Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, April 24, 1913.

No 17

THE CASKET.

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JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A.1. THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913.

Though we have not now the copy to refer to, we think there was an error in the printing of our quotation from the Presbyterian Witness last week. The words, "We do not deny the correctness of this statement"

should read, "We did not deny the

correctness of this statement."

The Apostolic Mission House at Washington is quoted as stating that in the following cities the Catholic Church received last year the numbers cf converts respectively stated below: Mobile 738; Louisville 302; Covington 191; Columbus 273; Omaha 402; Nashville 150; Baltimore 861; Grand Rapids 378; Alton 322; Indianapolis 445; Peoria 325; Fort Wayne 346; and Kansas City 203.

Certain people who still see the shadow of the Pope falling on the case of Tremblay vs. Depatie may be surprised to find Mr. Arnold Wainwright, counsel for the lady who is appealing to the Privy Council, reported by the Ster as saying :

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EE

"It cannot be too distinctly understood that there is no religious ques-tion in the case, but purely one of

The Pope is not before the Court,

The following advertisement which is published by the editor of the Field Afar, the well-known Catholic paper devoted to foreign missions, is in sharp contrast with the terms on which some missionaries of whom we have heard are asked to go abroad:

Youths or young men who feel a strong desire to toil for the souls of heathen people, and who are willing to go afar with no hope of earthly recompense, and with no guarantee of a return to their native land, are encouraged to write, marking their let-Afar, station A, P. O. box 98, Boston,

Mrs. Pankhurst, the "Suffragette," has been released from jail, temporarily, because she went on a "hunger strike" and damaged her health, while in jail. The New York Sun informs us that school children of two New York towns are on strike and rioting over alleged grievances; and that certain Socialist leaders are plan. ning a strike of 12,000 school children in New Jersey in protest against certain criticisms of the "Industrial Workers of the World" made by school-teachers in their class rooms. Toe Sun finds this matter for a joke; but these incidents are grave, because of the ignorance, lack of true teaching, and lack of Christian conceptions, shown in the training of these chil-

Even whilst the Catholic world is waiting anxiously for the results of the present illness of His Holiness, the Pope, it is impossible to free oreself from some feelings of irritation at the patent absurdities with which the papers are filled every day on the subject. For instance, here are some headings, taken from a New York paper: "Pope dying. Bids his servants affectionate farewell. Doctor tells family His Holiness cannot survive the night. Vatican ready for end. Preparations completed for administering last rites." That last one betrays the rest. Evidently the writer imagined that that was only to be done at his very last gasp. We were not surprised, therefore, to read next day that His Holiness, finding the sun in his eyes, got out of bed to a chair without help. But it seems plain enough that the saintly Pontiff is seriously ill, and the duty of every Catholic is to pray for him.

The German Federation of Catholic Societies has a Legislative Committee at work examining, in the interests of religion, bills introduced into the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

on those subjects, and we see that which they say would undermine the general law of observance of Sunday. We may here suggest to those of our non - Catholic friends who imagine absention of churches from public affairs, that their theory breaks down just here. Is, or is not, a church justified in opposing encroachments on the Sunday laws? The German Catholic Committee referred to entertain no doubts on the point. They are prepared to safeguard the Sunday laws to the best of their ability.

THE

A correspondent in Boston writes us, asking what is the meaning of 'the lines of Torres Vedras," a phrase first made use of in political discussions in Canada some sixteen or seventeen years ago, and which he has found recently repeated in Canadian political debates. He says he has inquired of a College professor of lan guages in Boston, but he could not explain it. The reference is to an incident in the Peninsular war, when the British and French armies were fighting for the occupation of Spain. We have not time to look it up just now, and have forgotten the exact facts. One of the rival commanders was entrenched at Torres Vedras, and the particular attending circumstan. ces, the length of time he remained there, or the efforts made to draw him out, have made the incident a common illustration on the question of tactics or strategy. We are speaking only from our recollection, growing a little hazy, of what we read about it years ago. Our correspondent can find some particulars of the matter in any good account of the Peninsular War, and perhaps under the heading "Torres Vedras" in some encyclo-

That the lot of the Highland fishermen in Scotland is sometimes a very hard one, is shown in a report in The Northern Chronicle, (Inverness, Scotland), of a meeting held by the fishermen of the villages of Balintore, Hilton and Shandwick, at Balintore, The meeting was held for the purpose of forming a branch of the Highland Fishermen's Union, the headquarters of which is at Stornaway. It appears that those of the fishermen who annually serve on the East Coast and English ports herring fishery in the capacity of hired hands, have a grievance as to the method by which they are paid. They maintain that they are not getting their full share of the total earnings of the boat, as represented to them when engaging-or at any rate that no opportunity is afforded them of examining the accounts. The Chairman, Mr. Donald Fraser of Balintore, said that, ostensibly they were paid a given share of the boat's earnings, but the boats got a share, the nets a share, the expenses of running the boat and even the interest on borrowed money were all deducted before the poor bired man got a share, with the result that, even in good seasons, sometimes they returned home practically penniless.

The Ontario Legislature is trying to do something towards removing some of the abuses which have disgraced Ontario in respect to the solemniza tion of marriage. We have not seen the proposed law; but we judge, from what we have seen of the discussion of it, that it aims to do as we have stated. Amongst other things it proposes a residence requirement-how long a residence we do not know-and in consequence there is consternation in Windsor, Ontario. A despatch from that town to the Montreal Star says, that there are upwards of 3500 marriages performed each year in Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich, and that the bulk of the weddings come from the neighboring States of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. In other words, Ontario has been to these States much what Gretna Green was to England before marriage law was changed in that country. The correspondent of the Star says:

The residence clause will kill the 'foreign trade" and estimates of the les" are being made up.

The marriage license issuers receive two dollars as the usual fee which

means \$1.80 as profit.

On basis of 2,500 weddings from across the boundary the yearly loss to issuers will be \$4,500.

The officiating clergymen generally receive \$: as their fee which would mean a loss of \$12,500 in income.

The despatch also says that a minister had been invited from Toronto to take one of the Windsor churches.

He now says he does not wish to go
there at the salary agreed on because there at the salary agreed on because the Bible, an opportunity for an atto take one of the Windsor churches. he had counted on fees from these tempt to galvanize the dead things of tions of climate and vegetation.

They send out special correspondence marriages of Americans. They have, infidelity into life. But it cannot be consequently, raised the salary from done, to anything like the extent they are now discussing two bills \$1600 to \$1800, "a partial recompense," which the infidels of the 18th century says the correspondent, "for the an- imagined. ticipated loss of revenue in marriage fees when the Hon. Mr. Hanna's Bill call themselves Christians and becomes into effect," Ontario is not the lievers, have persuaded themselves that they believe in the complete only province, and Canada is not the that the Bible can be accepted in part, only country, where anyone who had here and there, the New Testament the recklessness to sign an affidavit, without the Old Testament. Some of the price of the license, and a fee for these also are drawing on the old and the minister, could get married, even rotten materials of Voltairean and though he were already married, or Ingersollian infidelity. They may were going to marry a married know it, or they may not; but such is woman. We hope the Bill will be- the fact. come law; and we hope our Catholic friends will refer all future critics of the Ne Temere Decree to this Bill; for such abuses and scandals as those which gave rise to this Bill were in of Spring, is not satisfied with our the mind of the Holy Father when he answer. Our answer was, we supsigned that decree.

BIBLE CRITICITM-HOW OLD THE NEW.

We were not surprised to see, in the amongst our non - Catholic friends about "The new Theology," a cropping up here and there of old, threshed-out objections to the Old Testament. Ingersoll used some of these very same objections to throw doubt on the existence of God and discredit on the Old Testament statements regarding Him. We were not surprised to see the objection as to the treatment of the Canaanites brought up once more. Ingersoll used that. But Ingersoll developed nothing new in any of his objections. He drew freely on the writings of Paine, Voltaire, Bolingbroke and others. The infidels of the 18th century drew on other freethinkers farther back; and the main course of their objections have been able to refer only to two runs back, ages, to Celsus, Porphyry and Julian. The parrots who are now repeating from Ingersoll, or from intermediate critics who drew on Ingersoll, possibly imagine that they are tringing forward matter that is new to the reading public. Ingersoll said that God "ordered the murder of millions." Most men remember Father Lambert's crushing answer, that murder is killing by one who has no right to kill; that God has the absolute right to take life, and that any killing ordered by Him would necessarily be justifiable in those who obeyed His order. He could not commit murder, neither could any person who killed by His order, be guilty of murder in so doing. The infidel and "Higher Critic" theories about the Bible involve absurdities such as that statement of Ingersoll's at every step. The Canaanites were not deserving even of Ingersoll's pity. Regarding them Father Lambert said to Inger-

soll in his "Notes on Ingersol "As to the Canaanites, they were guilty of death, although they were not put to death, but driven from Palestine in about the same manner that the Whites are driving the Indians from the homes of their forefathers. The unparalleled wickedness and filthy abominations of the seven nations of Palestine, commonly called Canaanites, were such as to make their national expulsion or extermination a useful lesson to other nations. The nature of their crimes may be found in the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus. Read that chap-ter, and you will understand why Jehovah held these beastly people in abhorrence. . . . Father Lambert quoted also from Chapter XII. of

the Book of Wisdom.

And he continued: "Here we find that those people whom you beslaver with your gushing sympathy, were sorcerers, murderers of their own children, offering them with their own hands in sacrifice to idols, and man-eaters. On the other hand, we learn the merciful way in which Jehovah warned them and gave them time and place for repent-ance. When they rejected His mercy He punished them with justice, and erimes of these people, condemn the punishment inflicted on them are as guilty as they. You condemn Moryet you volunteer to advocate those bestial Sodomites of Canaan whose unnatural crimes disgraced the race to which they belonged, and contaminated the land which God had given them to dwell in."

How old are the new criticisms! These superficial, shallow, absurd attacks on the Sacred Scriptures were

Voltaire and the host of men who were influenced by Voltaire, and of many others whose abilities were immensely superior to those of the infidels of to-day.

The "Higher Criticism," even where it has not yet degenerated into Voltairean or Ingersollian unbelief, has

CASKET.

Meantime, some people who still

SPRING, BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

The correspondent who wrote us for our opinion as to what is the first day pose too brief.

He quotes the American Dictionary as stating that midwinter is the 21st of December, or the winter solstice ; also that midsummer is the 22nd of course of the discussion now going on June or the summer solstice, which would make May, June and July the Summer months, and February, March and April the Spring months. He says also:

"I was taught from childhood that St. Bride's Day, or La Fheille Bridhie, was the first day of Spring; May Day, or La Bealtuim, was the first day of Summer; Lammas Day, or La Lembhen, was the first of autumn; All Saints' Day, or La Saunodh, was the first day of winter."

He argues also that the longest day of the year would be midsummer, and the shortest day, midwinter; also that, when day and night are equal, we should have the middle of autumn and the middle of spring respectively.

This is all very interesting. We works dealing with the subject, and we give their statements for whatever they may be worth.

The Standard Dictionary says: "Spring in the northern temperate

March, April and May. In calendars and astronomical reckoning it extends rom the vernal equinox to the sum-

The Century Dictionary says : "The seasons are naturally divided y the annual motion of the sun in eclination, or by the resulting char-cteristics of temperature, moisture, Astronomically, spring begins when the sun crosses the equator going northward. But popularly and historically the seasons refer to four well - marked periods which in temperate regions are exhibited in the annual changes of climate and stages of vegetation. In consequence, the times of division and the duration of the seasons are entirely conventional, and are adjusted in terms of the monthly calendar in accordance with the local climate. In the United States and Canada spring is conto begin with the In Great Britain spring is regarded as beginning with February, summer with May, etc. In the Southern hemisphere the summer season is simultaneous with the northern winter.'

It is evident that there are two views of this question; the popular view and the scientific view. It will be noticed that the American Dictionary, (we have never seen it), quoted by our friend, adopts the view which is the popular view in Great Britain; and, by speaking of the winter solstice, has, unintentionally perhaps, put it forward as the scientific view.

It is natural that the popular view held in Great Britain should have influenced the popular view in this country. Our correspondent says he has other proof, in Gaelic. We should be pleased to give space for it; but we expect to find that is referable to the popular view held, as

the Century states, in Great Britain. Conditions varying so much in Cauada from those in Great Britain, for doing this, you accuse Him of and varying so much in one part of murder. Those who, knowing the Canada from another part, we do not see how any well-calculated popular division of the seasons can be monism and Oneida communism, and adopted generally in this country, if it is to be based climate and vegeta-

Our own Nova Scotia would line up rather strangely in such a calculation. We have driven on very sound ice in April, which, according to the popular view in Great Britain, is the last month of spring. Therefore, if we old before any man now living was are to go by a popular, or a local view, we do not know just where we Christianity, the Church, and the should place spring in Nova Scotia. Bible, the whole, undivided, unim- It was a local view that caused an paired Bible withstood the impact of officer at Louisburg, in the days of the French occupation, to write home to France that there were nine months winter and three months fog. He looked upon Nova Scotia from the point of view of France, and, of course, got an exaggerated and distorted impression. The scientific view, which is, to the best of our

FREEMASONRY IN TURKEY.

A friend and subscriber has favored us with a copy of a new English magazine-The British Review-(with which is incorporated the Oxford and Cambridge Review), directing our attention to an article "To-Day in Turkey," by Francis McCullogh, and suggesting that readers of THE CASKET might appreciate, at this time, some of the information therein The article is dated at Constantin-

ople, February 26th. A very interesting matter in this article is, the work of Freemasons in that country. Our readers have been made familiar with countries of Europe; but we were not aware that the blight of that order had fallen on the politics of Turkey We were inclined to suppose that Turkey was always in such bad condition, politically, that even the lodges could not make things any worse there. If Mr. McCallogh is right, we were mistaken. And there is something to be accounted for in the extremely poor showing made by Turkey since last fall. The Turks used to have strong national sentiment, even under tyrannical rule; and they used to be good fighting men; but neither strong national sentiment nor good fighting, on the part of the Turks, marked the course of the war now closing. Somewhere we saw it stated, or suggested, that the "Lodges" had undermined the old, fanatical beliefs of the Turks, Mr. McCullogh does not deal with this phase of the matter; but he does refer to the political activities of Freemasons, He says:

"One of the most touching sights of the war is the way in which the gentle, secluded women of the Turkish harems have come out into the open in order to surrender their valuables to people whom they know to be swindlers, . . . those women have, for the first time in ottoman history, held meetings and delivered discourses. They have met in mosques, in school-rooms, in palaces, and though in most cases everything has been cleverly stage managed by the Iewish Freemasons who are at presen running' Turkey and who wen understand how the sympathy of Europe may best be excited, enough of reality remains to make those meetings pathetic." These meetings pathetic. These ceremonies are well advertised, are described at great length in the Turkish papers, and are even witnessed by foreigners. Well do the Judaeo Masonic stage managers know how to touch Christianity in its most vulner able spot, its love for women and children, its hatred for massacre, its affection for its own flesh and blood shut up in Adrianople." (Italics ours.

The principal causes assigned by Mr. McCullogh for the fiasco of the war, are "muddle-headededness" and dishonesty in money matters. "Cor ruption," he says, "is the rule in Constantinople," Speaking of one of the men who became prominent after the "revolution," when Abdul - Hamid was dethroned, Mr. McCullogh says:

"Before the revolution he was a struggling and incompetent school master living on a pound a week. He is still incompetent, but is no longer struggling, for, thanks to the Secret Society to which he belongs (and to chich, unfortunately, Turkey also belongs), he is now a member of the Ottoman Debt and draws as such an annual income running into thousands ot pounds." (Italics ours).

Speaking of two men who became Cabinet Ministers under the new regime, after Abdul Hamid was dethroned, he says that:

" between them they managed to do

And he says :

"The Committee's victory over Abdul Hamid in 1909 unloosed a flood of elequence about patriotism, constitutionalism. Parliamentary government, liberty, equality, fraternity and the rights of man. But Turkey remained practically where it had been under the lamented Abdul, while Turks and non-Turks find the new regime more despotic and less liberal than the old.'

The "flood of eloquence" about 'patriotism," etc., " liberty, equality, fraternity," etc., is an old story now in other countries of Europe where Freemasonry has taken control of the political machinery. The "Order" had not so far to lead the Turks as it had to lead deluded Christians; but the sound of its voice, and the color, of its political methods, are the same elsewhere in Europe, as they are in

In the same number of the British Review, there is an article "Liberalism and Catholies," by John Ayscough, devoted to a consideration of the relations between Catholics and the Liberal Party in Great Britain. Of the main argument of this article, we have nothing to say; but one or two remarks made in the article may very well be quoted, having a bearing on the subject we have dealt with above.

Mr. Ayscough says:

"Lam convinced that the majority of English Masons have not the least realization that they belong to a ociety which is one in all the world But the well-conducted and well-fed English Mason, a pater familias with a decent and traditional, if slightly nebulous, respect for God, as a mainly Pritish Institution, is not an esoteric member of the craft. There are adepts in England, no doubt : but they are not chosen indiscriminately.

And he predicts that the time will come with English Masonry when the 'exoterics" will be discarded as obsolete and useless; or, in other words, that Freemasonry in England will one day exhibit the same evils in actual practice, which have followed upon the full carrying out of its antithe deviltries of Masonry in several | Christian teachings in other coun-

HISTORY OF HATRED.

XXVII.

For many years after the "Union," no real attempt was made by the English Parliament to reform abuses in Ireland. In the early years of the 19th century, the chief troubles of the Irish farmers arose from middlemen, rack-rents, tithes, church rates, (for the Church of England), and monstrous grand jury jobs, (grand juries held the general powers of county councils), by which county gentlemen accomodated one another with roads and bridges, which were of benefit to no one but themselves, at the expense of the county.

Each of these plagues gave rise to much misery and exasperation. The manner in which the titles were speculated in, in many cases, was a crying scandal and shame. When outrages resulted, the offenders were hung, and Parliament went on its way serenely. English government of Ireland proceeded on the principle that all Irish life, activity and industry, physical and intellectual, lay and clerical, belonged to England, and were to be regulated and disposed of, displaced, transferred, encouraged or prohibited, as English policy and interest from time to time required.

We shall not go into the subject of the earlier efforts for "Catholic Emancipation," except to say that Ireland owes much regard to the memory of a great Irishman, Lord Plunket, - (not Plunket, the Protestant bishop of Tuam), -for his brave and manly stand for the right of Catholics to sit in Parliament; and owes much also to the efforts of two great French bishops, one of whom was the famous Bishop Dupanloup, to make known to the world the state of Ireland. Everyone of these early movements for "Catholic Emancipation" aroused a furious storm of fanaticism in England.

deal with, because no part of the story of Ireland is better known; but we wish to indicate briefly why it was that his great achievment, "Catholic Emancipation," did not bring more practical advantage to the Catholics of Ireland. It is but fair to say, in passing, that the Protestant inhabitants of nine counties in Ireland presented petitions long before O'Con. nell's agitation, in favor of the Catholic claims. Oxford University did the same. Fanaticism did not possess all Protestants by any means; nor were they all so narrow as to wish to see a majority forever ruled by a minority; but fanaticism had its way, just the same; and, for practical more harm to Turkey in three years, than Abdul Hamid did in thirty lic Emancipation," as well as before

> We must also say, in order to get a true view of what Ireland has received from English governments, that it was when English influence was most powerful in the Parliament of Ireland that the Penal Code was built up; it was "Grattan's Parliament," when, for a few years, it shook off English interference, that made gaps in that code by admitting Catholics to the Bar, to the corporations and juries, allowed them to be educated and to teach school, to bear arms, to own horses, to hold lands in fee, to take university degrees. It was the English Parliament that, after the "Union" dragged Ireland through indescribable miseries, and delayed every further reform until absolutely forced to grant it. It was English governments, down to our own day, that disregarded in practice the theoretical and statutory rights of Cutholics. It is one thing to admit a mun's legal right to hold an office; it is another thing to appoint him to it. It was one thing to open the House of Commons to Irish Catholics; it was another thing to alter the franchise law so that though eligibte in theory, they should in fact be hardly ever elected. This, the English Parliament did, when passing "Catholic Emancipation."

Continued on page 4.

The Negro Martyrs of Uganda,

(By the Rev. F. Kerr McClement, M. A.,

Just as the Church is catholic, or universal, so too is the catalogue of her saints. If we take up the Roman Breviary and glance through the long list of the holy ones of God enshrined therein, and try to read the strange forms of Latinized names of persons and places of many tongues, we see how universal is the Church which has produced saints of every clime, of every race and language, of all but every color of the human skin.

At present a Cause of Martyrdom is before the Sacred Congregation of Rites in Rome which is arousing the greatest interest. Just as Pius IX. canonized the crucified native martyrs of Japan, St. John de Goti, St. Paul Michi, and St. James Chisai, so now the tenth Pope of that name has declared Venerable twenty - two Negroes of Uganda, put to death in hatred of the Faith between the years 1885 and 1887. That these holy men and children (for some were but boys) will probably one day be the first black saints canonized by the Church, renders their Cause of Martyrdom especially striking; while the nature of the terrible torments which they voluntarily and joyfully underwent puts them on a par with the martyrs of the early days of Christianity. Uganda, or Buganda, is to be found

on the map of Africa in the equatorial mone to the north or northeast, of Victoria Nyanza. The celebrated missionary "White Fathers" first entered it in 1879, being well received by the King Mteca. Their success, however, irritated the monarch, and they were compelled to leave the country in 1882. They were recalled two years later by Muanga, who had succeeded to the throne. He also, like his father, changed his mind within twelve months, and forbade the exercise of the Christian religion, putting to death by various tortures a number of native Catholics, of whom the chief were Charles Luanga, Matthias Murumba, and their twenty companions who have recently been declared Venerable. In brief outline, the history of the persecution is as follows:

As has been said, the young Muango was from the first favorable to Chris-tianity, going so far as to recite himself, and teach his court, the "Our Father." His nobles, seeing that he had set his face against the superstitions of his prebecessors, and fearing the extinction of the national religion and customs, planned to as-sassinate the King. Muanga was, however, warned by the Christians, who offered to place two thousand armed men at his disposal. Calling his Katakiro, or Prime Mimister, Muanga told him that he knew their plans; yet he magnanimously par doned all who had been implicated The Katakiro from this moment plotted the destruction of the Christians, invented the most absurd stories about them and about their beliefs. and succeeded in turning Muanga from his incipient Christianity. The missionaries, nevertheless, were still tolerated, and were even declared "the King's dearest friends."

At this moment arrived news of

German conquests in Equatorial An Anglican bishop, Dr. Hannington, had the misfortune to visit Uganda at the same time. The King, panic - stricken and in fear of the invasion of his territory, sent an army to massacre the bishop and his suite. Joseph Mkasa, an intimate counsellor of Muanga, interceded in vain. The Katakiro, seeing in Mkasa a rival, took this opportunity of representing the Christians as the greatest enemies of the State, and demanded the death of the King's friend as one of their most prominent adherents. Joseph was beheaded with two or three pages of the court "guilty of Christianity," his last words to the executioner being: "Tell Muanga he has condemned me unjustly, but I forgive him with all my heart. Add also that I advise him strongly to repent; for unless he does he will have to stand with me before the aribunal of God." The body of the intrepid Joseph who afterward burned.

Muanga now declared that he would

exterminate all the Christians in his kingdom. Clara Nalmasi, daughter of the old King Mieca, who herself had become a Christian, and who acted as guardian of the tombs of the kings of Uganda, unfortunately chose to manifest her zeal by burning a large number of charms appertaining to the tombs, finally breaking up and throw ing away a great amulet which was supposed to contain the soul of its last possessor. In this she acted without consulting the missionaries, who were, of course, held responsible for the desecration; and it was proposed to burn Clara and her husband and fall mpon the Christians to prevent the public calamities which would result from the supposed sacrilege. Shortly afterward the King himself with his own spear slew a boy, Denis Sebouggouro, whom he found in the Royal Gardens instructing a companion in the Christian Catechism. The martyrdom of the Venerable Denis, as the shild may now be called, was a signal for a general persecution, the conduct of which Musnga placed in the hands

of which Musings placed in the hands of the Katakiro.

On being told of the royal order, Father Lourdel, one of the missionaries, went straight to the King's residence to intercede for his mock. Too late! As he arrived, the monarch issued from the doors and wind out to the assembled course. and cried out to the assembled court Let those who pray (the Christians) stand on one side!" Charles Luanga, Kizito, a young catechumen, and other pages, some not yet baptized, stood out boldly. They were followed by other Christians. The executioners threw themselves upon their victims, roped them together brutally, and dragged them away, under the eyes of Father Lourdel, who wat not, however, interfered with. So ready were the confessors of the Faith to suffer that, the priest declares, young Kizito was actually laughing at the efforts of bimself and his companions to walk The heroic boy had often begged the missionaries to baptize him, saying that Munanga would kill him. aseemed now about to receive, as did so many others, the baptism of blood. It afterward became known that he was dom fast passing from them, the boys half a bottle of eau-de-Cologne with

baptized on the eve of his martyrdom while in prison.

His companion, Charles Luanga, was burded to death, the executioner beginning by his feet, the better to please the King by inflicting greater pain. The martyr endured his long passion with wonderful composure. "Pray your God to come and with-draw you from the fire!" said the ex-ecutioner. — "Poor fool!" replied Luanga. "You do not know what you say. You are merely throwing water upon my body now, but one day the God whom you insult will plunge

you into real fire.' As other groups of pages were dragged out of the court after Luanga and his companions, even the pagans begged the King to forgive the boys their crime of Christianity, but in vain. The young martyrs filed past the horror-stricken Father Lourdel saluting him as they went. A young soldier, James Bourzabaliao, was next taken before the King, who had already threatened him with death for his zeal in instructing children in Christianity; he had, however, continued with even greater ardor. To the interrogatories f Muanga he replied with jokes. Executioners," cried the monarch finally, "take him away and kill him quietly!" — "Good-bye!" replied James, quietly. "I am going away, up there, to pray to God for you." As he passed Father Lourdel, a rope around his neck, the priest raised his hand and gave him absolution. The martyr smiled, and, lifting his chained wrists, pointed to heaven. He was burned alive, and died praying for his persecutors

Unable to speak to the King, and receiving nothing but insults from the Katakiro, Father Lourdel returned home to try to save the children of the mission orphan asylum. There he found a letter from the Vicar Apostolic, saying he was about to visit the mission. Returning to acquaint the King of the coming of the visitor, he complained of the treatment of the Christians. Muanga laughed and replied: "I do not wish my subjects to pray. I am king, I am master, and I allow no one to resist me. All will not die," he added, with a chuckle. "I shall spare some." home to try to save the children of the

a chuckle. "I shall spare some."

Hardly had the missionary left
Muanga's presence than the Katakiro arrested Andrew Kagoua, the King's closest and most faithful friend general-in-chief of the army, one of those who had informed his Majesty of the conspiracy against the throne at the beginning of his reign. The minister charged him with converting two of his (the Katakiro's children, Take him away and kill him," he concluded; adding: "Do it immediately. I shall not eat until you have brought me back his hand as a sign that he is dead." (Ordinarily the executioners keep and torture the victims for days, so as to extort slaves and cattle and other possessions from " Hurry up and carry out the orders of the Katakiro," said Andrew to the executioners. "Kill me quickly, and take him my hand; for he can not eat until he has seen it." The martyr was taken out and beheaded near by, and his hand brought to the

Father Louidel received the Vicar Apostolic; and two days later the priests paid a formal visit to the King, offering the customary gifts in order to assuage the rage of Muanga. The Christians were assembled secretly by night, and eighty-seven confirmed They faced the possibility of torture and death with great calmness. "They can kill our bodies," said the heroic Negroes, "but they do not know how to kill our souls. They will make us suffer, but our sufferings of a moment will be succeeded by endless happiness." "Our conversations." observes the Vicar Apostolic, speaking of the nightly meetings, "were far from sad. Rather were they filled with gainly lived was resident." with gaiety [unedouce gaiete]. example of their fortitude and even joviality in the presence of death, the prelate cites the instance of the grand armorer of the King, to whom the monarch had often said, "I know you pray; I shall have your killed, or at least I shall have your ears cut off." Coming to the missionaries, the object of this remark said, with a laugh: "Look at these ears! They are mine no longer; for one of these days the King is going to rid me of them."

Such in general is the story of the persecution. In all, over one hundred suffered, of whom the names of about forty are known. Let us in conclusion cite some of the terments suffered by these poor, ignorant, heroic Negroes.

The three youngest of the pages, Simeon Sebuta, Denis Kamiuka and Velabe, a simple catechumen, excited the compassion of the chief execu tioner, Mkadjanga, who resolved to save them. "Say you will not pray any more," he told them, "and the Kabaka [King] will forgive you."— "We shall not cease to pray as long as we live," replied the children. Hoping to frighten them, Mkadjanga caused twenty others to be executed before their eyes. The Christians were rolled up in bundles of brushwood, as were also two of the pages. When this was not done to Simeon, the boy called out: "Where is my bundle? All the others have theirs: I want one too!" The three pages were now one too! The three pages were now placed on one side. Their companions were heaped together. One of the bundles contained the son of Mkadjanga himself. The unhappy executioner appealed to his son to allow his father to hide him in his house, but the child retused. "You are only a slave of the King," he realled." He but the child refused. "You are only a slave of the King," he repiled. "He has told you to kill me. If you do not, you will incur disfavor. I know the cause of my death. It is my religion; so, father, kill me!" To save him the torture of fire, the chief executioner made a sign to one of his assistants, who brained the boy with his club. The body was then added to the pile.

The fagots were lighted first at the victims' feet, that the might suffer the longer, and that they might, if possible, renounce their Faith. Vain hope! As the flames rose, the martyrs | skin, rubbing in an upward direction; recited together the simple prayers then rinse the face well in clean they had learned at the mission, and so they died. The executioner decided the simple prayers then rinse the face well in clean water, after which apply a little to take the remaining three back to

cried out: "Why do you not kill us? We are Christians like those whom you have just burned. We have not renounced our religion, and never shall. It is no use putting it off.

They were, however, spared.

Matthias Murumba was a Catholic,
who had been in turn a Mohammedan and a Protestant. He occupied the position of judge, and was arrested at the beginning of the persecution. The following dialogue, strangely amusing in so tragic a scene, illustrates the happy calm of these wonderful Negro

The Katakiro. - "You are Mur-

Murumba.—"Yes, that is I."
The Katakiro.—"Why do you pray?"
Murumba. - "Because I wish to.

The Katakiro (mockingly),- "You have sent away all your wives, so I suppose you have to do you own cooking now?"
Murumba.—"Is it because of my

thinness or because of my religior that I have been brought before this tri-

The Katakiro-"Take him away and

Murumba .- "That is just what I

The Katakiro.—" Cut off his hands and feet, and slice strips of flesh off his back and roast them before his

The barbarous sentence was scrupulously carried out; and with Matthias was executed, by beheading, Luke Banabakintou, a native who had been baptized with him. On the way to execution Matthias interceded for and saved a pagan who was arrested on ot being a Catholic. Througout his torture no word escaped the martyr. Three days later Mur-umba was found by some slaves seeking wood, still alive, the executioners having deliberately staunched the flow of blood in order that he might die more slowly. He begged for a drink of water, but was refused.

On their way back from the torture of Murumba, the royal executioners visited the house of the martyr, and murdered yet another Christian, a young Christian, a young man named Noe Muaggali. His sister ran after the murderers and begged also to be killed. One of them, however, hid her, and saved the village of Murumba from further molestation. Such is the tale of the twenty-two

martyrs of Uganda. To it we need add nothing. The present flourishing condition of the mission there shows that God has rewarded their sacrifice.

Care of The Appearance:

Everyone who has studied the matter knows that not only has every woman her own special color and style, but that there is some seasons of the year when she is bound to look her best. There are summer beauties and winter beauties, and autumn is kind to most, but spring seems essentially to belong to the young. East winds do not appear to affect them, and they rise superior to the searching light. Such advantages cannot last for ever, but they should be made to last as long as possible. It is an undoubted fact that women now retain their good looks for a much longer period, than was the case a generation or two ago, when woman was considered quite elderly and " passe" at 30, an age when she is to day often a reigning beauty, and will retain many of her attractions to 50 or even 60. The cause of this may certainly be traced to the healthier lives lived by women of nowgreater cleanliness, more exercise. and fresh air, and a greater care for the details of the toilet. The latter is quite distinct from the value of clothes, upon which women often bestow an unnecessary amount of thought and trouble, for no attire. however beautiful, could redeem a dirty, muddy-looking complexion or unbrushed, unkempt hair. It certainly is not possible for everyone to have a brilliant complexion and lovely auburn tresses, but it is possible to have a clear-looking skin, and glossy, well-dress hair, which mean so much in the general appearance. Many people consider that washing the feet daily in hot or cold water in a rapid manner is quite sufficient for cleansing the pores, and that nothing more is needed to keep the complexion in order. Clothes sent to the laundry require more careful treatment than this, and the animal creation give us lessons in the thoroughness of cleanliness. To those who can take it, the daily cold bath is health - giving and beautifying, and has the effect of making the skin smooth and firm, and thus to a great degree preventing wrinkles. Even then a warm bath should be taken once a week to more perfectly cleanse the skin, and by bringing the blood to the surface increases the moderately warm ones must take night and morning, particularly the former. Bathe well in soft water, cold or tepid, take a little good soap on the hands, and work it over the water, after which apply a little Lait Virginal, or if preferred the

twice the quantity of rosewater, add month, and oftener in childhood, the juice of two good-sized lemons, and put it into a large bottle and shake well. If the skin is naturally dry, it is better to substitute hazeline for the ean-de-Cologne. The hair also benefits much by cleanliness, air and sunshine so that it has become quite a fashion to go about whenever possible without any head covering, and though we may laugh at what are known as the "Hatless Brigade," we have only to look at the boys of the Bluecoat Schools and the young people of the working class in Paris to see the results of the hair free and uncovered frm an early age. Another great factor in the health and beauty of the hair is brushing, an operation often so misunderstood that it is often anything but beneficial, when the head is simply battered, and much hair dragged out. The art of hair-brushng is a fine one, and should be taught to every child, for not only s it good for the hair, but it is also of much service in cases of neuralgia or any kind of nerve exhaustion, specially when done with an electric brush. One point is that the hair should be brushed downwards and outwards with an even gentle movement, going through from end to end, and allowing the air to penetrate to the scalp, and yet with sufficient firmness of touch to stimdate the circulation. The hair

should be washed at least once a

Aid Bilious People

care being taken to rinse well, and remove all traces of soap. A little Serubb's Cloudy Ammonia will be found most beneficial, and keep the light, bright tones in the hair. After washing the hair must be thoroughly dried before it is put up, or before retiring to bed.

mm mm

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DONALD BEATON, P. P.

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



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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, or certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter brother or sister of intending home-steader.

Duttes—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 occurried by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

his father, mother, son, daughter, brokes a sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section siong-side his homestead. Price \$300 per acret 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.

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BARBE OF BRITTANY.

"Oh Jean, Jean! if only thou wert not going on the terrible sea again! I such a fear of the sea, not for myself, Jean-I am too true a child of these coasts for that-but thee, beloved, I cannot sleep at night when thou art out, I cannot work by day, I can but pray—and sometimes, Jean, scarce even that, I can then only suffer fear, such fear! O Jean, be careful, wary as thou canst, and come back to me right speedily.
May our dear Lady St. Anne protect
and bring the safely back to me—
safely from the arms of the terrible

Barbe Ravie spoke with a sobbing intensity of emotion. But, while straining her more closely to him, the sun-browned, clear-eyed young fisherman to whom she clung laughed

gently at her with a gay unconcern.

"Why, Barbe, Barbe," he remonstrated tenderly, "whence this foolishness? Why dost thou hate the lovely sea with its wide grand welcome, its sweeping embrace, its keen, fresh, glorious breath, its passionate wonderful modes? I love assionate, wonderful moods? I love

"Yes," wept Barbe, yet more unhappy, "thou lovest the sea, Jean, the sea of which I am jealous!

—I love thee more. And, Jean, the sea loves thee, I know it well."

"Thou sayest rightly, beloved," replied the stalwart young man.
"But that must surely be thy consolation, love. For if the sea loves what hurt will it do me,

"O, Jean, can it not take thee from me, keep the forever in its own strong embrace, have thee for itself? It loves thee, and is therefore jealous of me. That is why I hate and tear it, Jean."

" Barbe, Barbe, thou art but foolish, dearest one. Calm thy wild fears. Has not the good God made us one for the other—brought up together as we have been since we were babes, and taken care of us both all these long years? Have we not made our First Communion together, Barbe, have we not ever been one in all things since we were boy and girl together? And how happy we have been, how the Blessed Mother and St. Anne have brought us safely through all the troubles and dangers we have had! That time when thou wert so ill-that other time when I fell down the cliff-the time when we twain, with Mariannic Kerval and Alain Marnac, were so nearly drowned in our little boat. Thou seest, dearest Barbe, how we have been guarded and protected. Why

then fear?"
"Oh, I cannot tell, I cannot tell, Jean, I cannot tell, I cannot tell, Jean, I only know that my fear this evening is dreadful and beyond control. I think I must ask M. le Cure to let me remain all night in the church to pray.

Barbe, dear Barbe, could there be a lovelier evening? Look at the peace of the sunset over the quiet sea. Barbe, it is like heaven, and it surely means blessings upon us. I have never gone out on a better night than this—a child would not be afraid of the sea just now. I fear me, Barbe, thou art no true Bretonne," he

Yes, it is fair and sweet to look upon, Jean. But my heart misgives me that it wears but the smile of treachery, I trust it not. But go, since thou must, dear Jean, and I will pray without ceasing for thee till the Holy Mother send thee back to me. Go, beloved, and God speed

twenty minutes later, of the little boats that held such precious freights. But there was no distress among them, for the weather was clear, calm, and wonderfully mild for the season of the year. It was the last day but one in October. And only upon the most trivial things in life its gravest issues may hang, only that one never knew what homecomings might be from the calmest night's sailing, there would not have been even that serious

There they stood on the shingly beach, in the darkening twilight, their rosaries in their hands. Many were the fervent Aves that rose to the Star of the Sea, may the blessings invoke from His Heart, whose first Vicar had been a fisherman, upon those already shadowy forms busily engaged with the final details of embarkation. At last they were off. And as one by one the dark spots upon the darker waters faded into the ever dimming skyline from the sigh of | faint, the straining eyes watching them so eagerly from the dusky coast, clearer and stronger arose the votive flame of prayer within the lonely hearts that were left behind.

But in none so clearly or so strongly as in Barbe's. While scarcely graver as in Barbe's. While scarcely graver anxiety than usual disturbed her companions, and only a deeper earnestness winged their prayers higher and more swiftly on their way, the foreboddings and the fear of was far from being completely rethe forebododings and the fear of dread that consumed her very soul were so intense that she could hardly endure them. It was impossible, with the intolerable gnawing at her heart, to return home quietly with the rest. She must have peace, her tortured spirit cried out for

Hastening by a short hill-cut, kneedeep through the sturdy heather plants, she left the strand with its almost made Barbe frantic. lapping wavelets, its mystric dimness, its gray ghostly breezes that seemed to her always a breath from another the little gray church on the brow of the headland. Protected, as was the sacred edifice, by an immense rock that rose behind it, the dear red lamp that glimmered through the clear panes might be seen far upon the troubled waters. a beacon and a cherished star to the weary, strifeworn mariners. And ever, as they worn mariners. And ever, as they came safely into port once more in the chill, dark dawn, while the friendly stars were yet alight, it was that holiest and kindest Presence which both gave and received the first glad greeting of welcome.

autumn twilight plunged it into almost complete darkness. Its silence was deep, save only for the gentle, restless murmar of the great sea below that, solemn and glorious, could this night fill Barbe's heart with an agony of shrinking dread

She made her way with swift, sure step up the familiar aisle to the rails she had approached with such tender darkness with a warm rosy glow of welcoming, there only with her God. could she find any rest, and words of had not believed them necess prayer to relieve the burning dryness and dumbness of her terrible But this latter was indisputable.

The time sped on. And at length to the weary soul there tame a calm, a lessening of the dumbness and the tightness of the torment that had held her heart as in a vice. Tears came and words, and in that unsealing of the bitter fountain within there was relief and strength. So beneath the cold crystalline stars, over the rocks and the strong, darkcolored health, she went home.

She shared the pretty, whitewashed cottage with her aunt. Madeleine Marie Ravic, of a calm. unimaginative disposition, kindly and practical, having seen no particular reason for uneasiness at her niece's absence-she was a full two hours late —had considerately prepared a pleasant dish for the girl's supper, and, leaving it heated, had retired placidly to her own box-bed with its folding door ere Barbe's return.

Fondly as the two loved each other it was a relief to Barbe. Her nerves had been so racked by the agonising, grim and wholly unreasonable torebodings that had for days persistently haunted her, that she could not have faced the usual long quick evening of spinning britting. quiet evening of spinning, knitting, and gentle, every-day conversation. After gratefully consuming the little supper that had been left for her, though personally she would have preferred to eat nothing, the girl project manifest to rest. retired wearily to rest.

She fell into a troubled slumber. Her dreams were vivid and terrible. After a number of more or less harrowing visions had passed befere her she seemed to find herself suddenly in the little churchyard she knew so well. Or she thought it was the churchyard. The melancholy sound of the waves filled the shadowy space incessantly; ever and anon the mighty rushing of a terrible wind echoed and re-schoed like thunder overhead. She could feel the sharp sting of the spray, the cold, cutting lash of a rain that was like tears, the icy power of that tremendous gale.

Then amid a shricking and wailing as of the grief of bereaved mothers and wives borne upon the November blast, she saw shudderingly a white, wan troop of drowned men go sound-lessly by, their eyes fixed glassily upon her as they passed. And the last, dripping, stern, and dreadful to behold, was Jean Riel, her Jean.

Awakening in the agony of panic, Barbe buried her face beneath the clothes, her teeth chattering, her selfcontrol giving way. It had not been all a dream, then. The s.a was treacherous, as she had known it would prove. The lovely October

calm had changed suddenly during the night. What a night it was?

As in her dream the gale was raging, shaking the doors, the shutters, the very house itself. The boom of Somewhat anxious of heart, as was only natural on such an occasion, a grave-eyed group of girls and women watched the putting out to sea, some terror of the night was a-moan and the season of the s a-quiver. Ever and anon, too, a zigzagged flare of lightning tore the blackness of the troubled sky like a momentary threatening of the dawn of the Day of Judgment. In the comparative silence between the loud beating of her own heart. The would have been All Souls !"-Extears streamed down her face like blange. summer's strange, impetuous thunderstorms of rain.

Suddenly without warning, a most gravity upon the faces of the little white-coiffed band. awful pesling crash of thunder broke sharply overhead, rolling and reversharply overhead, rolling and reverberating for many moments. It was as though the end of the world were come. Barbe lamost stunned. But a moment or two later, in the hushed silence that ensued, she distinctly heard three soft raps upon the door, and the unmistakeable sound of water dropping slowly and gently by her bedside. And at this-held as the infallible, mysterious precursor of Death, upon the storm-wind — the overawed girl collapsed in a dead

It was bright daylight when again she awoke in fu'l possession of con-sciousness. There were grave women sitting in the little, red-tiled kitchen, speaking in low tones with her at nt. The wildness of the weather had somewhat abated, but the gray sky with was far from being completely re-stored. Raising herself wearily, Barbe tottered, wan and hollow-eyed, but consumed with anxiety, into the warmth of the kitchen.
"News?" What news is there?"

she questioned hoarsely.

Her aunt took her cold hands and drew her down beside her with an unwonted tenderness. The action and the compassion in the woman's eyes

"Speak, oh! speak," she cried, "or I shall go mad!" "Two boats are missing from the arrivals, Barbe, dearest," said her

waters tossing in the dangerous wind that would not calm. Between the landing stage, which was the best point of vantage, and the gray church upon the height, Barbe hovered, the both gave and received the first glad long hours through, from dawn till dark. Alain Marnac came in, safe, dark. Alain Marnac came in, safe, though somewhat battered, about meeting that the greatest need of the

before, in the anguish of her anxiety.
Worn out with the fruitlessness of her long, hard task, Barbe retired at similar to the Fruit Marks Act; such before, in the anguish of her anxiety.

last, on her aunt's persuasion. Fing-ing herself down, fully dressed, on ing herself down, fully dressed, on her box-bed, the girl lay staring with to include such other regulations as hot, dry eyes, into the impenetrable darkness. A small piece of wood had been washed up on shore that evening. She had recognized it for a portion of the carved figure - head portion of the carved figure - head the proposal to change on June 1, awe in every visit of her life. Jean had put up for himself in his There only, beneath the crimson boat one idle summer afternoon. beacon Lump that suffused the Other pieces of wood had been thrown on the beach, too, but since all the craft had sustained some damage, she rotten eggs in our receipts after that had not believed them necessarily date. evidence of any misfortune to Jean's.

Long low growls of thunder rumbled incessantly, and the chill, with a view to bringing together the heavy rain, beat mercilessly on the city and county wholesale produce that ched roof, the window panes, on dealers, and further, that a meeting be the slippery rocks, perhaps on poor called in Toronto at an early date to drowned Jean's cold, wet body. She give effect to this resolution.

thunder grew more infrequent and more indistinct, the sharp, fierce rain less and less heavy gradually. But the despair that filled Barbe's heart with a full tide of misery, sank no lower, so convinced was she that

faintly gleaming patch in the darkness around. A star or two glimmered down on her stupor of grief, shining through that square of light

heart. What was that?

another world; yet human. A cry of | Gazette, April 11th, 1913. distress. It was Jean's voice, and he was calling to her. "Barbe! Barbe! Barbe!" She heard it distinctly. There—again. "Barbe!" Dr. AcNally Appointed to Calgary Diocese.

Like an arrow she flew. Onward, onward, stumbling over stones and the gnarled heather plants, onward, till she had gained the wet beach. An imploring, though almost mechanical glance of salutation and appeal towards the Presence there on the height. Down the soaking shingle, full of salt pools, strewn with seaweed and scraps of word, one piece caught her eye, it bore her name, a part of Jean's boat. Ooward still, till she stood on the margin of the wild sea, her feet in the very water, her eyes vainly searching that dully glimmering plain so keenly fresh of breath,

There was nothing, no one.
"Birbe! Barbe!" The call was close. Turning on the instant, with a choking sob in her throat; the girl saw in the wan faint light of the earl morning a figure approaching. Along the margin of the rolling waters that were growing brighter and brighter, it came. The hands were out-stretched—the white, dear face. . .

it was Jean spirit! two strong arms of flesh blood were around her ere she fell, i her cheek, the voice of earth, purgatory, that was half-sobbing, hall laughing fond greeting in her ear.

comparative silence between the "Jean, oh! dear Jean! it is All whirling blasts, Burbe could hear the Saints' Day! And I was so afraid it

bleange. Egg Dealers Plan Radical Change.

WOULD ABOLISH "CASE COUNT"
AND BUY ON BASIS OF QUALITY. SUGGEST LEGISLATION. Eggs Mark Act to make selling and

trading in rotten eggs illegal-To

form Association. That the system known as the case count" which has prevailed in the egg trade for a number of years, provides no discrimination whatever, and that under it the producer, with no reflection on the hen, is not encouraged to market an article of high quality, was the decision come to vesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Trade at a largely attended meeting of the egg trade of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The remedy for this state of affairs was suggested as taking the form of an Eggs' Mark Act, similar to the act governing fruit. The formation of a new produce association was also

Determining means whereby consumers and merchants could be pro-tected against the marketing of stale and rotten eggs, was the primary object of the meeting. Under the present system when bad eggs are found in the cases there is no recourse for the dealer to take, and the opinion of the meeting was that the "case count"—where a flat rate is quoted, stale and bad eggs commanding just as high a price as those of the highest grade-is equivalent to placing a premium on careless and dilatory methods in the production and care of this product. Moreover, it was pointed out that the country storekeepers received no encouragement to market

an article of high quality. The opinion was unanimous that legislation should be secured to prevent the sale of such products and full approval was given to the proposal to adopt a new system wherely due discrimination should be made between good and bad eggs. The following resolutions were ununimously

empty. The gloom of the late noon; so that Barbe was alone, as Canadian Egg Trade at the present | welcome is in store for him when he act to make unlawful the buying, may be thought advisable to promote

the proposal to change on June 1, 1913, from the present system of buy-

Resolved, that the chairman appoint a committee to draft a constitususpense.

And their, prostrating herself upon the ground, she brought the mute steadily rose, instead of abating, with the trade in other provinces to form an association to be known as "The Canadian Produce Association

shuddered. It was a hideous night.

Shortly after midnight, however, there was a lull in the tempest, the howling wind began to fall, the howling wind began to fall, the trade: Mr. W. A. Brown, Live Stock thunder grew more infrequent and the stock of the partment, Ottawa; Mr. J. H. Hare, Time Stock Department, Ottawa; Mr.

her lover was either dead or then dying, alone, engulfed in those cold cruel waves. The dropping of water by the bedside was certain assurance lowed by continued and animated of his fate, as every Bretonne knew discussion, but through it all it was clear that the majority of the meeting Slowly, slowly, the chill gray dawn of All Saints Day began to fill the gloomy sky. The window became a enable the producers and handlers of

like friendly, protecting faces. At last Burbe rose. She could lie there no longer. It was lightening gradually, the storm was well-nigh spent, and she longed for the fresh, holy peace of the rain-washed, chili morning.

Long she stood at the open door to take advantage of the experience gained by a number of the States, notably Kansas and Michigan. What was proposed at the meeting had already been worked out in a practical way in these Long she stood at the open door worked out in a practical way in these leaning wearily on the lintel. It was States with the result of very greatly good, refreshing and stilling, she felt vaguely. But hark! Her nerves jangled, the blood rushed to her making the poultry enterprises more remuneratitive for the producer and On the faint sighing breeze as it the price of the product cheaper and came up from the sea there was borne its quality more dependable for the a cry, strange, thin and far, as from consumer. — Extract from Montreal

Diocese.

The increasing importance of Western Canada has engaged the attention of the Holy See in a very particular manner during the last decade. Immigration has flowed over our boundless plains at the rate unprecedented in the history of the country and that immigration has been composed of a large percentage of Carnolic settlers. They have come from every country and every clime and have brought the faith with them. Their arrival was marked with innumerable difficulties not the least among which was that of securing spiritual consolation and succor in their new homes. Our valiant missionaries did all that could be expected of human nature, at times performing almost incredible feats of neroism in ministering to the spiritual needs of their widely scattered people but that is another story told with marvellous grace by Rev. A. G. Morice, O. M. I., and Miss Catharine Hughes. The Holy Father, on the banks of the distant T.ber, knew what was going on. His solicitude for the welfare of the oburch, even in the must remote corners of the earth, is ever the same. He guarded her needs in Western Canada and appointed His Lordship Mgr. Charlebols vicar apostolic of Kcewatin. Then the province of Saskatchewan was divided and Bishop Mathieu appointed to look after the spiritual wants of the southern portion—the diocese of Regina. The Ruthenian Catholics with their particular religious rite required a prelate of their own and Bishop Budka was appointed. And now southern Alberta, which with northern Alberta had previously formed one large diocese, is to have a bishop of her own and Rev. J. T. McNally has been appointed to the see of Calgary. He is a young man in the prime of life, and with a wing experience of men and affaire experience of men and affairs. Educated at Ottawa University and Rome he is qualified in a very special manner for the arduous task of organizing the church in this large new diocese. His sterling worth as a churchman deeply impressed itself ipon all those amongst whom he labored in the past and his occupancy of the Calgary see will mark another erain the progress of the church in Western Canada. His consecration and induction will be anxiously awaited by his new diocesans as well as by the Catholics of Western Canada as a whole, and a true western

comes amongst us. The date of his consecration has not yet been announced but we expect to be able to acquaint our readers of this solemn ceremony in the near future. In the meantime we offer the sincere and heartfelt congratulations of the Northwest Review and its thousands of readers in Western Canada and bespeak for the newly appointed bishop a cordial Catholic reception when he comes to assume his new and arduous duties,-N. W

was your inferior? Mary-If I marry at all.

Jane-Would you marry a man who to ask a question?

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Orator - Now, then, is there any body in the audience who would like

Voice—Yes, sir; how soon is the band going to play?



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THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913.

HISTORY OF HATRED.

(Continued from page 1)

Mitchell, who knew O'Connell personally, says that O'Connell frequently declared that, rather than remain in the "Union," he would gladly take back the Irish Protestant Parliament, consent to the repeal of Catholic Emancipation, and take his chance with his Irish fellow-countrymen. O'Connell might well have said so, at least so long as such Irish Protestants as Henry Grattan and William Conyugham Plunket still lived. But, though both Grattan and Plunket could hold the English Commons enthralled by their eloquence they could never get fair legislation passed by the men who delighted to listen to their splendid oratory.

In the session of 1828, a considerable number of petitions from Protestants were presented, in favor of the Catholic claims; on the other hand, 800,000 Catholics signed a petition asking that Protestant Dissenters be relieved from the Test Act and the Corporation Act, which had excluded them from office for a century and a half.

Multitudes of petitions, and from the most influential people in England, Ireland and Scotland were presented against all concessions to Catholics. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed in that session.

Catholic Emancipation was passed, at last; but it was accompanied by an act disfranchising the "forty shilling freeholders "in Ireland, and raising the county qualification to five times the amount required in England.

When the franchise was restored to the Irish Catholics by the Parliament of Ireland, it was extended to the " forty - shilling free - holders," (the term used popularly to describe the annual value of holdings sufficient to entitle a man to a vote); and a clear annual value of 40 shillings gave a vote. As long as only Protestants could sit in Parliament, this suited the landlords very well. They controlled the fortunes of their tenants. They could make forty-shilling freeholds, or not, as they chose. They made them in as they chose. They made them in married and the title dies out great numbers, for the purpose of with his death. One of his making votes; and they controlled sisters is a nun, and two others the votes thus made.

But, when O'Connell upset all previous calculations by running an election in Clare; and when the fortyshilling freeholders showed, in that, and in a few other elections, that they were resolved to vote for themselves and their country rather than for the landlords; when they disturbed the self-satisfied complacency of the English Commons by sending there a big, fearless, Catholic named O'Connell, then the forty-shilling freeholders were doomed.

Their disfranchisement led, of course, to the refusal of the landlords in Ireland to give any more such tenancies. This threw Ireland, after a time, into the horrors of a general system of ejectment and of tenancies at will. Only seventeen members of the Commons voted against the destruction of the forty-shilling freehold franchise. Had they but known it, they were voting against seventyfive years of landlord and tenant misery in Ireland; against two insurrections; against three famines; against millions of loss in population, against-well, almost all that is now the history of Ireland since 1829.

What reasons were given for the act? Here they are: That there was too great a disposition on the part of Irish landlords to divide their land into minute portions; that the and men of high tirth, of village franchise was a mere instrument with which the landed aristocracy exercised power and control over the elections;

Ireland would at once have been Society formed for the purpose of heard in the British House of Commons, as it was not heard until 1885; and that would have been a great political and constitutional victory; but, as the thing was done, his victory was a moral one and little more. Its political effect was small; while, on the other hand, the effects of the disfranchisement were enormous, lasting, and far-reaching.

The Irish Catholics were now told that they were emancipated. What were the actual conditions? The mass of the Catholic voters were tenants. They were disfranchised unless they could produce a qualification five times as great as that of English voters. If they had forty-shilling freeholds, such holdings no longer gave a vote. They were valuable for their own sake, without a vote, but even that benefit was no longer to be theirs: the landlords would not renew them. Existing tenancies they broke whenever they could. They were no longer of any political use to the landlords.

Thus did England take back with the left-hand two-thirds or more of what she had given with the right. Another lasting and prolonged abomination of government of Ireland, from London, is this,-that the price of public office for Catholics in Ireland was the surrender of all active sympathy with the constitutional aspirations of their fellow-countrymen, and complete cessation from worrying English governments about Irish grievances. If an Irish Catholic was not prepared to do this, then, unless he happened to be an O'Connell or a Gavin Duffy, or some other of commanding force, he could never hope even to sit in the Commons: and, if he did get there, it was only to beat in vain against a stone wall of prejudice, and of the ignorance of men who did not wish to hear or care to know.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, April 11th, 1913.

OBSEQUIES OF VISCOUNT LLANDAFF. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung on Monday last at the Church of the Jesuits, Farm Street, for the repose of the soul of Viscount Llandaff, who died in London on Thursday last after a very brief illness. The deceased statesman had held many important positions in the Government at various times and was Home Secretary, under his original name of Mathews, at the time of the bread riots in Tratalgar Square. He came of an old Catholic family on his mother's side, that lady being a Blount. Though he did not take much part in Catholic life and at one time came into conflict with the Duke of Norfolk, for opposing Mr. Gladstone's Bill to remove the disability against Catholics holding the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Llandaff was one of the founders of West-minster Cathedral. It will also be GOOD SHEPHERD SUNDAY AND THE remembered that he came before the Eucharistic Congress in London read a paper on the Coronation Oath which was so shortly afterwards abolished. The Viscount never abolished. noblemen, while another brotherin - law is Mr. Hornyold, in whose family are the Papal titles of Marquis and Duke di Gondolfi. The solemn Requiem Mass which preceded the removal of the body to Clehonger for interment, on Wednesday, was sung by Father Pollen assisted by Fathers Strassmeir and Brampton. Cardinal Bourne was present in the sanctuary and gave the Absolutions at the catafalque on which the body had reposed over night. Amongst a congregation widely representative of the Catholic aristocracy were the Baron de Cassin, brother-in-law, and members of the Hornyold and de la Chere families, to all of which the deceased was related by marriage. The leaders of the Catholic aristocracy were also present. R.

THE TRUTH AT LAST. It will be remembered that some time ago the Catholic Federation passed resolutions calling on the Government to take action in regard to the atrocities being perpetrated on innocent men and women by the Portuguese Republic, and a Committee was formed to further publicity by every possible means. A great lady has now become interested in the matter, and we owe it to the Duchess of Bedford that at last the conscience of the nation is being aroused to the condition of affairs in Portugal under a regime which the English Press has not ceased to support since its inception.

London took less interest in the Historical Congress which has now applications to the Militia department from every section of the warranted. Perhaps the most Province show this London took less interest in the pour correspondent harps. The applications to the Militia department from every section of the The Duchess has returned from a visit to the prisons of Lisbon and tells of the iniquities which she saw with her the iniquities which she saw with her own eyes. The state of noble ladies and men of high tirth, of village priests and faithful peasant sacristans and parishioners who languish untried in the noisome dungeons of the City, is too appalling to contemplate. The too appalling to contemplate. The it is indeed a mental banquet of C. Crew Reid, I. F. O., and also a copy Duchess gives a few details which are remarkable variety and richness. of instructions issued by the Lieut.

seeing justice done to the poor Portuguese prisoners. after recounting the benefactions of that noble lady Dona Constancia de Gama, tells of a beautiful and pathetic incident in another of the prisons. Though God is banished from the land by the Republicans He cannot be shut out, and from the misery and despair of this place an illiterate but touching letter has reached the outside world, address "Ac cuidado de Dios," "To the care of God." It is certain that all Catholics will unite with the Duchess and those who are trying to obtain the defeat of vile secret Society which now rules the land. NOT WANTED.

The Wycliffe Preachers with Mr. Kensit at their head have received a set back this week. As a rule these gentry apparently find the hunting of Romish practices and doctrines a paying game, for Mr. Kensit has plossomed out from an obscure corner of Paternoster Row into palatial premises opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, which he grandiosely calls "The Book Saloon." Well, he and his stalwarts went to a rising London suburb known as Golders Green and prepared to give courses of street orner barangues there. warned off the ground occupied by the inhabitants and as he and his comrades refused to depart an injunction was asked against him in the courts. It was shown that the land was not free common land and had never been dedicated to the local authority but belonged to the residents to do with as they pleased. Mr. Kensit and his stalwarts were described as a noisy nuisance and an annoyance to the neighbourhood and the injunction was delivered. saving grace of Wycliffism is denied to Golder's Green.

CARDINAL BOURN AND THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

A large attendance of some seven handred Teachers employed in the Metropolitan area took place on Saturday at Cardinal Bourne's reception of the profession. In a short address, after all were assembled in the throne room, Cardinal Bourne spoke of the change which had come over the conditions governing the work of Catholic teachers. There was a time when they had to sacrifice themselves and their future prospects to be loyal to our Catholic schools. Happily that time has passed, but there were still many ways of sacrifice and he knew that time and strength were spent in keeping the children up to their religious duties outside regular school hours. His Eminence told an incident which had deeply touched him showing the generosity in more ways than of the comparatively Catholic teacher. A Westminster Priest came to him from one of the poorest London parishes and put in his hand;a cheque for £1000 to pay the debt on his Church. Asked how the money had been gathered, he replied that it had taken seven years to btain £900 from the pence collected in the parish and that the last ±100 required had been a gift from the teachers of the school. His minence felt sure that in the future Catholic teachers, no matter what circumstances asose, would be as loyal to duty as in the past.

LAMBS OF THE FLOCK.

Westminster Cathedral presented a very charming sight on Sunday afternoon when Cardinal Bourne, enthroned in the sanctuary, received the offerings of the school children of the Archdiocese towards the Crusade of Rescue. These are always made by Sunday, and are the result of a year's collecting labours amongst family and friends and school companions, each amount realised.

THE PLYMOUTH CONGRESS, At the important meeting of the Catholic Truth Society held on Friday last an outline was given of the principal points which will be discussed at the forthcoming National Catholic Congress in Plymouth to be held in July. There was a large assembly in the Cathedral Hall under the presidency of Cardinal Bourne supported by the Bishops of Salford and Southwark, Sir C. Coates, Mr. James Hope, and other leading Catholics. His Eminence warmly commended the work of the C. T. S. and invited the [co-operation of the members at the forthcoming congress, He said on this occasion the Catholics in council will devote themselves to the consideration of the dangers of Rationalism now threatening the nation, and in particular to the attacks made upon religion. Another point of particular interest would be the attacks upon the young manhood of our ranks, and ways and means for arming our young men to resist the dangers to faith and morals which are to be found on all hands.

CHARLES I., AND ROME. come to a close than the event warranted. Perhaps the most interesting study is that of history, and when it embraces not only national, but that of great professions law abiding than their fellow citizens and that this control had lately passed into the hands of the priests, (which was worse); and there was cited as an example what had lately taken place in Louth and Monaghan and Waterford.

The argument of some of the noble little band who voted against the act was, "that the only offence of the persons against whom the bill was directed had been that they exercised their privilege honestly and independently, according to their conscience."

O'Connell's victory was a great moral victory. Had the franchised not been tampered with, the voice of the moral victory. Had the franchised not been tampered with, the voice of the moral victory. Had the franchised not been tampered with, the voice of the moral victory. Had the franchised not been tampered with, the voice of the moral victory. Had the franchised not been tampered with, the voice of the moral victory was a great moral victory. Had the voice of the moral victory was a great moral victory was a great moral victory. Had the franchised not been tampered with, the voice of the moral victory was a great moral victory. Had the voice of the moral victory was a great moral victory was a great moral victory. Had the reversal of the cleak which are sufficient. She tells how the selds of indignities and which are forced to wear blasphents and was a great who who where the streets by the fearly streets by the carbonarios; she tells how the school children are forced to wear blasphents and howald the streets by the carbonarios; she tells how the school children are forced to wear blasphents of the Conpares was one from Professor Arnold Meyer, which the streets by the fleat, and was a five the Carbonarios; she tells how the school children are forced to wear blasphents and was a treat to charles for the Religious section during the last days of the Congress was one from Professor Arnold Meyer, which the streets of the Carbonarios; she tells how the school during the last days of the Carbonarios; she tells how the school during the last days of the Carbonarios; she was dar

expecting unnecessary concessions from her to him. Nevertheless, though Professor Meyer considers that in this sympathy with the Church the King was a stranger to his people, that people who had so recently cast off the robe of faith, there may be some truth in his supposition that it was the partial suspension of the penal laws against Catholics by Charles which was one of the main reasons for the breach with Another interesting the Parliament. train of thought started by this ecture was the suggestion that the 'Rebellion' was the rising of the Anglo-Saxon elements of the South East against the Norman and British elements of the West and North of the country. The Saxon has always been more animal and less spiritual than his Celtic neighbour, and it noteworthy that it is the Celt and not the Saxon who has retained the faith, and all the higher ideals of chiralry and loyalty which that faith

A Call for Action.

MR. EDITOR, - Recently statistics from the report of the department of Public Health of the Province of Nova Scotia and particular comment upon them have appeared in the public press. Among the causes of deaths it is remarkable that tuberculosis ranks highest. This is particularly true of Antigonish County, in which the percentage of deaths from the white plague is almost double that of any other county except Richmond. One periodical has made the comment that the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis in Antigonish County was even greater than in the slums of New York city. It is rather humiliat-ing to admit that, notwithstanding the ravages of this disease among our people, and the notable increase of deaths from year to year, there is very little done to combat the disease. Through efforts of the University of St. Francis Xavier's College and medical societies a booklet was published on consumption and distributed gratis throughout the different counties of the diocese. The painstaking and zealous work of Mr. Mc-Leod, professor at St. F. X. College at the time, in carrying out this project are very little known or appreciated, and the indifference and apathy on the part of the public in seconding his fforts are less known. Suffice it to ay that bundles of these interesting and instructive booklets, packed and shipped with labor and valuable time, are yet piled up in various districts throughout the province and not distributed. During the last session of ur Municipal Council a proposition was laid before the Town and County onneils by which at least a number the unfortunate victims of this lague could be cared for to their own advantage and that of their families in danger of infection. Nothing was done however. It was suggested to the Council that efforts be made to have a competent person appointed for the disinfection of houses as in the case of other contagious diseases. As ar as I can learn nothing was done. We must account it to indifference or false economy. It is evident that here are homes throughout the County in which deaths from tuberculosis have been occurring from time to time within the past twenty-five years. These houses should be thoroughly fumigated or burned to the ground, with great profit to county and country. These facts are brought before the public with one object in view, and that is to arouse our public men who are expected and who are in a position to render a great blessing to our county, in making an organized and united effort to stop the shameful and disgraceful ravages of the White Plague in our midst. In the words of our late King Edward VII., "If preventable why not prevent?" And we may also say, "If curable, why not cure?" We can do it if we will Will we? ONE INTERESTED.

The Fenian Raid Bounty Again.

To the Editor of the Casket:

SIR-In your issue of the 17th inst, is heard the jealous wail of one who, not bimself, entitled to the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act, would prevent every body else from receiving it. I refer to your meddlesome correspondent "W. D. C." He is entirely in ignorance of the facts when he states the proclamation merely called for volunteers. Here are the words of the proclama-

" I do here command and require all officers, non - commissioned officers and privates of the Militia Force of Nova Scotia, and all persons liable to perform Militia Duty in said Province to turn out for active service, as in time of war, according to law, and subject on failure so to do, to the pains, penalties, and forfeitures thereby imposed and provided."

This proclaimation was generally responded to, notwithstanding the anti-confederacy " feeling on which Province show this. Is it to be supposed the Militia regiments of this County were less loyal patriotic and

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Before purchasing a range or cook stove of any kind be sure and get our prices. We are agents for the Frost & Wood farming machinery, and carry a full line of plows, and plow repairs in stock.

Henceforth our terms will be strictly cash 3) days. By adhering strictly to the rule of 3) day payments, we will be enabled to sell you goods cheaper and will not have to ask you to pay the upkeep of other peoples bad debts.

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MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

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MILLINERY

and a visit to the rooms will well repay any one who is interested in a new hat. The show days are

Wednesday and Thursday April 2nd and 3rd

All are Cordially Invited to Come

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Out-of-town accounts receive special attention. SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OF \$1 and

UPWARDS may be opened in the names of two or more persons. Either to

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GENERAL NEWS.

Tee Pope is said to be recovering his health.

The P. E. Island Legislature has resolved to legalize the use of automobiles on the Island.

Montreal on May 1st will have to pay \$902,412 15 for a half year's in-terest on the various loans it has from time to time contracted. The Provincial election in Alberta

last week resulted in the return of the Liberal Government but by a reduced

Charles Watt of Amherst, N. S., was arrested on Monday on suspicion of having killed and burned the body of an infant, a child of his sister. The C. P. R. is said to be arranging for a train in 72 hours from Montreal

Vancouver-an average speed of sixty hours and twelve hours allowed During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, 402,432 immigrants arrived in Canada. The total is made up of 150,542 British, 139,009 from the United

States, and 112881 from all other countries combined. Rumor says there will be a change in the management of the Intercolonial Railway after the present session of Parliament is over. The present

Board is to be abolished but what will succeed is not known. New England cotton mills and shoe factories announce curtailment of work or close down. They claim the Democratic tariff means ruin to them. Western floods and three bank failures

this week hit business hard. Catholic laymen in Winnipeg and St. Boniface on Sunday unanimously protested the acceptance by Joseph Bernier, M. P. P., of a cabinet portfolio, because of the non-settlement of the Manitoba School

The police magistrate of Halifax created what is said to be an American precedent Monday, when he fined a Hebrew \$5 with costs for causing a heifer unnecessary pain and suffering while slaughtering it for kosher meat.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will expend \$46,000,000 in Western Canada this year. This vast sum is more than twice the amount spent by the company last year, and it is the record amount ever devoted to construction work by one road in any one

During March, according to the record of the Department of Labor, 480 industrial accidents occurred, of which 93 were fatal and 387 resulted in serious injuries. This is eight more fatal and thirteen fewer non fatal accidents than were recorded in Feb-

The war in South-Eastern Europe appears to be over. The Greeks and Servians have agreed to suspend hostilities for ten days. A similar agreement was entered into by Bulgaria. The Montenegrins still persist in their claims on Scutari, but will have to give way before European

Wm. J. Bryan, Secretary of State for the United States is about to launch a policy of international importance. It is a plan for promotion of world peace, which contemplates the negotiations of treaties between the United States and all the civilized nations of the earth.

The strike of Belgian workers against Belgian political conditions, principally against the privilege of plural voting granted to people of wealth, and which affected all the trades and industries of the country, has been terminated. The liberal and socialist leaders, who planned the strike, have offered to compromise, and the Government has accopted their proposition.

Recent trivial occurrences in Germany and France are fanned into sensations by both countries, causing the world to regard with uneasiness the increasing military expenditures of these countries. German aeroplanes descending in French territory is one source of trouble, and an incident at Nancy, France, lately, wherein some German tourists were jeered at and alleged to have been insulted, has created strong feeling and outbursts in the German Reichstag.

स्यानम्भूतिक विश्वतिक विश्वतिक

Hundreds of delegates and visitors. including eminent representatives of the Catholic Church in the United States, South America, and Canada and in all the countries of Europe are at Malta taking part in the twenty-fourth International Eucharistic Congress. The papal legate to the Congress, Cardinal Ferrata, prefect of the Congregation of the Sacrament, arrived from Sicily on Tuesday aboard a British warship. His Eminence was a legate to each to the Sacrament. driven in a state coach to the Sarria Church, where he was formally welcomed by a distinguished gathering of ecclesiastical and civic dignitaries. On Sunday Solemn High Mass in the open, when 50,000 people are expected to be present, will be the crowning function of a great religious ceremony. The Caskri's London correspondent is attending the Congress, and we look for a rich account of the ceremonies from his

Francisco, who has been in Ottawa conferring with officials of the Dominion Government regarding this undertaking. He holds leases on 71 claims or 211,000 acres situated 200 miles northwart of Edward and 10 to 1 land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred acres more or less, and fifty acres deeded to one John miles northwest of Edmonton between the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and Grand Prairie, where, it is announced, work will begin this season with a view to shipping within 12 months. A winter trail | deed, was built during the months of snow from Hinton on the main line of the G. T. P., to the confluence of the Smoky and Muskeg [rivers in order that supplies might be hauled into the various camps that will be used as bases for the summer's operations.

Mr. W. D. O'Brien of San Francisco, a coal event in the continuous camps. coal expert of international reputa- 23rd April, 1913.

tion and consulting engineer for the company, has a gang of engineers and company, has a gang of engineers and surveyors working out plans. Mr. O'Brien confirms Dr. Hoppe's estimates of commercial value of the coal fields, saying that analysis of the product shows that it is not surpassed in quality by any bituminous coal on the continent. the continent.

Bulletin 13 of the 1911 census, just issued, deals with the origins of the people of Canada. The increase of population in the ten years 1901-1911 was 1,835,328, an increase of 34.16 per cent. Of this increase the English contributed 562 251 or 30.63 per cent., the Irish 61 663 or 3.36 per cent., the Scotch 197,726 or 10 77 per cent., the Weish 11,754 or 0.06 per cent., the French 405,519 or 22.09 per cent., the Germans 82 819 or 4.51 per cent., the Austro-Huggarians 110 925 or 60.5 per cent. cent. The British races make up 833,796 or 45.42 per cent of the total increase. The Scandinavians, Jews, Italians, Poles, Dutch and Finns stand in the order named. Persons of British origin constitute 54.07 per cent., of the total population in 1911 as against 57.08 per cent, in 1901. The population of French origin was 18.52 of the total in 1911 as against 30.71 per of the total in 1911 as against 30.71 per cent., in 1901. Persons of British originiwere 3 896,985 in 1911 as against 3,063,189 in 1901, being a gain of 833,796 or 27,22 per cent., in the decade. Of this increase the English make the best showing, with an increase of 562,251 or 44.59 per cent., over the figures of 1901. The Irish gained 61,663 or 6.24 per cent., and the Scotch 197,519 or 24.71 per cent. The French increased by 405,519 or 24.59 per cent.

Among the Advertisers.

Cheese rennet at Bonner's.

Calf meal - Ton just received at Bonner's.

Mrs. Campbell's ice-cream parlor opens on May 1st.

For sale, 300 bushels of oats, apply to Wm. Petipas, Tracadie.

Lost a bunch of keys, Finder please leave at CasketOffice.

Get your onion sets now at Whidden's, while they are fresh.

Best quality Timothy and clover seed just received by C. B. Whidden

Tea-Buy the best tea, Saxon Blend, 5c. Granulated sugar, 5c. at T. J. Bonner's.

Trunks and suit cases at McDonald's Clothing store. Prices right, so are the goods.

Wanted, a good fresh milk cow, or one soon due to calve. Apply to Mrs. Colin Cameron, Lanark. Choicest banner, sensation and black

seed oats due to arrive from P. E. I. C. B. Whidden & Son. Secure one of those \$1.98 clocks; useful as well as ornamental.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Men's and boys' clothing, hats and aps, boots and shoes arriving daily.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. Pure bred barred Plymouth rockeggs for hatching, 50c. per setting. Henry Smith, Antigonish.

Sheriff's Sale

1913, A. No. 1095

IN THE SUPREME COURT

Smith, Antigonish.

ADELIA P. MACDONALD, DANIEL A. McKINNON, and MELINDA McKINNON, Defendants

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigo-nish at the Court House in Antigonish, on

TUESDAY

THE 27th DAY OF MAY, 1913 At 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. Macgillivray, ex-officie Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 22 id day of April, 1913, unless before the day of sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plantiff or her solicitor or into

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the abovenamed defendants or either of them (and of all persons claiming by, from or under them or either of them since the recording of the Mortgage foreclosed herein) of, in, to, upon or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Lochaber Lake, in the County of Antigonish, abutted and bounded of Antigonish, about the as follows, that is to say: Towards as follows, that is to say: Towards the West by the Lochaber Lake aforesaid; towards the North by lands owned by Palmer S. Hulbert; towards the Consummation of the plans outlined by Dr. R. Hoppe, of San Francisco, who has been in Ottawa conferring with officials of the Dominist October 1988. and fifty acres deeded to one John Stewart in the year 1829, and by him conveyed to one Hugh Stewart,

formerly of Lochaber.

Terms: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; reminder on delivery of

DUNCAN D, CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish Co. JOSEPH A. WALL, K. C.,

Bank of Commerce Building, Antigonish, N. S., Solicitor of Plaintiff, Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S.,

Fishermen - Don't send away for your batteries, etc. 'Phone, write or call at Bonner's. All motor - boat supplies.

Buy prunes, 10c.; evaporated apples 10c.; 7 lbs. onions for 25c.; granulated sugar 5c.; pure cream tartar, 29c.

During house-cleaning you may require a new art square rug, curtains, If so, we can fill your wants. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

For sale, a good serviceable mare, due to fool about the middle of June. Apply to Roderick Henderson, St. Andrews, N. S.

At James River, Ant. Co., on Monday morning, April 21, 1913 of heart trouble, JENNIE CHISHOLM in the 6th year of her age. Consoled by the last rites of the Church, she died an edifying death. After Requiem High Mass at St. Joseph's April 22 she was buried. Two brothers and four sisters mourn her loss. R. I. P.

On the 5th of April, at Little Mabou, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER McDONALD B. S. Deceased was iborn in Badnoch, North Britain, in the year 1828. He was 6 months old when his parents immigrated to this Country. Seven brothers and two sisters predeceased him. The only survivor of the family is Alexius, who is well and favourably known. R. L.P.

At Dunvegan, Inverness County, on Easter Sunday, after an illness of some three months, which was borne with most edifying resignation to the Divine Will, CHARLES DOUGLAS MC-EACHERN, in thei 21st year of his age. The deceased was born at River Inhabitants. Besides his aged grandmother with whom he lived, ne leaves one brother. About a week before he died he was consoled by the last rites of the Church. May his soul rest in peace!

At San Francisco, on March 21st, 1913, FLORA beloved wife of Angus MacKinnon, formerly of Georgeville this county, and daughter of the late Hector MacDonald, Big Island, Pictou Co, N. S. Deceased was a most lovable character and made many friends. An exemplary Christian, she died consoled by the last rites of the Catholic Church. Besides her husband, one son, Wallace, survives her. After a Requiem High Mass on the 24th, her remain were laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery, Cal., May her soul rest in peace!

At the residence of her brother-in-law, A. S. McDougall, S. W. Margaree, on the 18th April, 1913, after a protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mary Ann (Gillis) widow of the late Hugh McDougall, Pleasant Valley, Antigonish Co., in the forty-fourth year of her age Consoled by the last rites of the Holy Church she calmly resigned her soul to God leaving one daughter,

BOOKEEPING SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING PENMANSHIP

and all other

Commercial Courses

Taught right in your home in spare hours. Our courses are the best and our justructors the ablest in Canada.

We Guarantee our Courses.

WE PLACE ALL OUR GRADUATES. Take vour course with us. Mail the coupon 10 DAY.

SucCesS

Shaw Correspondence School 303 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. Please explain (without obligation on my part) how I can successfully qual fy for the position or profession under

Newspaper Reporter Story Writer Stenographer Art Specialist Photographr

Three Cardinal Virtues of the Ideal Investment.

All are possessed to a marked degree by the Capital Stock of the Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Company.

SAFETY is assured by realizable assets of \$1,461,520-ov \$120,000 in excess of all liabilities to the public and the stockholders.

INCOME is assured by the increasingly successful record of the Company's conservative practice for the past quarter century of loaning its funds solely on select Nova Scotia real estate.

PROFIT is assured by the steady appreciation in value of the stock as the already large Reserve Fund is yearly augmented by additions from surplus earn-

The par value of this 7% Capital Stock is \$50 a share and at to-day's price it yields 5%. But the present large Reserve Fund and surplus earnings justifies the expectations of an early increase in the dividened, ther particulars for the asking.

J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

Established 1873

Members Montreal Stock Exchange Direct Private Wires Y. M. C. A. Bldg , New Glasgow

Also at Halifax, St. John, Fredericton and Montreal in her sixth year, two sisters and three brothers, besides a large number of other Irelatives and friends, to mourn her death. R. 1. P.

At Cobalt, Ont., March 31st, after a few days illness of pneumonia. Bernard. cldest son of Edward Sullivan, of West Erinville, Guys. Co., in his 23rd year. The unexpected death of this promising young man was a severe shock to his native community, and his early demire is deeply regretted by all who knew him. A devout reception of the last Sacraments was a fitting close to his well spent life. His remains were brought home and interred in Salmon River Cemetery, on Saturday, April 5th, after Requiem High Mass, an unusually large number attending the obsequies. His father and mother, six brothers and two sisters survive to mourn their great loss. R I. P.,

mourn their great loss. R I. P. j.

On the 14th inst., ALLAN CHISHOLM, at Boston, at the advanced age of 90 years. The decased was the eldest son of John Chisholm, (Farmer) late of Glen Road in this County. He resided for many years on a part of the old homestead—was married and had a large family. He and his family removed to Boston about 35 years ago, where he resided with members of his family till the time of his death. He was one of the sterling and worthy natives of our county—hencet, industrious, kind and generous; his word was his bond. A true Christian, he died in the practice of his faith. May his soul rest in peace.

Obituary.

At Mulgrave, on the 9th inst., after a short iliness, one whose death leaves a void in the Community. Captain John Keating, the kind and Christian gentleman, the highly respected citizen, the genial, warm-hearted neighbor, is no more; and goom is cast ever the place which knew him so well. Mr. Keating was born in Manchester, Guy...Co., in 1846. For years he was commander of the S.S. Rimouski, and, later, of the S.S. Lunenburg. A few vears ago, owing to failing health, he retired from active marine service, and lived in the quietude of his home, attending only to light business matters. A few days before his death he contracted a slight cold, which, despite all that medical skill could do, developed into peritoniti, and he peacefully passed away, fortified by all the rites of the Church of which he was ever a faithful and consistent member. A charter member of St. Lawrence Branch of the L. O. C., his brother members, in a body, preceded the funeral procession. A mass of Requiem was cel brated by the pastor. Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, and all that was mortal of Captain John Keating was laid to rest in the green mound in St. Lawrence's cemetery. He leaves a wife and two brethers, Captain Raymond Keating, of Sydney, and Alexander of Canso, to mourn their loss. May his gentle soul rest in peace! Mrs. James Mahon of Canso, to mourn their loss. May his gentle soul rest in peace!

J. H. W. BLISS Piano Tuner Eureka, N. S.

Send to Ontario when you can get better wire at home for less money. I will deliver to any station on the I. C. Railway at the following prices

Woven Wire Fencing GUARANTEED the best all No.

9 heavy weight full size wire: 10 wires, 52 inches high, 38c per rod " 50 " " 35c " 47 " " 31c " 44 " " 280 " 42 " " 26c " 47 " " 23c " 36 " " 190

Medium weight, No. 9 top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate: IT wires, if inches high, 31c per rod

Cash must accompany order. Rolls contain 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 rods each.

Poultry Netting and Fox Fence kept in stock.

EDGAR FILLMORE AMHERST, N. S.

Garden and Flower Seeds

................

We have just received our new stock of Garden Seeds in bulk and in packages.

New Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup right from the bush. Guaranteed Pure. A few half barrels of those

good herring still unsold.
We have a good stock of Hams,
Bacon, Beef, Ham, Codfish and
all kinds of Canned Goods.
We have just received a

supply of the Celebrated Hartley's Marmalade and Jams.

Our Tea and Coffee are the best value on the market. We have all the lines usually

carried in a first-class grocery and we want your trade. Give us a trial and we are confident we can give you satisfaction. We want eggs and butter and other country produce at high-est market prices.

D. R. GRAHAM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators At Cut Prices

While my stock lasts I will sell the above machines at the following prices: No. 2, 300 to 325 lbs., \$40 No. 3, 400 to 425 lbs., \$45

I will deliver to your nearest railway tation in the Maritime Provinces. Cash with order.

One car of the New Brunswick Wire Fence Co.'s Goods at prices that beat all, less than 3c. per lb. by weight, woven

THOMAS SOMERS

Antigonish, April 16, 1918.

West End Warehouse

Men's and Boys' Clothing

When nature puts on her new atttire, is it not time that you should do likewise? You should not delay, but fit yourself and your boy with one of our new suits. This Spring's showing far exceeds any previous attempt made by these departments in point of assortments shown and values offered.



Men's Well Tailored Suits

with good body lining, a very servicable suit comes in brown with neat stripe, sizes 36 to 44, price \$7.00. \$8.75, special value.

Another good value in men's suits made from a strong' Canadian tweed, color dark brown, well made in every respect, sizes 36 to 42. Extra value at \$8.75 per suit.

Men's high class tailored suits made from pure wool English worstered, in navy blue, black and brown, priced at from \$10 to \$22.50.

Boys' Clothing

The small and the big boy can be fitted here to a new suit for very little money.

Young Men's Suits in large assortment of patterns, priced at from \$5 to \$12.50.

Boys' two-piece Suits, a nice range to pick from, priced at \$2.50 to \$8.75.

Chisholm, Sweet @ Co. The Store That Satisfies.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

MONEY ORDERS

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money. These Orders, payable without charge at any bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States, are issued at the following rates:

50.....15 "

REMITTANCES ABROAD should be made by means of our SPECIAL FOREIGN DRAFTS and MONEY ORDERS. Issued without delay at reasonable rates.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

W. H. HARRISON. Manager

COSTS NOTHING

It costs nothing to call and examine our

Spring Stock of Footwear

Tel. 67

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

"WILLIAM'S" SHOE, "AMHERST,"

and other standard makes. An extra heavy stock of RUBBERS enables me to quote lowest prices. SCHOOL-CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR a Specialty

就 辨 就

At Gorman's, The Shoeman

YOUNG LADIES WANTED

For Underwear Factory at Eureka

Constant Employment Glean Work Good Pay

THE WORKS

Special Wages to those who are able to

T's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy-. Why you don't even have t know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are mad

P. R. Telegraph CO.

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

Office Hours: -8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Messages before or after office hours received at residence, Acadia Street, (Opposite Baptist Church), 'Phone No.

RAW FURS WANTED

consignment of furs together for the June sales in London

for your furs as any-one in the business. Send Your Fur to me

and get Satisfaction.

Lots kept separate on request till shippers are heard from.

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

CHAS. G WHIDDEN

Exporter of Raw Furs ANTIGONISH.

。自由的特殊的知识的结果的自己的

FOR SALE.

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

apply to MRS. CATHERINE McADAM, St. Joseph's

NOTICE To Farmers and Dealers

We will pay you

HIGHEST CASH PRICES For Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, and Furs.

Please give us a trial before you sell elsewhere.

COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y

New Glasgow, N. S.

Men Wanted

For railroad construction work in Kings County, near Kentville, Nova Scotia. Highest wages paid.

KIRK & COOKE,

10-10-tf

Contractors

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry

Maritime Dental College

Advantages for Canadian Students For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

and Medicine also.

The Exile's Song.

(By Thomas Moult.) Now I tread the city breadways, and

my heart is sore, For the moor calls, and the wind calls, but I go there no more. And I'm tain for the lonely road, and a

wild gray sky,
And the screaming note in a curlew's
throatas the rain comes rushing by.

Out beyond the stream of traffic is a stream Hove.
And the old hills, the dear hills, and the stars that climb above. And it's there my heart is roaming

while I stand in the street, And I hear the sigh of a dream gone by when the world was sweet.

My soul is sick of cities, and the crafty

strife; And if gold were all, and greed were all, I have had enough of life. But always night and day I hear the

To the heart that shall be aching till I

-Academy (London.)

Workman's True Friend.

It is not seriously questioned that leaders of Socialism and many of their followers have been and are atheists, and consequently are hostile to religion and to the Church which teaches a doctrine essentially opposed to the mere animalism of Socialism.

With the purpose to make them-

With the purpose to make them-selves strong numerically, Socialists have endeavoured to weaken, and if possible to destroy whatever influence the Church possesses over the minds of workingmen by asserting that she is their foe and that she is the servant of capitalism.

It is not difficult to explain the

reason for their hostility to the Church. Their motte, "No God and Church Their motte, "No God and no Master," is sufficiently clear. They refuse to admit that God has the right to say to any of them, "Thou shalt," or "Thou shalt not." In these words He imposes positive obligations upon them, and also places under just prohibition their destructive and

revolutionary schemes.

Against each part of His law they hurl the Satanic defiance, "I will not serve." They hate His decalogue because it requires obedience, love and service to Him, all of which they reservice to Him, all of which they re-fuse. It also commands respect for other men's rights to property, life, honor and home, all of which would be destroyed by Socialism. In their place would be substituted a most degraded personal slavery to State control and dominance, which would inevitably result in despotism fol-

lowed, as ever, by anarchy. Socialistic attempts to make the Church odious to workingmen should be sternly resented. Every well-informed Catholic knows that the Church always has been, is at present, and ever must be, the very best and most powerful friend of the working-

Her Founder, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, Who dwelt among men, full of grace and trult, did not distain in His human body to labor with His own hands. On one occasion the Jews asked: "Is not this the carpeoter?" He was, in fact, a proce working was a though all a poor workingman, even though all the treasures of the world were at His disposal. His Blessed Mother, who is the Queen of Heaven, worked in the humble home at Nazareth.

Down through all the ages since then, Roman Pontiffs, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates and Priests have been taken from the ranks of poor wage-earners and chosen to teach in all nations the fundamen-tal lessons of justice and fraternal The membership in Christ's Church has always been and is to day composed principally of men and women who are not rich in this world's goods, and who may, with honor, be

ranked among the working class. Cathedrals, churches, monasteries, convents, hospitals, asylums and every variety of institution of mercy and education have been erected and maintained almost exclusively by the generosity of working men and women, who by this very evidence of their faith in the Church, repudiate most emphatically the attempts of Socialism to make them think that the Church is the toe of the working-

By their works you shall know them," is an axiom that Socialists should apply to the Catholic laity when they wish to know what these think of the Church of Christ.

It is evident that Socialists do not "search the Scriptures" before they utter their falsehoods regarding the attitude of religion toward the poor and oppressed. If they will take any good "Concordance" of the Scriptures they will find therein grouped an array of texts which command that respect, justice, mercy and protection shall be shown the poor, and also texts which threaten with God's vengeance those who defraud or oppress the laborer, the widow or the orphin. And the Socialist must not over-

look the fact that these Scriptures are approved and taught as the Word of Ged by that same Church which Socialists say is the foe of the work-

With regard to the Church as a sociological factor in the history of the working-class, it will be well to remind Socialists that our Lord enumerated as among the great miracles which proposed that

the helpless.

She has advised, warned, condemned and excommunicated kings rights. With this unvarying history, it is impossible to believe Socialists when they say that she has become so imid that she is afraid to offend capitalism if it dares to oppress the workingmen. The recent luminous pas-toral of His Eminence the Cardinal is officient argument against Socialistic claims of this kind.

The Church has always defended the sanctity of the poor man's home against the lust of rich or poor. She as provided free schools for the technical and the religious education of his children, hospitals for his sick, asylums for his homeless orphans and places of comfort where the aged poor may spend their last days on earth in

The Church is the very best and truest friend of workingmen when she warns them against ignorant or malicious agitators who wish to inflame them against their fellowman by teaching them the sophisms of an im-

possible Socialistic Utopia.

The Church is older and wiser than the new doctrinaries. In the book of ages of experience, open to her, but inknown to them, she has read the history of nations. Her magnificent philosophy teaches her the relation between cause and effect. Christ has appointed her to be like Himself a "light of revelation" to all nations. She is the same reasoner for and the loving and wise Mother of thousands of millions of men, past, present and of the present and of tuture existence.

Plans and theories which seem plausible and entirely new to modern Socialists are as ancient history to her-plans and theories which have been tried and found wanting. Remedies, which, to Socialistic ignorance seem certain to cure present political and economic ills have been proven useless and dangerous a thousand times before her very eyes. In all her attitude toward mankind she is guided by the spirit of truth and justice, and will not shift like a weather vane, to follow every gust of popular vehe-

She teaches love for God and love for fellowman as the first and greatest Commandment, and tries to impress its obligatory application upon capitalist and workingman alike. A platform of that kind is infinitely more sale and valuable to the workingman than is the gospel of hatred preached

Therefore, from whatever angle the Church is viewed, the sterling Cath-olic must realize that the lite and words of Christ her Founder, the Scriptures which the Holy Ghost in-spired, the doctrines which the Church teaches and the history of her attiide toward the poor and oppressed all these render it simply impossible for her to be antagonistic to the work ingman when he demands just treat

The Silent Monks.

Unceasing Labor the Rule of the Oka Trappists.

Oka, in the province of Quebec, is the village on the Ottawa River at which visitors to the Abbey of Notre

The monks live, like the Apostles, by manual labor of the severest kind, and, though scientists and scholars are among them, all members of the order must literally earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and the severe work necessary in the various branches of the agricultural industry is performed in alloted tasks by the

Absolute silence is imposed, except upon those who must occasionally deal with visitors. Squads of monks work all day together without a single spoken word, though a sign language has been evolved by which heads of departments may direct their comrades. Absolute obedience to superiors is strictly required, severe punishment being inflicted for the smallest infractions of the rule.

The monks rise at 1 a. m. on church holidays, at 1.30 on Sundays and at 2 on all other-days, and immediately repair to the chapel for prayers, which are followed by the Mass for the brothers, celebrated at 3 a.m. in summer and at 4 in winter. After the service the brothers disperse to their various tasks and a Mass for the priests is celebrated.

The day's work begins at 6 in sum-mer and at 7 in winter, and all retire each night in summer at 8 and in wineach night in summer at 8 and in winter at 7, an hour of repose being allowed at noon during the warm season. Practically all of the time not given to the daily manual labor is occupied in praying and studying.

Vegetables, fruits, bread and milk are the only articles of food allowed the monks except during the summer season, the period of hardest labor.

season, the period of hardest labor, when a cup of tea is provided each morning, with two ounces of bread and an apple or an equivalent amount of other fruit. A teaspoonful of olive oil is allowed with vegetables.

Only in case of severe illness is the use of meat permitted. From Easter Cles which proved that He was the Redeemer that "the poor bave the Gospel preached to them." This quotation is worthy of most serious study. Its importance cannot be September 14, two meals are allowed; in addition there is a light morning refection, known as the "mixtum." A strict fast is kept from September 14 to Easter. During this overestimated.
Christ's Church also believes and practises in this regard another saying, which is: "An example I have given to you, that as I have done, so you must do." The Church is ever faithful to the precepts of her Master, and all history testifies that she has

The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law in favor of the poor against the injustice and oppresssion of the despot. sufficiently appetizing. Blocming particulars.

She has always rebuked the crimes of monarchs, and like God's angel, has sheltered under her protection, the poor, the wronged, the weak and of whom the great majority die of sheer old age.

Gowns of coarsest wool, made from the fleece of the community's sheep, and emperors when they oppressed and spun and woven by the monks, the people by extortions and exactions are constantly worn, and these are and by their invasions of popular not removed when the monks retire are constantly worn, and these are not removed when the monks retire at night to their cots, which contain hard mattresses and pillows, both of straw. The tiny sleeping cells contain no furniture or lights, though lights burn all night in the corridors, and the cloister. A long corridor with wooden benches on each side, is the only place to which the inmates may go for reading and intellectual exer-

> To the encouragement of the oldest calling of life he members of this order are devoted and agriculture is improved wherever a monastery is established. The agricultural institute, in which there are about 150 student boarders, carried on in connection with the extensive stock, poultry, bee raising and general farm work of the community at Oka, is certain to be of immense value to general agriculture because of the complete education given to the students who gather there from all par s of the Dominion and among whom there are also number of young men from the United States and France. The order has been always progres-

> sive in all that tends to improvement and advance in the science of agri-culture, and this community, like all others sufficiently prosperous, is equipped with every advantageous implement and device, while the cattle, poultry and swine are the finest which scientific breeding can secure. Much of the increase is sold for nominal amounts or given away. Constant study is given to fruit, vegetable and grain culture.

The famous Oka cheese, butter, canned tomatoes and honey are supplied in large quantities for the market. Great quantities of milk are bought by the community creamery from the farmers of the neighborhood

The monastery possesses a famous Percheron stallion and three fine Ayrshire bulls, a hundred cows, Ayrshire and Canadian, every one being registered, and thirty draught horses. while many hundreds of swine and about five thousand chickens are raised annually.

The monks of La Trappe are enthusiastic supporters of agricultural societies and in close touch with all the agricultural schools and experi-ment stations throughout the Domin-An oblate member of the order, Brother Liguori, is the secretary of the Quebec Farmers Experimental Union and is a constant attendant at all assemblies and conventions of agriculturists and in great demand as a speaker on such occasions, being famous particularly for his knowledge

of poultry culture.

The property of the order at Oka comprises 1,000 acres and wonders have been accomplished since the first members arrived, early in 1881, from France, for the soil was thin and very rocky, while today the greater part of the land is fertile and blooming.

The Business Man's Health.

"Your good health is your greatest For His official and delegated representatives on earth, He did not choose the rich and powerful, but selected poor fishermen and mechanics, constituted them His apostles, and sent them as the Father had sent him to teach all nations to observe His Commandments.

Down through all the ages since and exhausting malady.

Now it isn't a good thing for any

one to be thinking about his ills and his aches and pains, nor is there anything healthy in the fear that comes to every one of us who work, that we may be taken desperately ill at any time—and where will there be money to pay fer doctors and nurses and druggists' stuffs? Remembering these things, it behooves every person to regard his bodily health simply as one more asset, one more help to fame and fortune, and, therefore, safeguard it as a matter of business.

You've got to have plenty of sleep if you're to do a great deal of work, for sleep gives you an energy and vitality that nothing else can. Therefore, the wise man does not stay up too late, and deprive himself of late suppers, gay midnight parties and the like. Let him reflect—if he indulges in these gaieties, and does his work half-heartedly and none too well-some other man, who is more ambitious, will soon be occupying his position. I've seen that happen a score of

And the wise business man provides himself with good rubbers and a raincoat and a stout umbrella, for he must face all sorts of weather. He has a sweater, too, to wear under his coat on very cold days.

Furthermore, he goes to the dentist and the occulist at the least sign of any trouble with teeth or eyes. He knows it pays to keep himself in the very best physical condition. And if he doesn't feel very well, or has a deep cold coming on, he goes at once to the doctor.

The business man owes it to his ambitions to make the most of himself physically. He must eat properly, sleep well and long, get exercise and fresh air, dress comfortably and warmly, if he is to be strong and well, and have physical and nervous strength that will carry him up the hill to success. It's worth

PAINTING)

Forget color schemes awhile; get endurance truths

Take this good advice now. before you paint or let a contract. Four years from now you'll be glad you did. Learn how vital is the large percentage of Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead--World's hundred year standard-combined in

PRANDRAM-HENDERSON ENGLISH" PAINT

We have a telling booklet that will arouse you to new interest in paint.

160-Page Poultry Book Free

Lousy Hens are never profitable. They cannot lay when tortured night and day by lice and mites. Dust the hens with

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer 25e and 50e to exterminate the body lice, and paint or spray the roosts and nests with

Liquid Lice Killer
35c, 60c and 81
to sweeten them up and destroy mites,
That means bigger profits.
"Your money back if it falls."

BOLD BY C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, ANTIGONISH. And Dealers Everywhere.

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 cigars and tobaccos. Orders by mail receive careful attention and prompt delivery. Have us dispense your prescriptions and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty.

J. P. MCKENNA Dispensing Chemist, Main Street

Phone 83.

One door East of Presbyterian Church.

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

DEPARTMENT

from \$2.50 up; each medal is packed in a fine velvet case.
Write for our Catalogue, Badges, Buttons, Pins Seals. P. TANSEY
14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec T. P.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

WAY OF SECURING

Player Piano Music Rolls

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

J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co.

GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIPAX, N. S. St. John, Amherst, Moncton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace-Bay

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.

Manufacturers of

ANTIGONISH

NOVA SCOTIA

and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS,

and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICA-

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A New Canadian Novitiate of the Society of Jesus,

The Society of Jesus was founded in 1540 by St. Ignatius of Loyola, and it quickly spread throughout the entire world. In 1611 it roached Port Royal and in 1625 came to Quebec. In the latter place it had the honor of founding in 1635 the first classical college in those vast regions of North America which were not under the dominion of

Spain.

Meanwhile its missionaries sanctified

Meanwhile its missionaries sanctified our soil with their blood as they hastened in their quest for souls from Acadia to the Great Lakes and the Western plains, from Hudson Bay to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

Everywhere honored by Church's enemies as their chosen victims, the Jesuits were expelled in 1759 and the following years from Portugal, Spain and France. At last in 1773 Pope Clement XIV asked of the Society the supreme sacrifice of its life to appease the clamors of the European Courts. It obeyed un-hesitatingly. With tears in their eyes but with hearts full of the undying hope of a resurrection to come twenty thousand Jesuits went down in obedient silence to their grave.

"This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God." (John xi, 4). And, indeed, like Lazarus, the Society of Jesus arose from the tomb. In 1814 the voice of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, Pius VII, called it to life again and in 1842 our own shores saw its return. At the present time (1913) it counts twenty-seven provinces with 16,600 members, 400 of whom belong to the Province of Canada.

Everyone knows the motto of St. Ignatius: Ad majorem Dei gloriam"
"For the greater Glory of God." The glory of God was the desire of his heart, the whole ambition of his life. He wished that it might be as great as possible and with this in view he prepared his sons and sent them forth to every work which the church might offer them — to teach in colleges, seminaries and universities; to preach the word of God, to teach catechism, give retreats, found and conduct sodalities of the Blessed Virgin, give missions in town and country, and finally to go abroad throughout the world as missionaries to unbelievers of every tongue and every clime.

This great variety of works, which brings the Society into contact with men in every walk of life, gives its members (whose talents and powers differ in kind and degree) an oppor-tunity to find the very sort of work in which they are best fitted to succeed.

What the Society of Jesus most of all desires in those who seek admission to its ranks is a great love of God and a burning zeal for souls. With this love and zeal in one's heart everything becomes easy—the noviceship with its trials and the long studies which follow in Literature, Philosophy and Theology. This spirit, too, makes possible the high obedience required of the Jesuit—an obedience which must be active, joyful and prompt, seeing God in one's Superiors, receiving all things from their hands as from the hands of God, and ever ready to bend one's own will and judgment to theirs, provided their command does not disagree with the law of God.

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This spirit has built up the Society into a great and well-organized force, with loving union amongst its members and between the members and superiors-a divine and holy union, too, of both members and superiors with Jesus Christ. For it is this Name which the Society seeks ever to spread abroad and afar throughout the world-His name, His teaching, and His love for the salvation of souls and the "Greater Glory of

of probation were not too much to devote to the preparation of a young man for the life of the Society. He himself opened at Rome the first known as Sant Andrea, which had the honor of counting amongst the members of the community the two patrons of Catholic youth, St. Aloysius and St. Stanislaus Kostka. It was not long before each province of the Society had its own novitiate. That of the Canadian Province was founded at Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal. during the last sixty years, generations of young men have come and gone in their preparation for the religious life and the work of the apostolate. They number, as a general rule, about twenty-five or thirty from the different Catholic educational institutions in veery part of the country, Some of them have University degrees, while others have finished

only their High School course.
What most impresses the numerous retreatants, young and old, who come annually to Sault-au-Recollet, is the enthusiasm and gaiety of these young men on the threshold of their re-ligious career. Very few who have seen the peace and heartfelt joy that beam forth f.om their countenances can repress a feeling of admiration for such wonders of divine grace, while many after finishing their retreat find heir hearts full of holy envy for those whom God has been pleased to bless with such a sublime vocation.

This blessing is now about to be exended to the Province of Ontario and thereby to all the English-speaking provinces of Canada. Although the English language has never been neglected in the Sault-au-Rocollet vitiate, where the use of both iglish and French is enjoined by the rule of the house, yet it has now beopportunity should be afforded to young men of exclusively English speech to examine into and foster the Divine call to perfection which has ever filled and is still filling religious houses all over the world: "If thou uses all over the world: wilt be perfect go sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shall have treasure in heaven; and come, sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children or lands for my name's sake, shall receive a hundred-fold and shall luberit life everlasting." (Matt. other than that expressed in the xix, 21, 29) Accordingly, the Jesuits have recently purchased, on the outskirts of Guelph, where they have
been conducting a flourishing parish
for more than fixty years, and have

the central idea of the edict. Father
our benevolence may not remain unschwertner says:

It was a Christian emperor who

known fo any one, you will see that time to find it out.

built a church which is one of the first engraved on the law books the it receive official promulgation everyglories of Ontario, a fine property to devoted to the maintenance of a novitiate. The residence of the former owner, a Catholic who would never have thought of selling had not the religious purpose been proposed to him, is a roomy and substantial building, which needs only a slight enlargement to make it admirably suited to the nursery of a religious order. These necessary additions will he built in the course of the coming summer, so that the novitiate may be opened for novices and postulants next September,

The Bishop of Victoria, B. C.

From Vancouver Catholic.

On Friday, April 4, took place at Quamichan the solemn Blessing of the new Catholic Rectory. His Lordship Bishop McDonald performed the cere-The procession set out from St. Ann's Church to the new Rectory which was tastefully decorated with flags and banners. First came the Cross-bearer, followed by the boys of St. Ann's School and the Sisters of St. Ann; then the Indian women and men, followed by several ladies and men from Quamichan and Duncan. After these marched four Indian chiefs Father Silver of Lady, then Father Silver of Ladysmith carrying a Crucifix, and finally Bishop MacDonald, escorted by the clergy. On arrival at the Rectory, His Lordship read the Presyn of Blassing placed the Crucifix Prayer of Blessing, placed the Crucifix on the Altar in the private Chapel and the statue of Our Lady in the hall.

and, escorted by the clergy, sprinkled every room with Holy Water.

After this ceremony, Solemn Pontifical Benediction was given in the Church, by His Lordship, assisted by Father Lemmeux, S.M.M., of Kuper Island as deacon, and Father Fisser of Esquimault as sub-deacon. Father Silver was Master of Ceremonies. Rev. Father Francis, S.M.M., and Father W. Cortenraed, S.M.M., were in the Sanctuary and Father E. M. Scheelon, S.M.M., pastor of St. Ann's in the

His Lordship Bishop MacDonald visited last week the Kuper Island Industrial School. On his arrival the Bishop was met and welcomed by the Rev. Principal and the pupils, wharf and the road leading to the main building had been ornamented for the occasion with small fir trees. On the Saturday morning His Lord-ship celebrated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by the Rev. F. F. Urlings and Sheelen, S.M.M. Rev. Father Lemmaux acted as Master of Ceremonies. It was the first time such a ceremony took place on Kuper Island. In the afternoon there was Pontifical

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Then all repaired to the beautifully decorated gymnasium, where an address of welcome was read to His Lordship by one of the boys, and the girls under the able direction of Rev. Sister M. Rogatien executed a few well-chosen songs and drills. The Bishop, in answering to the address, impressed upon the children the necessity of the virtue of obedience, telling them that disobedience had been the cause of the loss of the bad angels, and also of our first parents. Speaking of the Micmac Indians, he said that indeed it was most marvel-lous the way those people had always stuck to the Catholic religion. His Lordship congratulated the children upon their grand singing, stating that though not a musician he could tell good music from bad.

The Bishop was so pleased with his visit to Kuper Island that he promised to come back this summer, when he would be able to stay a few days and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the sland. The following was the addres

read by one of the pupils:
"My Lord,- Wε, the pupils of the Kuper Island Industrial School, are gathered here to welcome you in our midst, and to thank Your Lordship for having come to minister unto us the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation. Welcome, My Lord, to our dear school, welcome to this house where we are taught to become faithful children of our Holy Church and useful citizens of our beloved country. A thousand times welcome.

"Many thanks we owe Your Lordship for having bestowed on us the gifts of the Holy Ghost. May we always remain attached to the Faith in which today we have been confirmed through your consecrated hands. May we, the Indians of the Pacific Coast, follow the example given us by the Indians of your home

"We have been told that for the last three hundred years these illustrious kinsmen of ours remained faithful to the religion preached to them by the early Catholic missionaries; not one ever turning away from This grand example we will try to emulate, aided by the grace of the Sacrament which has made us strong and perfect Christians and Soldiers of Jesus Christ. We will strive to follow the dictates of our Holy Religion and fight the good battle against the devil, the world and the flesh, ever trying to remain obedient children of Holy Mother Church.

"So help us God and the blessing we implore from Your Lordship. " Your Grateful Children of the

The Edict of Milan.

Kuper Island Industrial School.'

Writing of this important decree, come evident that a larger and fuller in the American Catholic Quarterly, the Rev. Thomas M. Schwertner, O. P., calls it "a model of precision," definitely expressed in language that could not be misunderstood. Its purport could not be misinterpreted. Constantine knew that efforts would be made to discover another side to Tollies ine. . . . And every one that the Edict, and therefore he so hath left house, or brethren, or worded it that it was impossible for even the most knavish lawyer of his day to take from it any meaning

document. Five times he repeated

principle of liberty of conscience, where. just as it was a Christian apologist thesis. In the fewest possible words the Edict of Milan meant this: Roman police could no longer watch the Christians like lynxes, nor hunt | Seven Hills of Rome. - S. H. Review them out for persecution like ferrets.

The ediet as it stands is the work of Constantine. To him alone belongs the glory of having dictated to in the sky of politics and statesmanship for many years to come.

(De Mort. Pers. Chap. 48). We article in the Quarterly

For a long time we have been convinced that liberty of conscience in attendance at Holy Mass. religious matters must not be limited, but that it is necessary to allow every one to obey the dictates of his own conscience. Thus we have permere truism. "If," says St. mitted all - and this includes the Laurence Justinian, "you place all Christians-to follow the teachings of their religion and worship. But alms, mortifications-in one scale, because many and diverse conditions and a single Mass in the other, you were enumerated in the rescript by which this privilege was granted far the former." The patent, them, many have perhaps on this obvious reason is that the Mass is a count, renounced it after a time, identical with Christ's oblation on (Here the preamble ends.)

Hence we, Constantine and Licto treat of all affairs which concern nothing would be more useful to our ner of honoring the divinity. We prefer, so that the divinity who resides in heaven may be propitious and favorable to us as to all those | sins. who live under our rule. It has seemed to us good and reasonable not to refuse to any of our subjects, be he Christian or adherent of any power; that favors can be secured other cult, the right of following the religion which seems best to him. be obtained at no other time. Our As the result of this action, the feeble petitions are strengthened divinity, whom each one of us will during the Adorable Sacrifice by our His wonted favor and good will. It never offered in vain ; for, as St. behooves, therefore, that your Ex- John tells us, "the Father heareth cellency should know that we sup- Him always.' press all the restrictions contained the Christians the most complete and which are due to it.

accustomed places of worship (of insensate recklessness. payment, without delay or civil proif he think that, in exchange, he is disposal; but there is no question entitled to some mark of our libervicar (or the prefect of the province). ally neglect it. Pretexts for absent-But all the e possessions must be returned immediately to the Christians did not only possess meetingplace, but also properties belonging churches, and not to private individuals, we ordain, in virtue of this one half hour of the day's forty eight be given back to the corporation and and health and happiness depend .community without any excuse or Are Maria: discussion in observance of the forenamed law; those who return these possessions without demanding payment are to receive an indemnification from the State. In all these ally with one silent partner. matters you will seek the advice of the Christians, so that our command with a preponderence of takers. may be quickly carried out, since it makes for the public peace. May is almost as proud as a left-handed the divine power, which we have girl with her first engagement ring. experienced in great things, as we have said before, assure us of con- less he has first learned how to make tinued success and the happiness of excuses.

Dwelling on the results of this who first defended and justified the decree, Father Schwertner exclaims: The Church no longer need linger in the Catacombs! The Pope dwelt Christianity was a licit religion in in the Lateran; Constantine, the the empire, on an equal footing, law-giver, the edict-maker, ruled in juridically, with paganism. The peace from the Palatine; and the Cross was planted, at last, upon the

The Day's Best Beginning.

Well begun is half done," says his secretaries - the famous docu- an old adage, whose substantial ment, which, like a sun, was to shine | truth most persons have had frequent opportunities of experiencing. And the adage is not more applicable to The text of this document has this or that task or project which been preserved. Eusebius gives the may occupy some portion of the day preamble, in Greek; and Lactantius than to the day itself. According supplies-in the original Latin form as one begins the morning ill or well, -the greater part of the Edict. it ordinarily happens that forenoon and afternoon are also unprofitably reprint the translation given by or advantageously spent. Now, so Father Schwertner in his excellent far at least as Catholics are concerned, there can not possibly be a better beginning of their day than

That thedevout hearing of Mass is the most excellent of all the good your good works-prayers, fasts, will find the latter to outweigh by the Cross.

Consider for a moment the specific inius, emperors, having met at Milan advantages of which Catholics deprive themselves by neglecting to the interest and safety of the empire, attend the Holy Sacrifice as often as have thought that among those mat- they reasonably can. Foremost ters which must occupy our attention, among them must be placed the forgiveness of sin. Through the peoples than to regulate first of all Mass, the Council of Trent assures those things which regard the man- us, those in the state of mortal sin obtain, if they petition for it, the have resolved to grant to the Chris- gift of repentance; while those in the tians and all others the liberty of state of grace receive an increase of practising the religion which they that grace, with the remission of venial sins and of the temporal penalty still due to forgiven mortal

St. Francis of Sales tells us that prayers offered in union with the Divine Victim have an inexpressible at the time of the Mass which can nonor freely hereafter, will grant us Saviour's own prayers, and His are

Fortunate would it be for all in the edict which we sent you with Catholics to view the Mass with the reference to the Christians, and that clear perception of the Holy Souls. henceforth we permit them to ob- Our faithful departed-our relatives, serve their religion without being friends, and acquaintances who are disturbed or molested in any way, now exposed to the cleansing fires of We have taken pains to make this purgatory-doubtless deplore their known to you in the most precise non performance during life of many manner, so that you may not be ig- a good work that would have norant of the fact that we leave to cancelled, or at least materially absolute liberty of practising their punishment burdened with which worship; and because we grant this they appeared before their Judge to the Christians, your Excellency when their death-stroke came; but will understand well that all others it is probable that the keenest regret enjoy the same right. It is worthy afflicting the majority of them arises of the age in which we live and it from the memory of their unpardonis conducive to the peace which the able negligence relative to the hearempire now enjoys, that a full liberty ing of daily Mass. With the boundbe given to all our subjects to adore less treasury of God's graces thrown the god of their choice and that no open to them every morning of their religion be deprived of the honors lives, they passed heedlessly by, neglecting to stoop and gather the Moreover - as regards the Chris- priceless boons; and now they tians - we have decreed that their bewell such action as the climax of

which there was question in the in. Attending daily Mass is, of structions sent to your office) which course, purely a question, not of have been alienated by the State or obligation but of devotion, and of individuals are to be returned to devotion that does not interfere with them without indemnity, without any | the performance of other duties of one s state in life. It may readily cess. Whose has received or even be granted that such attendance is bought the same will be obliged to impracticable for many Catholics hand them over as soon as possible; whose time is not at their own that, on the other hand, it is entirely ality let him address himself to our feasible for thousands who habituing one's self are, of course, easily discoverable; but it is doubtful tian body. And as these same Chris- whether in sober earnestness any Catholic really believes that the economy of a household ever suffers, to the corporation, that is to say, to or the prosperity of a business ever wanes, because wife or husband gives same law, that the said possession to the worship of God on whom life

> A good scare will often help a man more than good advice.

Marriage is a partnership, gener-Life is a game of give and take,

Occasionally you meet a man who No man should make promises un-

all our subjects. So that this act of All things may come to those who our benevolence may not remain un- wait, but it generally takes us a life-

A Castle in Spain

Is "not in it" with a good, substantial, up-to-date range in your kitchen. Don't heard up your money, building castles for future years, and in the meantime have your wife worn out in daily toil, working with a poor stove. A few dollars invested now in an

Enterprise Monarch Steel Range



will save the time and temper of the house-keeper, lessen fuel and repair bills and give satisfaction through years of use. For a quick, responsive fire for baking or broiling, and loss of hot water (whether you burn wood or coal) the monarch is what you should have. We claim it is as good as any range on the market - and better than most. Not the cheapest, nor the dearest, but a guaranteed high class range at moderate cost that will pay for itself in a short

Let us send you a circular describing it, if your dealer does not handle the monarch.



turers.

The Record Breaker

The Standard Cream Separator has justly been named "The Record Breaker" by creameries and dairymen. It has certainly made some remarkable skimming records on Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, at Dominion of Canada Experimental Farms, Ottawa, at Wiarton Ureamery, at Stratford Creamery, and others. The report of the records made by the





at the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, and at the Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory, were published a short time ago. They proved, conclusively, that the standard cream separator was unequalled for close skimming. They go to show that right here in Canada is made the "World's Greatest Separator"—a fact, we believe, all Canadian dairymen will be proud of. If you are not familiar with the skimming records established by the Standard cream separator, write us. We will gladly send you particulars. But the best record of all will be the record the Standard will make for you in every-day use in your dairy. It will do the same for you as it has done at Experimental Farms. All Standard Separators, of the same capacity, are identically alike. One Standard is as good as another, no matter who owns it.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, RENFREW, CANADA. Agencies everywhere in Can

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,

NA-DRU-CO

Women's commonest ailment -the root of so much of their Ill-health-promptly yields to the gentle but certain action of Na-Dru-Co Laxatives.

25c. a box at your druggist's. MATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CAMABA, LIMITED.

It will help those who have

Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

similar to the one mentioned in this

testimonial. Kidney and Bladder

Troubles are always enemies to good

health. As soon as you start to take GIN PILLS these ailments begin to

disappear. It is the same in cases of

Lumbago, Sciatica and like complaints.

This letter illustrates the benefit of

"I have been a sufferer from Lumbago

for some years past and during Christmas

week had a very acute attack which

confined me to the house. About the

latter part of April, I met your Mr. Hill

and mentioned my complaint to him.

have been taking them at intervals during the early part of the present

winter, and up to date have had no return of my old trouble-in fact, I

feel better than I have for years and

think that my old enemy has vanished for good and all." H. A. JUKES.

50c. a box-6 for \$2.50-money back

if not satisfied. Sample free by writing

National Drug and Chemical Co. of

Canada, Limited, Toronto,

He advised me to take GIN PILLS.

GIN PILLS.

There are other "old enemies"

ADVICE TO TAKE

FARM FOR SALE HERE IS GOOD

That very desirable farm at the North Grant, know as the Grant fram, containing 250 acres, well wooded and watered and within 4 or miles of the Town of Antigonish. Suitable for a Dairy or Sheep farm. Can be sold as two farms.

FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the un-

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

summer resort. For further particu-

HUGH CHISHOLM, Blacksmith,

St. Ninian's St., Antigonish

Harbor au Bouche, April 2nd, 1913.

Harbor au Bouche.

excellent spring water near.

John McDonald, Carpenter.

dersigned up to

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. RESERVED AND THE PROPERTY OF T

Gate's Nerve **Ointment**

C. GATES SON'& CO.

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

Yours Sincerely,

MATTHEW WOOD,

Port Philip, N. S.

2、2000年1月2日日日日日日日日

LOCAL ITEMS.

K. OF C. MEETING this evening.

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Martha Ethel Crispo of Harbor Boucher, Anti-gonish, and Mr. Clarence W. Moore of Mulgrave, N. S., is announced to take place on Tuesday, June 17th, next.

MRS. T. J. WALSH of Halifax announces the engagement of her daughter, Ellinor, to Dr. J. A. McDonald, of Glassburn, Antigonish County. The marriage will take place early in May.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH, — Angus Mc-Kay, plasterer, of Stellarton, on Saturday last fell from a staging on the new I. C. R. Station at Truro, receiving fatal injuries. On Sunday he passed away. Deceased did the plastering of the Royal George Hotel, Antigonish. During his stay here his pleasant and happy disposition won him many friends. Dr. McKay, Superintendent of Education for the Province, is a brother.

THE FIELD CROPS COMPETITION inaugurated some years ago by the Provincial Department of Agriculture is extended this year to include fields of potatoes. During the past two years the Field Crops Competitions have become an important part of our agricultural affairs and have been the means of distributing large quantities of excellent seed grain. The scores made by Antigonish County Farmers last year in standing crops of oats and wheat were among the highest in the Province and in many cases almost reached 100 points—the highest possible mark. It is hoped that interest in this competition will receive an impetus by the inclusion of potato fields,

THE TWO PLAYS, "A Champion of Her Sex" and "Do not Marry a Drunkard," were presented to de-lighted audiences in the C. M. B. A. Hall, Mulgrave, on Thursday and Friday nights, 17th and 18th inst.
"A Champion of her Sex" is an extremely lively and laughable comedy, delineating the extravagant pretensions of a suffragette enthusiast and the way she was brought to a realization of the absurdity of her theories. Mrs. D. S. Chisholm, as "Champion of her Sex," acted her part spidndidly. Miss Stella Mac-Eachern, as her daughter, Florence, just returned home from Rushly Seminary, very cleverly acted the difficult role of curing her mother of her woman's rights' tendencies. Mrs. (Captain) Carr as the young girl's grandmother was perfectly at home grandmother, was perfectly at home in her part, which may be said, in some measure to be the leading role. Mrs. Ambrose Keay as Caroline, a step-daughter, and Miss Jane Brophy and Miss Kathleen Keating, as visiting friends, were also very clever in their different roles, while Mrs. Wm. Power and Mrs. John Brophy, as waiting maids, afforded a Brophy, as waiting maids, afforded a rich store of amusement by their excellent portrayal of Irish character, Mrs. James Morrison, the accomplished planist, delighted the audience by her musical selections between the parts. While Miss May Webb's and Miss Maud Moore's solos, and Miss Kathleen Keating's recitations were real treats. Full report of the other play in next issue.

THE YOUNG MEN referred to in the extract herewith from the Bassano, Alberta, News, are from Antigonish, Mr. O'Brien will be remembered as head clerk for many years in the general store of Thomas Somers. Mr. Purcell is a native of Pleasant Valley

"The announcement is made this week, that Mr. E. F. Purcell, one of the many keen business men of Bassanc, has taken over the property, stock and business of Messrs. Spencer and Todd. general merchants of Brooks, and that he will at once plunge into business in that promising town. This is the sequel to three years of increasing expansion and prosperity in Bassano where Mr. Purcell has wooed fate so well that he has arrived at the fate so well that he has arrived at the stage where he can afford to branch out. While he is opening up in our neighbouring town, he is not transferring all his personal interest down there. He will retain his up-to-date store here, and making this his headquarters will regard his Brooks headquarters will regard his Brooks business in the nature of a branch. Indeed, so little does he intend to leave Bassano, that he has full confidence that with the good summer here, he will be able to put up a handsome brick block for the housing of his store in the Fall. However, he thinks Brooks will have a share of the irrigation construction prosperity, and with this in view he has taken the plunge. The incident is evidence of the enterprise of the Bassano merthe enterprise of the Bassano merchant. Mr. Purcell, hailing from Antigonish, Nova Scotia, came to Bassano four years ago. He struck it rather unexpectedly finding his way down here while pioneering the district in a blizzard, but the healthy hustling aspect of the infant town which was then of only twenty inhabitants, so struck him that he located here with his then partner, Jas. O'Brien. The name of Purcell and O'Brien became associated with good groceries, dry goods and service, good groceries, dry goods and service, and when the partnership was severed, Mr. O'Brien going down to Brooks, Mr. Putcell bent every energy to increase the high standard of the store, That he has done this is very patent. He has kept pace with the rapid growth of the town, evidence of which is forthcoming in the fact that his turnovers have doubled themselves yearly, and from a shack has blossomed a fine store well equipped in every department. The acquisition of the Brooks store ensures that he will have two of the most up-to-date between Calgary and

siastic temperance rally. The Hall was crowded. The College Orchestra was present, also several of our local musical talent, and the large audience was treated to some pleasing musical was treated to some pleasing musical numbers. To add to the interest and profit of those present, addresses were also delivered by His Lordship Bishop Morrison and by Rev. Mr. Denoon. Mr. James Wall, barrister, presided. His introductory remarks, introducing the engages were most appropriate the speakers, were most appropriate and to the point. Bishop Morrison was the first speaker. He expressed his pleasure at meeting so many people in sympathy with the temperance movement, told of the great necessity of temperance in the indus-trial world, and said the work of the League of the Cross had his sincere

sympathy and hearty encouragement.
Father Gillis prefaced his discourse
with some happy remarks anent the
presence of His Lordship and of the great benefit his sympathy and words of encouragement would be to the workers in the ranks of the League of the Cross. He quoted Cardinal Man-ning's well-known views on the evil of drunkenness, wherein the revered Cardinal had characterized the sin of drunkenness as England's national vice assigning it as the cause of the greater proportion of the poverty, disease and crime that existed in that country. Mr. Gladstone, too, was cited as a witness against the blighting effect of drunkenness in the old country. Eminent medical and other professional men condemned the use of alcohol, one leading medical prac-titioner of London who had worked hard eighteen hours each day, found no need of alcohol and felt that its use would only lessen his capacity for hard work. To illustrate the ravages of drunkenness, Fr. Gillis recalled the awful marine disaster of last year, the loss of the Titanic, whereby 1500 lives were lost. This tragedy of the sea, the greatest marine disaster of all times, stirred and saddened the whole civilized world. Yet how small it is when compared with the loss of life occasioned by strong drink. In England alone there are annually sixty thousand deaths from drunkenness, and when an estimate is made of the number of deaths throughout the world from this cause, how appalling the total and how small in com-parison was the Titanic horror. While recognizing the right of the individual to obtain liquor for use in moderation when no harm thereby is done to our neighbor, he pointed out that this right must give way to the greater one of the public good, if necessary, as it may be necessary, and exposed the fallacy of the contention to the contrary. Without extreme or sensational statements, logical and practical, the discourse should advance the temperance cause

in Antigonish, Rev. Mr. Denoon followed. He said he agreed with Father Gillis' remarks in every particular. While he could not become a member of the League, he recognized the good work it was Intemperance, he argued, doing. was an injury to man, physically mentally and morally, and related a few cases of ruin to lives and homes wrought by strong drink that had happened within his own obser-vation. He also pointed out the re-gret of the poets Burns and Byron, at their own excesses, which had shortened their lives, particularly in the case of Byron, who was but 33 years when he died,

Rev. M. A. McAdam moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and in doing so spoke of the successful evening, the worth of the lecture which he classed as very good. The motion was seconded by Mr. L. J. LeBlanc, who urged the young men of the Town to become members of the League of the Cross, which was doing good work.

Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Philip of Antigonish arrived home from their wedding tour on last Friday.

Mr. John McInnis of Pinkietown, Ant., left for Centreville, N. B., on Tuesday, to resume operations on his contract on the St. John Valley Railroad, work on which was suspended during the winter months.

Mr. M. D. McLellan, of Worcester, Mass., is at his old home at Big Marsh, Antigonish, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLellan. This is his first visit home in fourteen

Mrs. R. F. McDonald and little daughter Kathleen, who have been spending the past number of months with Mrs. McDonald's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fraser, St. Mary's Street, returned on Tuesday to her home at Sudbury, Ont. She was accompanied by Roderick A. Fraser, Mrs. McDonald's brother.

If you want best quality Vinten's cheese, go to O. B. Whidden & Son.

White Russian, red fi e and white fife wheat, 20th century and sensation oats, mandeschuri and duckbill barley. C. B. Whidden & Son.

Lost, in I. C. R. Station last Saturday a pocket book containing six dollars and fifty cents. It belongs to a poor woman and finder will confer a great favour on her by leav-ing it at CASKET office,

Will the man who took an overcoat by mistake from O'Brien's Restaurant, Truro, on the 11th inst., kindly correspond with J. F. Lynch, 88 George Street, Sydney, N. S., as I have his coat.

Mr. P. R. Saunders has opened an optical parlor in the McDonald Block, Medicine Hat."

THE TEMPERANCE Lecture at the Celtic Hall on Sunday evening last, by Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, P. P., of Mulgrave, Grand Spiritual Adviser of the League of the Cross, proved an enthuNotice.

On my return from Ottawa at the the session I shall be at my office and give any assistance I can to persons wishing to apply for the Fenian Raid Bounty. In the mean-time I am sending forms to the different analysis of the different parish priests for distribu-

E. LAVINE GIRROIR. Antigonish, April 23rd, 1913.

Ladies, your spring suit, one-piece dress or anything else you may require, is at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.'s

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, April 26th

At the residence of Mrs. William MacPherson, College Street, commencing 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,
1 Wooden bedstead, 1 Feather bed.
Bureau and Commode, Lot Dishes and Glassware, Cook and other stoves,
Pots, Pans, etc. Dining and other
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,
Austineer

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

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.

2 Setts Cart Harness, 1 Horse Rake 1 Single Horse Mower, 2 Grinding Stones. Forks. Rakes. 2 Grinding Stones. Forks. Rakes. Traces. Other articles too numer-

ous to mention. Terms.-Six months' credit on approved notes. All sums under \$5.00

MRS. RONALD McINNIS,

EYES TESTED

will help your eyes my instru-ments will show you are being fitted. Call and see for yourself that I have the most com-plete Optical Equipment in the Province. 20 years experience. No need to pstronize peddlers, I guarantee my work and am to be found every day in the same place. I carry the latest in all kinds of Lenses, Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Etc. My tests are free and the same as you pay \$10.00 in the city for.

Watches, Clocks & Jewellry carefully repaired. Expert Work. Moderate Lharges.

Special attention paid to orders or customers from out of Town.

P. R. SANDERS, D. O. Optician and Jeweller ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Sale by Tender

The subscriber will receive tenders

SATURDAY May 17th, next

for the purchase of the property at the corner of College and Pleasant Streets, Antigonish, containing two dwellings one newly constructed, a barn and a large yard.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply to
D. R. MCDONNELL.

Administrator D. McIsaac, Fraser's Mills, Ant. Antigonish.

Information Wanted

Any information as to the whereabouts of a boy of fourteen, named Bernard Orton who left his home at Barney's Diver, Pictou Co., on April 12th, will be kindly received by the undersigned. Was dressed in heavy dark reefer coat, long overalls over brown cordurey knee pants. Has fair hair and dark eyes somewhat bloodshot. Was on railway to James D. hair and dark eyes somewhat blood-shot. Was on railway track east of James River about four p. m of above date. It any person seeing or having heard of this lad would keep him all expense will be paid.
RENNIE STALKER.

Barney's River.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Western Canada.

of issue and are a special indus men for those wishing a cheap trip to the West. The nearest ticket agent will furnish full particulars.

Green Oats and Hay For Sale.

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

Pure Seeds and Hay For Sale

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

Male Help.

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

CANADIAN LOAN & MERCANTILE Co., LTD. 432 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C.

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 in-debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM,

Pomquet River, Executor October 29th, 1912.

FARMER WANTED

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

Property Sale tor

The undersigned offers for sale his property at Malignant Cove, Antigonish Co., by the salt water. It has a good finished house, containing 13 rooms and excellent cellar, with hot air furnace, out-houses, a store, and large barn, all mineral rights and his whole interest in cold storage. For further particulars apply to
D. J. CHISHOLM,
Viau Cottage, 3018 Notre Dan.e St.
4,3tf Viauville, Montreal,

0.XXXX0XXXX 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.

ONE WAR ON WAR WO 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,

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

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.

WE'LL BE GLAD TO ==RECEIVE YOU

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

Wearables for Men, Boys and Little Men

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

Come and Spend a Little Time in Just Looking

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

The PALACE CLOTHING CO. HOME OF GOOD OUTFITTING

Seeds! Seeds!

Just received large fresh stock of

Field and Garden Seeds

comprising

WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE AND RED FIFE WHEAT; BANNER, SENSATION, 20th CENTURY, AND P. E. ISLAND OATS; TWO AND SIX-ROWED BARLEY; PEAS, TARES, and CORN, LOWER CAN-ADIAN TIMOTHY, MAMMOTH LATE RED. ALSIKI, AND WHITE CLOVER

Also a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS in bulk and packages.

Just received

ONE CAR MIXED FERTILIZER AND BEST QUALITY SYDNEY SLAG

ONE CAR PORTLAND CEMENT ONE CAR BARBED AND PLAIN FENCE WIRE.

Mail orders and enquiries receive special attention.

GRANT KIRK

Antigonish N. S.

ALL FOR 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. Bny your Boys' Shoes at this store and get satisfaction.

McDONALD'S CLOTHING & SHOE STORE

Hawthorne St., Antigonish

For Sale By Tender

The undersigned will receive Tenders Until May 15

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

Colonial Granite Co Lit New Glasgow.

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

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