, model and academic ischools of this province, that is 20 3 per cent. of the population. The Ontario population. educational makes the percentage 21, but as some classes of pupils are included in this higher estimate, which may not be included in the Quebec figures, we have taken the lower percentage. of Quebec was 2,002,712 and the number of pupils in the corresponding grades was 389,123 or 19.4 per cent of the population. This does not seem to warrant the statement of THE CASKET that the percentage of children of age to attend school, who are actually attending school, is higher in Quebec than in Ontario. We may add that the percentage of pupils to the population in Nova Scotia is larger that in either of the two provinces named, being 21.1. the province of Quebec, according to the last report, there were over 68,000 children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are not in school. In Nova Scotia there were 1607; we have not the figures for Untario. THE CASKET explains that the antiquated Geography in Drioux's history of England is not taught in the schools. The book in which it occurs is used for the sake of the history section, as this was the only manual on the history of Eagland published in the French

We ask all who may be interested in the methods of discussion used by writers, to notice that the Witness ignores the fact that it started the discussion by the words we quote at the first of this editorial.

But on April 5th, it coolly attributes the commencement of the matter to us; and its own sneering rejection of our answer becomes merely a request for further information. Again, the Witness would leave its readers in ignorance of what figures we gave from the reports of Ontario and attendance to total population,

Why not give its readers the proportion of school attendance to total number of children of a school age, as we did? Why not give its readers the proportion of school attendance to

This is what we call journalistic corkscrewing.

THE BUTTRESSES OF IGNORANCE.

A candidate for Parliament was convassing the electors in a county in this Province; and he was in conversation with an old settler. "Tell me," said the elector, "is the old Pope living yet." The candidate said he was. "Well," said the elector, was an old man when I was a little boy?" The ignorance amongst Protestants concerning the Uatholic Church is not, however, to be wondered at. Just imagine confiding readers being dependent for

information upon papers which give

such statements as the follow-The Pope is evidently unhappy because of the spread of religious liberty. In an address to a large company of Italian and French prilgrims last week he is reported to have complained strongly of the religious liberty, even though much limited, now being permitted in some countries in which the Roman Catholic church was long supreme. He evidently believes that the granting of liberty to other religious bodies is an injustice to his own. There is no Protestant country in which the

fullest liberty is not given to Roman Catholics. There is no country under Roman rule which does not deny liberty to non-Romanists. The Pope's unhappiness is likely to increase, for religious and civil liberty will surely increase till it is assured in all lands.—The Maritime Baptist, April We sincerely pity the readers of

that paper, and we advise them to ask questions of the editor; for instance, by whom was the Pope so reported, and in what words. Is full religious liberty given to Catholics in Germany. Name one country in which Catholics are in a majority where liberty is denied to Protestants, and give particulars,

We advise our Baptist friends to put these questions to the Editor of the Buptist, and to demand facts and particulars, and not rest content with vague, cloudy, hazy, meaningless generalities.

When the Pope recevies pilgrims from certain countries where Freemasons and Socialists have trampled 'religious liberty' under foot, he doubtless speaks clearly enough upon the infamous abuses of political powers in those countries, and it is precisely those detestable attacks on Christianity by infidels who control a perfectly-appointed political machine, which have been hailed by ignorant, color - blind ministers in Canada as movements in favor of " religious liberty."

HISTORY OF HATRED.

XXVI. HOW THE BOOKS WERE KEPT.

In the story of the time since the Union" we shall be brief, because the history of that time is better

England, Ireland and Scotland were now united-on paper; and English politicians began to keep the accounts

"Do not join us, Sir," Doctor Samuel Johnson had said; "If you do, we shall cheat you,"

Irish writers have always claimed Ireland was cheated, and terribly cheated. The matter is one of figures and of the interpretation of the Act of Union. We give no opinion of our own on it at present; but Mitchell says:

"As for the public debt of Ireland, which was to remain a separate country, that debt had been less than four millions just before the insurrection. At the Union that debt was declared to be £26,841,219, being increased nearly seven fold in three ears. That is to say, the whole of the expenses incurred in provoking that insurrection-then in maintain ing a great army to crush it-the cost of keeping English and Scotch militia the Hessians - the bribes and pensions to spies, informers and members of Parliament -- the compensation fund to owners of boroughs -all was charged to Irish account.

Here we must explain what he means by "the compensation fund." Eighty - four boroughs, returning members to the Parliament of Ireland, were what were called "Pocketboroughs," that is, to say, they con-Quebec and from Mr. Geoffrion's letter, tained each from six to twenty votes calmly confining its attention to which were polled as the " proprietor," calculating percentages of school the magnate of the district gave the

ment of Ireland granted £1,260,000-' pocket boroughs" who were put out number of enildren enrolled, as we of the pocket borough business by the act of Union. This sum was charged against Ireland in the new set of books. Mitchell goes on:

> "O'Connell said, 'It was strange to pay for the knife with which Lord | frent.

Castlereagh, twenty-two years later, ut his own throat." lebt was to remain separate from the English debt, according to the act of nion until these two conditions should occur: First, that the two debts should come to bear to each other the proportion of 15 parts for Great-Britain to 2 parts for Ireland; and second that the respective circumstances (of the two countries should admit of uniform taxation.

\$1 Per Annum.

After that, they were to be con-solidated. Since that day an English Chancellor of the Exchequer has kept the books of the two islands; so that while the debt of England went on increasing rapidly, owing to the war, and subsidies to all enemies of France, the debt of Ireland was somehow found to increase more than twice as fast as that of England—as if Ireland had a double interest in crushing France. 'Woe to the land on whose judgment-seats a stranger sits — at whose gates a stranger watches.' We may add, 'whose books a stranger keeps.',

After quoting Mr. O'Neill Daunt's figures, Mitchell says:

"By this management the Irish debt, which in 1801 had been to the British as one sixteen and a half, was forced up to bear to the British debt the ratio of one to seven and a half. This was the proportion required by the Act of Union, as a condition of subjecting Ireland to indiscriminate taxation with Great Britain. Ireland was to be loaded with inordinate debt; and then this debt was to be made the pretext for raising her taxation to the high British standard, and there by rendering her liable to the pre-union debt of Great Britain.

From 1801 to 1817 the British debt increased from £450,000,000 to £734,-000,000-did not double. In the same time, the debt of Ireland increased from £28,000,000 to £112,000,000, five times what it was in 1801.

When we consider that, in the original £28,000,000, with which the bookeeping was started, all the cost of the rebellion of 1798, all the cost of buying up members, all the "compensation" to proprietors of boroughs, every cent that could be raked up a: a charge, was included; and when we consider that nothing startling or strange, to any important extent, took place in Ireland in the years between 1801 and 1817, we begin to get some notion of how strikingly Dr. Johnson's words came true: -" Do not join us, Sir, If you do, we shall rob you."

The next result of the "Union" to which we shall refer was the increase of absenteeism. The great landowners of Ireland began to live in England; and their business to be done in Ireland by agents. London became, so far as the powerful and wealthy classes were concerned, the political and the fashionable capital of Ire-

The rents paid by Irish tenants, formerly, to a great extent, spent in Dublin, where an Irish hand might get hold of some of the money again, were thenceforth, to a great extent, spent in London, and were as absolutely lost to Ireland as if they had been spent in New York.

Further results of the "Union" were these :- that every possible and necessary measure of reform in Ireland was set back for generations, that Ireland, Irishmen and Irish questions, aroused no feeling in English politicians, in general, than a kind of mingred boredom and obstinacy; that Irish members of Parliament were ignored absolutely their advice unheeded, English ignorance of Ireland preferred in all cases to the intimate knowledge possessed by Irish representatives.

From time to time, Irish questions were used as a football in English politics. English politicians sometimes grew very eloquent on Irish grievances-when they were in Opposition - not when they were in

But, ordinarily, the case was as we have stated. It might be summed up in five words-To the deace with Ireland! The genius of O'Connell broke through this solid front of English obstinacy and self-sufficiency for a brief time; but the gap was closed again. Not even the horrors of the Great Famine, which sent the surviving peasants of Ireland staggering to the sea shore to crowd the emigrant ships which strewed their corpses all across the Atlantic, or landed their emaciated bodies in a strange land, not even that seriously shook the solid citadel of bigotry ignorance, and conceit, which fronted every effort to put Ireland - case in o the minds of the English people.

And down to Gladsto e's time, that front remained solid. He made one or two breaches in it. Then came Parnell. Seventy-seven years there had been "Union." Par sell was the first Irishmen who made a constitutional frontal attack on the English Parliament and along the Seeding will be general in Manitoba | that Ireland was not afterwards made | whole of that seemi gly impregnable

Training for Character.

At present there is perhaps no subject more frequently discussed in pedagogical circles than the forma-tion of character. The subject itself appeals to every teacher. Moreover, something akin to a panic has been caused amongst educators by sharp criticisms of their failure to fashion boys of sterling worth. And panics which are not too soul-racking promote debate.

The net result is that discussion has far outrun achievement, chiefly be-cause the principles laid down are only too often vague and impracticable. Hence, the topic presents further op-

What part is the teacher to play in forming a pupil's character? In general, he must both inculcate prinples and foster the formation of habits. This requires constant activ ity and elaborate but definite knowledge. Mere acquaintance with certain common foibles of human nature is not sufficient. Each boy in particular must be known intimately and trained individually. Otherwise there is much useless beating of the air.

The acquisition of the necessary knowledge depends on circumstances which vary with persons, times and places. But certain general hints places. But certain general may help to its attainment, whom these

Those for whom these lines are written are thrown in contact with boys of many different extractions. Each group is marked by traits which are commonly called national. The lads of one set are intellectually quick, critical, destructive rather than constructive. They are disinclined to the hard, persistent effort which results in thoroughness. They work well under stimulus, but are apt to give up once the goad is lifted. Moreover, they are emotional and sensitive, forgiving in great injustices, unforgiving in small offences, prodigal in poverty, tight in wealth, tender to all in dis tress, hard on their fellows who are successful, but a bit obsequious to alien peoples of wealth or influence.

The boys of the second class are mentally slow, but persistent and thorough. They set their teeth firm thorough. They set their teeth firm and reach the goal in triumph, late it may be, but well for all that. They are stolid to a certain point. Beyond that they are passionate. Their melancholia is acute and prolonged, their anger vehement. Their boiling point is high, but once it is reached there is a mighty challing and any there is a mighty challing and any there is a mighty ebullition and an overflow which is uncomfortable to the objects of their wrath. They possess a wonderful instinct for organization, which is sometimes carried to the excess of undue insist-ence on petty details, and an unfortunate exclusiveness.

The third group resembles the second in many ways. Its members partake of many of the latter's good qualities, but they lack the instinct for organization, and their defects are more pronounced. This is especially true of stubbornnesss and anger. There are few lads of this group who are not sons of Boanerges in dis-

Finally, the boys of the last class are quick in speculation, but inept in practical affairs, save perhaps in lipiomacy. They are mystical and emotional, and little inclined to in-tellectual drudgery. They are cap-able of the highest idealism, which is often tainted by self-interest. Such in general are some of the racial char-

acteristics of our pupils. But a teacher's view of the difficulties which will be encountered would be incomplete without some very definite notions of the influences which play upon boys in America. In the first place, responsibility sits lightly upon the shoulders of many American parents. They are selfish and frivolous, and quite willing to shift the burden of the more serious duties to other shoulders. Their whole attitude towards their boys is apt to be wrong. Rightly enough they often make companions of their children at an early age. But the companionship is not always as wholesome as it might be. Conversation very often turns to criticism of the boy's teacher, pastor or superior. Authority is attacked. Tae boy's sense of reverence and obedience is either weakened or destroyed, and before long he holds the reins of parental power in his hands. He rules the home, and naturally enough attempts to lord it over his teacher. He has a false idea of manliness. He confounds it with the most unmanly of all defects, pertness and a contempt for submission to lawful authority. These wretched conditions are due to the home. Outside influences have a worse effect upon him. The very atmosphere which he breathes is morally unhealthful. Lying and other forms of dishonesty are so common that they excite little surprise, Raiment is more than life. Pleasure is more than the soul. Money is the be-all and end-all, it is Circe's bread and wine, the cause of a thousand woes in which many rejoice. godless and ignorant man, who a decade or two ago coined money from the blood of the poor, is the hero of the hour. He is featured in the public press. His goings and comings are noted in red ink. His vices are trumpted as things of glory. His picture and those of his successive living wives are printed in a prominent place. His benefactions are tagged with his name. Applause is long and loud, even though his filthy coins are given for cheap glory's sake, and bid fair to prostitute the nation's the blood of the poor, is the hero of and bid fair to prostitute the nation's

ideals and institutions to ungodliness. All this has a most deleterious effect apon our boys. It tinsels baseness and glorifies infamy. And tinsel and sham glory dazzle and pervert youth. Thus pupils come to our schools spoiled, abnormal, misshapen. Deep down in their hearts lurk ideals which are only too often brought into play by the first temptations of manhood.
And great is the ruin. To offset this their souls must be reshaped, their spirit remade. The task of reform will be huge, but not hopeless. At least hopeful material is at hand—an immortal soul, the image of an allholy God. Faith, too, is present, and faith is the foundation of all that is high and noble and holy.

As soon as the boy is committed to the teacher's care his training should be inaugurated. No moment should

be lost. Late conversions are apt to be few and far between, and though they are a blessing in comparison with a former condition, yet they are seldom as satisfactory as a slow. steady growth in goodness from childhood to old age. Carpe diem cannot be insisted on too much. A spoiled boy of twelve years is a difficult problem, one of fourteen years a knotty problem, one of fourteen years a knotty problem, one of seventeen an all but desperate problem. Hope for perfect success rests to a great extent on early beginnings. The little prince is trained for kingship from infancy, so that on accession to the throne he will be a king in deed and not in name alone. It were a stupid thing for his training to wait on the sceptre. King and kingdom were lost. It were and kingdom were lost. It were equally stupid to permit a boy ito enter the kingdom of manhood, undirected by a guiding hand, untouched by the chastening rod of discipline. The kingdom of manhood is factious, difficult of rule; and the king untrained from youth is slack of pur-pose and unsteady in achievement, a weakly thing swayed by every wind of passion, as a slender, naked reed in a stiff November storm. Elpenor of old were not more pitiable, and of him the minstrel sang in biting words:

There was Elpenor, the youngest,— a chap of little worth, Nor stanch in battle, nor well-knit

of soul. And how often are we not called ipon to say of many of our pupils that they are not stanch in battle, nor well-knit of soul? A little heart-searching would frequently fasten the shame of such conditions on us. For few teachers work earnestly and intelligently at character formation. Most of them are content to let good enough alone. External discipline is their only concern. Others again put a slight veneer over a soul which festers at the core. And age and sorrow and temptation and sin eat through the covering in a thousand places, and bequeath to the world a race of crabbed, unlovely old men. This will never do.

Nor will it suffice simply to uproot vices. The garden is not made beautiful by a mere process of weeding, but barren and ready perchance for a new crop of more loathsome weeds. There must be a sowing of good seed. Culture must succeed the planting, until at last the perfect flower rewards the labor done.

One by one, slowly and patiently, attractive ideals must be held up before the pupils. There must be no confusion, no bustle, no magisterial tones, but peace and calmness and simplicity. Above all there must be a rational system. To get a boy to adopt two or three principles a year is a great victory. But a master will never bring this to pass by pitch-forking ideals into little heads. The farmer who scatters all sorts of seeds on the same ground harvests nothing. The teacher should classify his boys according to their races, watch for national characteristics, learn personal raits, and fit his training to the needs. And as the needs are generally varied, so too must the training be. "Treat all alike," advice often given to young teachers, is absurd and impossible As well might the old practitioner say to the young doctor, "Treat your typhoid, small-pox and grip patients exactly in the same way." To treat the timid and the bold, the singgard and the plodder, the reverent and

the irreverent alike, is either to crush the one or to harden the other in evil. Treat all differently is often the only sensible advice. Before all else the teacher must beware of shielding the boys from trial and struggle. should not graft virtues on to their souls. He must let his pupils suffer the travail incident to the formation of their characters. They themselves must struggle to train their souls nder the master's direction. Environment, exposition of principles, encouragement, are all indispensable, but insufficient and even ineffective without work and suffering on the part of the boy. Goethe hits upon more than a half truth in his "Es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille, doch ein Character in dem Strom der Welt." Struggle and even temptation make for fuller development. Trial deepens courage, temptation en-genders self-control and sympathy, sorrow fathers meekness and patience, intellectual difficulties foster humility. the ingratitude of others promotes unselfishness in us. What could be better? For life is not a tripping to a dance measure. The pace must often be set to the music of the battle march, or the solemn beat of the dirge. And for such men must be prepared. We dance by instinct. But even after stern preparation we gird our loins and swing the battleaxe with clumsy reluctance. Without training from youth men will do neither in any way. Failure, doom,

will be their fate. On the other hand, with proper care pupils will leave our balls lofty of mind, strong of will, sound of judgment, poised in all things-men who will sing under lowering clouds, and whistle in the teeth of a biting wind. "I dare do all that may become a

man: Who dares do more, is none"will mean more for them than for Macbeth himself.—K. H. Tierney, S. J., in America.

One of the most famous glaciers of Switzerland, that of Saleinez, is being blown up and sold to residents of distant towns since the cpening of the great St. Bernard railroad has provided a means for its distribution at a profit. The great mass of ice is blasted with dynamite and the blocks are shot down an inclined passage-way, almost a mile and a half long, to the bottom of the valley where the ice is loaded upon railroad cars.

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Knights of Columbus Building, 106 St. Joseph Street Mobile, Ala. Daring Feats of War Correspondents.

The splendid tribute which Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood paid to the late Melton Prior, when he unvailed a memorial to the famous artist-correspondent of the Illustrated London News in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, was in no sense exaggerated. Prior was one of the greatest war artists of modern times, and in these days of cable, telegraph and camera it is not easy to realize the conditions under which he and his contemporaries worked. As Sir Evelyn remarked, Prior would probably be the last of the artist-correspondents, for to day the camera has taken the place of sketch-

book and pencil. Altogether Prior went through thirteen compaigns, dating from the Ashanti war in 1874 to the Russo-Japanese fight in 1903. He was present during the Servian and Turko-Russian campaign of 1776. witnessed the destruction of Baker Pasha's troops at El Teb in 1884, and was with Wolseley's relief expedition which went up the Nile in the same year. An incident related in his recently-published biography provides a striking illustration of his intrepid character and the conditions under which he worked. In one campaign he got close up to the firing line, and while the shells hurtled around him he lay behind a hillock and coolly sketched the scene. "I was very funky, but I got what I wanted," he says, simply.

EARLIER CORRESPONDENTS.

The first of the artist-correspond-dents of the Victorian era was William Simpson, who in 1866, placed his service at the disposal of The Illustrated London News, and went through numerous campaigns for that paper. He did yeoman Press service in the Franco-Prussian war, sketched the French sortie at Peltre, and entered Metz at the surrender along with the German troops. Again, when the Afghan war broke out, he was to be found in the thick of the fight, and was undoubtedly one of the most venturesome war artists of modern times.

Neither must one forget the work in later years of another of the brilliant band of Illustrated London News war artists - Frederick Villiers - who. at the present time, is with the Bulgarian forces as representative of that paper. Mr. Villiers gained his first experience as a war artist in Servia as far back as 1876, and since that time he has travelled nearley all over the world. In 1882 he was on board the Condor with Lord Charles Beresford at the bombardment of Alexandria; he accompanied the Nile Expedition for the relief of Khartoum; he went through the South Africa campaign, and had some thrilling adventures during the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Villiers was the first to introduce the cinematograph camera on to the battlefield, and he was also the first correspondent to use a bicycle during a campaign.

It is an interesting fact that the first correspondent sent out by a news-paper in Great Britain to describe a war was Henry Crabb Robinson, the famous English writer, who died forty-five years ago, and who, during 1807-9, witnessed and described for The London Times the battle in Spain against | Napoleon. Ultimately Robinson returned and was called to the Bar, afterwards rising to be leader of the Norfolk Circuit, retiring in 1827 with a pension of \$2,500 a

GREATEST OF THEM ALL.

Perhaps the greatest war corresondent who ever lived was Sir William Heward Russell, who went through the Crimea, and whose letters war officials led to the downfall of a Ministry. Later, he was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858, while in 1861 he went to the United States, his account of the Federal retreat at the first battle of Bull Run exciting much adverse

Not only, however, was Russell a wonderful war correspondent, his accounts, for instance, of the battle of Sedan, the Zulu war, and the Egyptian war of 1882 being marvels of descriptive writing, but he was also a splendid peace correspondent, and during his career was responsible for much of the international news and revelations which appeared in the columns of The Times.

Russell was an intimate friend of

the late King Edward, who called him When he was invested with his knighthood in 1903, the King said to him, "You must not trouble to kneel Billy—stop!" and he gave him his right hand to shake. At that time Russell was over eighty years of

FORBES' FAMOUS RIDE. The most famous Daily News

correspondent was undoubtedly Archibald Forbes, who, after an education at Aberdeen University, had an adventurous career as a private in the Royal Dragoons. Ultimately he settled in London and formed a journalistic connection. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out he accomplished some marvellous feats in the way of transmisson of news. He was also employed as a special correspondent during the Russo-Turkish war, and at great personal risk sent to The Daily News the famous accounts of the crossing of the Danube, of the battles round Plevna, and in the Shipka Pass. Mr. Forbes also went through the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at the victory of Ulundi. It was then he made his famous ride of 110 miles in fifteen hours, by which he sent the earliest account of the battle to England.

It is a fact not generally known that Mr. Le Sage, the managing editor of The Daily Telegraph, proved himself, during the Franco-Prussian war, a very enterprising war correspondent. He went through all the stirring incidents of the siege of Paris, and tells the story of how one day news of the signing of an armistice by the belligerent forces was handed to him by an eminent authority, whose name is known to almost every person in Europe. Realizing its value, the correspondent hurried with all speed to the Garde

du Nord, and set himself to work to | One of Mr. Burleigh's best "scoops' been forestalled by the special correspondent of The Times, who had commandeered a train which was about to start for Lille. Arrived here, he was successful in getting his news through to England, and a special edition of his paper containing it was being sold in the streets some two or three hours before the despatches had been receive at the offices of any other paper.

had a more wonderful correspondent then Bennet Burleigh, the veteran Merry Hell !" campaigner who is now at the front.

charter a special train from Paris to Calais. Here he found that he had eve of the last South African war. The slow troop train by which he was travelling was overtaken by a special, on which Joubert and his staff were utilized the only train available. On which Joubert and his staff were should be the first to impart the startling news to the world, he startling news to the world, he master into stopping it by signal, telling him that he had been left behind. The special stopped, and Burleigh got on board — to be congratulated heartily by Joubert on his enterprise, and to get from the Boer generalissimo a capital interview.

A SOUTH AFRICAN "SCCOP."

But The Daily Telegraph has never Merry England," says B. L. T., "It used to be St. George and





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April 8th, 1913. Lakevale, Ant. Co., April 8th, 1913.



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. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter brother or sister of intending home-steader.

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3 06 per agner Duties — Must reside upon the homestead or pre emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre emption may enter fora purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, out tivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500 W.W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

"Slowing In."

("I am an old man now, and slowing into 'Tis morning; with the opening day, Forth flies the jocund train All filled with youths and maidens gay How merry is the strain!

Their race no woe or pains attend, The day is ever long; The old must wait the fateful end, But life is for the young.

Heed not the gray of sober noon, But let it steal away: For all the end shall come too soon, And finish off the play !

So carpe diem : at the least, Ring out the empty laugh; Fetch forth the baskets! Let us feast, The sparkling liquor quaff.

Now the day begins to wane, The solemn shadows fall: But never ' slowed' the flying train, Nor hushed its piercing call!
O weary day! O heavy hours,
How silent youth has grown!
Where now the bloom of morning

Is all the dalliance flown?

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But hush! the lights are flashing past, The whistle shrieks again; And here the end, and here, at last, Is "slowin in" the train!

It's slewing in, and slowing in,
And slowing in like fate;
The guilty shrink — from death and

And murmur, " All too late !" "Your tickets ready - give your name— The Judge is in the Hall.

The journey's done! account! and

Your baggage, sins, and all! O how it knells, that awful chime! Repentance now in vain! Kind Heaven, shield us in that time -

The slowing of the train ! -Percy Fitzgerald.

THE GIRL WHO CHANGED HER

"I shall never feel at home with those girls and I can never learn to like them," declared Barbara Sheldon, bitterly, as she climbed the steep stairs to the top floor of the rooming house on which her cheerless room was situated—the one spot in the big, unfriendly city that she could call

It seemed to Barbara as though years had passed instead of weeks since she stood in the churchyard of her home town and listened to the brief prayer as her mother's silent form was lowered to its last resting place. Ever since she had finished her course in the grammar school four years ago, she had stood shoulder to shoulder with her mother in their struggle to earn a livelihood.

Then an attack of pneumonia had laid her mother low, and after a few days illness Mrs. Sheldon had closed her tired eyes on the things of this world, leaving Barbara to solve the riddle of life as best she might.

After the first shock of her mother's death had subsided Barbara proceded to sell their few household effects and with very little money in her pocket, but a great deal of grim determination in her heart, she had turned her face cityward.

Once in the city, however, finding work proved to be a harder proposi-tion than Barbara dreamed. She met with curt refusals on all sides and a sickening feeling of terror crept over her as she wondered what she should do if her money gave out before she obtained a position. At last, when matters looked particularly hopeless, she secured a position as salesgirl in the shirtwaist department of one of the large stores.

Barbara entered upon her new duties earnestly resolving to do the best work of which she was capable, for the firm that employed her. There was only one crumpled rose-leaf to her good fortune. She did not like her fellow-employes, and she did not wish to like them. They were loud, noisy, ill-bred and ignorant, in her opinion. She could see nothing desirable about their acquaintance, and she repulsed their friendly little evertures with

marked coldness.

Far from feeling mortally hurt at her frigid manner, the objects of her dislike treated her haughty attitude toward them as a joke, and more than once she overheard such expressions as "Look who's here" and "Some class to her, kid," accompanied by a

mocking giggle.

So the days dragged on, and in her secret heart Barbara realized that she was very lonely. In spite of her determination to have nothing to say to

business associates, she went to her work feeling particularly bitter against the world in general. It was her salary day. She fingered the five dollar bill and the two ones which the paymaster handed her, feeling no satisfaction at receiving her hard-earned money. The moment she returned to her department the aisle manager ordered her to wait on a turned to her department the aisle manager ordered her to wait on a customer, and, hastily slipping her small purse into the shallow pocket of her black apron, Barbara hurried forward to obey. It was fully an hour later before she remembered her money. With an apprehensive shiver she thrust her hands into her apron pocket. Her purse was gone!

"What shall I do?" she breathed.

"Oh what can I do? I haven't a cent

loud voice. Barbara raised her head | boo poles are laid and bound together to meet the eyes of the very girl she had most disliked in the department. Then she muttered: "Please go away. It's nothing of any importance

to you."
"Now see here, kid," rejoined the girl, good - humoredly, "I know better. People don't cry over noth-

"I've lost my purse," quavered Barbara. "I had just received my salary. It was all all I had."
"Say now, that's a shame!" exclaimed the girl. "Don't think me

nosey, but how much did you have in

"Seven dollars," replied Barbara, tearfully, "and I haven't another cent in the world."

"You certainly are in hard luck," sympathized the girl. "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go round among the girls and tell them to watch out for news of it. I shan't be gone long. You needn't come with me. You just go down to the lavatory and bathe your face, and when you come back maybe we'll have good news for you."

maybe we'll have good news for you."
With an encouraging nod the girl hurried away leaving Barbara in a state of mingled hope and fear.
Half an hour later as she stood at the wrapping desk waiting for a package, the girl rushed up to her triumphantly waving something in her hand. "Here's your seven dollars," she called cheerily. "Now put it safely away this time, and don't you dare lose it again!"

and don't you dare lose it again!" Barbara's face brightened, then fell as she looked at the money. "That isn't mine," she said slowly. "I lost a five dollar bill and two ones. Here are seven ones.'

Now never mind that," retorted the girl. "You just take this money. It's yours all right enough. There isn't a girl in this department that doesn't feel sorry to hear that you lost your money. You see we understand just what losing a week's pay means, and so—well—we just thought we'd better make up that seven dollars among ourselves."

A deep flush rose to Barbara's face.
"I can't take it," she faltered. "I
don't deserve it. It's perfectly lovely
of you girls, but it wouldn't be right. You see I've-I've been just horrid to all

of you."

"Oh, forget it!" was the impatient exclamation. "You're excused. You didn't understand us, and our rough and ready ways. Now that you've got a little acquainted with us you'll think differently about lots of things. Cheen up now and don't be afraid to Cheer up now and don't be afraid to hold out your hand for the money."

She forced the bills into Barbara's unwilling hand. "All you have to do is to keep it and think that you'll pass the same good turn along to some other girl who happens to lose her purse. That's what we're all here for purse. That's what we're all here for-

to help one another."
That night Barbara fairly ran up the steep stairs to her room. There was a happy smile on her lips and a feeling of "good will toward men" in her heart that she had not experienced for many weeks. "They re enced for many weeks. "The said to herself softly, "and I like every one of them."—Exchange.

Life in the Chinese Republic.

WHERE MILLIONS STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE-MEANS OFTRANSPORTA-TION - BRIDGES OVER A THOUSAND YEARS OLD - THE GAMES OF THE CHILDREN - THE MAXIMS OF CON-FUCIUS-" WHEN A BOY IS SEVEN" WHAT TRAVELERS SAY OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

"Tien Tsz," son of Heaven-thus he was called who was the Emperor of tion. A wise man expects justice; a China, the now new Republic, which fool expects favors. A wise man fails Occidentals are in the habit of calling the Celestial Kingdom, and in which life is met under strange and devious circumstances. The Chinese regard their land as

favored of beaven, and call their language Hwayen, the flowery language. Covering four and a half million square miles, with a popula-tion of 450,000,000, China is third in size among the nations, and first in population. What a struggle for existence among these millions, especially in the agricultural class! There is no pasture-land in China, for nearly every portion of the ground is used to raise breadstuffs, rice, millet, and sweet potatoes being the principal articles of diet. To these are added all manner of vegetables, game, pork, fish, poultry, ducks, and geese. Oxen, horses, and mules are fed upon grain or upon grass cut from the hills, and refuse is disposed of by the custom so long in use that it is almost a law that

every family shall keep a pig. In few countries is there greater difference in city and country life than was very lonely. In spite of termination to have nothing to say to termination to have nothing to say to the work-a-day companions she could not resist watching them as they laughed and chatted together during their unoccupied moments.

The morning following Barbara's The morning following Barbara's her and there, quaint little thatched here and there, quaint little thatched affairs, each with its ancestral tablet, affairs, each with its ancestral tablet, affairs, each with its ancestral tablet. in China. The cities are crowded but no matter how poor, for the rever-ential respect for ance-tors is one of the tenets of Chinese faith.

The farm-lands are richly fertile, with rice fields and tea plantations, highly cultivated, and producing two crops a year, in some places even three. The native huts along the three. The native huts along the rivers are built high upon piles to escape the yearly inundations—which are terribly severe, for, as in the case of the Yang-tse-Kiang, the rivers often rise to the height of a hundred feet. Among the most interesting native homes are those of the house bests along the rivers. These K walks apron pocket. Her purse was gone!

"What shall I do?" she breathed.
"Oh what can I do? I haven't a cent of luncheon money, and not even carfare. I won't be able to pay my room rent, and what will my landlady say to me?" Barbara leaned against a table for support. Her knees trembled and she felt a choking lump rise in her throat. Then the tears came hot and fast. She made a brave effeort to regain her composure, but without avail.

"Hello girlie! What's the matter?" There was a note of sympathy in the specific or to remain the sunk to form piers, upon which bam-

Far in the interior one finds the most picturesque scenery; quaintly-thatched huts nestle upon hillsides where trees seem to cleave the skies, and mountains tower in grandeur. The hard-working peasant women of the interior, with their seamed faces and toil-roughened hands, seem almost to belong to a different race from the women of the upper classes. Some of these are beautiful creatures, in a calm, contemplative way, very in-active, hobbling around on the de-

active, hobbling around on the de-formed feet which they consider necessary to gentlewomen, but now, happily, relics of the past.

Chinese children are perfectly be-witching little creatures. Perhaps it is because the Chinese mothers know their daughters' lives will be hard when they grow unthat they wish to when they grow up that they wish to make childhood as pleasant as pos-sible for them. There are many games for these little Orientals, similar, some of them, to the games little American children play. The ten little toes, instead, of being play-

This little cow eats hay. This little cow drinks water, This little cow runs away. This little cow does nothing, But just lies down all day. We'll whip her!"

In their game of blind man's but, they sing : "A peacock feather, Or a plum-tree limb. You catch me

The lullaby spirit is the same in all lands, and the Chinese mother sings what her little daughter, in turn, croons to her doll:

And I'll catch him!"

"My baby is sleeping.
My baby's asleep,
My flower is resting, I'll give you a peep. How cunning he looks As he rests on my arm, My flower's most charming Of all them that charms.

Chinese modes of travel are very interesting. Your luggage is not thrown on a baggage wagon by a man who grumbles at the weight of your trunk. It is carefully attached, by a rope, to the end of a pole, another trunk is tied to the other end, and a politic cooling outs the pole across his polite coolie puts the pole across his strong shoulders and trudges away unconcernedly. Ladies ride in Oriental sedan chairs, carried by runners, and men are often transported in a light wheel-barrow, seated in a bam-boo chair, an umbrella held by one coolie, while another trundels the

Confucianism has long been the favorite religion of the Chinese. It is the religion of the State and the creed of the literati, which class studies it closely, assimilating its good until it is so largely a part of the Chinese nature that in the pages of the Analects may be seen pen portraits of the educated Chinaman. According to Confucius, a Chinese gentleman considers it es-sential to education that in manner he must be free from excitement and familiarity, in language never a pray to vulgarity or unreasonableness. He

is never without responsibility, since he is responsible to himself for leading a moral life. He must also be of strict personal honor, sympathetic, and obliging to his friends, and affectionate to his family. The ideal man must be still more perfect, "A wise man," writes Confucius, "regards the moral worth of a man, a fool only his posinot o be slow in his speech, diligent in deed. A wise man is dignified, not proud; a fool is proud, not dignified. A wise man makes right the subject of his being; he carries it out with judgment and good sense; he speaks it with modesty, attains it with sin-

It speaks well for the principles of the so-called wily Oriental that many of them follow out so closely the maxims of Confucius, who said, among other precepts not less moral: "My aim in the conduct of life would be to be a comfort to my old folks, to be sincere, and to be found trustworthy by my friends, to love and to

care for my young people."

In their family life the Chinese certainly carry out the Confucian ideas as to filial piety, concerning which his laws are most stringent. His maxims are, many of them, quaintly phrased and always soundly sensible.

"When we meet men of worth we should think how we may equal them; when we meet worthless men, we should turn to ourselves and find out if we resemble them."

"It is when the cold of winter comes that you know the pine and the cypress to be evergreen.' The man who expects much from himself and little from his enemies

will never have enemies.'

Confucius, upon the servant question, would seem to be an anachron-ism, yet he evidently had his opinions, since he says: "Of all people, young women and servants are the most difficult to keep in the house. If you are familiar with them they forget their position; if you keep them at a distance they are discontented." It would seem, however, as if the followers of this heathen philosopher must have found some satisfactory method of training the serving class, for Chinese servants are among the best in the world, industrious, economical,

The education of a Chinaman is a serious business. Unlike the Hindus, who regard girls as of no value, the

When a boy is seven he is given to a the human note be struck and banish | by means of cement triangles or disks teacher to be educated, while the little girl remains at home with her mother, and is carefully taught all feminine crafts and duties. A little body but as boy's first reader in Chinese is the Trimetrical Classic, written in rhyme, and containing little moral tales after the fashion of Miss Edgeworth, with precepts about the virtues. From the time he first conquers this his education continues in a manner which would surprise an American boy! There is not a word said about being or growing rich, nothing about being smart. He is taught morals, first and foremost; then history, and the lives of the great. It may be argued that the Chinese system of education tends to educate the morals rather than the intellect, and to develop character instead of mind, but who could say that if a choice must be made it would not be better to do this than to educate the mind at the expense of the character, the tendency of the present day mode of godless American educa-The Chinese believe that at the age

fully apostrophized with "Institute pig went to market," are cows to Chinese babies, and their mothers learned to revere them. Education often depends entirely upon the course of the box has planned to pursue, of life the boy has planned to pursue, but he generally desires to enter the service of the State. It is little understood by outsiders that China has always been a democratic country. There is no titled class, and education There is no titled class, and education is the only path to aristocracy. But two titles are hereditary, those belonging to the family of Confucius, and that of the pirate Koxnega, that "sea-quelling" Duke who drove the Dutch from Formosa. Titles in China are bestowed for merit in the service of the State, and since only the educated can enter this service, it will readily be seen that the cachet of aristocracy is literary attainment. The examinations for civil service are notably severe, and men have studied many years only to fail in the end.

The Chinese exclusion of the foreign

element from their land may be due to the very unpleasant impressions produced upon the Chinese by such foreigners as have intruded into the interior of the empire. "Foreigners," says one of their writers, "lack four out of the five cardinal virtues. They have not benevolence, because they have introduced into our province a poisonous drug for their own benefit. They lack righteousness, because they have sent fleets and armies to rob others of their possessions. They show no sense of propriety, because men and women mix in society, and walk arm in arm in the streets. They lack wisdom, because they reject the

teachings of antiquity."
Portraits of the lower classes among the Chinese, as given by travelers and residents in their land, are nearly all flattering. They are, as a rule, well-behaved, industrious, and intelligent; they learn easily, and can do anything. They are as polite as the gentry, who worship talent, believe in right, and delight in literature. - Benziger's.

"I Wish I Had Her Charm.

Perhaps you know a woman whose attractions are great and you sigh and whisper to yourself: 'I wish I had her charm.

Now pick to pieces the character of the charming one and see if by so doing you cannot find out her secret. What is natural to one may be copied by another and studied quietly until becomes a second nature.

What is charm? Certainly it is never hidden under a loak of reserve. We are so fond o wrapping ourselves up in the winter garment that our sunny charms are often concealed form those round about us. We are so cautious of others penetrating our real hearts and feelings that we appear to outsiders

formal and chilly.

Just resolve when you meet a stranger to take off that cloak. Let

Teach yourself to seek for interest in

other people's affairs, not as a busy-body but as a real sympathizer. Friend making is an occupation that breeds charm. You can make friends by overlooking their shortcomings and magnifying their pleasantest traits.

In this way charm is born in your own soul and shines out through your eyes.

The cultivation of sponges upon the bottom of the ocean is accomplished | from the bottom.

to which the "seed" sponges are attached with a piece of lead-coated copper wire. After the seed sponges, which are obtained by sponges, which are obtained by cutting one large sponge into several pieces, have been fastened to the cement disks, these are let down with a strand of wire, or dropped down if the water is shallow, to rest on the bottom. Here they are permitted to remain for a year or two, until the satisfactory growth has been attained, when they are hooked up

cereal be called "just as kelloggis good" as

Why should any other

Because Kellogg's is known to be the best and most nutritious cereal on the market—

Because the sale of Kellogg's Corn Flakes is enormous as trade returns will show—

Because another large modern factory, the best and most sanitary in Canada had to be built to take care of our constantly increasing trade—

Because the imitator, knowing these facts and having few selling arguments for his own product thinks to create a market for it by comparing it to Kellogg's:

But---the *flavor* and the *sustaining* qualities of Kellogg's Corn Flakes cannot be counterfeited. Sold in big packages at 10c. Look for the signature.



Is Equally Good for Cows-Horses-Pigs This great tonic is for all live stock—to make cowe we more milk—to keep the working horses in prime midition—to fatten pigs and keep the "winter" pigs rong and vigorous. We guarantee that it will make your colts, calves, as cheate and lambs grow rapidly, and keep them althy and thriving all the time. Tell us the number of head of stock you own and we lill send you a cupy of our \$3,000 Stock Book—Free,

Here's another farmer who finds it pays to feed International Stock Food.

"Rockport, West Co., N.B., Jan. 13, 1913.

"Rockport, West Co., N.B., Jan. 13, 1913.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is all O.K. I average a package every two months for my stockhaving three horses, four cows, two calves, four steers and sheep. Carroit tests show that my milking cows have given 50 per cent. more milk since feeding International Stock Food. It is also fine for calves.

EXYERLY TOWER.

International Stock Food, Poultry Food, and Veterinary preparations are for sale by dealers
everywhere. If you cannot obtain our goods in your town write us direct. (81) INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED Terente



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Canada Cement

with complete confidence that your concrete work will be thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to have this confidence in the cement you use, because you have not the facilities for testing its qualities, such as are at the disposal of the engineers in charge of big contracting jobs. These engineers know that when cement has passed the tests made upon it at Canada

Cement mills, it will pass all their tests, And this same cement is sold to you for your silo, your foundations, your feeding-floor,

your milk-house or your watering-trough.

Used according to the (directions in our free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," Canada Cement never fails to give setisfactory results. Write for the book. It not only tells you how to mix and place concrete, but will also suggest scores of uses for it on your farm, every one of them valuable to you. In asking for the book you do not incur the slightest obligation.

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show marked progress in the various departments. The Reading Guild, though distinct from the Catholic Truth Society, may be looked upon as the ally of the latter, since it induces readers for the publications of the C. Subscription moneys should be remitted by Express Money Orders, Bank Money Orders, Post Office Money Orders or Registered Letters

Communications

Communications intended for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913.

Our London Letter.

A remarkable demonstration of Ritualism took place in the Capital

imitating our priests in appearance as they could manage. Each wore

they could manage. Each wore cassock and cotta, with birettas on

their heads; there were even two

Anglican monks, in black robes, amongst them, a reminder of the conversion of the Benedictines of

Caldey. After the clergy came the coffin, covered with a black and white

pall, and placed upon a low-wheeled bier which gave the appearance of its

being carried by the four pall bearers

who walked beside. The rear of the procession was brought up by a

heterogenous throng of mourners

walking four abreast, men and women, rich and poor, society women and flower girls side by side, and not a few

clergymen amongst these who did not

go so far as to appear in public in correct Romish dress. So closely was the liturgy of the Church followed that "solemn Requiem Mass" had

been sung before the procession set

forth, absolutions had been given, and flowers were prohibited. In their

place on the long soffin lay the dead

paying a tribute to the good work done by Father Stanton, and regretting

his blindness to the end, one could not

help a smile at the pretence of all

these men who seem to think the

vestments make the priest, and a

would have been treated under

Congress was stopped because it would infuriate the ultra-Protestants,

but dared not disturb the funeral

who are irresistibly attracted by

CATHOLICS IN COUNCIL.

reskoning up, so far as we are con-

serned. The presence of so many of

the Bishops in London for the usual Low Week Conference has brought

forward many societies and Institu-

sions anxious to secure the presence of

annual meeting. In most cases the results of these meetings are very

satisfactory. The proceedings at the meeting of the Hierarchy were of

sourse private, but it is known that

they concerned many important aspects of Catholicity in Hagland, and in particular the educational

mituation with special reference to

of London came to pay their respects

to the Bishops, and in the crowded

rooms could be seen many uniforms, naval and military, and a number of

Oout Club, at present the only Catho-lie Club in London, held its annual

dinner on Wednesday, Cardinal Bourne presiding, The Club consists

of priests and laymen who hold office

in the Papal household, and every

year on the morning of the annual

reunion Mass is sung in the Cathedral

for the Holy Father's welfare. The

brought a big crowd to the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday night. Arch-

hisbop Whiteside spoke of the success of the Association's work in organising

pilgrimages and imparting a spirit of

camerarderie to the Catholic body, by

various social efforts to bring Catho-

lics together. An extension of the work was also discussed

in the direction of a permanent residential club for Catholics visiting

the Metropolis from the Provinces,

and even a central building to house

ail the various Catholic societies of the Metropolis. The Bishop of Salford,

Papal decorations.

the forthcoming Government measure.

The present week has been one of

njecture as to how a public proces

clergyman's stole and biretts.

sion of some Catholic

Catholic practice.

LONDON, April 4th, 1913. A RITUALISTIC MOURNING PAGEANT.

this week on the occasion of the funeral of a famous Anglican Clergyman, Father Stanton. This GOOD SHEPHERD SWNDAY-THE CHILDREN'S DAY. gentleman had been in his day a great Next Sunday a very charming sight will be witnessed at Westminster and Southwark Cathedrals. On Good preacher and a picturesque personality. His "High" proclivities had brought upon him the condemnation of five Bishops who inhibited him from Shepherd Sunday the Cardinal and the Bishop of Southwark each receive preaching in their Dioceses. Yet he in their Metropolitan Churches the continued to draw crowds to St. Albans, Holborn, famous for its incense and its music. He was also offerings collected during the year by the children for the Crusade of Rescue. Each schoool is represented and a the friend of the poor and led an ascetic life according to his lights, although despite all his imitation of Catholic practice, the end of a long child is delegated from each to offer the Chief Pastor of the Diocese the pence gathered by little acts of selfdenial or appeals to friends and relatives for the less fortunate children in danger of losing their faith. The Cardinal usually addresses life came without the grace of conversion. On Tuesday last, follow-ing the stately military funeral of the little ones, and after the singing of many hymns by the children, the pretty ceremony closes with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Lord Wolseley, which passed in the semi-gloom of a deep fog, the sun shone out on a long religious cortege wending its way down Holborn and Kingsway to Westminster. The Each school naturally vies with the others to head the list of offerings, procession was half a mile in length. It was headed by acolytes bearing crucifix, processional lights and censer. Then came the celebrated and with each child there is keen rivalry for the honour of presenting the offerings, an office which usually falls to the one who has been most choir of St. Albans, carrying cierge candles and singing hymns. After successful in the work of collecting. these walked some eighty clergymen of the Church of England as closely

CHURCHES IN DANGER FROM SUFFRA-GETTES,

magnificent reception from the numerous Catholics of the East end

who are noted for their enthusiasm as much as for their poverty. The

much as for their poverty. The meetings of the Catholic Truth Society, the Catholic Reading Guild,

and the Catholic Soldiers' Association, all of which were held this week,

T. S. and takes care that they are to be found in Libraries, on Railway

book stalls and at Church doors. The

Catholic Soldiers' Association, founded

a couple of years ago by Mr. Lister Drummond, and a few Catholic officers, is of the greatest benefit to

young Catholic army men, many of whom are Irish and Scottish, and are plunged for the first time into the vortex of London. The Association

has a club house near to some of the

London barracks where men can spend the evening. There are billiards and various forms of healthy amuse-

ment, smoking concerts are frequently arranged, and refreshments of a wholesome nature can be had at

moderate prices. The fact that the ciub is crowded nightly speaks for the value of the work it is doing.

The latest form of outrage practised by the Suffragettes, that of setting fire to Churches, is causing some anxiety to Catholics since our Churches form a very easy prey to such designs, seeing that in the majority of cases they are open all day, and the poverty of most parishes precludes the presence of a Sacristan. Moreover many of these madwomen are mortally offended by one of our Prieste, Father H. Day, S. J., who has publicly condemned their methods on more than one occasion, a feat not attempted by Anglicans hitherto. The first Church to be set on fire was a new Free Church at Hampstead only recently completed. It is probable that should the danger increase, members of the Catholic Women's League will offer their services as guardians of the lonely Churches left open during the day. Many of these ladies are leisured and they would perhaps constitute better guardians than men, seeing it is their own sex with whom they would have to cope. But the necessity for such action is a sad comment on our civilisation.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF ELPHIN.

on Sunday last when the new Bishop of Elphin was solemnly consecrated similar circumstances. The great by the Archbishop of Tuam. His Eucharistic procession of the London Grace was assisted in the long and beautiful ceremony by the Bishops of Ross and Clonfert. At the close of the rite a striking and eloquent seremon was preached by Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop but those gentry are said to work against the Ritualists primarily. They were on the road on Tuesday, of Raphoe, who is such an ardent advocate of the Gaelic. After the new procession, for they stood in fear of the crowds who lined the route and bishop had given his blessing to his people, the usual reception took place. The various Societies, Guilds and Confraternities waited on the Bishep to offer their congratulations, and many brought beautifully illuminated addresses and other gifts. In the afternoon the visiting bishops and the clergy were entertained to a banquet in honour of his Lordship at which many slever speeches were made, and some of the priests contributed to an impromptu concert which concluded one or other of their Lordships at ita the proceedings.

THE GOVERNMENT, THE PROTEST-

ANTS AND MALTA. The Protestant atmosphere is seething with excitement regarding the commission of a naval vessel to carry the Papal Legate from Syracuse to Malta. In replying to questions asked in the House of Commens by Mr. Falle and others, Mr. Churchill In the evening the Catholic gentlemen has placed it on record that permission has been given for H. M. Hussar, the Commander - in - Chief's yacht, to meet the Papal Legate at Syracuse on or about April 21st. It is added that the same facilities were given occasion of a previous visit of a Papal representative in 1905. To the howls of the Protestant Alliance the answer returned is that they must refer to the answer given to Parliamentary questions on the matter. These, as you will perceive, are simply statements of fact. The Church Association has now joined its voice to that of the Protestant Alliance. Both imperiously require the immediate withdrawal of the Admiralty permit which they characterize variously as an admis sion of Papal Supremacy, a recogni-tion of the Temporal Power, and a crawling at the feet of Rome!

A POPULAR BISHOP.

The Jubilee Fund for Bishop Amigo, designed to free the Diocese from debt, has received a fillip this week by the addition of donations amounting to some £7000. The Duke

Palace, His Lordship was accorded a £1000, and four well-known Cath- was a poet of more than ordinary olics, Lady Mary Howard, Mr. James Hope, M. P., Mr. Tooks and Miss G. Coates, have each donated £500 apiece. In addition to these big sums the number of smaller donations grow with each succeeding week. If the with each succeeding week. If the sum wanted is realised, £100,000, Bishop Amigo's testimonial will become unique in the history of such acts of appreciation,

Pontifical Honors.

Readers of THE CASKET who have gone through and are acquainted with Laval University at Quebec, will no doubt rejoice at the news that the present Rector and Superior, Rev. Amedde Gosselin, has been made Apostolic Prothonotary by His Holi-

Although a young man, Mgr. Gosselin has had a great career in the teaching profession. Professor of Be les Lettres, of Rhetoric, of History of Canada, then Prefect of Studies at the University, he succeeded Mgr. Mathieu in \$1900 as Rector, to which position he was reappointed last year. Mgr. Gosselin is an educator in the true sense of the word. With him teaching is not only the training of the mind, it also includes the forma-tion of character. With kindness of heart which attracts, he possesses firmness which directs, encourages and stimulates. Not only do his pupils listen to him in the University, but they also manifest their love for him whenever they meet him.

Mgr. Gosselin, like all the professors Mgr. Gosselin, like all the professors of Laval, is an extraordinary worker. While absorbed in the profession of teaching and in the duties pertaining to the rectorship, he has written a book, "Histoire de l'Instruction publique au Canada sous le Regime Francais," which has great authority and which is a revelation to a great number. Mgr. Gosselin is a member of the Royal Society of Canada and of the Canadian Commission of Archives. sion of Archives.

That Fenian Raid Bounty.

Mr. Editor:

Much excitement and, I fear, unfounded hope has been caused by articles on this question recently

appearing in your columns.

Many still living who attended for a few seasons Military Drill or "Muster," so called, in conformity with the "Nova Scotia Militia Act," are led to believe that they are thereby entitled to this " bounty

The bill, introduced by the Hon. Minister of Militia, at the session of Parliament a year ago, it is clear did not and does not contemplate such. Its object is to extend a measure of reward to those still surviving in Canada, who took up arms or entered into active drill, preparatory to resisting an anticipated Fenian invasion of It seems the Governor of Nova

Scotis issued a proclamation calling for volunteers for these special pur-pose in March 1868. Did any respond from Antigonish County? That is the It so, they must have entered into

active drill at once, -for the occasion was considered urgent, - and they would likely be called to Halifax, to form part of the Nova Scotia con-

In that case, a public record would necessarily be kept of it and such record should be available now at Halifax. Let our representatives search the records, and settle the

The Nova Scotia Military Drill, always in the Autumn, obtained before a Fenian invasion was ever spoken of, and attendance thereat There was a great gathering of was wholly without recompense. It riests and people in Sligo Cathedral terminated with Confederation, the question of "Militia and Defence then passing over to Federal authority in July, 1867.

My own very strong impression is, that not one volunteer from this County, and few if any from Nova Scotis, responded to that proclamation. If so, the records should show it, nor can I see why such important records would be "destroyed" no more than the one quoted by Mr. W. Chisholm, M. P., in your last issue. The names he gives were the officers of the " Nova Scotis Militia" in Antigonish Co., and had nothing to do with the "Penian Raid" or the Covernor's Proclamation" in connection with it.

Owing to the "Union of the Colonies" at that time being a burning question, and the strong feeling of "Auti-Confederacy," the people of the Province were in no mood to take kindly to any such call as embodied in the "Proclamation" in question. I am aware that many honest man in this County have gone and are still going to considerable trouble to find witnesses to prove that they have attended these "N, S. Militia Drills" are making applications for this "bounty" on these grounds, and state that they are actually encour-

aged that they will get it. We may be sure the Minister before approving an application, will semand satisfactory proofs from public records. In the absence of this, the hopes of the applicants will be doomed to disappointment.

I venture to say that not one of these who have already made applications, or who are about making them, can truthfully say that they ever heard of such a " proclamation," much less responded to it,

In conclusion, I would say, that it behooves those who have created this hope or expectation and seem to encourage it, to clear the matter up, and thus obviate subsequent ill-feeling and

April, 14th, 1913.

An Interesting Sketch of a Nova Scotia Highland Family,

The piece of history here given has local as well as Highland colour, and must prove interesting to our older readers, who take pride in the worth and prowess and patriotism of their ancestors. The principal in the sketch was the father of the late Mrs. Mar-

sweetness and energy, and such o his songs as have been published are read and sung wherever the Caelic language is spoken. He studied music with the celebrated McKay of Skye, whose son Angus, was afterwards piper to her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. Before coming to America he was for many years musician for the family of Glenals dale, It is he who is mentioned by Alexander McKinnon, the Martial Poet of the Highlands, in his Dubh-Ghlennach, -" Dhaithuich, mi meoir dhrin a Bhrathaich." When Mac-Gillivray came to this country, he engaged in school teaching and accomplished much good, as teachers were scarce in those early days. He taught many brilliant young men, the nost illustrious of whom was Rt. Rev. Honald McDonald, Archbishop of Harbor Grace. Both pupil and teacher now lie in the cemetery of Maryvale - our own loved "Kill-

Shortly before leaving the High-lands of Scotland, John McGillivray married Margaret McIain. She was of the McDonalds of Glen Coe. would seem that her people, like the McDonalds of the Strand, were of a military disposition, as sixteen of her cousins served in one regiment—the Scots Greys. All sixteen fell at Waterloo. Incidentally this goes to show that the Greys were not on that field for mere parade.

The poet's son, Alexander, who died at an early age, made some notable contributions to Gaelic literature.

James, a younger son, seems to have inherited the military spirit of his mother's people. After teaching school in this County and Cape Breton, he sailed for England, where he enlisted in the Cavalry Division of the Queen's Life Guards, which he considered the grandest regiment in the world. Here he served for four years with great distinction, winning many prizes in open competition. superiority in strength and skill aroused the jealousy of his comrades who could not brook the success of the young Colonial, and this, with his sudden death, gave rise to the general belief that he was treacherously poisoned. In the space of four days James McGillivray passed from the pink of health to the grave, at the age of twenty-six years. He is buried at Brompton, London, in the shadow of the Cross to which he firmly clung in the face of the London bigotry sixty years ago. It was after this sad event and the death of two other sons, that the poet composed the "Lament for his Sons," a composition of tender beauty. And now that the grave has closed over the last of the family, the final stanza of the Lament is recalled :

Se'n Ti Naomh a chuir orms aid Thug air falbh bhuam a chiann Gloir gu siorridh dha ainm s'an Tha ga'm dharbhadh s'an am

Tha mo dochas a's m'arbsa A pris a thoirgs air a chrann u'm bi'n comhlan dho sealbhach O! n'uair thig m' amsir gu ceann.

These lines beautifully blend hope and resignation. Let us trust with the poet that his dream is fully realized. May they rest in peace.

Personals.

Thomas O'Connor has been apt pointed Harbor Master at Guysboro.

Miss Mary Jane McKenzie of Fraser's Mills, Antigonish, left on Monday for Seattle.

Mr. James McDonald, painter, Antigonish, left for Boston on last Saturday, where he will work for the Senator Girroir of Antigonish ar-

rived home from Ottawa on Saturday, the Senate having adjourned until the Mr. Dan McDonald, plasterer, of James River, Antigonish, started yesterday for Winnipeg, where he will pursue his calling for a time.

Harold McDonald, C. E., Antigonish, is rapidly recovering from an operation for appendicitis which took place at St. Martha's Hospital last

Mr. K. Sweet of Antigonish is at the local Hospital for medical treat-ment. He underwent an operation last week. It was very successful, and he is now regaining his health.

The Misses Florence McDonald and Ida Mullins left for Seal Harbor, Maine, last week, having speat the winter at their homes in Monk's Head, Ant.

Massrs, Aurele Damers and Archie Chisholm, of the Western Union Telegraph Staff at Antigonish, have accepted positions with the Commercial Cable Company, Hazel Hill, Caneo.

Mr. Roderick McDonald, North Grant, Antigonish, his mosher, sister and child, were passengers by Tues-day's early express for Vancouver, where they will reside in the future. Miss Katie White of Antigonish accomponied them. She will also reside in Vancouver.

Mesars, Ranald McGillivray of Lakevale, Ant., and Rod McDonald of Copper Lake, Ant., left yesterday to open up spring work on their railway con-tract on the Dartmouth, N. S., Dean Settlement Railway. Louis McIntosh, Yown, of the firm of McDoneld & McIntosh, contractors on the same railway, left on Tuesday to start work.

Rev. Finlay Chisholm, P. P., S. W. Margaree, O. B., started for home on Tuesday. Fr. Chisholm spent several weeks as a patient in St. Martha's Hospital. Fr. Chisholm, we are pleased to report, feels very much improved in health as a result of his treatment here, and we, speaking from appearances, would pronounce him in perfect health. 1

Gonz first made an attempt to lower the six hours' record, but abandoned the Metropolis. The Bishop of Saiford, of Norfolk, with his customary generDr. Casertelli, visited Mile End osity, has contributed £2,000 to the yesterday to preside at a slever drill yesterday to preside at a slever drill exhibition given by the Westminster Southwark diocese, Monsignor Brown, exhibition given by the Westminster Southwark diocese, Monsignor Brown, Catholic Boy Scouts in the People's has received an anonymous gift of "Mighlands," Maryvals, Astigonish, record, but abandoned it after an hour and hold it after an hour abandoned it after an

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Our stock of Enamel and Tinware including milk cans, oreamers, palls, pans etc., is now complete, also tarred lanyard and boltroye, in rights and lefts, Salmon twine and Manilla ropes.

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Henceforth our terms will be atrictly 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 unkeep of other peoples had debts.

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A. Kirk & Co., wish to announce the re-opening

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

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GENERAL NEWS.

The fox-raising business in P. E. I. has been made a source of Provincial revenue, and will vield about \$25,000

r Seven persons are dead and fifteen injured as the result of the derailment of an excursion train on Sunday after-noon on the Montreal-Chambly branch of the Central Vermont railway, about four and a half miles out of St. Lambert, Quebec.

Immediate free sugar was rejected at Washington on Saturday by the House Democratic caucus by an over-whelming vote, following an appeal of the Domocratic leaders to stand by the President and the Ways and Means Committee.

For the third time in his reign, King Alionso narrowly escaped being the victim of an anarchist attempt on his life. Three shots were fired at the King on Sunday afternoon in the streets of Madrid by a native of Barcelona, Rafael Sanchez Allegro, who was immediately overpowered.

The Canadian Parliament is engaged in discussing the closure resolution, and no business is being transacted. The attitude of the Senate on the Naval Bill is receiving attention just now. There is some opinion expressed that the Liberal majority in the Senate will throw the Bill out, and thus force the Government to go to the country.

The 15 miles long tunnel, which will cost \$14,000,000, through the Kicking Horse Pass in the Rocky Mountains, on which the C. P. R. announces its purpose to begin work, will be more than three times the length of the Hoosac tunnel and will exceed that of the famous Simplon tunnel through the Alps by four miles. It will eliminate many miles of dangerous snowsheds, railroad men say.

One thousand girls employed in the Pittsburg Iron Mills went on a strike for more wages recently. "We want to live—and be good," is the message the girls sent to the mill ewners. This plea concludes the request the girls made for an increase of two cents a thousand on threading bolts. a thousand on threading bolts. The girls says few of them make more than \$4.50 a week and some only thenty-eight cents a day. This, they say, is not enough to enable a girl to live decently.

Premier Murray laid the estimates of the Province before the Legislature on Tuesday. The revenue is esti-mated for the current year at \$1,902,-016.86 and the expenditure at \$1,890,-788.19, a large increase in both. There will be a larger expenditure on educa-tion, agriculture and the technical school. School Inspectors are to have an increase in pay, \$342,000 is to be voted for schools, for agriculture, \$89,000 is to be expended for general purposes, \$46,000 on the agricultural college, and \$12,000 on the agricultural college farm.

A bill, introduced by Hon. Mr. McGregor, passed committee of the whole in the House of Assembly' Halifax. It provides that, for the first time in the history of Nova Scotia, women may be appointed to the school boards of the towns. The town councils, which have the appointment of three of their number as members, may, under this bill, appoint two councillors, and select a woman as the third of their appointees. The Local Government, which has the appointment of two members, may appoint two women. While the act is entirely of a permissive nature, it will be clearly seen that any board might be made up of three women and

The North Sydney Herald is authority for the statement that the Nova Scotia Steel Company is to spend over \$1,000,000 in Sydney Mines this summer. According to the Herald, a coal mine is to be opened near Pond street, in the hearth of the town, to be electrically operated. It will be one of the most extensive coal mires in Nova Scotia and the biggest producer in the company's chain, requiring 1,500 men to man it. eoal washing plant to cost \$150,000 will be erected. It is also intended to construct a fity-ton open heart steel brusee, and a battery of gas producers will be built in connection with the open hearth, which when completed will give Sydney Mines one of the most modern steel plants in Sanada and a fluid compression plant, the only one on the North American

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DIED.

On April 12th, as the residence of her brother, Mr. John McLean, Beaver River, MRS. ANN CARNOL, aged 83 years. After receiving about rites of the Church, the passed peacefully many, teaving three brothers and one sister. May her soul ress in peace!

At the residence of her brether-in-law, John A. Fraser, Addington Ferks, on the 56th mis., MASGE Chichelm, daughter of the late Bracks. Chichelm, Gaepercaux Lake, aged Ryane. She is survived by two sisters, who mears the loss of a kind member of their former large family. After R quieus Mass for the repose of her seat, on Menday morning, she was buried at St. Joseph's cometery. May ber son rest in seace.

soni rest in peaco, At Upper Springfield, Antigonish County, on Teasday, April \$, 1918, after a lingering illness, James Brat, aged 33 years, son of John Bray. Deceased was a young man of cheerful disposition, quiet and unassuming in his manner, and was therefore a general favourite with his acquaintance. He was comforted and consoled by devout and frequent reception of the last accaments of the Church. Hesides sorrowful parents he leaves three staters and four prothers to mourn their loss. May he rest in Deace!

At the Upper South River, on the 6th inst., ARGUS MACPHERSON, Millwright, in the 8th jear of his age. Strengthened during his illness by the frequent reception of the sacraments he passed away firm in the sweet hope of entering on a happy eternity. The funeral was largely attended, and after Regulem High Mass at St. Andrew's the burlel took place at South River cemetery. He leaves to mourn him a serrowing wife, two daughters and six sons, among whom are Rev Dr. Hugh MacPherson and Dr. Lauchim MacPherson of Antigonish. May his soul rest in peace!

At his home in D'Escousse, April Sth. a highly respected citimon, Capt. Franchick Popular, in his 62nd year. His characteristic rourage, kindness and humility were in ovidence in his last liness of only it days. Fully prepared by the frequent reception of the accuments he peacefully went forth to meet his God and Judge. His death is mourned by a corrowing wife, Bro sons and six daughters and by the community. Requirem High Mass was sung by the Rev. Fr. Bouche. P. F. The Membourquette, who was in the canctuary, conducted the last sad rives at the grave. R. L. P.

At Bailey's Brook, Pictou Co., on April 7th, after a long illness which she bore with patience. In the forty first year of her age, Mark beloved wife of Lauchlin McKinnon, and doughter of the late John McLean Ralley's Brook. Her sorrowing husband and five surviving children have the sympathy of the community in their sad loss. Always of a kind and gentle disposition, she will be greatly missed. Frequently strengthened during her illness by the rites of Holy Mother Church, of which she was always a devout member, she caimly yielded her soul to God with the firm hone of enjoying a happy hereafter. After a Requiem High Mass, on the morning of the ninth inst., her remains were laid to rest in the Ceme'sery at Mt. St. Mary's. R. I. P. On Sunday, April fills, Margarer Victorita, beloved daughter of A. R. and Minule McLellan of Broad Cove Chapel, Inverness County, at the early age of twelve years. About two years ago she was stricken with an attack of measles, from which she never fully recovered, and from that period she was practically an invalid. Being of a cheerful and suony disposition, she was a particular favorite with her parents, the other members of the family, as well as with all others who knew her. About a week preciding her death she suffered an attack of bronchial pneumonia, to which, owing to her weascned condition, she succumbed in a few days. At a very early age she gave promise of a bright future. In the class-room at school, as well as in her cate chism class, she was always in the foretror, and her eleverness was more than once commented upon by her pastor and teachers. Consoled by the last rites of the Catholic Church, she breathed forth her soul with cheerful resignation to the Hylne, Will. Following at Requiem High Mass; her remains were laid to rest on Monday, April 7th, in the Catholic cemetery at Broad Cove. May she rest in peace.

On Sunday, the 5th Instant, at the home of her daughter, at West Lakeyale, May, Mar.

cemetery at Broad Cove. May she rest in peace.

On Sunday, the 6th Instant, at the home of her daughter, at West Lakevale, Mas. Mas. Garet McDonald, in the 90th year of her age, She was the widow of Alexancer McDonald of the same place, who died twenty-three years ago Fortified by the Sacraments of the Church, of which she was always a plous member, she call my beheld the sun of life declining in the west, growing brighter as it approached the horizon, and promising a glorious morrow. After Requiem Mass, and an eloquent discourse by the pastor, the Rev. Donald Beaton, she was laid to rest beside her husband, in the cemetery of St. Columba, Lakevale, close by the church where oft she kneit to ask for counsel in her joys and comfort in her sorrows. Few women born in this country were so well versed in the domestic history and folk-love of ploneer life in Eastern Nova Scotia, as was Mrs. McDonaid. She was ever ready to portay, in song and story, the lives of our ancestors,—men and women who were virtuous with tewer temples, and happy with fewer luxurles, than the present generation, Mrs. McDonaid was the last surviving member of the family of John McGillivray (fain Piebalre) of "Highfields," Maryvale May she rest in peace.

Acknowledgments.

C W Chisholm, Fail River, Mass,
Donzid Morrison, Savage Harbor.
D T Dwver, St Stephen, N B
Hugh McDonald, Stellarton
Colin Dunn, Monks Head,
Fred Cameron, Gien Alpine,
Alex McKinnon, Antigonish,
Dongald Cameron, Loch Katrine,
Alian McDonald, Pleasant Valey,
H McMilian, McNaughton's, Po
Hugh McIsaso, Springfield,
Alian A McInnis, Glendale,
Colin Chisholm, Heatherton,
Rev J R Power, Farmington, Minn
W A McDonald, Vancouver
A M Dickenson, Landis, Sask
Stephen McLean, Lower Washabuck
Daniel Walsh, Jamaica Plain
Mrs James M McDonald, S W Margaree
Margaret McIsasc, New Bedford,
John Campbell, Docto, Brook
Angus Fraser, Lynn Mass
Mrs K E Delorey, Nashua, N H
Neil McKinnon, Beaver Cove
Mrs Margaret McKenzie, Addington Forks
Alex A McJeanc, Georgeville
Mrs Jas D McDonald, St Joseph's
Andrew Chisholm, Summerside
Dan S McDonald, Campbridge
P C Landry, Pawtucket, R I
Rev M A Knapp, Manchester, Eng
Rev P W Dixon, Newcastle N B
Rev E P Wallace, Campbellton
Roy A R MeDonald, Christmas Island
Dan McLeod, Harbor Boad
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9 " 42 " 25c "
5 " 48 " " 25c "
6 " 42 " 25c "
6 " 42 " 25c "
5 " 33 " 15c "
6 " 33 " 16c "

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

Send Your Fur to me and get Satisfaction.

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Scutari (Skadar in Slav, Skodra in Albanian) has the appearance of a large straggling village, dirty and picturesque, like most Turkish towns. It lies under the shadow of the "Accursed Mountains" which run inland to Yakovitsa, throwing off branches to Ipek and Detchan, all centres of dispute at the present moment. The river Boyana, which rises in the lake of Scutari, near which the town is built, allows of sea trade by means of small boats that ply between the wooden quay and ships anchored off the coast. The Kastrati, Nott, and other Catholic tribes inhabit those heights in the vicinity of Scutari that bear their name. In the angle formed by the Drim river meeting the Boyana is a little field called Zoya Skodre, Our Lady of Scutari, where the Catholics of Malessia (Malissoris) have an annual assembly. It was the Malis-soris who refused to accept their own archbishop, the late Mgr. Guerini, as hostage for one of his priests who had angered them. "No," they said, "you are no good as hostage, for we respect you, and we could not shoot you. But give us your man," point-ing to the trembling acolyte at his side. Finally matters were settled on a more amicable footing.

The rocky height of Tarabosh dominates all the land round Scutari. It is difficult of access, surrounded by marshes and well equipped with armament, so that the reduction of the fort by the Allies must precede a direct attack on the town. Tarabosh rises to a height that is the triple height of Tepe, on which Scutari is built. Its base is supposed to be encircled with barbed wire meshes such as those on which the Montenegrins dashed in the terrible fight at Bardaniol. Thousands of mangled bodies must also lie beneath Tarabosh before the Allies can hope to enter Scutari. I have seen the poor tern hands of Servian soldiers now in Belgrade hospitals who have made the attack on Bushati, but they are all unanimous in patting the deeds of the Montenegrins first.

"They think in war all that is wanted is to die!" I was told. "They rush at the Turks as soon as they see them, and so they are mowed down for nothing. Their officers don't seem to have learned anything. They do not save their men as ours do. We advance quicker and with less loss, That's why King Nikola has now given all the commands to Serviao officers, for they have studied tactics.

It is true that the attack on Bardaniol cost the lives of an enormous number of Montenegrins. Out of the nine battalions, each counting 700 to 800 men, there is not enough remaining to form one strong, compact battalion. The little village of Nikisch, which counts but a score or so of households, lost fifteen men at B rdaniol. From the village of Glibovats went one father with three sons, none of whom returned.

Surely sacrifices such as these must meet with due reward. If the flag of Islam is still to fly over Scutari, as is asserted in certain quarters, there must be compensation in some other direction for the brave little land that spared neither men nor money out of its small population and well-known penury in the heroic effort to oust the old oppressor from his last stronghold in the West.

Any Protectorate of Catholics in a Moslem State will prove as deceptive and unsatisfactory as it did under Turkey. (Vide "Austria - Hungary FOR SALE.

Tarkey the Catholics of Albania, and the Catholics of Albania, America, Feb. 8.) It will be impossible to include in the new State all the Catholic villages interspersed among the Mahommedan and Orthodox populations so that the Protectorate will extend to but a limited number. Montenegro, as has been recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff, gives every freedom and privilege to its Catholic citizens. The mass of the Catholic tribes know that they possess better guarantees under King Nicola's rule than they could obtain in a Mohammedan State with a foreign Protectorate. That their sympathies, if not their zealous cooperation, is with the besiegers the following letter from one closely connected with me and who is in the fore front of the fight, will show :-

"I have a few spare moments and profit by them to write to you, though I can tell you perhaps less than you know. Here we can only puess at the general situation.

"I am taking part in a siege now. after all I have been through before. It is not hard work, but tedious. The same thing over and over every day. have what convenience and commodities I want, and not much to do, now that I have thrown up the earth-works, but to watch the Turks. Poor fellows! I can't help being sorry for them, suffering cold and hunger. Most of their positions are on barren rocks, with neither shelter nor firewood, and they fight there, disputing every inch to the Montenegrins, who are slowly but steadily gaining ground. The Montenegrin Serbs are real heroes, whatever their faults may be; they have had terrible losses lately. So have we too. A night attack cost us sacrifices that run into four figures, and splendid, desperate For railroad construction work in soldiers. Nothing can be done for the present but wait for some things we expect, when I think we shall be able to strike a decisive blow. (He alludes to the artillerists and siege guns despatched from Servia by way of Salonica, under charge of the Greek fleet, which was to keep off the Turksh cruiser Hamidei, sent to intercept

"The Turks are fighting bravely, hoping against hope. I say Turks, but inside Scutari are mostly Moslem Albanians, which explains much. The Christians have escaped from the own and are waiting behind us, to loot the place, I fear, as scon as it falls. They believe the 'freedom' we brought them means simply a reversal of former conditions in their favor.

THE CASKET

They Il come in at the finish.

"With regard to the garrison, I think that, except a few higher officers, nobody has any idea of the real situation. They do not, cannot believe that the Sultan's Empire exists no more, that he has no more soldiers. They expect an army to come and deliver them 'when the Bulgarian capital is burned.' They have been told and they believe that the Turks are marching through Bulgaria now! An officer taken prisoner a few days ago was astounded on being told that he would be sent to Uskub. He frankly confessed he had no idea that the Allies were at the gates of Constantinople.

Hassan Riza Bey, the brave and chivalrous defender of Scutari, has been assassinated, and succeeded by Essad Pasha, his rival. Hassan Riza was a real Turk, the type of true believer, hater of the Giaur. Under the old regime he was a General, but the Young Turks degraded him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, promoting him afterwards only to the rank of Notwithstanding this, he remained a real patriot, and did his duty regardless of politics. Essad Pasha is an Albanian and enormously rich. Our soldiers are still living off his lands in Tirano, where he has palaces, horses, wheat, etc. It seems he wanted to give an Albanian aspect to the defence of Scutari; knowing that Turkey is ruined, he wants to convince Europe that it is the Albanians who are fighting for their

This is partly true, because most of the garrison are Albanians, only they do not fight from patriotism, but from Mohammedan fanaticism. Hassan Rizs, a proper soldier and loyal Turk, would have nothing of this; he intended to fight for Sultan and Turkey only, so he was done away with. After a supper at Essad Pasha's house he was shot at from the dark and killed! Asiatic methods, as you see. It seems certain that Essad was the cause of his death. Anyhow, Essad commands now, and will certainly present the defence of Scutari as the result of Albanian patriotism, though his soldiers do not themselves know what they are fighting for. This is all a can tell you of politics in Scutari-till we get inside.

"As for Bib Doda (Chief of the great Catholic tribe of Mirdita), he is still a great friend of ours, and pretends to be an enemy of Austria. He is at present in Montenegro under surveillance. My friend, his secretary and doctor, is still in Kalmetti, agitating for us. But these agitations are all stuff. The Albanians care for nobody and have no national sense. The Moslem ones are pure brigands, and the Christians will stick to whatever party is strongest. The Moslems hate all Christians. They can only be cowed by cannon and burning their villages. Sometimes they make an act of submission, but rely on it, they will always take the life of a Christian if, they get the chance, even knowing they will be shot afterwards. "I am glad that, as a cavalryman, I

have shown that I understand fortifications passably well, and also artillery work. I have been really commanding all the troops in this village, but only yesterday was I officially named Kommandant Odreda so I now sign myself simply 'The sticks or Commander'! This is a great distinction, for it is rare that officers a hobby. under the rank of major are made commander of a detachment. You can think how pleased I am.

"I have under my command a attempt a sally they could only do it in my direction. But I have done my best to prevent them if they do try. Up to now I was able to observe them on the position of Berditsa, and inform my chief of anything worth notice. A few days ago they fired rifle shots at me, but the distance was too great, and the bullets arrived quite spent. I am sorry to say they fired cannon at me to-day. I was watching them as usual when I heard a cannon shot, and before I could stir a shrapnel exploded right in front of me. It was a bad one, I think, for it did me no harm. I hid at once and they fired six more shots that all exploded behind me in the valley. I am sure they thought there were more soldiers hidden behind the hill. Do not tell this to Angela (his wife), please, at least not now. Fresh troops will soon take our place for a time, and when I am back in St. John de Medua I will write myself and tell her all that has happened. In any case this was a lesson for me, and in future I will be more careful not to expose

"On coming back from my tour of inspection I found your letters on my table. A soldier had brought them I do not yet know how or whence. It is always a great pleasure to get letters by hand. You must not think I suffer any longer from cold or hunger. We have every comfort here, so that the passage of the Albanian Alps is but a hazy memory. Not only do we possess the necessities of life, but, as you see, I have even brought my pen, ink and letter paper. The only privation is that I cannot get into my night-gear when I lie down. I dare not undress, only remove my boots, as one never knows what the Turk may be up to. I forget to tell you that Essad Pasha wrote a letter to our commander begging to be excused because his bashi-bazuks (Albanians) mutilated our dead and wounded. He promised he would punish them

Europe is getting weary of the war, novel once more occupy the first piace in the world's interesting news. But the faithful sentinels of the Near East of former conditions in their favor, Our army authorities have great difficulty in keeping order. The newly delivered strut about with rifles and ammunition, calling themselves proudly komitadjis (irregulars of Macedonia), but never a shot do

they fire with us against the Turks. | bear ever in their hearts remembrance of the legion whose bodies lie strewn on the fields of Thrace, Metochia and These are the women Macedonia. who for all mourning have a black kerchief on their heads and go regularly to light candles before the ikon for the souls of the men who did their duty .- E. C., in America.

Hobbies for the Sake of Health,

Have you a hobby? If you haven't you should have, for a hobby is the short cut to health.

So says a woman with a hobby, and she ought to know.

The person who broods on his

troubles, who broads on his poverty, who broads on his wealth or his health is likely to suffer for it. Poor health becomes the poorer for thinking of it. Poverty becomes the harder to bear when it is continually contrasted with somebody's else's pienty. A hobby will give the mind something else to dwell on and so will avert all health

breaking worries.

"You know," said a woman who advocates hobbies for health, "we are a good deal like animals. We are influenced by one idea at a time. You know the story some ore tells of the donkey who wouldn't go. Coaxing and beating were both useless. Then some one can e along and forced a clod of earth in his mouth. He got so interested in the unusual thing in his mouth that he tretted along without knowing it. "Well, if we have hobbies to think

of we go straight ahead and live our lives as we ought to live them without knowing it.

Any sort of hobby is hopeful. If you are interested in photography make that your hobby. Only go at it with a purpose. Take up one subject and keep to it. Perhaps it is trees, or sailboats, or children, or cats or doorways. Take all the photographs you can, sort and classify them and compare them, and the work will be engrossing.

Or perhaps you are interested in flowers. Go in for roses or bulbs. Collect them in the winter, grow them in the summer, read about them, write about them, cut clippings about them and sketch them. Or if you are interested in books, haunt the book shops; go to old book stalls and buy a few books judiciously. Catalogue your own books and read until your

eyes are tired. If you pursue a hobby faithfully it will help you out of all troubles.

Moreover, a hobby produces results of actual money value, sometimes, or of artistic or scientific value which is better. A woman who had always been interested in genealogical matters suddenly realized this fact. She had gone about from graveyard to graveyard making impressions of old tombstones; she had copied records in old churches and court houses; she had questioned old inhabitants of all the towns she had ever visited. Her taste for ancestors gave a point to her traveling and an interest to her life. And finally she found that she had copies of records which no one else had and a vast collection of material, well sorted and classified, which was of real value. b Have a hobby. Stick to it and it

will bring you happiness. Candle-sticks or cook books, puppies or primroses-anything will do. Only-have

flen Who Get Results Rare.

"The best sign my eyes have ever whole Servian company and a Montenegrin battalion (about 500 infantry), besides my own cavalry squadron. My post is a very responsible one, for if the Turks should infantry, and the control of the Currency, United States treasury. "It read, 'Horses should by a horseshoer.' The head of that shop and every man under him knew the horseshoeing business, and their success in that line was the most pronounced in the

There are two kinds of men in the world—those that do things and those that don't. And simply because it is harder to do things than not the them, and to go against the tide than to drift idly with it, the class that does nothing is larger than the class that does something. The hardest thing to find to-day is the man or the boy really able to accomplish

These thoughts belong to Mr. Murray, and along this line he has many interesting things to say. "The men we are all looking for,"

says Mr. Murray, "are the very men who do not want positions. Those doing the work in hand well, and at the same time preparing for better jobs when they come along, are the men that jobs are seeking.

"Before a young man can expect to reach the goal of success he has to realize that he must overcome the most strenuous competition. In order to be successful he must show special attainment in his line. The young man should train himself so that when opportunity comes he will be prepared for the chance. The best rule I can think of is 'spend your spare time and money getting a business education."

Mr. Murray calls attention to the following rules which a friend of his has introduced into his shop where he employs hundreds of men and Watch your work, not the clock.

A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long. Give me more than I expect and I will pay for more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you

ncrease my profits. It does not concern me what you do and theatre novelties, sensational at night; for if dissipation affects dramas in real life, or the last problem what you do the next day, and you do what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last But half as long as you hope.

Don't resent correction. If you're hold on steadily, determined to pursue worth while keeping, you're worth their task. Turkey's resistant powers while correcting. I don't waste time are well shown by her dogged retencenting specks out of rotten

your work and try to do it a little better than the other fellow. Be practical, be sensible, be earnest and loyal-and most important of all, keep yourself prepared for better

Chips From The Workshop,

Socialism was never known to put a single penny in the pay envelope of the workingman.

Socialism never aided organized labor, but it has used all its efforts to Homeseekers' Excursions to Western check its progress. The glare of the spot-light is life to

Socialism; that of the searchlight means death. If Socialism appealed to the mind instead of the passions it would have been relegated to oblivion long

The application of Socialism to the body politic as a remedy for its ills would send the patient to the incu. able ward.

Those who know Socialism least are its loudest champions.

A most delightful sight is to see Socialists and their comrades, the Proletarians, mingling together. Illegitimate discontent

offspring of Socialism and bears a striking resemblance to its parent.

The workingman who embraces Socialism retards the progress of the workers. Socialism and strike-breaking are

the trade unions; only strike-breaking is done in the open while Socialism works both in secret and from within the trade unions to destroy them. The only kind of service Socialism can possibly render is that of the

doing the same kind of service against

Socialism is the gold-brick offered by as clever a crew of confidence men as ever followed a circus.

Socialism breathes the spirit of social injustice: it encourages hatred and vengeance, enmity and strife. Socialism is the swamp in civilization where breeds the pestilence of

When society gets in such bad shape that even a small dose of Socialism is seriously considered it will be time to close up shop .-Peter W. Collins, in The Common

olouist Excurisons to the Paclic

Cheap fares (second class) to Pacific coasts are offered by the Intercolonial Railway from March 15th to April 15th. The rate is especially low to British Columbia and Seattle or Portland, Ore., and to California cities. This is a special inducement to those desiring to take advantage of the very comfortable colonies accommodation on the through

Every Wednesday, from now until the end of October, round trip tickets at a special rate will be issued by the Intercolonial railway for the benefit of those who desire a trip to Western

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These tickets are good for the return two months from date of issue. Apply to the ticket agent for full particulars.

"SOME HA'E MEAT, AND GANNA EAT"

So Bobby Burns tersely describes the rich, but still poor, dyspeptics. But their case is not now so desperate as when Burns wrote. For the man who has the food now can eat without suffering for it, if he just follows the meal with a Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet. These remarkable tablets banish the

tronbles of the chronic dyspeptic—the man who is bilious—the sufferer from heartburn, gas on the stomach or occasional indigestion. You can eat hearty meals of wholesome food—and digest them, too-if you take Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets.

Compounded by expert chemists, after probably the best formula known to medical science, they are quick and certain in their action, giving prompt relief from all forms of stomach trouble, toning up and strengthening the diges ive organs and bringing about permanent

A man is no stronger than his stomach Fit yourself for your best work by taking Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tables, 50c. at your druggist's. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited,

Our Motto : - Purity Accuracy THE NEW DRUG STORE

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

J. P. MCKENNA Dispensing Chemist, Main Street

destruction.

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

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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Advancement of Women.

reading, that the Catholics Church courts, was inimical to the higher education and the general advancement of the Church, many men and women unable to formulate a contradiction to this error, as they have never taken the trouble to ascertain the distinctly Catholic circles. They have assumed that, since the thesis is maintained by those to whom they look up in servile spirit, because of their longer American ancestry, greater wealth, or more clearly be something in it."

It would be easy to contradict them on the testimony of broad- Mordecai in her wholesale association minded and scholarly non-Catholics, of the varied activities of the "new even since 1850. But we have woman." The trained nurse has before us at this moment, a singular | nothing in common with the "butterlittle book, "Progress: What it by of fashion-" St. Katherine of means. A Study of the Evolution | Siens would undoubtedly have taken of Religion, Education and Women," a better training as a nurse sgainst by Mrs. Randolph Mordecai, (B. | the days of the pestilence in Siena, Herder, St. Louis.) There are some if she could have attained it. As little eccentricities in this book, as a it was, she was a wonderful disposition to say a good word for organizer, and with her natural Mahomet now and then, a want of abilities and acquirements, and the sympathy with democracy, and a special help of God, save hundreds class conservatism which an Ameri- of lives. can will feel to be excessive; but certainly Mrs. Mordecai does justice assertion of Mrs. Mordecai, while to the Church in the matter of the containing much truth, are too progress of women.

We remember a woman as a guest

once to refute this wild assertion, by | nations." showing that the progress of women in the Universities of Spain decades before Luther-in the days of the great Queen Isabella. The Middle Ages were the great days for feminine education, and these cover of the fifteenth century. While the men, even rulers, often disdained to learn to read and write, the women went far ahead in learning and culture, yes, not seldom in statecraft and military genius. Mrs. Mordecai names mostly women of the type of Clotilda of France; Theodlinda of Lombardy, whose correspondence with Pope St. Gregory the Great is, after thirteen hundred years, still extant; Edilberga of Northumbria Thyra of Denmark, daughter of the great Thodoric; Philippa of Hainault. Typhane Ravenel, Margaret of York, Mary of Burgundy, Margaret Itoria Colonna, and a whole galaxy of Italian women-and greatest of all-Isabella of Castile-to whose mental acumen, religious zeal, and feminine sympathy we owe it in so large part that Columbus accompli shed his life-work. Mrs. Mordecai does not touch on the great women of the cloister who, as a rule, superintended a large part of the education of the famous women we have named, and to the list of which she might have added St. Margaret of Scotland, the learned daughters of Sir Thomas More (the martyr, now enrolled among the Blessed) and of royal women, conspicuously, the unfortunate Mary Tudor; and even the great and treacherous apostate, Elizabeth.

But she does not give us a general outline of the convent education of those days:

"They were instructed, first of all in their religion, so well, indeed, that many of them wrote treatises on religious subjects and took part in theological controversies.

"They learned to read and write in heir own language and often in Latin. They were taught surgery and the art of making and administering medicines, so that as a rule, and except in cities where professional aid could be obtained, the care of the sick and wounded were in their hands.

" Besides the gentle arts of music and singing, embroidery and making tapestry, they learned the more important ones of spinning, weaving. utting and sewing garments, cookng and gardening. They were thus able to direct and oversee the work of their household. . . .

"They were much better educated han their husbands and brothers, which greatly increased their usuence and importance in their nomes.

act as regents of principalities and would be a change.

The Catholic Church And The kingdoms, they almost always ruled wisely and well.

Their is a curious impression among they reigned whether these homes ing, in which the able-bodied men some non-Catholics of limited were simple manors or royal from the surrounding country would

sphere in life. They were women begin and one of the first duties in women ; and also ! there are, within first of all. Their virtues and their this revel was to get the minister invices, their strength and weakness toxicated, and when his condition were those of women."

quite evident Mrs. Mordecai is not men in the same condition, singing facts of history, nor even to observe in sympathy with the cause of what is going on about them in woman suffrage; and, as she writes books and were never heard within from England, where feminine dynimatards, window smashers and hatchet slingers are serving welldeserved prison sentences, it is hardly day than they ever were, can to be wondered at. But woman consider this fact in comparison suffrage, in itself, is not a question with the present conditions. . defind social position, there "must of right and wrong but entirely of expediency and common sense.

We don't agree with Mrs.

Again, we think the following sweeping and indiscriminate:

"While woman surpasses man in at a literary and journalistic club in most of the virtues, she has not, as a Boston some years ago, who, glanc- rule, his high standard of honor. ing at a large gathering of intelligent Nor can she be made to feel the and efficient women before her, was responsibility of her own actions or so lacking in general information, to to consider their consequences. say nothing of tact, as to hail them Again, there is no union among as "a consequence of Luther's women, and this added to those other glorious Reformation!" For- defects of character forms a tunately, there was a well informed combination of qualities very Catholic member present able at dangerous in the administration of

"No union among women was distinctly retarded by Lutheran- Look at the religious orders of ism, and that women were students women, and find one of the most remarkable object lessons of persistent unity and steadiness of purpose.

Mrs. Mordecai further considers the political aspirations fof women nearly a thousand years - from only a part of the change. From early in the fifth till after the middle her allusion to the college student, we must infer that she doesn't approve of the higher feminine education as given to day in her own country and in America. But in her much admired later Middle Ages, the women who took the higher education took it side by side with men. There was but a single standard, and women, in not a few cases attained this. Nor is it known, except where they developed religious vocations, that their success hindered marriage and motherhood. The late Mary A. Livermore (herself, we believe, a of Flanders, Anne of Bretagne, antism for bringing in the fact and the expression of "old maid. But it is a part of good sense and breadth of mind for women as well as for men pleasantly to differ on open questions. When American woman at least, are in a majority for the suffrage, men will give it to them. The serious question is, Will they use it after they have got it? No women who doesn't want the higher education needs to take it.

If we can't agree with all of Mrs. Mordecai's ideas, we shall still find much to interest us in her book : which is eminently stimulating.

When the Minister of God Muddled.

In an historical sketch of Temperance Reform by Dr. F. A. Lane in the "Temperance Cause," the writer takes us back to the ancient Egyptians and tells us about the orgies of drinking that characterized suggest the idea of the Protestant the worship of the gods among this Episcopalians having been formally people. Coming down the centuries he mentions the French Revolution ably they would not admit. But the as a "frightful drunken revel." As right notion was in the head of the to conditions in the early days of our own country he shows that even our "best people" were not then as likely to be temperate in the use of remark of Bishop Brent of the drink as they are to-day. The Protestant churches at present make, in some cases, total abstinence a requisite for membership; but it was not so in days gone by. Dr. Lane writes :-

"So common was the drinking of ale and spirits that the pastor of the village church in making his pastoral calls was expected to accept of the 'good cheer' of the home and to partake of a glass of rum or ale. A neglect to provide the beverage was considered to have been an unpardonable insult. As a result of this custom the visiting minister would be in a very bad condition

during the latter part of the day. "It is reported to have been a common experience for the minister "The entire management of their to be indisposed on the Sabbath and couseholds was in their hands, and to be unable to deliver his sermon. when they were called upon to If such a condition should exist in might think of Wolves in Sheep's manage their estates as well, or to any pulpit at the present time, there Clothing.— N. Y. Freeman's Jour-

When a church was built in those days it was the custom to have "But it was in their homes that a 'raising,' or erection of the buildparticipate. When the work had "They never forsook their own been completed, the drinking would became bestial, he would stagger up From the last paragraph, it is the village street between two other songs that were not in the psalm the sacred precincts of the Church.

"The skeptic who says tauntingly that conditions are worse to-

"It was unsafe to preach a temperance sermon in those days, while a temperance orator would have been mobbed by an indignant people who would have thought that their rights were being infringed upon, and that their liberties were being taken away from them. A total abstainer was seen so seldom that he was considered to be a danger to society, and as it was then constituted, he was a danger to the conditions that existed. The judges of the courts of various kinds were not immune to the drink curse that prevailed. Some of the decisions rendered were undoubtedly made by jurists under the influence os liquor.

An Authoritative Voice.

A correspondence about joining the Catholic Church has been running in the Guardian. The Catholic Times of London gives a resume of the letter of a layman who says things worth noting. One of the Catholic Church is that the Establishment has no living, authoritative voice at this hour of doctrinal unrest. He says: " Old moorings are being broken. Sanctions which have been set aside. There is alarm and confusion, and many are crying for a living Ecclesia docens. The wilderness seems getting darker and more perilous, and sheep look for guidance. They must have a living voice.' And he says they can find none. Where is the Church of England? What is it? Or what does it teach? This layman can discover what Rev. Mr. Smith or Rev. Dr. Brown thinks on any disputed point of doctrine, but he cannot discover what the church itself teaches. He finds some ministers teaching Transubstantiation and Invocation of Saints, and practising Reservation and Solitary Masses, as if the Book of Common Prayer no longer existed. "The clergy may issue works in which the very lowest views of Biblical inspiration are maintained and ordained priests may throw doubt Unitarian) roundly scored Protest. on the Virgin Birth or on the Bodily Resurrection of Our Lord, or even deny miracles altogether." And the Church of England says nothing "Is it then," he asks, "a matter for surprise that some seek refuge in the Church of Rome? There at least there is no question as to what is de fide and the principle of obedience is not left to each man's judgment."

Afraid or Ashamed.

In connection with the movement for change of name of the "Protestant Episcopal Church" in America, one of the papers remarks that the salient points" of the question are not to be confused with any movement which has for its object the return of Protestant Episcopalians to the fold of the Roman Catholie Church.'

Does not the word " return " here in that fold, a view which presum-

newspaper man. As to the change of name, a clergyman interviewed quoted the Philippine Islands that 'the word Protestant in the title of our Church is a complete barrier to progress. The presence or absence of that word means the difference between success and failure.' So marked has been the opposition to it that it has already been eliminated from the title page of prayer books used in our Spanish possessions where the Church is seeking converts."

Bishop Brent's avowal is a striking one. The word Protestant is not a name to conjure with in the Philippines or anywhere else and therefore the seekers after "converts" are afraid or ashamed of it. But what are they when in their "Spanish possessions" they mutilate their prayer books to deceive the converts "? The word hypocrites might occur to some, while others

Millions for Defence.

The military spirit of France is aroused. It has voted 500,000,000 franes to put itself on a war footing so as to meet a possible invasion from beyond the Rhine. Two years' service under the colors no longer suffice; three is an absolute necessity, but there is no need of imposing it; all the young bloods in the land are eager to enlist not merely for three years, but for more if necessary. All the political parties, barring the Socialists, are in favor of it, and even among them patriotism got the better of some. The patriotic spirit prevailed, and they voted the 500,000,000 francs for the defence of the country. But suddenly, and to the consternation of the nation, the Socialists, under the leadership of the talkative Jaures, proposed another subsidy for defence; not for the defence of the country, but of the lay school. The sum of 500,000,000 francs was already a crushing burden to bear, but the defenders of the lay school asked for 656,000,000 for their schools. In vain the other side pleaded to let that matter drop until the more vital and urgent one had been attended to. They were hooted at and jeered. When one speaker appealed to their love of France, now perhaps in her agony, he was cried down and told to stop his patriotic rigmaro'e, and the sentiment was cheered to the echo. The bill for school defence was rushed through and the helpless Government made no objection.

When we remember that this defence of the lay school is nothing else than a diabolical attempt to crush out every vestige not only of Christianity, but even of the facts which he adduces to explain knowledge of God from the hearts the conversion of Protestants to the and minds of the helpless school children of the country, who will in consequence be its worst enemies, we can easily understand what a malignant purpose often lurks under the declamations of men who clamor unquestioned for centuries are being for unrestricted State control of education. They are a nation's greatest danger. - America.

Not Alarmed.

Through the "London Times" correspondent at Malta it is announced that British Admiralty have sanctioned and ordered the use of a British vessel for the conveyance of the Papal Legate to the forthcoming Eucharistic Congress in the famous Mediterranean island. Observing upon this the Catholic "Times" says that the Admiralty do not seem alarmed at the power of the Protestant Alliance displayed usually in passing resolutions and writing letters.

Undoubtedly the Alliance will be wroth at such a concession to "Popery" and many terrible resolutions and letters will be forthcoming, and perhaps sent to the King himself calling his attention to his "duty and obligation" as the "Protestant head of a Protestant nation."

The Protestant Alliance, of course, being blended with bigotry, will not or cannot see or recognize the force of the fact that almost the entire population of Malta are Catholics, and that such courtesy might well and gracefully come from any Government in the world under similar circumstances.

The Dreamer. (By T. A. Daly.)

I wish I knew how, where and when That much-discussed "one chance in ten

Is due to show itself to me-That " golden opportunity That comes once only to all men."

O! will it cackle like a hen, Or crow, or flash upon my ken With signals lit for me to see? I wish I knew.

If I could sleep and wake again Ere it becomes a "might have been,'

Just let it in and turn the key, I'd be as happy as could be! I wish and wish for this-and then I wish anew.

Stung.

"Bella, have you any engagement for-"

"Mr. Squinchley, my is Miss Blim.

"H'm! Well from the present out-look, it's likely to be Miss Blim as long as you live."

Wanted to be Helpful.

"Katie," said the mistress, "what have you done with the letter I left on the table?"

"I put it in the letter box, ma'am.'

" But it was not addressed." "No, ma'am. I supposed you didn't want anybody to know where it was goin'!'

April's Wizardry,

I woke at dawn and heard the rain And far-off snarls of thunder, I closed my eyes that sleep again Might draw my senses under; And soon, in poppied warmth enfurled, I lost in sweet forgetting

The clamors of the stirring world, Its labors and its fretting. As from the bud

The chill-checked floor-Of sap goes backward creeping, So falls this sense Of indolence

When April skies are weeping. I woke in sunlight and arose.

The joyful birds were chanting;
A young girl in the neighboring close
Was busy at her planting.
I knew, as something erst unknown, The blessed charm of labor;

I loved—ah! not myself alone I yearned to love my neighbor. As from the trees

The sun and breeze Their young leaves are beguiling. So from the heart Doth new life start

When April skies are smiling. -From Madrigali, by T. A. Daly.

Floating islands of large size have been formed in the Gatun Lake at Panama, as the great artificial lake has filled up behind the Gatun dam, and while the development is only temporary, some of the islands are a minor nuisance at present. Freshets along the Chagres River, which is filling the lake, brought the lake level up to almost sixty feet by the middle of December, and the rising water brought to the surface quantities of vegetation which carried with them some earth, so that much of the vegetation continued to grow and mat together. A few of the islands are firm enough to hold the weight of a person.

Spring in Kansas.

"The weather has been so mild lately," remarks the Emporia Gazette, "that the sap is rising in Gomer Davies' wooden leg."

Youthful Ambition.

Little Freddie reached the mature age of three, and disearded petticoats for knicker-bockers.

"Ah," cried the proud mother, ' now you are a little man!"

The fledging was in ecstacies. Displaying his garments to their full advantage, he edged closer to his mother and whispered, " Mummie, can I eall pa Bill now?"

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE

Used 102 years for internal and external ills.

A sure relief for coughs, colds, sore throat, cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhea. cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, etc.

Parsons Pills Relieve Constipation and Headache

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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 particu-

lars, apply to
HUGH CHISHOLM, Blacksmith,
Harbor au Bouche.

John McDonald, Carpenter, St. Ninian's St., Antigonish. Harbor an Bouche, April 2nd, 1913.

AT 60 ENJOYING PERFECT HEALTH

Because He Takes GIN PILLS

A prominent Consulting Engineer of New York City, thus heartily endorses GIN PILLS: 29 Broadway, New York.

"I bought some of your GIN PILLS at Victoria, B.C., last September. Your remedy I find, at 60 years of age, to give perfect relief from the Kidney and Bladder Troubles incident to one of my age. I urgently recommend GIN PILLS to friends as being the one thing that does me good." E. G. WOODFORD.

By the time a man or woman is 60, the Kidneys and Bladder need a little help to keep in good working order. GIN PILLS are what they need. GIN PILLS keep the urine neutral, prevent colds settling on the kidneys or bladder and ward off Rheumatic attacks.

Remember, every box of GIN PILLS is sold with a positive guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or your money promptly refunded. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 138

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Best Boneless Codfish, Finnan Haddles, Fillets Dry Codfish and Hake.

In meats we have Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Sausages and Fresh Beef.

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

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Oll, Canned Goods

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

D. R. GRAHAM Butter and Eggs Wanted.



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RAW FURS HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID. 10-31,tf. 10-51,th

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.

PARTICULAR AND THE ARCHITECTURE AND ARCH Gate's Nerve Ointment

C. GATES SONI& CO.

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GENTLEME | :- I bad 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.

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Farm for Sale—F H MacPhie, page 8
Auction Sale—F H MacPhie, page 8
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Man Watted—E C, page 8
Farmer Wanted—E C, bage 8
Boys' Clothing—McDonald's Clothing Store

Cream Separators—Thomas Somers, page 5 Groceries and Provisions—Haley's Market

page 8 Garden and Flower Seeds-D. R. Graham, Homes Wanted-Ernest H. Biols, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

ARCHBISHOP MCNEIL has regained his health. We learn that the attack of illness from which he recently suffered was not at all serious.

THE C. P. R. Telegraph Company have opened an office in Antigonish, in the McDonald Music Store. Miss Eva McDonald, a capable telegrapher, is in charge. See office hours, etc., in advertisement.

COUNTY COURT. - Judge Macgillivray will hold a session of the County Court in Antigonish next week, commencing Tuesday. The only cause on the docket is an appeal by the Royal Bank from the assessment fixed on its income by the Town Assessors.

THE EASTERN CAR COMPANY of Trenton, N. S., according to the Eastern Chronicle, has secured an order for 2,000 finished cars. As the Eastern Car Company's plant is yet in process of construction the above order seems to augur well for the future success of the new Company.

An Address on the subject of Temperance will be delivered in the Celtic Hall at 8 p. m. on Sunday evening next, the 20th inst., by the Rev. James A. M. Gillis, P. P., of Mulgrave, under the auspices of the League of the Cross. Father Gillis, while the General Spiritual Advisor of who is the Grand Spiritual Adviser of the League for the diocese, is well known as one of our most zealous and efficient temperance workers; and the public, who are cordially invited, may expect to hear a discourse that will be well worth while.

DIED ABROAD.-Angus Grant, son of Mr. Colin Grant of Malignant Cove, Antigonish, died at Kamloops, B. C., on Thursday of last week. Deceased was stricken with typhoid fever, and was removed to the Hospital, where he had the the ministrations of the kind Sisters in charge and also all the consolations of religion. He was but 28 years of age. His bereaved parents have the deep sympathy of the com-munity. The body is being brought home for interment, and is expected to reach Antigonish to-morrow night.

THE ACADIA COAL MINE at Westville, N. S., under the new management is making records in output. Five hundred tons a day was the average quantity of coal raised during the month of March, an output that has not been reached in years. The officials of the mine are taking just pride in their performance and are anxious to do even better. The capable supervision of Messrs. Delney and Notebart, engineers of great practical experience in coal mining, must necessarily tend to better and more satisfactory results.

THE RECENT bonding of a large dairy farm property on West Side, opposite the Steel Works, for a price of \$10,000, indicates that the advanced prices are not confined within the town's limits, this farm being just on the northern border. The fact that the bonders were not heretofore noted as especially interested in milk products beyond an occasional drink of the lacteal fluid, or sufficient butter for their bread, or cheese to accompany an apple pie dessert, would est that other objects are outlined for this property. We shall have to possess our souls in patience simply bearing in mind our story of a few issues ago that something new was doing.-New Glasgow Chronicle.

LEGAL —The Full Bench has dismissed defendant's appeal from the decision of Judge Graham in the cause Archibald vs. The Hygienic Fresh Milk Company, Limited, an action for wrongful dismissal tried at Antigonish last fall. The plaintiff was awarded \$450.

Decision was given last Saturday by the full bench dismissing defend-ant's appeal in the case of Petipas vs. Myette. The action was commenced by Wm. A. Petipas to restrain Nicholas Myette from trespassing upon plaintiff's land at Tracadie, and was tried here last fall, before Judge Graham, who found in favor of the plaintiff. From this the defendant appealed, but Judge Graham's decision has been sustained. R. R. Griffin Solicitor for Mr. Petipas; C. P. Chisholm K. C., Solicitor for Mr. Myette.

COLLEGE PLAY. - The Xavier Dramcollege Play. - The Awier Dramatic Club of St. Francis Xavier's College presented Bulwer - Lytton's drama, "Richelieu," to a very large audience in Celtic Hall on the evening of Thorsday, April 10th. "Richelieu" is a classic of the highest order, rich in conception, vigorous in expression and offering splendid opportunities for stage effect. Thursday night's pro-gramme was well worthy of such a drama. The costumes, imported especially from Boston, were perhaps the finest ever seen in Antigonish, and the scenery, all of which was painted by Sr. St. Hugh of St. Martha's Conwent, displayed real artistic skill. Toe different roles were well interpreted, the actors showing a thorough unders anding of their parts. Mr. Ray Mooney as Cardinal Richelien displayed splendid histrionic ability, and played splendid histrionic ability, and his good work was frequently applanded. The character of Adrien de Manprat, the gallant of the play, was well taken by Mr. Thos. Gorman, With him was associated Mr. Leo Sears as Julie de Montemar. This was one of the most difficult parts in the whole the whole cast to render snecessfully on the manner in which he portrayed the character of the fair Julie. A Count Baradas, the deep designing villain, Mr. W. F. Chisholm scored a distinct success. Mr. J. Nelson Rice made an excellent Sieur de Bering. han, and he found great favour with the audience, Messrs. J. S. Smith, R. R. Norris and D. L. Dwyer as Joseph, Duke Gaston and King Louis

XIII. respectively, left nothing to be desired in their parts. Of Mr. Vincent McKenna, as Marion De Lorme, nothing more need be said than that he excited the greatest admiration among the large number of ladies in the audience. The soldiers, courtiers, secretaries and attendants were all appropriately descred and played their appropriately dressed and played their parts well. The College orchestra, consisting of nine pieces, under the direction of Mr. Pickup, rendered selections during the evening and their work was the subject of much favorable comment. Mr. W. F. Chisholm, under whose direction the play was begun and carried to its successful conclusion, is entitled to the highest praise, as is also Professor Horrigan, whose long experience theatrics was of great benefit during the latter rehearsals. The matinee performance on Friday was well attended.

A WELL DESERVED PROMOTION .-The elevation of Sister St. John de Rossi, Superior of the convent of the Holy Redeemer at Whitney Pier, C. B., to the position of Mother Provincial, with residence at Charlottetown, P. E. I., is a well deserved promotion, and will receive the hearty commendation, not only of the members of the Congregation of Notre Dame, but also of all who know something of her ability, prudence and religious spirit, and have some realization of her splendid work in the cause of education, from the day that she went forth from the halls of the Novitiate, some thirty odd years ago, to the present time. Sister St. John first went to Arichat, but after a year or so she was removed to Mount St. Bernard, Antigonish. There she remained as head teacher for about twelve years, and made a deep im-pression on the community; her kind and genial ways, as well as her skill in the art of teaching are yet well remembered, so much so that the mere mention of her name always evokes a word of praise. From Antigonish she was transferred to the Mother House in Montreal, and appointed Mistress of the English novices there, a position that she occupied for some years, Then having presided for a while over St. Agnes Academy, in the city just mentioned, she was sent to take charge of the establishment that the Sisters of the Congregation have at Ottawa. Thence she returned to her native Diocese, having been named Superior of the Convent at Whitney Pier. Here again we could view her work more closely, and even a cursory glance at it revealed the excellence of its character. The parish of the Holy Redeemer is quite cosmopolitan; with others one may meet there with large numbers of Poles, Ruthenians, Italians and Hungarians-specimens, for the most part, of the poor and lowly peasantary of Europe. The children of there, however, that one meets in the various departments of the convent school can hardly be distinguished from children that come from English - speaking homes, so quick.y are the foreign elements being transformed into a homogeneous part o the community to which they have emigrated. These gratifying results are mainly que to the wise direction, labours and elevating influence of Mother St. John, and her success here as elsewhere affords success here as elsewhere affords ample assurance that her career in the

Among the Advertisers.

higher sphere of activity to which

she has been called will be marked by

the same intelligence, prudance, charity and justice that have characterized her missionary activities

Best tea 25 cents, granulated sugar cents, at Bonner

A great snap on corned beef at T.

Wanted weekly, 25 veals, Sears & McDonald, L'd., Antigonish. Ten large fat bulls wanted by Sears

& McDonaid, Limited, Antigonish.

Some odds and ends of riding harnesses at a snap. Haley's Market. 20% discount on case pipes. Have some fine ones. Haley's Market.

A good price on flour, middlings. bran and oil-cake, meal, etc., at T. Somers'.

For sale, a number of collie pups of both sexes. Apply to W. McDearmid, Clydesdale. Clydesdale.

Pure bred barred Plymouth rock eggs for hatching, 50c. per setting. Henry Smith, Antigonish,

We are showing a big range of ladies' and men's shower proof coats this spring. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Ladies' shower proof coats at \$4.75, and one special line at \$5.75. Others up to \$13.50 Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

We would like you to see what a nice range of kimonas we are showing. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

HALEY'S MARKET

GROCERIES

A complete and up-to-date line MEATS

Fresh and cured, at all seasons

FISH Fresh, smoked, pickled and dry

FRUIT Everything in season CONFECTIONERY

Large assortment, choicest and best. Crockery and Agatewares

CASH! One Price to all. CASH

Produce at highest prices taken in exchange for goods at our one-price — the lowest

COAL AGENT

EDWARDHALEY

Persons wishing to have hams smoked must send them in not later than 21st inst. Mrs. Brothers, Main

Every young lady should wear one of our red Norfolk spring coats. They are the correct thing for the spring. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Ladies, do not delay the buying of your spring suit. Buy now while our stock is at its best. Chisholm, Sweet

A few pairs boys' heavy rubber boots, \$3.50 values to clear at \$2.50. Same in youths \$2.50, now for \$1.75. McDonald Shoe Store.

Battteries, ammeters, spark plugs, connectors, primary and secondary wire, gasolene, cylinder oil, cup grease and all engine supplies at Bonner's.

Due to arrive, one car potato manure, ground bone and best quality slag. Will be sold low from car. slag. Will be sold low from car. Book your orders now. D. G. Kirk, Monastery Station.

Fishermen - You can't run a gasolene engine without an ammeter to test your batteries to know where your trouble is. We have them, order one. Bonner's.

SALE

For sale, mare, 3 years old in June. Apply at the home of the late Julian Landry, Heatherton, or to Peter

Male Help.

High grade resident salesmen to represent first-class British Columbia corporation. Capable man can work up large permanent and lucrative

business. Address CANADIAN LOAN & MERCANTILE Co, LTD.

432 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C. Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on

Saturday, April 26th At the residence of Mrs. William MacPherson, College Street, commen-cing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a lot General Household Furniture, including:

1 Parlor suit, 7 pieces. 1 Marble top table, 2 Iron bedsteads and springs, I Wooden bedstead, I Feather bed. Bureau and Commode, Lot Dishes and Glassware, Cook and other stoves, Pots, Pans, etc. Dining and other tables, Mats, Pictures, Looking Pots, Pans, etc.
tables, Mats, Pictures, Looking
glasses, 8 Day Clock. Singer Sewing
Machine, in good order. Lot of other
articles, including carpenter's tools.
Terms, Cash. F. H. MacPHIE,
Auctioneer

Antigonish, N. S., April 16th, 1913.

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction, on the premises of the subscriber, on

Tuesday April 29th

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following:

1 Horse, 9 years old. 3 Milch Cows. 2 Heifers, 2 years old. 4 Yearlings. 15 Head of Sheep with Lambs.

2 Riding Sleighs. 1 Hauling Sled. 2 Top Buggies. 2 Tip Carts with Trucks. 1 Plough

2 Setts Spring Tooth Harrows. 1 Sett Spike Tooth Harrows. 2 Setts Riding Harness.

Cart Harness, 1 Horse Rake Single Horse Mower.

2 Grinding Stones, Forks, Rakes,
Traces O.her articles too numer-

ons to men ion. Terms .- Six months' credit on ap-

proved notes. All sums under \$5.00 MRS. RONALD MCINNIS.

Doctor's Brook FARM FOR SALE

That very desirable farm at the North Grant, know as the Grant fram, containing 250 acres, well wooded and watered and within 4 or 5 miles of the Town of Antigonish.

Suitable for a Dairy or Sheep farm. Can be sold as two farms. House and barn on one. Orchards

6000 feet of lumber and frame for a large barn can be purchased with either of the farms. Terms made to suit purchaser.

For further particulars apply to C. F. Grant, 284 Poplar Street, Roslindale, Mass., or to,

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., April 16th, 1913.

Wanted on Farm

Wanted,-A married man and his wife, without a family, to manage a farm in Pictou County. Apply to

"E. W.," care Eastern Chronicle, New Glasgow, N. S,

Pure Seeds and Hay For Sale

For Sale 150 bushels recleaned Banner Seed Oats, 35 busnels Red Fife Wheat, both oats and wheat produced from registered stock. Also a quantity H. EADIE, Antigonish

C. P. R Telegraph CO.

Office, Macdonald's Music Store, 'Phone No. 96.

Office Hours: -8 a. m to 8 p. m Messages before or after office hours received at residence, Acadia Stret. (Opposite Baptist Church), Phone Nu

HOMES WANTED

Homes wanted in Roman Catholic families for four boys, ages from 4 to 6 years, and one girl, age 5 years.

ERNEST H. BLOIS, Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Halifax, N. S.

FARMER WANTED

Young man, (preferably married, without children) who understands farming thorou hly, and is not afraid of work. Must be solver and well secommended. Steady work to right party S. K. MUIR.
4-17-2t Eureka, Pictou Co., N. S.

Sale Property tor

The undersigned offers for sale his property at Malignant Cove, Anti-gonish 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,

Viau Cottage, 3018 Notre Dane St. Viauville, Montreal.

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 im-proved. It is regarded as a first-class farm and is in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to owner,

JAMES McDONALD, Briley Brook, Ant,

mmmmm CET AN ENGINE WITH A REPUTATION

THE FRASER

Gasoline Engines are built for long and satisfactory service, and can be bought on easy terms of payment. Write for catalogue

A. COLIN CHISHOLM Agent for Antigonish

mmmm

J. WALLACE

Announces that in moving his headquarters to Hali-

HE BY NO MEANS IN-TENDS SEVERING HIS CONNECTION WITH ANTIGONISH, GUYS-BORO and CAPE BRE-TON COUNTIES.

In next issue of this paper you will see notice of a business trip he intends

making to Antigonish to TEST EYES and FIT GLASSES

In the meantime his mail order service is at your disposal. Glasses sent for new lenses will be returned same day as received.
Address

THE WALLACE OPTICAL PARLORS Y. M. C. A. Building HALIFAX, N. S.

For Sale By Tender

The undersigned will receive Tenders

Until May 15

for the purchase of his Residential Property on Hawthorne Street, Antigonish. The House is practically new. It has eight rooms with bath room, hot and cold water, fursace heated. First floors and stairs are hardwood and bathroom is finished in hardwood. The lot consists of three areas. Stable The lot consists of three acres. 20x14, also new. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. FRANK D. McNEIL

Hawthorne St., Antigonish

FOR SALE At Bargain Prices

2 Express Wagons

All in good condition. Apply to WILLIAM McDONALD, 4-10-2t Mulgray Mulgrave

WE'LL BE GLAD TO ==RECEIVE YOU==

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

Men. Wearables for 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

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 priecs 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 6oc. Sale Price 3oc. each 500 lbs; Cold Water Paint for outside use, just the paint for barns, fences, etc.

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

Regular 7c. per lb, Sale Price 31c. per lb.

One ton mixed cut nails small sizes in 50 lb. lots 10 per pound

Don't miss this sale

GRANT KIRK D.

Antigonish N. S.

OR THE BOYS The Big Boy The Little Boy

A garment to stand the rough and tumble of boyhood days must necessarily be of the strongest fabric and well tailored. In our suits neither has been slighted. All Nova Scotia wool Bannockburn tweeds wear longer than any other cloth. Besides

those we have an assortment of Fancy Tweeds and Blue Serge Suits for boys. Two piece Suits for boys at \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50, \$5.50

> Also BOYS' HEWSON TWEED PANTS, KAKI SUITS and BROWNIES, BOYS' BOYS' OVERSHIRTS and NEGLIGEE SHIRTS WITH SOFT COLLARS, BOYS' COTTON and WORSTED HOSE, BOYS' CAPS FOR 20c. and up.

We can please you as to price and quality. Bay your Boys' Shoes at this store and get satisfaction.

McDONALD'S CLOTHING & SHOE STORE

Farm for Sale

The undersigned will receive offers for the interest of Ann Chisholm, widow of William Chisholm, Harbor Bluche (an insane person) in 85 acres of land, more or less at Harbor Bouche, aforesaid, up to and including April 10 h next. As the undersigned must safeguard the interests of said usane person the higest or any offer will not necessarily be accepted.

J. C. MCNAUGHTON.

Antigonish, March 19th 1913

Legal Guardian of the said Ann Chisholm,

Colonial Granite Co Ltd. New Glasgow.

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

Carving: - A specialty. Orders left with our Autigonish Agent, P. S. Floyd, will have prompt attention.
