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#### THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913.

The latest advices from Rome in. dicate that His Holiness is recovering from his illness,-which is excellent news for the Catholic world, which can ill spare him. The defender of the Bible and preacher of the Blessed Eucharist has yet his work to do in this day of multitudes of doubting sects and of intense worldliness.

The Catholics of Canada have heard with deep regret of the death of Bishop Archambault of Joliette, one of the ablest prelates in North America. He belonged to a distinguished and brilliant family. His brother is Chief Justice of the Quebec Court of Appeal. The Church in Canada has suffered, in his sudden and unexpected death, a severe loss. May Almighty God grant him eternal

William Jennings Bryan, the new Secretary of State in the United States Cabinet, and Mrs. Bryan gave a dinner in honor of Ambassador Bryce, and served no wine. There has been much comment in the papers, and Mr. Bryan has felt it necessary, -we cannot understand why, - to explain his position. He says that he and Mrs. Bryan have always been total abstainers; that he discussed this matter with President Wilson and explained it to his guests. We do not know why he should have explained it to his guests. It is time, surely, that guests in general grasped the idea that the host and hostess have the right to decide such a question; and also grasped the idea that the serving of intoxicating liquors is not generally accepted now, as it once was, almost without question, as a custom to be followed invariably. There never was absolute unanimity about this; but there was a pretty general custom, which, however, is, fortunately, diminishing every year.

## TWO POPES AND THE PRESS

The late Bishop Ketteler is quoted as having said that if St. Paul were alive to-day he would become a journalist; which, if he said it, was a pretty clear indication of what that great bishop thought of the apostolate of the press; and of what conceptions concerning the press were clearly defined in that capacious brain.

Nearly everyone knows now how hard Pius X, has striven to catch the ear of the Catholic world on the subject of the Catholic press. We regret that we must say that his weighty words have not produced much change in the condition of the Catholic press of Canada. The sad fact remains that the vast majority of the Englishspeaking Catholics of Canada read no Catholic paper whatsoever. It is a pity, ten thousand times it is a pity;

but the fact remains. Now, the question is clear-cut and plain. In every country where the Catholic press has been neglected, the neglect has resulted in injury to Catholicism, and these results have been on a large scale, far-reaching and ruinous. We must look to it that we do not continue this neglect in Canada until similar results come upon us, perhaps with smashing force. The time of an irreligious press has not yet come; but it will come. Meantime we may as well open our eyes to the fact that a daily and weekly diet of the secular newspapers of the day is an excellent preparation for the irreligious press which will come; the press which has no religion is making ready the mental fields for the coming of the press which will openly attack religion. This is the truth; but it is truth which is very incompletely realized. Because the secular press of the day does not openly attack religion, some people seem to suppose that it is of no consequence to religion that ten thousand copies of secular papers should be read, to one copy of a Catholic paper. But it is not a mat-

element in the secular press; but taking it at its best, it has no religion; and the net result of feeding buman minds exclusively upon it must be, and is, to shove religion into the background of the mind; to create the general impression, and develop the general attitude, that religion is a thing to be attended to on Sundays only and that it does not enter much into the ordinary affairs of life, that it has no direct application to a man's daily work.

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Mark the words of Leo XIII., in a letter to the bishops of Brazil in 1899;

"With no less insistence We renew Our advice that you should labor with as much zeal as prudence for the public-ation and diffusion of Catholic news-papers. For in these days people form their opinions and regulate their lives their opinions and regulate their lives almost entirely by their daily reading of newspapers.

And the same Holy Pontiff's words are well known:

"A good newspaper is a perpetual mission in a parish."

In a letter to the Bishop of Vienna in 1883, the same Pope said:

"Among the means best adapted to the defence of religion there is none, in Our opinion, more efficacious and more suited to the present time than that which consists in meeting the Press by the Press, and thus frust-rating the schemes of the enemies of

Of Pope Pius X. it is reported that he took the stylograph out of the hand of a Catholic journalist who was kneeling at his feet, blessed it and said:

"There is no nobler mission in the world to-day than that of a journalist. I bless the symbol of your office. My predecessors used to consecrate the swords and armor of Christian war riors, I am happy to draw down blessings on the pen of a Catholic journalist."

And repetition has made familiar to readers of the Catholic press the words of Pope Pius in which he pointed out that the building of churches, the preaching of missions, and the foundation of schools would be a vain task unless supplemented by a sound Catholic press.

One would think that the duty of Catholics in this matter could hardly be stated more clearly, than these two great Popes have stated it.

We have expressed more than once the opinion that, had the Catholics of France cone their duty in the matter of the Catholic press, the disasters which have fallen on the Uhurch in that country, at the hands of infidel politicians, would have been averted, or would have been greatly less. When we said this, we did not know that, nearly forty years ago these results were predicted to the Catholics of France.

In 1875, when the anti - Christian ment in French politics wa young, M. Baudon, President General of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, wrote to the Catholic Committee as follows:

"In my opinion the serious import ance of the Press has not been sufficiently understood by Catholics. They dream of building churches, forming communities, multiplying refuges for orphans and the poor—works which are evidently most necessary — but they forget that besides all these needs there is another which, from the force of circumstances, takes precedence of all the rest: I mean the extension of the Catholic press, at least in certain countries, among which I include France. For if the Catholic press is not supported, encouraged, elevated to the position which it ought to occupy, the churches will be deserted if not burnt, the Communities will be expelled the more they are established, and the charitable institutions and the schools themselves will be taken away from the religion which has

founded them. Short of a miracle, the efforts of Catholics will be useless as long as the press is in the hands of their enemies.'

The Catholics of France have seen this remarkable prophecy fulfilled; and they have been gagged and bound at every turn of the mad course of taken. French politics, through lack of an effective and widely-read press.

The Catholic Press of France is now well on the way to effective organization and extension; but that is newspapers are provided. another story. Let us say a few words more on the conditions to which we have above referred. Cardinal Pie says:

"The most religious people in the world, the most submissive to authority, if they only read bad news-papers, will at the end of thirty years become a nation of unbelievers and rebels. Humanly speaking, no preaching can hold its own against a corrupt

Cardinal Labouré said :

"The hour for building churches and decorating alters is past. There is only one matter which is urgent, and that is to cover the country with papers which shall teach it the truth once again.'

Cardinal Labouré is there speaking, of course, of the conditions and difficulties confronting the Church in ter of indifference; it is a matter of France. He does not mean to say absolutely that the hour for building sale of Catholic papers, we may men- sary.

We say nothing here of the vicious | churches is past, but only that the | tion the Patriotic League of Frenchquestion of the Catholic Press is the | women. In 1907 this League had 550 most urgent question at present.

Cardinal Lavigerie said:

"To found or support a newspaper destined to enlighten and reclaim men's minds is, in a sense, as necessary and as meritorious as the building of a

The influence of the press is, in these times, beyond all calculation. Men are shaped by what they read in the press. We do not believe that the editorials of the secular press have as much influence as they once had; but it is the whole paper, the news, the scandals, the games, the advertisements, the disputes, the lies and 'fakes" and frauds, the whole combination which goes to make up the modern newspaper. There is a smattering of everything under the sun except the most important thing,-

Cynicism, indifferentism, and empty formula, can be had in plenty from the secular press. Unconsciously men are affected by the newspaper of this class. Unconsciously their reading colors their minds, and determines their preferences and opinions. And this is going on upon an enormous scale.

"A lecture or a sermon," says Father Plator, S. J., "may reach a few hundreds. A newspaper will reach tens and hundreds of thousands. former is a watering-can; the latter a' hose pipe. We need watering cans, but we must secure the hose-pipe at

Now a few words about France. The Bishop of Blois says it is a form of apostolate which is imperiously demanded at the present day. The Archbishop of Toulouse sent round a questionnaire to his clergy some years ago, in which the first nine questions out of fifteen dealt with this matter of the Catholic Press. The clergy were asked whether they had instituted in their parishes committees to secure the wide circulation of Catholic papers.

Archbishop Delamaire of Cambrai wrote as follows:

"We count upon them" (the clergy) "to explain to our Christian men and women, who have at all times shown themselves so ready to times shown themselves so ready to contribute, that if they had expended on the Press the tenth part of the money which they have given for the building of immense and sumptuous establishments of all kinds, pious or charitable, we should still be in possession of those establishments—and what is more, of liberty. For from lack of newspapers, which might have defended these things, we have been robbed of them under particularly been robbed of them under particularly lamentable conditions."

We need not go into full particulars of what has been done in recent years in the matter of the Catholic Press in at any rate, the future is being provided for. The "Maison de la Bonne Presse" is supported by over a thousand committees. It publishes twenty seven papers. In 1908 the Catholics of France subscribed three and a half million francs in order to place the work on a more secure footing.

Parochial committees have been formed in many places in France to aid in the work of obtaining circulation for Catholic papers. Existing machinery has been largely utilized. The men's sodalities, the young men's associations, the Children of Mary, and similar bodies, have been got to take the matter up, and to add to their existing activities the work of propagating Catholic newspapers.

They take a great deal of trouble to see that Catholic papers are "passed on." They arrange that, in the case of the poor, as soon as A has read his paper he shall promptly pass it on to B. This involves keeping registers, issuing reminders, and so on. But we are told that the success has amply justified the trouble that has been

Also the committees see that Catholic papers find their way into public libraries, reading-rooms, cafes, barber's shops, and other places where The committees also work hard to

get new subscribers. Lectures en the subject are delivered by leading publicists. The members of the committees visit from house to house, presenting free copies of Catholic papers and taking the names of future subscribers. In some dioceses the bishop appoints a priest with the title of "Missionary of the Press," or "Vicar General of the Press," to organize such committees. At the Sacerdotal Congress of Albi in 1906 it was resolved to create a Catholic Press Bureau, which should bring the various committees into touch with one another, furnish information, establish Press depots, organize voluntary lectures, and so forth.

Among the associations formed in France in recent years to increase the

branches; twelve months later it had 750 branches.

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In 1909 no less than 650,000 papers were distributed by these committees. In the eleven parishes of the town of

Nantes, with a press committee in each parish, after ten months work the circulation of the local Catholic papers had increased to four times its original figure. In Brittany, a number of young

ladies undertook to sell Catholio papers at the churchdoor on Sundays. Thus, rather late, but better late than never, the laity in France have aroused themselves to the necessity of having a sound and widely - read Catholic

The story of the Catholic press in Germany is no new one to our readers. The story of the Catholic press in Austria is also a grand one.

In Austria, as in France, the press of the country had fallen into the hands of infidels, Jews and Socialists. The Austrian people had not been corrupted by that evil press to the same extent as the people of France; but the situ. ation was grave enough in its ill promise for the future when the Catholic Press Movement took on its great impetus some years ago.

It is the deliberate verdict of the Popes and of the Episcopacy that the work of the Catholic Press is tremendously important. They have urged this matter in stronger language than Catholic journalists would have cared to use in the expression of their own opinions merely.

The great Catholic Press organization in Austria is the "Piusverein," well named after the saintly Pope whose efforts to drive home to the Catholic mind the importance of this subject have been so strong and so oft-repeated. This organization was founded in 1906. At that time the Catholic press of Austria was at a low ebb. In 1905 one of the great German periodicals, speaking out of the experience of the German Catholics in press organization, advised the Aurtrians :- "What you want is to organize your press. That must be your first objective if Catholicism in Austria is to avoid disaster."

Rustria was then dominated by a large number of bitterly anti-Catholic newspapers - Atheistic, Socialistic, Lutheran, and Jewish. These papers were in many cases backed by enormous funds and by corrupt influence which it seemed impossible to break. They were leading a violent campaign against the Church and sapping the principals of religion in the France. It is a locking of stable doors | country. One newspaper collected after a great stealing of horses; but, signatures in favor of divorce; another set itself to destroy religious influence in the schools; others fo, mented the "Los Von Rom" movement. Many were falling away from the Church under such influence.

A huge meeting assembled at Vienna in November 1905. Bishops, priests, editors, writers, noblemen, officials, workingmen, met together to discuss the situation. The "Piusverein" was founded. The one aim of this Association is to get Catholic papers circulated. It does not interfere with the direction of the papers. In September 1907 it numbered 66,136 adherents organized into 260 groups. In February 1908-five months latarit had \$5,016 adherents. In September 1908 the number had risen to 101,137, in 610 groups. Every year the "Piusverein" holds hundreds of local meetings under the direction of the clergy at which new branches are started, and the need of supporting the Catholic Press explained to the people.

In the first 18 months of its existence, the society distributed 350,000 tracts, besides a great quantity of other literature. In less than five years time, over 100,000 Catholics have been brought to contribute a single substantial sum, or a small annual subscription to the support of the Catholic Press. Besides this they labor to increase the circulation of the Catholic Press in their various districts. The "Piusverein" has also started a Press Bureau and a Catholic Journalists' Society. These great and successful efforts in France and Austria to carry into practical effect the strong views of Leo XIII. and Pius X. on this great question, are very stimulating.

Il the Catholics of Canada wish to baild soundly for the future in religious matters, the same work awaits them-the support and extension and circulation of the Catholic Press.

A bulletin issued Monday evening by the surgeons in attendance on the Duchess of Connaught states that the intestinal obstructions have recurred, and that another operation is necesHISTORY OF HATRED.

XXVIII. FAMINE, FLIGHT AND DEATH.

Of the several famines in Ireland in the 19th century, we shall speak almost solely of "the Great Famine," as it is called. - sometimes "The

A writer who knew Ireland well has told us that "Joy died in Ireland in the famine years"; and that the Irish people, lighthearted as they may seem to those who do not know, have never, since "The Famine," been the same joyous, buoyant people. We ask our readers to mark this

well; for it is a most remarkable statement - "Joy died in Ireland in the famine years." Centuries of the treatment we have detailed in this series of articles failed to break the great heart of Ireland; but when five thousand persons a day, for month after month, lay down by the roadsides and died ; when wailing babes cried for the nourishment which the shrunken breasts of starved mothers could not give them; when whole districts were depopulatea; when the long files of ship-seeking immigrants took their way to the seacoasts; when Irish bodies strewed the Atlantic, and Irish exiles thronged unhospitable shores; then the heart of Ireland came very near to breaking; and the Irish temperament has never recovered

Consider what it meant, that "Great Famine!" Think of a nation sacrificed to an idea! "I have seen," said a French writer of the time, "a very strange thing. I have seen a whole people dying of political economy.'

And there he summed up in one biting, searing, bone - searching sentence, the cause of the famine and the astounding mismanagement, indifference and stupidity whereby its course was unchecked until one million Irish lay dead, and another million were flying across the face of every land beneath the sun.

But, after all that could be written about the "Great Famine" has been written; after every crime and every blunder that led to it, and made it worse when it came, has been emphasized, perhaps the most touching and sympathy-stirring truth in all the sad story is that which we have quoted above :- " Joy died in Ireland in the famine years."

The Irish temperament still seems sunny; but those who knew Ireland before 1847 assure us that the Irish are a grave, sad race now, compared with what they were before those terrible years.

To illustrate the state of mind in which English governments always approached Irish questions, we may cite the case of the "Landlord and Tenant Commission" which began its work in 1844. It was composed wholly of landlords; and the chairman was an absentee landlord. It is not surprising that, narrowed and confined by such limited perceptions, the mismanagement of the awful crisis of the famine years was so very great that thousands of Irishmen were tempted to believe, and did sincerely believe, that the extinction of their race was wished for by English Statesmen.

The lack of "fixity of tenure," to use the phrase made famous by O'Connell, was at the bottom of all Ireland's troubles. To this lack all the famines in Ireland, both before and since the "Great Famine," are properly attributable; for it made the tenants the serfs and playthings of the landlords; made progress in farming profitable only to the landlord; killed ambition in the tenants because success could not benefit them, and, in most cases, meant a fresh turn of the ever-racking landlord's screw.

And, when this "Landlord and Tenant Commission" was projected, the landlords only were represented on it. We need not, therefore, that their report favored "consolidation of farms"-ejectment in other words emigration, and other fearful and wonderful emanations of the landlord brain occupied with the rights of In 1843 the rents of Irish landlords,

spent in England, amounted to five million pounds. In every year of the famine Ireland exported enough food; to feed her population three times over. Irishmen, both before and after the famine, were as hard-working as any people in Europe. They went in great numbers to England in the harvest season, lived hard and saved their pennies, to pay that debt which hung over every cabin in Ireland-the rent. The tenantry of Ireland have always raised good crops; but the landlords got the proceeds; and the whole tenant population were driven to the cheap, large-yielding, easily grown crops of potatoes for their per-

sonal sustenance. Ignorant people im England and elsewhere have supposed that the dependence of the Irish people on the potato crop was a freeand deliberate choice, and never seemed to realize that the conditions in that unfortunate country drove them to that crop, because all other crops had to be grown and marketed to meet the demands of an exorbitant

Such were the conditions which preteded and caused the " Great Famine." The English government began their blundering handling of the famine by denying that any serious famine existed. They appointed two men toinquire why the potato blight had occurred, and to report upon potatoes generally. Yet, they had been warned of conditions in time to do something effectual; this was not the first famine; other nations had had similar experiences with a single article of food playing too great a part in the sustenance of the people.

But warnings, the experience of other countries, the remedies adopted by other nations, even the hard, cold, death-dealing facts of the famine itself were all thrown away on English obstinacy, apathy, cocksureness, ignorance, and red - tapeism. Never were English slowness and circumlocution seen more prominently and injuriously displayed than during the Great Famine."

For sheer stupidity, too, the whole course, of England's dealing with this awful crisis, with this famine which cost the Empire two millions of good citizens, is not equalled in the annals of civilized government.

The wise expenditure of an amount qual to one year's drain of rent froms Ireland would have stopped the famine, if made promptly at the nutoutset. What was done, at the out-

First, the great English measure, the repeal of the "Corn Laws" was carried just at this time, which depreciated one of Ireland's main articles of export; second, a new coercion law was passed; and third, £100,000 was granted, to be expended by "Commissioners of Public Works," supposedly to be expended in relief works in Ireland; but which was largely spent on a host of clerks and officials, on tons of stationary and miles of red tape. In that same sessions the English Parliament voted just twice that amount, £200,000, for a place of recreation in London called Battersea Park. There is wise, humane, elightened government for you

Lastly, in this first year of the famine, the English government bought and sent a good many cargoes of Indian corn to Ireland while, to the grim amusement of men like the French writer we have quoted, the ships carrying this corn into Irish ports met other ships coming outladen with Irish wheat and cattle. It was the constant cry of O'Connell and of thousands of intelligent Irishmen -'Close the ports." It was elementary that when a general famine was in progress, the food of a country should be used first to feed its people; and that, any loss caused by the cessation of exports, should be made up to innocent losers by the revenues or credit of the kingdom which, in grims absurdity, was called "The United Kingdom." Other nations have sodealt with similar crises. Not so England; and the reason was the same which has always promoted English misgovernment of Ireland. namely, that English governments have never looked on Ireland as really a partner in "The United Kingdom," but as a mere appendage, not to bedealt with at any time on equal terms, or on the same principles.

We have said that five million pounds would have ended the famine, if well spent. In this same year, 1846, a further grant of £50,000 was made for poor relief in certain districts and in the same year exactly the same sum was voted to improve the buildings of the British museum.

In this year 300,000 persons died in Ireland of the famine and the deadly

typhus which accompanied it. The darkest year of the "Great Famine" was 1847; and in this year the Irish harvest, excepting the potato crop, which was again blighted, and once more abundant, and was safely transferred to the English markets; and once more hundreds of thousand lay down to die of "political economy.

O'Connell, old, sick and brokenhearted, left Ireland in this year, to die in a foreign land.

On Feb. 22nd, 1847, the London Times said:

"Remove Irishmen to the banks of (Continued on page 4

The broad and obvious objection to the Party System, as run today, is rarely stated and still more rarely heard. The reason is simple enough. A man independent enough to criticise both the powerful Parties that divide our Government is likely to be in-dividual in other matters also, and so may tread on the toes of good Party men even in things they really hold as good men, and not as Party men at all. The real evil, which, I think, could be seen by any good man (even if he tried to reconcile being a good man with being a good Party man, a task of in-creasing difficulty) might be sketched somewhat thus. our Government is likely to be insomewhat thus.

Suppose the world were divided into two great religious or moral systems, called the Diurnalists and the Nocturnalists. And suppose it had come to be thought necessary that the whole congregation of the first kind should defend or excuse anything that hap-pened by day; while the whole of the second congregation were similarly expected to defend or excuse anything that happened by night.

On the Nocturnalists' side, there would be perpetual palliation of all nocturnal criminality.

Every midnight murder would be a Every midnight burglary would be a

mere trespass.

Public education would be falsified in favor of the night school; all domestic education in favor of the night murserv.

Astronomy would be turned upside down to prove that the sun was not larger than the planets that are seen on a clear night.

Biology would be turned upside down to prove that the owl was swifter than the swallow, taller than the ostrich, more gorgeous than the peacock, and preuder than the

Attempts would be made to admire the lowest, the most dangerous, or the most grotesque beings that work by night: as the bat, the wolf, the policeman, or, worst still, the journalist. A man doing any deed at any moral

extreme, a man poisoning his mother a man giving his life for his enemy, would be judged by whether he had done it before or just after day-

All this would be held with the high rigidity of a religion, a neep and solemn worship of the sun and the

The Nocturnalists would say:
"Do you dare to suggest that such
horrors as you describe could have
been done in the presence of the
white and virgin Moon? A thousand
times, No; great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

The Diurnalists would say:
"Do you blasphemously pretend
that these alleged abuses have resisted the light of the all-conquering and allhealing Sun? Glorious Apollo, from on high behold us!"

It would be funny to be ruled like that; in fact, it is funny to be ruled like that. For that, in its two most important logical elements, is exactly how we are ruled. The two essential elements are these. In the first place, be it noted the two events. be it noted, the two systems divide, between them all the time that exists. It is always either day or night; and our Government is always either a Liberal Government to be excused by all Liberals, or a Conservative Government to be excused by all Con-servatives. There is no interregnum in which the blunders of both can be thoroughly overhauled and heartily

The second essential is this: that the protection of this Party enthusiasm has been extended to cover quite ordinary evils that might occur under any Government; just as I have imagined the fanatics of Phoebus Apollo defending anything done by day-We have had an increasing number

of rumors, scandals, and complaints ever since about the time of the South African War; but an enormous number of them were concerned with things politically colorless—with per-manent officials, with details of expenditure, with contractors who would have bargained indifferently with either Party, with things that have no conceivable connection with the ideals of the two Parties, even if those ideals are genuine.

I wish to insist here that all this is utterly different from the old charges against political factions: it is utterly distinct from anything, however wrong, that any Party leader does to make his policy prevail. You may believe that the Unionist supporters of Pigott were reckless to the point of gross unscrupulousness; but you can-not really doubt that, if their trust of Pigott was false, their distrust of Home Rule was genuine. You may think that the Nationalist

supporters of Parnell condoned Irish outrages to the point of criminality; but you cannot really doubt that, if their restraining of the Irish was weak, their faith in the Irish was strong. These, if they are evil, are evils done that good may come; a good that can be championed and defined.

I am not speaking of such things; I am speaking of the ordinary crop of corruptions and blunders which human nature will always produce in a certain quantity in a certain course of

A Conservative politician is accused of having abused his public position touching the public purchase of his

A Radical politician is accused of having abused his political informa-tion touching the purchase of certain

Now, to discuss the truth of this or that charge of the kind would hinder and not help my particular argument

My point just now is that, innocent or guilty, the man has no claim to any Party support in such a matter. If Party support in such a matter. If Added to this unwholesome he is slandered, all honest men should condition there is very often want of

avenge him; if he is justly accused, all

bonest men should punish him.

But there is nothing Tory about selling land at an unfair profit; if a Tory squire sells it at all, he is not acting as a good squire or a bad

There is nothing Radical, nothing even wrongly Radical, about using political knowledge for financial purposes. It is not the virtues of the democrat that restrain a man from such wrong-doing; it is not the vices of the demagogue that urge him to it.

The politicians are always talking about things that are "above Party." These things, if they ever happen, are things that are below Party. They are things of which any man with any opinions may be falsely accused. They are things of which any man with any opinions may be really guilty.

So that the habit of covering them

instantly with the emblazoned shield of one of the great Parties is, as I have said, practically to pardon all the ordinary human crimes and errors that happen to be committed during an arbitrary time. It is really pardon-ing half the criminals because they their deeds by day, and the other

half by night,
The highly astounding result is this:
that Government (and especially
representative Government) now actually exists to protect those very abuses which Government (and espec-ially representative Government) was actually created to prevent.

The plain natural history of all political institutions is that you want a policeman to keep his eye on the traffic; but you also want somebody to keep his eye on the policeman.

Parliaments, petitions, elections, juries, all things that were ever rightly or wrongly called free institutions, all rest on the idea that we cannot put our trust in princes, be-cause we cannot put it (without some balance of dispute and examination)

in any child of man.

But the Party System, as it is by this time, is quite the most cunning instrument for preventing such criticism ever devised by human ingenuity. It silences a criticism, it stops all self-purging, it turns back all repentance, and freezes all hopeful anger, far more than the most brutal methods of the oldest tyrannies.

The despot did dismiss a servant for cheating. The aristocrats did break a fellow - aristocrat for treason or cowardice. Common human annoy-ance could be counted on to kick common human nuisances.

Our method is much subtler. We set up one man and call him Liberty; we set up another man and call him Loyalty. If the first man becomes a tyrant, all who love Liberty must help him to tyrannise. If the second man betrays his country, all who love Loy-alty must help him to betray his

All other systems have left reform doubtful; this is the only system that has nearly succeeded in making it im-

#### An Episcopalian Storm.

A storm of destructive proportions is brewing in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. It has its origin in the movement to change he name to that of the American Catholic Church.

Catholic Church.

The feeling that obtains in the matter is, at least from one side, illustrated by a late issue of the parish paper of Christ Church, Poughkeeksie, N. Y., edited by Rev. Dr. A. G. Cummins. The Rev. Dr. scores hard and often on the High Church men, who favor the change and to whom he who favor the change and to whom he refers as "Catholics." Taking as his theme the recent conversion of the refers as "Catholics." Taking as his theme the recent conversion of the Anglican Benedictine monks and nuns on Caldy Island, he says:

We hoped selfishly in part, no doubt, but not wholly selfishly, to have your sunshing nature always with or near "We have come to a critical

moment. A party fight, has been begun by the 'Catholics.' The era of toleration, of complacent satisfaction over the cessation of strife, has been brought to an end. Either this church is to remain Protestant, or it is to be made 'Catholic,' the matter of a change of its name is only an entering wedge. Back of the wedge's point lie all manner of 'Catholic doctrines and practices.
"There is and long has been less

mutual sympathy between 'Catholic' and Protestant elements in the Episcopal Church than between either element and its corresponding outside church—Roman Catholic on the one hand and Presbyterian on the other. hand and Presbyterian on the other. These two elements, the high and the low, we may forcibly hold together, but we cannot make them mingle, Why should they be held together any longer at all?

"There is no place in the Protestant Episcopal Church for 'Catholics.' The

present situation, now that the attack

present situation, now that the attack has been made, is of necessity transient. It is no longer tenable. . . . "Follow the Caldy Islanders, dear fellow-Catholics. We shall grieve at the loss of numbers, but rejoice in your gain. There is an acknowledged Catholic Church. That is surely where all true Catholics should be. Will you not, O 'Catholic' friends, do as Caldy has done?"

It is a wise admonition, though it is not, perhaps, prompted by a kindly spirit. And if they knew the religious peace and happiness that Caldy possesses today the answer would be, yes. For that is bound to be the answer before long.—Church Progress.

### Headaches.

A writer in a London paper declares that most of the headaches that afflict women are of their own making. Want of open air exercise is one of the most prolific of all causes. Nearly

all men go out of doors every day, but a vast body of women do not leave the house for two, three, four and even ix days running.

Now the air in any house is always less pure than the air outside. In the evening when doors and windows are usually closed, it becomes more or less poisonous to the brain and nerves. And a woman who breathes nothing else but this air for twenty-four hours must be extremely healthy if she

exercise. The blood thus not only becomes impure but it stagnates more or less and the tissues of the brain are constantly bathed in stale and tainted fluid, making a headache inevit-

Then the homekeeping life and the bad air combined produce constipation and an anæmic state. The woman living under these conditions becomes pallid, lifeless and depressed.

To avoid this sort of headache, women should go out at least two hours every day, wet or fine. If some interesting reason can be found for the outing so much the better, and there are hosts of available reasons.

A women can do her shopping in instalments and spread it over the whole week; she can find one friend

or another to visit every day, or most days: she can join a club, visit picture galleries, go out for lunch or tea in a afe, meet her husband at the station, take out the children instead of send-ing them with the nurse, cycle, play tennis and golf, etc., and as a last resort may take the dog for an airing.

And it should be combined with

open windows. It is astonishing how nsensitive women are to bad air. They will sit all the evening in a room with closed door and windows and positively deadly air. And then they will go to sleep in a room where the windows have probably long been closed to shut out the misty "unwhole-

some" night air.
The night air is not unwholesome it is actually purer than the day air; and if the bedroom windows are kept wide open through the whole twenty-four hours headaches will be very much rarer than they are.

#### Different.

An Irishman over the age of four score and ten, who by strict economy had accumulated a moderate fortune and was about to die, called in the parish priest and the family lawyer to make his last will and testament. The wife, a rather covetous old lady, was also in the room. The preliminaries of the will having been finished, t became necessary to inquire about

the debts owing to the estate.

Among those were several of importance of which the old lady had been in ignorance, but was, neverthe less, pleased to find that so much ready money would be forthcoming after the funeral.

"Now, then," said the lawyer,

"state explicitly the amount owed you by your friends." "Timothy Brown," replied the old man, "owes me \$250, John Casey

owes me \$185, and "-"Good, good!" ejaculated the pros-pective widow. "Rational to the

"Luke Brown owes me \$200," resumed the old man.
"Rational to the last!" put in the

ager old lady again.
"To Michael Liffey I owe \$1,000."
"Ah," exclaimed the old woman,
"hear him rave!" — Irish Wit and Humour.

## A Touching Letter.

Sir Charles Russell, Lord Chief Jus tice of England, wrote the following beautiful letter to his daughter when she was preparing to enter a religious order. It is dated April 27, 1900, from the London Law Courts: "My Darling Child: God's Will be

done! You have now taken the first step towards final retirement from the life of the world. The thought that it makes for your happiness and that it is the Will of God, softens the blow to your mother and me-for blow it, beyond question, is to us; blow it is us in the world-a world in which we thought and think good, bright souls have a great and useful work to do. Well, if it cannot be so, we bow our heads in resignation. We know you will do your duty, as it comes to you to do, well and thoroughly and unselfishly; and we have no fear that you will forget us. After all, it is something for us, poor dusty creatures of the world, with our small selfish concerns and little ambitious, to have a stout young heart steadily praying for us. I know we can depend on this; I know also you will not orget your promise to me, should serious misgivings cross your mind before the last word is spoken. I rely on this. God keep and guard you, my darling child, is the prayer of your father, Russell of Killowen."

There is contagion in a sweet and beautiful character, for health is contagions as well as disease. We are all the time giving to others either wholesome or unwholesome moodspoisoning their atmosphere with doubt and suspicion or clearing it with helpfulness and good cheer.

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Tenders will be received by the un-dersigned up to and including

May 5th, 1913,

# for painting the exterior of the church

at Ballentyne's Cove, Antigonish, N. S. The parish provides Paint and Oil, Dimensions of building 55 reet long, 32 feet wide and 20 feet high. Vestry 22 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14½ feet high. Church clapboarded, reader profing. cedar roofing. The lowest or any tender not neces-sarily accepted.

DONALD BEATON, P. P.

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



REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homesteed a quarter-section of available Dominion land to 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 all any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter brother or sister of in tending home-steader.

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good

his father, mother, son, daughter, brother vister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acret Duties — Must reside upon the homestead of pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fitty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties — Must reside six months in each of three years, cutivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300 W.W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister o the Interio

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#### ANNETTE.

It was in a little French tea-room, off Fourth Avenue, where New York's fashionable shoppers are accustomed to linger over a cup of tea or chocolate, that I had first met Annette, a little French girl, with big black, and very lustrous eyes. I had just been to the dressmaker's to have a fitting, and had dropped in for a moment's rest and refreshment. The very fact of being in the place was refreshing. With its little red lamps, its hanging baskets of wistaria, and its dainty pictures, it was all the world like the little shops in Paris, I found Annette quite alone, and after taking my order, we fell to talking-I forget now just how-about herself, and before had left we had become so friendly that I was always glad when I found myself in the neighborhood of the tea-room, in order that I might see and

Some three years after our first meeting I was equally surprised and delighted on entering the establishment to find Annette, no longer the little French girl, but now a beautiful young woman, elegantly gowned, sitting at one of the little tables, under an exquisite oriental lamp. It was the first time that I had seen her since the wedding-her's-and you cannot imagine how glad we were to have a iittle tete-a-tete in this quiet, I might say romantic, spot; for when my story is finlshed you will quite agree that the adjective " romantic " is very aptly applied. After some conversation she related to me the following about herself and Billie, who by the way, is my nephew: I had been here about six or eight

months as waitress when I first met Mr. Bartlett, and after that I saw him almost every day for as many months more. From the first moment I saw him I liked him. I shall never forget the way in which he was dressed on that day. He wore a light gray suit, a soft silk shirt, with a lurn-down collar, and such a beautiful, soft lavender tie, and right at the bottom were the initials "W. B." in monogram I wondered who had worked gram. I wondered who had worked them on so nicely for him. You may think it strange that I should note all these details, but you know I have always been fond of dress and nice things, and always admire them, and we have so very few men come in here wearing soft shirts and soft collars that I was particularly observant. He selected this table, the very table we are at now, under this oriental lamp, and as long as he had been coming in I have never seen him at another.

He never spoke, except to give his order, and then with what a beautiful accent! Sometimes he used French, and more often English, but he spoke both so beautifully that for a long time I wondered whether he was French or English. When he was finished I always brought him the matches, and he would light his cigar -and they were like him, good; for though the gentlemen that came in always smoked good cigars, I never liked them; but Mr. Barelett's I liked. Then he would slip a coin under the saucer for me and go out.

Several times I felt myself impelled to run to the window to see in which direction be had gone, but it did not seem proper for me to do it; so I curbed my curiosity.

After he was gone I always found myself thinking of him and wondering who he was, and try as I would, could not put him out of my mind. Often I wished he would say something to me. I did not particularly care what, I just loved to hear his voice, it was so musical, so sweet, and if he would only look up at me through those large, brown eyes, I felt better for it the whole day. Thus s went on for some time.

One day he failed to come in. I cannot describe to you how I felt. Although we had not exchanged a single word other than giving of the order, I felt an indescribable longing to see him, if it were only to see him passing the street. I worried for him, Was he sick? Had he gone away never to return? These were some of the possibilities that occurred to me. That night I could not sleep. Mother noticed it and wondered. Ab, ma mere, this was the first and only thing that I had ever kept from you. But the idea was so foolish that I simply could not tell her. She would

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only laugh and scold.

Next day as the hands on the little gilt clock neared four, I went to the window, and just as I looked out, there I spied him coming towards the door.
On his arm leaned a tall, beautifully gowned woman, about his own age, with a face so beautiful that although in my foolish conceit I considered her my rival, I could not but like her. Her skin was of that peculiar, soft tint bred only on the farm and in the convent, and in her carriage there was a something that was suggestive of the

As they entered she turned to him and smiled, and he led her to his table. I would have given anything to have exchanged places with her at

After I had taken their order I stood over in the shadow and watched them. They were chatting like two children. I just loved her to make him smile, for every time that he smiled I caught a glimpse of two rows of the whitest teeth that I have ever seen. Suddenly she caught sight of the monogram at the bottom of his tie. She leaned over the table and took it between her fingers, so

delicately, so daintly "Oh, Billie," she exclaimed, "how beautiful that is !" She lifted the end of the tie, and letting it fall between her long white fingers, she examined

"That is beautiful, Billie!" she exclaimed. That name "Billie" rang through me. She pronounced it so sweetly, so languidly, lingering on the liquid is. I would have loved to have disliked her for her familiarity, but over this railroad?" asked the young

While I busied myself about the table opposite, I noticed that they were watching me, and I felt that their conversation was about me; why I that question had to the matter they could not say. I just felt it, sort of mental to the matter they were discussible.

mental telepathy, no doubt.

I ran to the window after they went out, to see in what direction they had gone, and saw them enter the little church a few doors below on the other black pipe from between his teeth and side of the church and the church and the church a few doors below on the other black pipe from between his teeth and side of the church and the church are church as the side of the street.

came in he appeared rather strange. Several times I thought he was about to speak to me, but each time I was disappointed. Finally when I brought him the matches for his cigar, he looked me full in the face. "Might I ask your name?" he in-

"You might," I replied.
"Will you tell me if I ask?" he

"Try," I said. He tried, and I told him.

"Mine is Bartlett," he informed me. There was a moment's silence; he

seemed to be preoccupied. Finally he said, and I think I detected a tinge of sadness in his tone : "You remind me of someone, Miss Lang, and I could not resist the temptation to ask your name." This seemed to end the conversation.

That evening after we had closed up there, to my surprise, he sat in the front pew looking up through those large, brown eyes at the statue of the

For several months after this I did not see anything of him. Someone told me that he had gone on a business

A short time after this my mother died, leaving me alone in the city. It was then that I received a letter from my uncle, my mother's brother, who lived in northern Canada, asking me to come and stay with him.

I thought the matter over and after making all preparations I left the city and joined him. He had three sons, all big, brawny fellows, who would remind one of the men pictured in the early Greek paintings. They were so different from the pampered men that I had been accustomed to hat at first, I will confess, I was a trifle afraid of them, they seemed so big, so powerful; but we soon came to know each other and became very good friends.

They lived in the center of a large lumber district, in which they had invested all the money that they had earned during the twenty years spent in the country, and had just sold the lumber on this tract to a large New York corporation for a fairly good price and with the understanding that they were to be employed in cutting and floating the lumber. There was no question as to when the money should paid, as the corporation was a reliable one and had had a number of transactions with the neighbors of Dubawnt-this was my uncle's name -all of which had turned out satisfactorily. Then they had plenty of provisions, and not having any need of the money at the time, thought it would be more secure with the com-

Gradually winter drew on, and with it came a decrease in the provisions. Then for the first time they felt the need of money. Dubawnt asked the superintendent of the company's lumber camp for a portion of the money. He was put off from time to time, until finally their need became so great that he demanded it, and was unconcernedly told by the superintendent that they did not not have the have to wait till they got good and ready to pay him. At this Dubawnt forbade the company's men to enter lumber and also forbade them to float a single log over the dam next his house, At first they refused to take him seriously, and the next morning sent their men to cut the timber as usual. The first man had no sooner broken the bark, however, than he was shot dead. Then followed an affair with the sheriff, in which Dubawnt's youngest son was killed. From this on he was considered an outlaw, having sworn that the first man from that thieving lumber company that he set his eyes on would be a dead one. They had pushed him now, they had forced him to it. They had refused to give him money with which to buy food to live. Now it was too late for explanations. It was

fight.
The superintendent had immediately sent word to the junior member of the firm, who had charge of the Canadian division, telling him of the action taken by Dubawut and requesting him to enlist the services of the Canadian police, as their work was tied up because of the siege at the dam. On receiving this notice Mr. William Bartlett, junior member of the firm of the Cartwrite & Bartlett Lumber Co. looked up the claim, and finding that the money was long since due, immediately set out for Canada with the intention of adjusting the claim as well as to attend to some other business he had in the vicinity. Arriving at the station of Laterneau, he found the country in the throes of a terrible blizzard. He was the only passenger to leave the train at that station, and was advised by the station agent to wait till the storm had somewhat abated before starting out for the camp.
"How long will that be?" asked

Bartlett.

"Don't know," was the answer, ' Maybe a week, maybe two, maybe three. One can never tell in this here country by the start, what the finish is going to be."

Can I get anybody around here to drive me out to the lumber camp? 'No, sir; you could not get a man within three miles, and you could not get a man to drive you out there, any-

where. Not if he knows anything. Bartlett remained silent for a while, tapping the floor of the station thoughtfully with his booted foot, Finally he looked up at the agent.

" How far is the camp from here?" "About five miles," came the ans-

"Got a good horse and sleigh?"
"Yes sir; but I would not let them
out in this weather. They would be

man. "The Cartwrite & Bartlett Lumber Company," answered the agent some-what puzzled, not seeing what relation

" I'm Mr. Bartlett," said the other with a smile, and watching the result

The following evening when he looked at him for some moments. "I get him out in order to arrest him, sible that there is a misunderstanding from the other side of the table, he let ame in he appeared rather strange, guess yer can take the sleigh," he everal times I though he was about finally said, "but I would not venture cannot see anyone suffer, his heart is New York do not know of the case "Uncle," asked the owner of those guess yer can take the sleigh," he finally said, "but I would not venture out in any such weather if I wuz

> Bartlett insisted that it was necessary for him to get out to the camp at once, and at last the horse was hitched and he started out.

8" Just keep in a straight line, and give the horse his head, and whatever you do, don't run against Dubawnt, for if you outlive the blizzard, you will never outlive him after one meeting. This was the old man's parting

From here on I will continue the story as I have it from Annette, William, and eyewitnesses.

For about an hour he drove on, the wind and snow beating in his face. The horse was a good one, but the weather was bad. Bartlett thought he had never been so cold in his life, although this was not the first time that he had been out in a Canadian blizzard. Gradually the horse began to show signs of weakness. His head his legs lagged. For another half hour he trudged along. The man if the weather permitted he could in the sleigh could see nothing but make the camp without any trouble. dark, murky snow, could hear nothing but the whistling of the wind. Suddenly an overpowering fear took pos-session of him. Was the horse on the right road? He had surely covered five miles. It was getting so very cold. In spite of his heavy gloves, his fingers had long since become numb. The horse now began to limp, and after going a short distance further, fell exhausted. Bartlett jumped out of the sleigh and tried to tug him to his feet; but it was useless, worse than useless. The horse was done. He looked around him, but could see nothing, nothing but snow. He helloed, but there was no response. He thought of returning, and in fact had already started back but dishad already started back, but discovered that his tracks were entirely covered with snow. There was only one thing to do-to stick to the horse. might recover. It was a long chance, but it was his only chance, and he held to it as a drowning man clings to a plank in the middle of the ocean. He was beginning to feel weak now, very He had eaten nothing since morning. He had walked up and down in the small space surrounding the sleigh in an effort to keep up the circulation, then, finally, exhausted and half stupid with the cold, wrapped himself in the blankets, and throwing the foot-robe on the snow beside the warm, panting body of the horse, he waited. If he must die, he would die at least warm, he thought, his stupid semi-consciousness. Every few minutes he set up a hello, each weaker than the last. Suddenly he became numb. A chill, icy hand seemed to grasp his heart, and with a little muttered prayer, he fell back against the body of his horse, as one dead. He was still, motionless—he could hear nothing, see nothing, for a long, long time. Then he felt a sense of being lifted and jostled. Gradually that chill, icy hand seemed to loosen its grip on his heart. He was feeling

warmer now. His senses were return ing. He wanted to sleep. Suddenly he came to himself, but the effort of opening his eyes seemed too much. He was not cold now, that was all a nothing else mattered. He heard, as in a distance, a man's voice saying He'il come out, all right now, mais, he must have nourishment, and plenty of heat. I'm going to bed now, Bonne nuit, cherie

"Bonne nuit," came the answer in a sweet, musical voice, that seemed very near him. It startled him. He opened his eyes slowly and with great effort, and looked up into the face bent close to his. He could not distinguish it in the dim light cast by the shaded lamp in the corner, but that voice, he knew that, he had heard that before. He was too exhausted to try to think where. He closed his eyes wearily and permitted his head to fall back gently. The effort had been too much for him.

After what seemed to him to be a very long time he again felt his head raised, and something warm, very warm, was pressed to his lips. He looked up suddenly and found himself sitting on a couch, supported in an upright position by a young girl, with very black lustrous eyes, who was endeavoring with one hand to hold him up and with the other to keep a bowl of hot broth to his lips. He looked up at her, into those big, black eyes.

"Miss Lang!" he exclaimed. "Hosh," she whispered, " don't les them hear you,"
He straightened himself.
"Who?" he asked.

"My uncle Dubawnt," she whispered, bending close to him. "He has sworn to kill the first man from the lumber camp that he meets. I did not know you were the Mr. Bartlett of the lumber company till they brought you in. They think you are a traveler. Please don't let them know who you are, for they will surely kill

"Dubawnt kill me!" he exclaimed. "Why kill me? I have come up here to adjust that claim of his. things really as bad as that? How is it that you are here? You don't mean to tell me that Dubawnt is your

These and a great many other questions followed in rapid succession. For fully an hour they sat there talking, each as surprised as the other at their unexpected and strange meeting. Their conversation was suddenly disturbed by the deep, solemn boom of the clock in the corner which an-nounced that it was midnight. "You must sleep now," she whispered. "It is getting late." She

put her arm across his shoulders and helped him to a reclining posture. "Miss Lang." he whispered. "Do you think I will be able to go out to

the camp to-morrow? She smiled.

"It is to morrow now: why it is nearly one o'clock." He put out his hand to detain her. "To - day, I mean," he smiled,
"When it gets daylight."

"It's snowing too hard," she answered, "you must not be caught in any more blizzards. I shudder when think what might happen if uncle had not gone out when he heard your cries yesterday. At first he thought it was one of the men from the camp, or maybe the police were trying to

as big as himself-and bigger,' added, giving the pillow a final pat. "You just don't let him know who you are for a while and perhaps everything will turn out all right. Good night," she said, then suddenly: "Ah, I forgot that you speak French. Bonne nuit, monsieur, et bon som

"Bonne nuit." She was about to leave him. "Miss Lang," he called. She returned. He reached out and took her hand. He looked at her abstractedly for some minutes, then he said: "Quand vous priez ce soir, pensez a celle dont vous me rappelez.

She looked down at him, and there might have been a gleam of pity in those eyes. "Oui, monsieur."

"Je vous remercie," he said, pressing her hand, "et priez pour moi."

Next morning he awoke with a start, having been dreaming about blizzards, logs giants, and a number of other things all in ore. feeling much better, and thought that if the weather permitted he could However, he would have liked to adjust that matter with Dubawnt before leaving his house; if for no other reason, to put Miss Lang's mind at rest. He was wondering how this could be done when he was aroused by a heavy foot tall, and a man, some thing over six feet and proportionally broad, entered the room. "Bon matin, monsieur," was his greeting in a loud voice. "Comment yous portezvous? Mais, I forget you do not speak French. "How are you feeling?" Bartlett assured him that he felt

very good, and also that he spoke French, and after a short conversation, that he had been in France but a short time before, and one thing led to another, so that by the time breakfast was ready, they were deeply en grossed in conversation. Bartlett's first impression of the man was that he was a man of deep sympathy. I mention of the fact that they thought perhaps he had come from the camp that he had an opportunity to see the other side of Dubawnt's nature. His features immediately hardened, he grew excited, words could not come fast enough for him to express what thought of them and their

thievery, Bartlett listened for some time to invectives poured on the head of the superintendent, and anyone who had anything to do with a corporation who would willingly and knowingly take from a man the property that represent d all the savings of a li etime and then see the man practically starve, were it not for the fact that their neighbours took care that they were well provided for.
"But look here," Bartlett broke in.

assuring Miss Lang with a look that he would not prolong the conversa-tion on that subject. "Is it not pos-

Dubawnt interrupted. He seemed to be getting a trifle suspicious.

"Why, they say over there," he in-dicated the direction of the camp, that they have sent down to New York to get their people to bring the anadian police on me. But I tell you, he brought his fist down on the table. "They get me dead, see dead. The first one of them I see dies. They have stolen my land, they have killed my son. The law does nothing to them. But me! I am an outlaw. My sons, they are outlaws, and sir, if they find you here talking to us, you oo are an outlaw. Is it right? that what the law is for?"

Bartlett had his answer ready, but seeing the look of fear in the eyes that were fixed on him appealingly

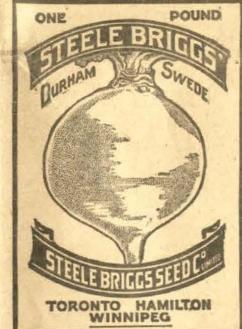
"Uncle," asked the owner of those eyes, "don't you think Mr. William would be safer at the camp?"

"I didn't know your name was

William," said Dubawnt.
"It is," answered Bartlett.
"Well, Mr. William, I do think you would be safer at the camp, though you would not be in such good, wholesome company. However, you'll have to stay here for the remainder of the day. The storm is too heavy now to venture out, and after all, I think you are safe here; for if we cannot get out, neither can they get in.

The greater part of the day was spent in talking, reading (for the average Northwestern lumberman is, as a rule, more educated than we are inclined to think), and in smoking bad





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Montreal

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#### THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913.

#### HISTORY OF HATRED.

Continued from page I

the Ganges, or the Indus-to Delhi, Benares, or Triucomalee - and they would be far more in their element there than in a country to which an inexorable fate has confined them."

In April, 1847, six peers and twelve commoners laid a scheme before Lord John Russell for removing a million and a half of Irishmen to Canada, at a cost of nine million pounds, to be charged on Irish property and to be paid by an income tax.

In this same year a "select committee" of the House of Lords remorted in favor of a policy of " voluntary emigration" for Ireland. "Voluntary" was a word little in use in poor Ireland in that black year.

Now, all this time there were from four to five million acres of improvable waste lands in Ireland. All this time, even from the lands in cultivation Ireland was exporting enough food to feed eight million people in England.

We shall go no further with this terrible story. The "Famine" lasted so long that even English stupidity. prejudice and indifference, made some progress in grappling with it at last, so far as "political economy" allowed. But, to the last, the English government methods were crude, almost barbarous. They insisted that "relief work" must be unproductive work; otherwise, the government would be in competition with somebody, land "political economy." In the very middle of the famine, they sent lecturers to tell the Irish tenants how to farm; this instead; of passing legislation to strike at the underlying evils and vices of the landlord and tenant system.

To the last they tinkered with the Poor Law; passed AVagrancy acts; Coercion acts; Disarming acts; to the last they never raised a hand to check to wholesale ejectment of starving tenants; the enormous clearance of the Irish farms.

To the credit of -human nature be it said that English private charity did its part nobly, once conditions were understood. To the credit of the same, be it said, that a number of Irish landlords cast in their lot with their starving tenants; and were involved south side, that once belonged to the afford accommodation or at least had full play for his wit in this case, when looking for pine extraordinary religious teaching to the children left over in various parishes where there is already a school. Catechism on Sundays is not enough, and His Eminence appeals to the children left over in various parishes where there is already a school. Catechism on Sundays is not enough, and His Eminence appeals to the Ladies of Charity, the Catholic in accordance with Judge's summing starving tenants; and were involved in the common ruin of the country.

Even the English government, after a couple of years of the "Famine," got down to the actual feeding of mouths; but long before that the Irish race was in full flight. Every ship that deftly jabbing the bottom for the left an Irish port was crowded with their emaciated trames; the great Irish exodus had begun; and in this year 1913 it has not yet ended, Doctor Thomas Addis Emmet, the distinguished Irish Protestant physician, whose knowledge of the Irish in America is unsurpassed, says that nine tenths of the bitterness displayed an the United States by Irish emigrants and their descendants, towards England, was the direct lagacy of the years of famine, flight and death. The kindly Irish heart was filled, as it had never been filled before, with a cold rage against England. Those frightful years left marks, and not good marks, on the Irish race and disposition. As for the suffering tenants who remained in Ireland, what was their condition when 1849 was passed, and the famine was done. The population of the country had been reduced by at least two millions. Those who had been relieved by belated succer; had been held up in the English press as beggars; referred to in contemptuous language by the Most Holy Trinity. press of the nation which had robbed them for centuries of everything worth having except their holy Dan Alex. McInnis, River religion and had tried to rob them of that. They had been told that they were unfit even to be slaves of the dandlords unless they could feed eight Jas. Lumey, Glenora Jas. Lumey, Glenora Duncan J. McDonald, Glendale Duncan J. McDonald, Glendale selves without ever having a crop failure. They were jeered at: and insulted and lied about, and coerced, and disarmed, and poor-lawed, and gack-rented, and evicted.

And, above all, through and by means of all the events of twenty years then last past, they had become e tenants at will" to their landlords. The German Von Baumer, having made a tour of Ireland, said :

ande a tour of Ireland, said:

Wm. Delorey, Tracadie.....

Wegjagbar? Expellable? Mrs. G. W. Ames, Lynn ..... Serfs? But, in the ancient days of vassallage, it consisted rather in keeping the vassals attached to the soil, and by no means in driving them away. An ancient vassal is a lord compared with the present tenant-atwill, to whom the law affords no de-fence. Why not call them Jagabare (chaseable)? But this difference lessens the analogy: that for hares, lessens the analogy; that for lares, stags, and deer, there is a season during which no one is allowed to hunt them, whereas tenants-at-will are hunted all the year round. And if any one would defend his farm (as badgers and fozes are allowed to do), it is here denominated rebellion."

Mrs. Wm. L. French, Lyon. . Mrs. B. Louise Goodwin, Lynn Mrs. Allan McDonald, Glendale Mrs. Hugh McEachern, Glencoe

1.00 Isle, Cardinal Logue also issued an appeal last Sunday to all Irish Catholics to pray fervently that Pius X. may be spared to the Church. In connection with the Eucharistic Congress at Malta, it is Cardinal Bourne's wish that the Archdiocese should calebrate the event in prior D. MACPHERSON, P. P. Glendale, C. B., April 21, 1913.

General debate on the Democratic tariff bill in the House, at Washington, wound up on Monday night in a final outburst of oratory. Democrats spent the day lauding the measure, while alternately Republicans and Democrats

Progressives attacked the provisions.



INDIAN CHAPEL. WHYCOCOMAGH

#### The Whycocomagh Indian Chapel Fund.

Our many kind helpers will be glad to see a picture of the little church, in which they are shareholders. Unlike the photos of most, if not all humans, this one does not fitter the photoed. We Indians think that the building itself is more a picture than this cut

I spent probably the coldest night of the past winter on the vestry loft, February 1910-11. I filled up the stove on retiring about 12 o'clock, and again about three, in spite of which I found ice on the water I had ready in a basin some three feet from the stove. My racoon coat and my sleigh robes helped the patlias out so that he was able to use that icy water in the morning. I hope readers will pardon this personal touch. It costs the writer high for he recalls the "Amen I say to you, they have received their re-ward," of Him in whose employ he is.

That night after setting up the stove in the church, and it was then late enough, I got the braves up into the cuddy and when they thawed out some, I asked some if they had any legends in which the frost figured. Aware that they had, I kept at it till Gabriel, the Captain, volunteered to tell how many others of them, knows a few words of Gaelic which he can, ap-parently, use to good advantage. He indeed the white man owns any side. Near at hand was a white man's graveyard. One night Gabriel was sweet wrigglers. He had as mate a youngster who was falling asleep and that's easy. A loon set up its song. The semi-somnolens suddenly jumped.
"What's that," said he. "Scotchwoman," says Gabriel. "What's
sayen"? "Cha n'eit Beurla agam." I have no English. The youngster reported the affair as he understood it and added one to the muster roll of the

Your compositor made my Sunday collection appear Sydney collection twice in the last report. By all acing. I can't say a word myself for I never try to read it.

have more time and energy for my work. On February 11th, I had 30 to Holy Communion, and on February 23rd, 24 and 25, a total of 150. This is will be Trinity Sunday, May 18th. Selected because the chapel is dedicated to "Oli Ntogi Nesesoti," the

Late Mary McVarish, Rear Hastings..... Mrs. J. A. McIsaac, Hawkes-

bury .... Mrs. Sarah McEachern, Glendale..... Mrs. Stephen McNeil, Iona....

Misses Charlotte Egan and Marie Sullivan, Sydney Mines Miss Lizzie Murray, Halifax Rev. R. H. McPherson, Port

#### Our London Letter.

LONDON, April 18th, 1913. How THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS
HAMPERED IN ENGLAND.
An important pastoral letter was
issued by Cardinal Bourne on Sunday

last on the question of the schools. His Eminence recalled the huge efforts made by Catholics in 1905 when some £122,000 were raised in the Arch-diocese for the provision of new schools. For this purpose many missions were heavily mortgaged by permission of the Holy See. The Religious Orders contributed £45,000 by means of gifts and mortgages raised on their own property, and a central fund of £22,000 was formed from donations. All over the Diocese the effect of that vast effort is still felt in heavy interest charges, and yet we are now called upon to meet another crisis, Early this year, His Eminence instructed his Parish Priests to take a census of Catholic children in each parish attending non-Catholic schools. The result was the startling total of 3,395 children. Examining into the circumstances of this it was found that allowing for careless parents, the vast majority of the children had not a Catholic school the Captain, volunteered to tell how within their reach, or that which was Gloscap and his mother and some one in the district was already full. In keep the fire from freezing, which it did and they with it, when the eel oil gave out. Gabriel appears to be the seanachaidh of the band, and like many others of them, knows a few and despite the menaces of legislation, this must be commenced at once. More than this, the Cardinal asks that was in the party that accompanied me through the timber lot on the south side, that once belonged to the imagine that near where we were at the time, was haunted. We were near good eeling grounds, though on apostolic work, which he cannot with the best intentions, fulfil completely by himself. One suggestion made by the Cardinal is that classes for parents should be formed so that the parent may in her turn impart religious instruction to the child. His Eminence asks the charitable discouraged by previous and discouraged by previous and threatened legislation against religious schools, not to refuse their aid, as this would be the greatest blow which the cause could receive. The Cardinal's words cause one to ponder on the situation, and to realise that after all the same tactics are being applied quietly in England, as loudly in France and other Catholic countries where the Masons are in power. If these continual huge demands were counts, it is as easy as facile est not made upon our resources for the descensus avernito misread my writ-schools, the expansion of the Churches would be greater. The writer knows of several cases where the Church is I find my quarters in the vestry quite a convenience, and I wish to thank contributors on the score of and in summer from excessive heat personal comfort. I am saved trudging late and early, good weather or bad, a distance of two miles. I miss good Mrs. Hart's ministrations, but I comforts nowaday even in the exercise of their religion, they attend as few servicers as possible, seldom hear a sermon, and the income of the Church suffers as well as the souls of the good news for those who have shares in the church. My next Sunday there says that with a larger Church, more appropriate to the faith, where our glorious liturgy could be rendered worthily, the influx of converts would increase enormously. But all this is \$1891.06 prevented, by the constant never ceasing demands for the schools. Who can doubt that the enemies of the Church know what they are about. 2 00 It is a serious consideration, the more. 10 00 so that the Government has already thrown out dark hints of further 100 attacks upon us, the Education 500 Minister saying on Tuesday that he did

> the Education measure to be introduced after Whitsuntide. WESTMINSTER AND MALTA. Certain of the newspapers here have 1.00 Certain of the newspapers here have given the blackest reports regarding the illness of our Holy Father and discounted every sign of improvement with a consistency which can only be called venomous. On Sunday last Cardinal Bourne ordered special property in all Masses tentum means in all mean

should celebrate the event in union with the Congress. Permission has been given for Benediction on each of the four weekdays of the Congress, and Exposition on one of these; the prayers from the Mass of the Blessed Sacrament are to be added to the Masses said on these days, and on Sunday, 27th inst. in addition to the exhortation to all the faithful to approach communion in union with the Congressists, there is to be a procession of the Blessed Sacrament in every Church where this is THE TIMES ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON FOR PUBLISHING A PAPAL BULL. A cause celebre of the week, ending

1.00 | Isle, Cardinal Logue also issued an

in a verdict the terms of which every Catholic will resent, has been the action brought by Arnold Harris Mathew, excommunicated Catholic priest, who calls himself Archbishop of the Old Catholic Church, against the Timss newspaper for libel in publishing a translation of the Papal Bill which laid upon him and two companions the greater two companions the greater excommunication, in 1911. The case has occupied five days and many extraordinary facts have come to light. One of these is the laxity of the Church of England in matters of discipline. By the Bishop of London's evidence it was shown that Mathew, fresh from his ministrations as Catholic priest, without any real connection with the Church of England, was asked to take the marriage service on several occasions in a well known Anglican Church where fashionable weddings are the rule. He certainly held no permit from his Catholic superiors at that date and none from his Anglican friends either it would appear. It was also shown that this gentleman has quarrelled with every sect with which he has had dealings, and with most of the Catholics whom he led away, through ambition and vanity. Having no Church and no congrega-tion he yet created five canons to form a Chapter and then consecrated six Bishops, apparently with the sole purpose of getting himself consecrated Archbishop. For these tricks he was flung over by the original Old Catholics of Holland. He then quarrelled with Father O'Halleran of Ealing, who is under interdict, the cause of the quarrel being that Mathew would not consecrate O'Halleran would not consecrate O'Halleran Bishop. He applied in turn to the Russian Church, the Anglican Church and various Eastern Churches for union, and while he diddled the union, and while he diddled the Anglican Church by abusing Rome, was at the same time trying to creep back into the Catholic fold and abusing "Old Mother Dawnable," as he has named the Anglican Establishment, to Rome. He did not however bamboozle the Vatican, as Father Fleming of the Holy Office showed in the evidence he gave on behalf of the Times. Another remarkable feature of the case was the reservection of a Statute of Eizabeth by which the publication of the Papal Bulls in England is an act of High Treason punishable with death. This statute is still in force, in dead has been confirmed by an act death. This statute is still in force, in deed has been confirmed by an act of Queen Victoria's reign, but the penalities for breaking it have been removed. Mr. Justic Darling, who is one of the biggest jokers on the bench, had full play for his wit in this case, but acquitted the Times of high treason. At the close of the case. up, but added a rider of their own, to which we certainly object. It was that they deprecated the publication in Endland in any form of Bulls of the Pope of Pome affecting the status of individuals,

A CRIMKAN HEROINE.

Th re passed away on Wednesday, in her ninetieth year, Mother Stanislaus, the last of the Crimean nurses who accompanied Florence Nightingale to the horrors of that awful winter. Mother Stanislaus died at the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth in London with which institute she has been connected since her return from the great war, and of which she has been twice Superior. Some time ago the venerable lady celebrated her diamond jubilee of profession. To the last she and profession. To the last she and Florence Nightingale kept up a warm friendship. Indeed the "Lady with the Lamp" told Sister Stanislaus that but for her and her companions in religion she could never have carried out her high project. "I cannot presume to pay you any other tribute than that of my tears," said Florence Nightingale, and it is the tribute that is all we can offer the venerable Nun.

RETRIBUTION.

The Protestant Alliance has had another set back in Sheffield. It will be remembered that a gallant stalwart of the band, some time ago smashed o atoms an unprotected statue of Mother and Child exposed for veneration in an Anglican Church of that city. The man in question, Baker by name, was condemned to pay a £10 fine for this outrage. On his refusing to do so his goods were distrained upon, to be sold by public auction till the amount was reached. Baker's confreres issued a proclamation calling on all loyal Protestants to refrain from bidding. But, alas, the bidding was very brisk, the buyers were numerous and goods to the value of considerably more than £10 to their 1.00 not think the present giving of grants was fair and he hoped to alter that in owner, changed hands in less time than it takes to tell it. Perhaps the stalwart will think twice in future before he destroys the property and injures the feelings of others.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. R., says our contemplated expenditure over the whole system during the near future will be more like \$100,000,000 exclusive of new rolling stock. This will not involve prayers in all Masses tentum pro regravi for the Pontiff and prayers were also said in English during the Benediction. As regards the sister ling stock. This will not involve another appeal to the London money market for fresh capital, because all our finacial arrangements have already been made.

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SEARS & McDONALD, Limited.

# A. KIRK & CO.

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

Miss Murray has just returned from New York and Boston where she had the opportunity of visiting the large millinery displays of these cities and is in a better position than ever to cater to the tastes of her many Customers. The department will be found well supplied with a very attractive display of everything in up to date

# MILLINERY

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

# Wednesday and Thursday April 2nd and 3rd

All are Cordially Invited to Come

# A.KIRK & COMPANY

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# ALTAR BUILDING Church Finish

of all kinds, in any kind of wood, all styles of finish, at the wood-working factory of

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#### GENERAL NEWS.

Montreal was shaken by an earthquake at 7 30 o'clock on Monday even-

The Reichstag at Berlin on Monday passed the third reading of the navy budget and adjourned to May 27.

There remain only 22,500,000 cubic yards of earth to be removed to complete the Panama Canal, subject, of course, to possible additions made by Culebra slides. It is stated, but not authortatively,

that King George and Queen Mary will come to Canada this year, in time to enable the King to open the

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, K. C., who is to succeed Mr. Bryce as British Ambassador to the United States, arrived in New York on Sunday from

The report that Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, privy councillor, Japan, is going to Sacramento in connection with the pending alien land ownership legislation, is untrue.

The Rt. Rev. Joseph Alfred Archambault, first Bishop of Joliette, Quebec, died on Thursday afternoon. He was stricken with apoplexy between Wednesday night and the following morning. He was boin at L'Assomption on May 23, 1850. His Lordship was a son of the late Hon, Louis Archambault, and brother of Mr. Justice Horace Archambault, Chief Justice of Court of Appeals. He was or-dained priest on June 29th, 1882. The deceased prelate was consecrated Bishop on August 24, 1904.

On Sunday afternoon, Hyde Park, London, was once more turned into a bedlam by tha suffragettes and their opponents. The women decilning to recognize the police order that no suffragette meetings were to be held in the park, appeared with a wagonette and proceeded to address a small crowd. Immediately youths commenced to drag the wagonette to the Serpentine, for the purpose of ducking the women. Mounted and foot police intervened just in time to save them and the suftragettes were escorted from the park followed by a jeerring crowd, who pelted them with turf and street refuse after they entered a cab.

Dr. Frederick Friedmann has arranged for the sale of the American rights in his anti-tuberculosis vacine for \$125,000 in cash, and \$18,000, 000 in stock in thirty-six Friedmann institutes to be organized in as many selected states, with a total capitalization of \$54,000,000. A large whole sale drug firm in New York is named as the purchaser. A number of patients treated by Dr. Friedmann have shown remarkable signs of improvement, some even have recovered wholly from the disease consumption. There appears to be a growing confidence in the ranks of physicians in the worth of Dr. Friedmann's treat

Amherst was en fete Monday in honor of Sir Charles Tupper. Every-body, irrespective of politics, joined the demonstration. The school children, one thousand strong, marched in procession. An address was presented on behalf of the town by Rev. Dr. Steele, an old friend.
Sir Charles replied in a vigorous
speech of twenty minutes. A resolution adopted unanimously by the
Nova Scotia Legislature on motion of Mr. C. E. Tanner, and Premier Murray, was wired to Sir Charles at Amherst. Miss Rose Smith, daughter of Mr. C. R. Smith, K. C., presented the statesman with a large basket of Mayflowers. Mr. H. J. Logan, ex-M. P., Cumberland, was chairman of the

A Word on Behalf of the C. M. B. A.

ed &

ad

There seems to be at present a most active campaign going on in all fraternal societies for new members, and the campaign is very successful, more particularly among the young people. We have in this diocese and province an old established fraternal society, and while its membership is steadily increasing yet it must be admitted that it is not receiving in Eastern Nova Scotia the support and encouragement that its standing as a Catholic society and as a business proposition merits. I need scarcely sax that I refer to the Catholic Mutual say that I refer to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Assocation of Canada, or as it is more popularly known, the C. M. B.

In the other clder provinces of the In the other clder provinces of the Dominion, particularly in the province of Quebec, there has recently been started a regularly organized campaign to "boost" this old, well established and purely and distinctively Canadian society, but in the lower provinces there does not seem to lower provinces there does not seem to any concerted action to bring young men into the C. M. B. A. There is a steady increase in many sections, but this is altogether due to individual effort that is largely being put forth by members who are desirous of securing a bonus. The result of this inactivity on the part of the C. M. B. A. is that a large proportion of our Catholic young men are drifting into fraternal societies that are not Catholic. While these may be non-derominational and non-sectarian, non-denominational and non-sectarian, and while there maybe no objection to Catholics joining for the benefits attached to them, yet we cannot expect to build up a strong Catholic laits. people to drift into clubs and societies where every incentive to lead a life in conformity with the teachings of our Holy Mother Church is carefully

eliminated.

The C. M. B. A. is the society that should receive our first attention.

As a business proposition it holds the fraternal first place among the fraternal societies of Canada, as the writer of this proposes to show in a later issue of your valuable paper, and then its sphere of action, while it extends over the whole Dominion, can be localized to the smallest centre. It is the parochial society, the society that is practically within the reach of every well disposed parishioner, the society well disposed parishioner, the society by means of which a strong, active Catholic laity may be built up, and maintained throughout every section our shoes. Call and see what we are doing. Palace Clothing Co.

Just to keep ahead of the procession we are offering big discounts in our shoes department. Palace Clo. Co.

Everything from baby's shoes to rubber boots at prices to please. Palace Clothing Co.

of our diocese, and united with brethren in every parish of the Dominion, form a strong force to carry on from ocean to ocean a much needed campaign for Catholic education.

Among all the fraternal societies now established in this diocese or province the C. M. B. A. has the first claim upon our united support. The one thing necessary to build it up is a united effort on the part of the leaders. The campaign now carried on in the city of Montreal can be duplicated here with most satisfactory results. There the Grand L'eputies of the city lead in the movement, and I trust I may not be considered too presumptuous in venturing to suggest to the Grand Deputies of this province, or at any rate, of our own diocese to get together at the earliest possible moment and organize a campaign that will capture every available Catholic

young man and have him initiated a member of the C. M. B. A. I should like to hear from other members of the order in different parts of the diocese on this subject, and I know that you, Mr. Editor, will only be too pleased to open your columns to any suggestions to assist in building up the C. M. B. A. in this

With your kind permission I shall again return to the subject, but in the meantime I would be pleased to have the opinion of others equally interested in the organization.

Yours truly, A Cape Breton Member.

To the Members of the Alumni Association of St. F. X. College:

SIRS,-At the last annual meeting, it was felt by all that the Association should undertake some useful and important work in aid of the College. It was, therefore, resolved to assume the responsibility of installing a plant to supply gas to the laboratories of the University. The result is that an up-to-date gas plant has been provided and installed at the expense the Association. Seven hundred dol-lars has already been paid out and a considerable amount is still due. This makes it necessary to appeal to all members to pay their dues and arrears at the earliest possible date, and cir-culars to that effect have already been sent out. I am, accordingly, making a sight draft on all members for dues and arrears up to May, 1913. As another forward movement is likely to be undertaken by the Association during the current year, it is highly desirable that there should be a full attendance at the annual meeting to be held in the College Assembly Hall on Wednesday morning, May 14th, at 9 o'clock. The annual dinner will take place on Tuesday, the 13th, at 6 p.m. Members are requested to procure standard certificates when purchasing their tickets. Yours faithfully,

D. D. BOYD, Secy.-Treasurer.

Harbour Bouche Notes.

Capt. Jeremiah DeCoste of Harbor au Bouche has recently purchased a new schooner and intends engaging in the coasting trade. He is at present on his way home from P. E.

Island with a cargo of produce for the local market. Mr. Jeremiah Webb, of Harbor au Bouche, who arrived home from St. Martha's Hospital last week is, we are pleased to learn, much improved

Messrs David Malong, John Brow and Henry Brow, of Harbor au Bouche, have purchased a sloop and are extensively engaged in the lobster

catching business.

The lobster factories at Hr. au
Bouche and Bayfield both opened for
business last week. At Harbor au Bouche, two days after the traps were put out, 8000 lbs. of lobsters were handled. The price this year is the highest on record, and everyone who is supplied with gear is engaged in the

### Among the Advertisers.

White new-buck buttoned shoes just opened at Gorman's. Men's and boys' sneakers, all sizes,

T-Use Saxon blend tea guaranteed

25c. Granulated sugar 5c. at Bonner's. Pure maple syrup in tins at C. B.

Go to C. B. Whidden & Son's for

My stock of footwear now complete, ready for your inspection. Gorman. 20 tons loose hay for sale. Apply to

Good sound wheat for sale. Apply to Allan A. McDonald, Lanark, Ant. 4 dozen men's hats clearing at half price. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

All hail the power of low prices in our shoe department. Palace Clo Co.

Palace Clothing Co. is selling men's rubber boots at \$2 50.

In our shoe department competition met and badly beaten. Palace Clo. Co. Delicious ice cream served daily opposite Celtic Hall, Main St.

Cream of Tartar 29c. per 1b, prunes 10c, evaporated apples 10c, 7 lbs new onions 25c. Canned tomatoes only 14c.

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

Children's white dresses from age of 3 to 14 years, 65c. up to \$150. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Keep faith with this store and you won't be disappointed. Men's suits, \$4, \$6, \$8, \$10. Palace Clo. Co.

Re-cleaned white Russian wheat for sale. \$1.50 per bushel. Apply to W. McDearmid, Clydesdale.

Peaceful feet are those that rest in our shoes. Call and see what we are doing. Palace Clothing Co.

we are offering big discounts in our shoe department. Palace Clo. Co. Everything from baby's shoes to

Choicest seed oats, wheat, barley, tares, timothy, clover, turnip and a full assortment of garden seeds at C. B. Whidden & Sons.

Children's wash dresses in printed cotton and zephyr gingham, from 30c. to \$1.90. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

For sale, a good serviceable mare, due to foal about the middle of June. Apply to Roderick Henderson, St. Andrews, N. S. Our shoe department is headquart-

ers for good value and low priced shoes for men, women and children. Palace Clothing Co.

Now is the time and here is the place. Big bargains in men's, women's and children's boots and shoes. Palace Clothing Co.

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

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of the St. Lawrence Branch, L. O. C., Mulgrave, N. S. the following resolution was unamimously adopted: "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God. in

nereas it has pleased Almighty God, in "Whereas it has pleased Ainigue;
His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our
beloved brother member, Captain John
Keating, and whereas, Brother Keating has
always been a faithful and consistent member
of the branch since its organization, and has
always taken a lively interest in the branch,
and in everything which tended towards its
advancement;"

advancement;

"Therefor resolved, that while we bow in submission to the will of the Almighty, who orders all things for a good purpose, we tender our sincere condolence to the widow and bereaved members of the family of our deceased brother;

"Futher resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE CASKET, and "Total Abstainer" for publication, that one be sent to Mrs. Keating, and one be placed on the minutes of the branch.

J. EORRESTALL, Rec. Secretary

At a regular meeting of the St. Lawrence Branch of L. A. L. O. C. held April 23rd, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:
Whereas Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has been pleased to call to his eternal reward the husband of our esteemed sister, Mary Keat Ing.:

g; Be it therefore resolved, that this Branch of Be L. A. of the L. O. C. tender stater Keating seir heartfelt sympathy in her sad bereave

ment.
Further fresolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to sister Keating, a copy sent
to the Total Abstainer and to The Casker
for publication.

MRS. CAPT. R. KEATING, Pres. MARY Campbell, Rec. Secretary.

DIED

At Cross Boads Ohlo, on April 8th, Duncan Macinnis, age 76 years after being conflaed to his house for many years with rheumatism. Strenghened during his liness by the frequent reception of the sacraments, he has gone to merit his reward. A wife, one daughter and five sons survive him to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. May his soul rest in peace.

At Solderville, Mass., on Feb 25th, after nine days illness, of pneumonia, ARCHIBALD F. CHISHOLM, son of the late John Chisholm, blacksmith, of Caledonia Milis, Ant., in the 62nd year of his age. He leaves one son to mourn his loss. After Requiem High Mass at St. Ann's Church, Somerville, his remains were laid to rest in St Joseph's Cemetery, West Roxbury. May his soul rest in peace!

At the North East of Mabou, on March 25th, 1913, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation, Margaret Beaton (nee Campbell), widow of the late ALEX. Beaton, who predeceased her 53 yrs, at the advanced age of 85 years. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence. She received the Sacraments several times during her illness. One son and one daughter survive her. After Requien Mass her mortal remains were laid to rest in St. Mary's Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

May her soul rest in peace.

On Easter Sunday at Little Judique, Marcella beloved wife of James McDonald, in the 26th year of her age, after a lingering illness of about 8 months, which was borne with wonderful patience and resignation to the Divine Will, She received the sacraments often during her illness. She was industrious and upright, and her kindness will be long remembered by all her large circle of relatives and friends. She leaves a sorrowing husband and baby girl, one brother and two sisters to mourn their irreparable loss. After Requiem High Mass, her remains were laid to rest in St. Peter's cemetery, Port Hood. May she rest in peace!

Acknowledgments,

H H Crerar, Antigonish,
Ronald McDonald, Briley Brook,
A K McAdam, Malignant Cove,
Mrs Angus McDonald, Beaver Meadow,
R. R. McLellan, Landing,
Rev H Thayer, Kamloops, B C,
Alice McDonald, Barnaby River, N B,
John G McDonald, Little Bras d'Or Bridge,
J P LeBlanc, Florence, C B,
Hubert Colrey, Little Bras d'Or Bridge,
J P LeBlanc, Florence, C B,
Hubert Colrey, Little Bras d'Or Bridge,
J Patrick Howley,
Vincent & Day,
Rev H D Barry,
Alan McDonald, Maryvale,
Hugh C McDonald, Brittania Beach, B C
W F Chisholm, Healdsburg Hills,
B C McDonald, Creignish, C B,
John McPhie, Glen Morrison, C B,

# Glip the Coupons!

That's all you need do as a bendholder of the Porto Rico General Telephone Company to terest paid halfyearly.

Security behind the bonds is ample, nearly one hundred thousand dollars equity over total bond issue. It's an advantageous time to buy, our present price yielding the unusually high rate of 6.76%.

Next interest date is July 1st. Prepare yourself to clip the seven per cent coupon THEN— by clipping and mailing this cupon NOW!

Please send me details of Porto Rico Telephone 7% Coupon Bonds. ADDRESS .....

# 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

# WANTED AT ONCE

100 labourers. 25 carpenters, Steady Employment, Apply on Saturday May 3rd., to ARTHUR CRUIKSHANK, Merrimac Hotel, Antigonish or Eastern Car Co., New Glasgow.

# BOOKEEPING SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING PENMANSHIP

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### 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.

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# WHY

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. heavy weight full size wire: 

Medium weight, No. 9 top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate: 11 wires, 44 inches high, 34c per rod

Rolls contain 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 rods each. Poultry Netting and Fox Fence kept in stock

Cash must accompany order.

EDGAR FILLMORE

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 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 highest 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 station 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 wire.

# THOMAS SOMERS

Antigonish, April 16, 1913.

# 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 your boy with one of our new suits. This Spring's showing g exceeds any previous attempt made by this department in poin 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.

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

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$12,500,000

# SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH

## W. H. HARRISON, Manager IT 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

At Gorman's, The Shoeman



NATIONAL PRODUCTS LIMITED, Dept. B. 81

# 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,

J. H. W. BLISS

Piano Tuner Eureka, N. S.

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

of.-So Mistaken are Impossible.
Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and
Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.
The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited,

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

Office Hours: -8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Messages before or after office hours received at residence, Acadia Street, (Opposite Baptist Church), 'Phone No.

RAW FURS WANTED

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

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

Send Your Fur to me and get Satisfaction.

Lots kept separate on request till ship-pers are heard from,

If I can not suit you your fur at my own expense.

### CHAS. G WHIDDEN

Exporter of Raw Furs ANTIGONISH. N. S.

# FOR SALE.

A wood lot of 1 vacres, 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.

# 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

### COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y

1-23-2m, New Glasgow, N. S.

# Men Wanted

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

KIRK & COOKE,

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# 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.

The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law and Medicine also.

#### ANNETTE.

(Continued from page 3)

deal was injected every little while, and more than once Bartlett was about to explain to them who he was and what was his purpose in coming from New York, but the scowls and threats of the three giants made him realize that he would not stand a show with them, although something of an athlete, and he did not fancy for a moment having the threat of killing the first man from the lumber company that they should meet executed upon him. Another time he might have taken the chance, but now that he had met and grown to like Miss Laug somewhat differently than he loved his neighbor and differently than he liked even his friends, life held something for him which it had not

Finally, when the evening drew on they all knelt about the statue of the Madonna, as is the custom in all the Catholic homes of Canada, for the evening prayer. There were Dubawnt, his two sons, and Miss Lang, Bartlett having been forced to retire early in the afternoon. The prayers were said in French, Dubawnt leading. Their voices rang through the small house.

"Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed by Thy rame, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our tres-passes, as we—" The men paused suddenly, their faces hard set. Miss The men paused Lang's voice, entirely feminine, but with an unmistakable determination,

"As we forgive those who—"
"Annette," interrupted the elder
Dubawnt. She paused. "Yes, uncle," she said, a touch of inquiry in her

"Annette don't say that. Don't call down the curse of God upon us." "But, uncle, I do forgive those who trespass against us.'

You forgive the murderers of my son! You forgive the thieves who have stolen my property, my land, who have left me penniless, made me an outlaw! You forgive them?"

There was a moment of deadly lence. Dubawnt, his face white with hate, was staring almost savagely at the girl. "Do you forgive them?" he finally

The girl's face and voice were full of sweetness, A sweetness born in Heaven, "Uncle," she asked, with determination, "do you remember how, when Christ was dying on the cross, He raised His eyes to Heaven and prayed for His murderers: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' He was God. He forgave His murderers. Should we not forgive our enemies also?" She paused. Dubawut made no reply. She looked up at him.

"Uncle, can you forgive them? Unless you forgive every man his brother from his heart, you cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven." "Annette." said Dubawnt, "leave

She rose and without reply withdrew from the room and went directly

Stolidly the three men repeated the prayer. After the words, "Forgive us our trespasses," they paused. They understood the words that followed too well to repeat them unless they orgave their enemies, and yet they had not the moral courage to forgive. Then they continued: "and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen." It seemed to Annette, who could hear them from her room, that she had never before realized the full meaning of those words. The night passed slowly for her. She could not sleep. her. She could not sleep. She thought of what would be Bartlett's fate should they discover his identity, and she felt sure that he would declare himself should they put the question directly to him. Hour after hour passed, each longer than the other. She thought of her uncle, her cousins, of their hate, their thirst for revenge, and finally, unable to bear it any longer, buried her face in the pillow and gave vent to the tears that were struggling to her eyes. For a long time she wept silently, then came the

relief of sleep. rellet of sleep.

She was awakened in the morning by the big clock, which had just finished striking six, and hastily dressing, she left her room and gently knocked at the door beyond which Bartlett lay. "Do you wish anything?" she whispered.

"I would like a little water," he answered.

answered.
Hastily filling the glass she brought

"The fever seems to be letting up a trifle now," he said in answer to her inquiry as to how he felt.

She related to him the events of the preceding night, of how her uncle had renewed his threat, and reprimanded

Bartlett became very angry, and feeling that he was the cause of Dubawnt's anger, wanted to go to him at once and undeceive him in regard to the injustice of the lumber com-

pany, but she restrained him.
"Mr. Bartlett," she pleaded, "be patient. In a day or two you can go out to the camp, and then you can send uncle the money and explain how your superintendent had kept the matter from you, and I am sure he will understand. Suppose you should tell him and in an angry impulse he would kill you; think of what it would mean to me!" She buried her face in her hands.

"Come, come," he said gently; "I won't tell him."

She heard her uncle moving about the living-room and stirring the fire. Then there were several moments of

Excuse me, Mr. Bartlett," she said, and leaving him she went out to the other room, where she saw her uncle seated on the long tench before the fireplace, his head in his hands, looking intently at the burning logs. He did not realize that he was not alone till she came over and seated

herself beside him. He started and looked up at her, then putting his arm about her neck, and bending over kissed her gently on

"Annette," he said, "I'm sorry I spoke to you that way last night. I forgive them, child, They have

and throwing her arms about his neck she kissed him. She tock his big hand between her

dainty fingers, and looking up into

dainty fingers, and looking up into his eyes, asked:

"Uncle, what ever made you say you would kill the first man from the lumber company that you met?"

He looked at her kindly. "I was mad with grief, child," he answered.

"Oh, you wicked uncle," she said teasingly. "Now, Bluebeard," she asked, "if Mr. Bartlett himself happened to be in this bouse right now, what would you do?"

For a moment he thought in silence.

For a moment he thought in silence,
"I don't know what I would do,"
he answered slowly,
"But you would not kill him?"

"I would have killed him yesterday," he answered earnestly, "but to-day—no. I forgive them all." "Sure?" she asked with a smile.

"Sure," came the answer, and it seemed almost solemn.

They were interrupted by Bartlett, who had entered the room at the moment. Dubawnt rose and ad-

wanced to meet him.

"Bon matin, Mr. William," he said,
"and how do you feel this morning?"

"Not Mr. William, uncle," interpreted Annette, "Mr. William Bartlett" Dubawnt stopped short. His hand instinctively fell to his side as though some force had repulsed it. For fully

a moment he stood there stolidly regarding the other. Then drawing himself to his full height, he extended

"Good morning, Mr. William Bart-lett," he said. "I'm glad to know

Bartlett took the proffered hand and for what seemed an age they stood face to face, each looking the other full in the eye. Together they relaxed their grasps and Dubawnt turned instinctively to Annette. She read the look of incurred.

read the lock of inquiry in his eye.

"Mr. Bartlett and I have known each other for some time. We first met in New York, but you understand that I would not introduce him to a Bluebeard," she said, taking both their hands. their hands.

Bartlett drew the other man aside. "Mr. Dubawnt," he said, "I'm more than sorry that our company should have given you so much trouble, and I assure you if I had known anything of the matter, you should long since have had your money with interest." He said a great many other things and Dubawnt said some things too, and when they sat down to breakfast he had in his pocket a check for the full amount due him with interest to

After breakfast Bartlet and Annette found themselves sitting on the bench before the big, blazing fire. Somehow or other she found her dainty little hand resting confidently

in his and she heard him say:
"Now, Miss Lang"—he seemed to
emphasize the "Miss"—"for some
days you've been calling me William.' Don't you think it time that I should be permitted to call you 'Annette?'" She didn't just know know how she wanted to answer, but she smiled, blushed and said:

"Well, the wedding took place in the "little church a few doors below on the other side of the street," after the ceremony they went to France, for both she and Battlett knew of so many nice places there that they were sure it was just the place for them to spend their honey.

"Billie," said Annette, after they had been sitting on the deck of th French liner for more than half an hour, looking out over the moonlit ocean, "some evening next week, when we are walking beneath that romantic grape-arbor you were speak-ing of, won't you tell me all about that girl that came into the tea-room

For a moment he was puzzled, then uddenly recollecting: "Why, yes," suddenly recollecting: "Why, yes," he said, "haven't I told you already? That is my sister, the sister of whom you reminded me, and she has taken the veil in the convent attached to

that little church across the way.' She pressed his hand, and together they continued looking out over the smooth surface of the ocean. - Francis C. McCarthy in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

### Springtime Hints for The Farmers

"To each season its work," might well be taken as a watchword by farmers. In few other industries does the seasonal factor count for so much as it does in agriculture. The farmer who neglects to sow his grain farmer who neglects to sow his grain at the proper time is certain to be an unsuccessful farmer. Similarly, the farmer who fails to have the summer's supply of wood cut and piled during the winter season is very likely to be happayed in all his work. likely to be haphazard in all his work. Successful farming is based on orderliness. Each little piece of work on the farm falls to some one specific week of the fifty-two in the year. Failure to recognize that fact and to be governed accordingly, spells confusion and lowered efficiency — "To each season its work.'

season its work.

The notes that follow are little pointers that should help the farmer with his spring work. They are written by a practical farmer who has had wide experience in Canadian agriculture and are merely little reminders of work that must be

attended to in the spring.
Water-courses should be looked after, and furrows opened up, so as to let off the surplus water befor the sun dries it up and bakes the soil, Well drained fields hasten seeding.

If heavy loam or clayey soils are worked when they are wet, they will bake and crack open when dry and good crops need not be expected. When the soil is in a suitable condition, however, not an hour should be lost. Early seeding gives the best

Systematic crop rotation gives the best results. If it has not air ady been given a trial, apply it to a portion of the farm. The experiment will prove its value.

them. All night I was thinking of what you have said. I could not sleep. I forgive them entirely."

"Oh, uncle, I'm so glad," she said, and throwing her arms about the said, and the said throwing her arms about the said. down two or three years and sow corn or roots, or plant potatoes. A heavy seeding of peas will also give good

The new, heavy-seeded meadows will give heavier crops than the old ones. New thick-bottom pastures, two years down will feed more cattle than old, thin, worn-out meadows.

Keep all animals out of the Stunted pastures during April. pastures mean stunted animals later on. Give the pastures a chance to make a fair growth during the early spring; than the stock will have something to feed on all summer.

Gather the loose stones on new meadows and roll the land as soon as it is fairly dry. Grain land should not be rolled until the grain is well

Clean up the rubbish that has collected around the farm buildings during the winter. Clean sorroundings make the farm home much more attractive and healthy .- J. F.

How to Add Ten Years to Life.

The skin is an important organ in the human economy. Its health and well - being redound greatly to the health of the entire organism.

That the proper functioning of this organ is essential to the health and life of the individual may readily be surmised from the fact that when onethird of the skin surface is from any cause destroyed, life itself can not be maintained. Paint an animal's skin with some impervious material, and even though the material used be altogether innocuous and free from poisonous qualities, death will quickly supervene. Such is the importance of the covering which nature made for

The skin is the mechanism by means of which the temperature of the body is maintained at a constantly fixed point. The Fahrenheit thermometer registers the normal temperature of man at 98.4 degrees. Two or three degrees below the point brings about a condition of complete collapse, rapidly followed by death. Several degrees above indicates serious illness, until the temperature of 106, or at most 107, is reached, when death quickly

In the normal human being, every influence that tends to raise the inner bodily heat tends likewise to call forth a response on the part of the skin. The moment the blood becomes overheated the skin opens up all its pores and sends out a stream of liquid perspiration. As the latter evaporates from the skin's surface the extra heat is dissipated. The body cools and the normal temperature is kept at its fixed point. On the other hand, as soon as the external influences are such as to lower the general temperature of the body, the skin responds by shutting up its pores. Heat is thus conserved and the normal temperature maintained. That is why we perspire freely in summer and only sparingly in the cold days of winter.

Another important function of the skin is to aid the kidneys in removing poisonous materials from the tissues of the body. In this the skin is the cumplementary organ of the kidneys. Those who have weak or diseased kidneys particularly, therefore, must jealously guard the integrity of the skin. It will help them to maintain health and prolong life. For even in perfect health, without the aid of the skin, the kidneys would soon break down from the extra burden laid upon Grave disease would result and death soon follow.

To keep in good health, then, and add years to your life, employ morning bath and sponge freely practice is a pleasure and delight and in the long run makes for health and long life.

Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada.

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

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

## Fig Orchard in Catholic Colony.

\$15.00 down and \$6.00 monthly will buy fig orchard planted and cared for in exclusive datholic Colony in Beautiful Southern Alabama. Splendid profits and income whether you locate here or not. Write postcard for full particulars and references to GULF COAST FRUIT FARM COMPANY Knights of Columbus Building, 106 St. Joseph Street

# Mobile, Ala. HIS BLADDER WAS TERRIBLY INFLAMED

# **GIN PILLS Brought Relief**

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

decided to give them a trial at once. I sent my chum 60 miles to get them and I am pleased to inform you that in less than six hours, I felt relief.

In two days, the pain had left me entirely. I took about half a box and today I feel as well as ever and my kidneys are acting quite natural again." SID CASTLEMAN.

GIN PILLS soothe the irritated bladder—heal the sick, weak, painful kidneys—andstrengthen both these vital organs. Money back if they fail. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto, 139



ware, in the Greatest Advertising Campaign Ever Inaugurated by any Canadian Manufacturer.

We want 500 ladies to get these magnificent, complete, 97 piece Dinner Sets, without a cent of

cost. We do not ask you to spend a cent of your money or buy anything. It you need a heautifu set of dishes in your home, a little sensible use of your spare time will bring it to you FREE.

FREE This Full Size 25 Cent Tube FREE to Prove What We Say.

START TO EARN A MAGNIFICENT DINNER SET TO DAY. Write us and we will send you, postage paid, only 12 tubes, finely assorted from the list of over m flavors which we make. Use one of these yourself, in your own home, at our expense. Then if you are

We carefully pack all our dishes in strong boxes free of charge and arrange to stand payment of express charge to your nearest station. DON'T DELAY. If you want to be one of the lucky ladies who are going to won fee these heautiful sets, write to day to Sales Manager

THE INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. D. II TORONTO, ONT. II

## 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 DOIT? Our medals are of the finest in Canada; price from \$2.50 up; each medal is packed in a fine velvet case.

Write for our Catalogue. Badges, Buttons, Pins Seals.

T. P. TANSEY
14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec

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 triffing 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., HALIFAX, N. S. St. John, Amherst, Monoton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

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



Manufacturers of

ANT GONISH NOVA SCOTIA DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICA-TION.

pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, and to the Oratory of Saint lies who have undertaken to over-Joseph, Montreal, June 24th, 1913

The Maritime Provinces' yearly prilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre will take place on Tuesday, June 24th, next.

A special train will leave Sydney at 5.30, stopping at stations mentioned below, and picking up pilgrims as far as Truro, where, if necessary, this train will be divided into two complete trains for the rest of the journey. We should reach Levis before noon on Wednesday, 25th. Here three spacious and comfortable steamers Here three will await us. They will carry us 20 miles down the Saint Lawrence River to that hallow spot where Heaven seems to shower its choicest blessings through the powerful intercession of Holy Mother of the Blessed Virign Mary. We should arrive there about 2 p. m. Here we remain until the afternoon of the next day. At about 1 p. m. Thursday, 26 h, two of the steamers will leave, taking back to Quebec, opposite Levis, pilgrims who wish to visit that interesting old city. The third steamer will remain at Saint Anne's until about 5 o'clock for the accommodation of those who wish to rest before resuming the journey, or who are loathe to leave such a holy One of the organizers will remain with them at Saint Anne's until the last minute to see that no one is left behind. This steamer takes us directly to Levis where we board our trains for the homeward journey. Same stops will be made to land pilgrims at their respective stations. Measures are being taken to prevent delays so that we may expect to reach Moncton by 2 p. m. Friday; Truro, 5 p. m.; Antigonish, 9 p. m.; Mulgrave, 10.30 p. m. same day; and Sydney at about 5 a. m. Saturday, 28th.

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As usual, special, tramway connections will be provided at Sydney with Reserve Mines, Glace Bay, etc.,

From St. Peter's and adjoining country pilgrims will come by the SS. Richmond, which will leave early in order to connect with our special at

The SS. Magdalen will perform the same service for prilgrims from Arichat. Pilgrims from Inverness and

Guysborough Counties will come to Mulgrave on Monday morning, 23rd, as no special arrangements could be made with those lines for connections on Tuesday.

But all those rail and steamship

lines will give excursion rates, and the SS. Richmond will await our return

on Faiday night, 27th. Prilgrims from Halifax will come to Truro on the S o'clock train; from Windsor on the morning train. From Kentville they may come either via Windsor or via St. John. From other points along the D. A. R. line pilgrims will come via St. John, leaving home on Monday and spending night at St. John or at Moncton.

Accommodations will be the best that can be procured from the I. C. R. at that very busy season.

Two refreshment cars will be taken on at Mulgrave. In these good hot con and coffee, as well as a variety of eatables, will be furnished at a nominal price.

Four sleeping cars will be provided, one from each of the following places: Sydney, Mulgrave, Antigonish and

Our train will stop at the following stations, viz.:—Sydney, Sydney Mines, Nort Sydney, Boisdale, Grand Narrows, Iona, McKinnon's Harbor, River Denys, West Bay Road, McIntyre's Lake, and Point Tapper. Between Mulgrave and Antigonish we shall stop at every station except Afton. Leaving Antigonish we shall stop at James River, Avondale, West Merigomish, New Glasgow Stellarton and Truro. Other stops will be made

on request. Fares for the round trip to St. Anne's and return will be as low as ever. From Sydney and other stations as far as Point Tupper, \$10.30;

stations as far as Point Tupper, \$10.30; from Mulgrave, \$8.95; from Antigonish, \$8.45; from New Glasgow, \$7.85; Truro, \$7.25; Halifax, \$8.10.
On D. A. R., line tickets will sell as follows:—Windsor, via Truro, \$8.40; Kentville, via Truro, \$8.90; Kentville via St. John, \$10.35; Weymouth, \$9.20; Belliveau, 9.30; Church Point, \$9.35; Little Brack, \$0.40; Sullvier. \$0.35; Little Brook, \$9 40; Saulnierville, \$9.45; Meteghan, \$9.50; Hectanogo, \$9.70; Yarmouth, \$10.10. Advance tickets will be sold, as usual. These cannot be had at the

railway stations; they are sold only by the organizer or his agents. Any one may become an agent by samply applying to the organizer for tickets. These advance tickets are exchanged for regular railway tickets on the train. The object of this rule is to save time and prevent confusion. No on can travel free on this train; the railway has officials whose duty it is see that everyone holds a ticket, and he organizer is in his turn responsible to the railway for every ticket used. He cannot allow anyone o pass free even if he wishes to do so. r, if he gives a free ticket he is made to pay for it every time. This explanation should be sufficient to silence all future requests for free tickets, or for tickets on credit. It hould also remind agents that money should be sent without delay. They may hand me money on the train, together with stubs of tickets sold, or they may send money by money order, or registered letter, all from the amount sent. Also a commission of ten cents for every

Sleeping car berths will cost as pper berth, \$6; Mulgrave, lower, .50, upper, \$5.50; Antigonish, lower, 88, upper, 85 : Truro, lower, 87, upper, 84.50. Drawing Proper, Solder Drawing Rooms, Sydney. Mulgrave, \$22.50; Antigonish, \$21.25; Trure, \$20. A drawing room can accommodate 4 or 5 persons; sleeper berth, 2 persons, Sleeper berths hould be retained in advance and directly from the organizer.

dety the combination of the inighty and mations are always prepared to receive visitors. But pilgrims to retain rooms in advance about 2.000 pilgrims can be lodged at a tari should be Albanian and not tari should be Albani

may apply to the following hotels; Regina Hotel, \$2 a day; Beaupre Hotel, \$1.55; Columbus Hotel, \$1.50; Franciscan Convent, \$1.50; St. Lurent Hotel, \$1.30; St. Anne Hotel, \$1, American Hotel, \$1; St. Louis

Hotel, \$1. On our arrival at St. Anne's we immediately visit the church. There the order of religious exercises will be announced from the pulpit. Then all will immediately secure their rooms at the hotels. Confessions will be heard all the afternoon and evening. Holy Communion will be distributed from an early hour the next morning. A Solemn High Mass will be sung for the spiritual and temporal benefit of the pilgrims. Veneration of the relic of S. Anne takes place immediately after Mass. Objects of piety and souvenirs will be blessed before our departure. Everything will be over by noon Thursday, when all will be free to visit points of interest in or near the place. A regular tramway service connects St. Anne with Montmorency Falls and Quebec, which are both worth a visit. A special feature of our excursion this year will be the trip to Montreal.

Pilgrims travel together as far as Levis. There we separate; those going to St. Anne's taking one of the three boats chartered for that purpose; those going to Montreal taking, a few hours later, the SS. "Murray Bay." From that time on the two pilgrimages will travel separately, the St. Anne pilgrimage will go to St. Anne and return home as already stated, the Montreal pilgrims reaching that city early next morning. Thursday. On their arrival at the wharf electric cars will conduct them up Mount Royal to Cote-des-Neiges, where stands that privileged little church known as the Oratory of St. Joseph, a shrine which seems destined to rival that of St. Anne de Beaupre by the number of its cures and conversions, a church of which Archbishop Bruchesi, in a sermon delivered therein last November, said: "May I say that miracles are performed here? Did I deny it, these instruments, witnesses of all sorts of silments, would speak in my stead. No enquiry is needed; extraordinary things have certainly happened here." There they will see holy Brother Andrew, who has charge of the place, there they will pray with increased confidence to St. Joseph, spouse of Mary and Foster Father of Jesus, there they will recommend their pious petitions to that "Holy Patriarch who is so powerful and at the same time so benevolent." Confessions will be heard on the way up the evening previous and hence up, the evening previous, and hence pilgrims will be ready to approach the Holy Table at Mass. Breakfast will then be served at Notre Dame College, opposite the Oratory. At 11.30 electric cars will take them back to the city below, where dinner will be served in a large hall. At 2 o'clock all who wish to visit the principal points of interest in that big city will take the cars engaged for the purpose. The ride will last over two hours. We shall be landed again on the wharf where our steamer will await us. We shall leave at 5.30 and reach Levisearly next morning, Friday. There one or more of our trains will be in readiness to take us back to our respective homes. We expect to reach Moncton about 10 p. m. same

From Moncton to Halifax and Sydney, arrangements have not yet been made as to how we shall travel by special train or by regular train. In any case we shall all reach home on Saturday.

The trip will cost as follows: -\$3 50 from Levis to Montreal and return, 50c. for meals on boat, \$1 for stateroom large enough for four; 35c. for meals in Montreal, and 25c. for cars, or \$6 in all. This, of course, is in addition to the regular Saint Anne ticket. Two tickets will have to be purchased for the whole trip—one from home to Levis, and another from Levis to Montreal. For instance, a pilgrim from Halifax will pay about \$14.10 for this trip—\$8.10 for a St. Anne ticket, and \$6 for ticket and expense of Montreal trip.

Need one dilate on the advantages

of this trip? Suffice it to say that it affords a 180-mile voyage on the majestic St. Lawrence River, a river which is justly considered Canada's main artery of commerce, that it affords an occasion to vist Montreal, the metropolis of Canada both in

commerce and religion.
A. E. MONBOURQUETTE, Organizer. Arichat, N. S., April 19th, 1913.

### Montenegro's Defiance.

Last October little Montenegro inaugurated the Turco-Balkan war by throwing down the gauntlet to Turkey. It was seemingly an audacious act for this dwarf among nations to challenge the Turks to mortal combat. Last week the dwarf was again in the timelight. This time he shakes his fist in the face of all Europe. He was bidden by the European Powers to abandon ary schools were likely to suffer all thought of obtaining permanent nothing but harm if they were allowed possession of Scutari which he has been besieging for the last six shows a week, and that no single expenses involved may be deducted months. The town just mentioned show ought to take more than threeis in the western part of what was quarters of an hour." European Turkey and within the proposed boundaries of Albania, the restricted to but one moving picture new State on the Adriatic Sea which show a week, and that one, morehas been carved out of the former over, lasting only forty-five minutes. possessions of the "Sick Man of Parents who enforced such heartless Europe." Albania has been taken regulation would doubtless enjoy the under the semi - guardianship of undivided attention of the Society Austria with the concurrence of the for the Prevention of Cruelty to five other great European Powers. Children. Yet little boys and gids 2-20,00 It was assumed that Montenegro in the United States are just as would not have the hardihood to likely to be harmed in nerves and mind defy the combination of the mighty and morals by going too often to the

themselves to bring him to terms by twenty-eight miles of Montengrin territory bordering on the Adriatic. Last Saturday morning the British Admiral, who in virtue of his seniority of rank, is in command of the assembled international fleet, sent good work at school. an ultimatum to the Montenegrin Prime Minister. It began in this pompous manner: "I have the honor to inform you that the international fleet is assembled in Montenegrin waters as a protest against the nonfulfilment of the wishes of the great Powers." It concluded with this demand: "Please inform me immediately that your government is ready to carry out the wishes of the great Powers." In his reply the Montenegrin Prime Minister virtually says to the European Powers, mind your own business. That sentiment he embodied in these diplomatic terms: " Despite the pressure which the presence of the fleet implies, there will be no departure from an attitude which con forms to the necessities of the state of war existing between the Allies and Turkey." The allies here referred to — Bulgaria, Servia and Greece - have since signified that in the elements that go to form charthey will stand by Montenegro in defying combined Europe.

Such is the present situation. It is a ticklish one that is causing the gravest anxiety. Referring to it in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on last Monday, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, emphasized the importance of the international character of the naval demonstration on the Montenegrin coast and the need of upholding the European agreement on the subject of Albania. He added very significantly: "That agreement is essential to the peace of Europe, and, in my opinion, it was only accomplished just in time to preserve the peace among the great Powers."

Will the compromise, on which the British Foreign Secretary lays so much stress, effect the purpose it was intended to serve? The pan-Slavist movement that is sweeping through Russia and which is making itself felt not only in the Balkan States, but in Austria likewise, is the black cloud on the political horizon. Germany, taking note of it, has increased her military strength to be in readiness for what the future may have in store. The movement we have referred to has had its birth in a spirit of race patriotism. Among the Slavs of Eastern Europe there is a feeling that the great Powers are attempting to rob their brother Slavs of the legitimate fruits of victories won over Turkey at such a bloody cost. They are naturally embittered by that hostile naval demonstration in the waters of the Adriatic against little Montenegro which with its seanty population of a quarter of a million, would be absolutely at the mercy of the combined European Powers if the Montenegrins should not be backed by their brother Slavs.

### The Child and the Film Hall.

At a teacher's conference held recently in London, "The Cinematograph as an Educational Medium' was one of the questions discussed. Dr. Lyttelton, Head-master of Eton, said that:

"The more he considered the subject the more he was convinced of the potentialities of the cinematograph for almost unbounded mischief if left alone, and for great good if controlled. He had never known any development of education in his lifetime where more caution was required. Without control pictures might be shown which any right. minded man knew must be pernicious in their influence, especially on children with excitable minds and imaginations. To-day there was a bombardment of young minds with whole masses of heterogeneous facts which could not be assimilated. As soon as the cinematograph was introduced into a town on any large scale it accentuated the evil. Speaking simply as a teacher, he thought the children in the elementto go to more than one of these

Fancy an American child being

cidents that are even more "blood awe him. They decided among curdling" than would be the realities the pictures are supposed to repreestablishing a blockade along the sent. These horrors are feasted on night afer night by little children who should be in bed. On their late return home, like as not, they are too excited to sleep well and will rise the following morning too tired for

> Much is written nowdays about the "educational value of the cinematograph." In promoting its usefulness in that repect an excellent beginning could be made first by requiring that all pictures shown to children should be harmless. The authorities might then demand that a certain proportion of the films exhibited to boys and girls should actually be of some benefit to the beholders. The historic deeds of sages, heroes and saints, for instance, could be reenacted, or the countless forms of human achievement which are worthy of children's admiration, might be vividly represented. "But whether cinematograph assist or not in the education of children" it was wisely remarked, "the public have a right to make sure that they shall no longer thwart the educational labor for which the public pay so heavily. Our educational system is not so rich acter or cultivate the social graces and virtues that we can afford to have the most potent of all appeals to the eye degraded into an instrument of evil. -America.

#### Temperance Notes.

How many accidents are reported and the cause attributed to drink. How much | better it would be if strict total abstinence were made imperative in the case of all men, through whose incapacity or neglect lives may be endangered. People who drink even moderately are not employed by some of the railroad companies, and to those engaged on their lines the use of intoxicants while either on or off duty is absolutely prohibited. The rule of total abstinence gives the traveling public a better assurance of safety.

Many are they who openly boast of illustrious ancestors in order that they may shine by reflected light, ignoring the fact that, by so doing, they are acknowledging their own inferiority; that they have retrograded ; that they are compelling attention to their own littleness by con-

Nothing but the infinite pity is great enough for the infinite pathos

What is coming out of our lives we can never quite know. The unexpected continually happens. But of one thing we can be surethat is, if we do our best, something will come that is worth while,

Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it IN THE SUPREME COURT bear patiently and sweetly; for this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not yet born to the morrow .- Jeremy Taylor.

We only become correct by correct-

Some people are so busy that they have no time to do their duty.



Are you one of those to whom every meal is another source of suffering?

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets will help your disordered stomach to digest any reasonable meals, and will soon restore it to such perfect condition that you'll never feel that you have a stomach. Take one after each meal. 50c. a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

# Green Oats and Hay For Sale.

Male Help.

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

CANADIAN LOAN & MERCANTILE Co., Lad., Sheriff's Office 432 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C. 23rd April, 1913.

# A GET - RICH - QUICK SCHEME

may be all right in some cases, but the majority of us have to practice economy daily if we ever want to be rich, or even comfortably well off.



More money is wasted in the kitchen than in any other part of the home. That is where economy should be practised, but without a good stove it is impossible. If

#### Enterprise Monarch Steel Range

you will save in food, fuel and repair bills, (not to speak of time and labour) enough to pay for the range in from one to two years. Remember, even 2c, saved on one meal is 8:. a day or nearly \$22.00 a year—and the Monarch will save you that all right.

We are preparing a very attractive booklet explaining how this is done and illus-

trating some of the many good features of this celebrated range. Send your name in early and we will reserve a copy for you.



turers.

International Stock You certainly do need it Food during Calving Time.

9 You need INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD for the cows and you need it for the calves. need it for the caives.

It will keep both cows and calves in good flesh and keep their digestion sound. It tones up the system, invigorates and purifies the blood, etc., and removes all taint of disease from the milk. It will help

taint of disease from the milk. It will help very much in bringing cows safely through caiving. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is good for all kinds of stock. We guarantee that it will make your colts, calves, pigs, shoats, and lambs grow rapidly and keep them healthy and thriving all the time.

Tell us how many head of stock you own and we will send you, free, a copy of our \$3,000 Stock Book. You need it on the farm. International Stock Food and Veterinary Preparations, also Poultry Food and full line of Poultry Remedies are for sale by dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct. Every preparation in sold on a spot cash guarantee basis to give satisfactory results or your money refunded.

International Stock Food En Limited TOBONTO International Stock Food Co., Limited, TORONTO

## Homeseeker's Excursions to Western Canada.

Every Wadnesday until October 9th the Intercolonial Railway will sell second class round trip tickets to Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Calgary. These are good for return two months from date of issue and are r special inducement for those wishing a cheap trip to the West. The nearest ticket agent will furnish full particulars

# HOMES WANTED

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

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

# Sheriff's Sale

ADELIA P. MACDONALD,

DANIEL A. McKINNON, and MELINDA McKINNON, To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigo-

### TUESDAY

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

nish at the Court House in

Antigonish, on

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 22nd 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 he 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

ide of Lochaber Lake, in the County of Antigonish, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the West by the Lochaber Lake the West by the Lochaber Like aforesaid; towards the North by lands owned by Palmer S. Hulbert; towards the East by lands owned by Robert Stewart; and towards the South by lands owned by Dougald Cameron and John R. Stewart, containing two hundred agrees more as less as a second sec hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred For sale, a lot of green Oats and Hay. Good quality. Prices and terms reasonable. Apply to W. P. McDEARMID, Clydesdale. Terms: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale. 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.,

CET AN ENGINE WITH A REPUTATION

mormon

# 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

# FOR SALE

Tenders will be received by the un-

dersigned up to

MAY, 5th, next

for the purchase of the house and premises lately occupied by Hugh Chisholm, Blacksmith, at Harbor au Bouche. The house is situated in a 1913, A. No. 1095 most desirable locality, being about 100 yards from Capt. P. Webb's 100 yards from Capt. P. Webb's wharf. House contains six good rooms also a small barn on the premises, and excellent spring water near. An ideal summer resort. For further particu-

HUGH CHISHOLM, Blacksmith,

Harbor au Bouche. John McDonald, Carpenter,

St. Ninian's St., Antigonish. Harlor au Bouche, April 2nd, 1913.

# FARM FOR SALE

That very desirable farm at the North Grant, know as the Grant containing 250 acres, well wooded and watered and within 4 or 5 miles of the Town of Antigonish. Suitable for a Dairy or Sheep farm. Can be sold as two farms.

House and barn on one, 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. Grant, 284 Poplar Street, Roslindale, Mass., or to,

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Antigonish, N. S., April 18th, 1913. 1-17-tf Second State of State

> Gate's Nerve

C. GATES SON, & CO.

Ointment

AND SECURIOR DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPT

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,

SECONDANDA DE LA COMPOSITA DEL COM

Port Philip, N. S.

Tenders Wanted — J. A. Wall, page 8
Farm for sale — Allan MacDonald, page 8
Farm for sale — Duncan Chisholm, page 8
Linemen wanted — Cape Breton Electric
Co., Ltd., page 8
For sale — J. H. Delorey, page 8
Auction sale — F. H. MacPhie, page 8
Wool wanted — Palace Clothing, page 8
Farm for sale — Allan MacDonald, page 8

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

A LENGTHY COMMUNICATION on the Bounty Act from W. D. C. is held over, for want of space.

DR. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, May 6th and 7th.

THE TREASURER of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledges a bequest of \$200 from the executors of the estate of the late Alex. W. Chisholm, Margaree Harbour.

PERSONS coming to Antigonish to attend the Closing Exercises at St. F. X. College or Mt. St. Bernard Convent, should ask for a standard certificate when purchasing their railway

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER of St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish, gratefully acknowledges receiving a cheque for \$200, a bequest to the Hospital from the late A. W. Chisholm of Margaree Harbour, C. B.

THE COLLEGE acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions to the prize fund: Three gold medals from His Lordship Bishop Morrison; \$10 from Dr. A. W. Miller, New Waterford; \$10 from Dr. P. A. McGarry, Canso ; \$10 from a graduate

THE PORTABLE Mill at the Big Marsh, Antigonish, owned by Mac-Donald Brothers, was very badly damaged by fire on last Thursday night. The woodwork, belting, etc., was all consumed. The loss to Messrs. McDonald is very heavy. They are industrious, enterprising young men, and their misfortune is generally

HYMENEAL. - A very pretty wed-HYMENEAL. — A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Cecelia Church, Boston, on April 3rd, when Miss Catherine Fraser, daughter of Duncan Fraser, St. Joseph's, Antigonish Co., and Mr. Alfred Albee were joined in wedlock by the Rev. Dr. James P. Supple. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Annie Fraser, while Mr. William J. Hamilton did the benors for the groom. ton did the honors for the groom.

THE University year of St. Francis THE University year of St. Francis Xavier's will close for students in Arts on Wednesday, May 14th. The closing exercises will begin at 2 30 p. m. Tuesday, May 13 h. The High School classes will continue until the last week in June. The annual Alumni Dinner will be on May 13th; the general business meeting on May 14th. See notice of Mr. D. D. Boyd in another column.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES of Canada has a lot of dogfish scrap fertilizer at the dogfish reducing plant at Canso. Last year this fertilizer was sold in the United States at about \$32 per ton, net. To encourage our own farmers to try this fertilizer the Department will reduce the price to \$20 per ton at the works, bagged ready for shipment. Orders will be received by Charles Lohnes, Canso. Cash with order.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Major Bowie of Tracadie, Antigonish, quietly observed the golden anniversary of their marriage on last Friday, April 25th. The aged couple were married on Apl. 25, 1863. From their children and numerous friends they received congratulations and good wishes for further and good wishes for further years of happy life. Parents of eight children, six are still living, two at Tracadie and four in Massachusetts. Mrs. Bowie is a native of Guysboro. Her maiden name was Elizabeth

McArt. THE PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE Beaupre.—On page 7 of this issue full particulars are given of the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Ann de Beaupre. It will be observed that careful attention is paid to all the details, that the convenience of the pilgrims both going and coming has exercised considerable thought on the part of the promoter. The pilgrimage starts earlier this year than usual, leaving on June 24th. Arrangements ave been made to enable those who may wish to do so, to visit the Oratory of St. Joseph at Montreal.

THE ANNUAL Report of St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish, has the following statement respecting the number of patients treated during the year: No. of patients in hospital Jan. 1st, 1912....

No. of patients admitted during the year .. No. of patients treated during year 212 No. of deaths...... No. of medical cases..... No. of surgical cases ...... 105 No, of operations , 

Average cost of patients per day, 88c.

REV. A. H. DENOON, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, Antigenish, has been given a call by the Presbyterian Congregation of Lunen-burg. It is not known whether Mr. Denoon will accept the call until the meeting of the Presbytery to be held at New Glasgow next week. Mr. Denoon has been in Antigonish during the past three years and is esteemed and respected not only by members of his own denomination but by the citizens of Antigonish generally. He is known as a man of strong and fearless convictions and a ready, eloquent and forceful speaker. The removal of so broad-minded and scholarly a gentleman from our midst would be generally regretted.

A GASOLENE PACKET SERVICE BE-A GASOLENE PACKET SERVICE BE-TWEEN THE GULF SHORE AND PICTOU.

—The districts of Morristown, Cape George, Georgeville, Malignant Cove and Arisaig are to have semi-weekly service with Pictou and New Glasgow this summer, Messrs, Alexander J. McDonald, Michael D. McDonald and Lauchlin Gillis have seemed an eight. Lauchlin Gillis have secured an eight-een ton schooner for this purpose, and have fitted her up with a powerful Forrestall, as bar-tender, were all true 512

gasolene engine. The Local Government will subsidize the enterprise, and a Dominion subsidy is also hoped for. The promoters expect to have much encouragement in their venture. Considerable freight, it is expected, will be forthcoming at both ends of

THE GOLD Mines at Goldenville, Guy. Co., will resume operations, it is understood, about the end of the present month. A large amount of money has been expended in improving the plant during the past year. New machinery has been installed. The Liscombe river has been dammed. and a big power plant erected, cap-able of furnishing some 500 horse power. The power will be used to operate the mines, to light the works and the settlement. Possibly, later on, power will be sold to other mining companies in the vicinity. It is hoped that the improved facilities for mining working the mine will result in a good output of gold. Gold mining in Guysboro County has been at a low ebb of late, and it is a hopeful sign that capitalists are again showing their confidence in the workings.

McKenzie vs. Scotia Lumber Co. On Monday last the Court of Appeal gave judgment allowing the defend-ant company's appeal in this action, which was tried here at the October term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff claimed damages for trespass to, and conversion of, his raft of lumber, which got adrift in the St. Mary's River near Sherbrooke, and through mistake taken by defendant's servants to its mill. On discovery of the mistake defendant returned the raft, but plaintiff refused to accept it and brought action. The trial judge awarded the plaintiff damages to the value of his lumber. From this the defendant appealed and the Court finds that the plaintiff suffered no actual damage but had merely a tech-nical right of action and therefore award him \$1.00 damage and ordered him to pay the costs of the appeal. J. A. Wall, K. C., plaintiff's solicitor; R. R. Griffin, Esq., defendant's solici-

VANCOUVER NOT BOOMING. number of people from this County have removed to Vancouver during the past winter, and we fear still more the past winter, and we lear still more are contemplating doing so. These people hope to improve their circumstances, thinking that prosperity is the rule in the west, It is well that all who have an idea of leaving their comfortable Eastern homes for the uncomfortable Eastern homes for the uncomfortable in the West, should known conditions in the West should first ascertain what the prospects are first ascertain what the prospects are for remunerative employment and not incur great expense and loss of time to learn that opportunities are just as good in the East. The following paragraph from a late Vancouver paper will show that just now Vancouver is a good place to shun:

Vancouver is passing through a depression which is affecting all classes of business, despite the periodical boosting of the daily press. Money is more [difficult to obtain than it has been for many years, even some old

been for many years, even some old established reputable firms having dif-ficulty in meeting financial demands. Among the laboring classes stagnation in work is general and a further panic has been caused by the pruning down of city expenditure on improvements. It is difficult to accurately forecast how long this depression will con-tinue. It may go on for weeks or it may be prolonged for months. The situation is far from rosy.

FINE WEATHER .- The last week has given us the finest, warmest April weather that we seem to be able to recall. Each day was warm, at times really hot, equal to that experienced on fine late June days. On Sunday in the shade, truly a high mark for April in Eastern Nova Scotia. The fine weather has had a striking effect on life in both the animal and vege-table kingdoms. All the birds and insects of early June visitations are with us apparently; even the little firefly, usually a late June arrival, was flashing around on Sunday night. This last visitor came so early that for a time persons who saw his flash doubted if it could be he, and these doubts were only removed when the doubts were only removed when the little fellow was captured. Vegetation is fully three weeks ahead of the average spring season. In Town the grass is showing a beautiful deep green, while many of the trees are in bud, the lilac bush being about ready to leaf out. "Will the remarkably fine weather continue," is the question most often heard now, or, "will we have night frosts and even snow?" It have night frosts and even snow?" It seems reasonable to hope for continued fine weather. Yesterday and last night the temperature was much lower. To contrast the prevailing weather of the contrast the prevailing weather of the spring of 1912 with the present, we copy the following few lines from a paragraph from THE CASKET of May 2, 1912: "The weather of the spring months, like the weather of the winter months of this year, has been unusually cold, raw northerly winds prevailing most of the time.
Only on rare occasions up to the
present have we enjoyed southerly
wind and a real warm day."

"DO NOT MARRY A DRUNKARD"-A play in five acts, depicting the evil of strong drink, was presented in Mulgrave, Thursday and Friday nights, 17th and 18 h ult., under the auspices of the L. O. C. The play is brimful of touching incidents, vividly delineating the downward course of the drunkard, and the misery and sadness which are the concomitants of the drink habit. The presentation was highly creditable for amateur acting. Miss Purcell as Pauline, the young lady who broke her engagement with lady who broke her engagement with Robert Pierce because he frequented the saloon, and Miss Campbell, as Louise, who married the drunkard, Edwin Lake, in the hope of reforming him, acquitted themselves in a manner which delighted the andience. Mr. Leo B. McEschern, as Edwin Lake, the drunkard did much credit to him. the drunkard, did much credit to himself, in interpreting that difficult role. He showed himself to be possessed of considerable histrionic talent, and his acting elurted much favorable com-ment. Mr. John Patrick Keating, ment. Mr. John Patrick Keating, as Robert Pierce, Messrs D. S. Chis-bolm, Robert Ryan, Leonard Webb, Michael Power and Michael Purcell as bar-room loafers, and Mr. Archibald

in their parts. The two little tots, Master Vester Power and Edith Keat-ing, as Frank and Dora, the drunk-ard's children, were every inch of them the characters they represented. The whole play was a temperance sermon from beginning to end. The splendid scenery, painted by Rev. Sr. St. Hugh of St. Martha's Convent, Antigonish, tended much to beighten the effect. The dying scene of little Frank, driven out of his home into the cold street, by his drunken father, was most touching, and many eyes in the audi-ence were dimmed with tears, while the sight of the agonized father, in the last scene, when he discovered his little Frank was gone, was an appeal to temperance which found a ready and sincere response. Mrs. (Capt.)
Carr's excellent recitation, "Poorhouse Nann"—the pathetic story of a
drunkard's wife — was much appre-

#### Personals.

Miss Ella Carrigan, of Westville, is visiting in Town.

Mr. Will Carrigan, of Springhill, N. S., is visiting Mrs. O'Brien, Pleasant Street, Antigonish.

Rev. M. A. MacAdam, Rector of the Cathedral. Antigonish, started for Boston on Monday. While away he will report to the physicians who at-tended him in his illness of a few years back

Mr. A. S. McMillan of Upper South River, Warden of the County, left yesterday for Woodstock, N. B., to John Valley. Mr. McMillan and Mr. Angus McGillivray, merchant, Town, have had a contract on the above railway. Mr. McMillan just returned from Goldenville, Guy. Co., where he was at work on the erection of a large power plant for the gold mines there.

1 car Bowker's celebrated bonemeal, potatoe fertilizer, etc., received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Ladies, now is the time to buy a new rain coat to protect your new suit from rain and dust; prices \$4.75 to \$13.50. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Ladies' white embroidered dresses, special values, at \$2.75 and \$3.75. Other lines at \$4.50 to \$6.75. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Lost, on Easter Sunday, between St. Mary's street and Cathedral, set of prayerbeads with gold chain and cross. Finder please leave at Casket

Mr. John Kennedy of Beech Hill, Ant., want to secure pasture for some cattle and horses. Also, for sale, one new milk cow, Ayrshire.

To be sold at Puclic Auction, on the premises of the late James Smith, at Marshy Hope, on

#### SATURDAY May 10, 1913

commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon.

1 stallion, 4 years old, 1250 lbs, weight, 1 horse, 5 years old, Scottish Chief, 1250 lbs.

1 horse, 5 years old, Simon W., about 1050 lbs. 1 Cow, farrow. 1 cow to freshen in 10 days.

3 two -year - old heifers, and 2 twoyear-old steers. double truck wagon, 2 riding wagons.

2 setts driving harness. 2 setts team harness.
2 cart saddles and britchens. Deering mower, double, good order. Deering Hay Rake.

Pitching machine with rope. 2 Plows and 1 spring tooth harrow. 2 setts bob-leds, 1 riding sleigh. Lot of chains, pitchforks, whippletrees, yokes etc.

Terms: 9 months' credit on notes with approved security for all sums over \$4.00; under this amount cash. F. H. McPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., May 1st, 1913.

# Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

May 23rd, for the purchase of the farm at Pleasant Valley, owned by the late Hugh McDougall. House, Carriage house and two baras on pro. perty, Tilled good.

# FARM FOR SALE

Antigonish, 39th April, 1913.

That valuable farm consisting of 110 acres at Monks Head lately owned by Donald MacDonald (Ronald). The farm is an excellent one and the buildings are good and in first class condition. This farm is on the shole on St. George's Bay and is a splendid stand for a fisherman. The location is beautiful. For further particulars

ALLAN MACDONALD. Barrister or to MARGARET MACDONALD,

# FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated at the Harbor North

DUNCAN CHISHOLM, Harbor North Sipe

## LINEMEN WANTED

Twenty-five cents an hour paid for good I write to, the Linemen. Call on, or CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

One 12 gs. 6 shot markin repeating good with set of latest reloading tools for paper she shed 6 cleaning rod and four attachment of the class condition. Originally cost \$35 \$7 cm. b Originally cost \$35 \$17 cm b J. H. DELORIY Afton Stat'on, Althonish Co.

Sydney, N. S.

# Valuable Farm for Sale

I will receive offers for the George McAdam Farm at Briley Brook for the next thirty days. This is one of the best hay farms in the County, is well wooded and watered, about 3½ miles from town and has a large new school house about 200 yards from house. Telephone and Railway Station within a few minutes walk. tion within a few minutes walk. Buildings in good condition and immediate possession can be given ALLAN MACDONALD,

Barrister. April 30th, 1913.

# HALEY'S MARKET

GROCERIES

A complete and up-to-date line MEATS

Fresh and cured, at all seasons

FISH Fresh, smoked, pickled and dry

> FRUIT Everything in season

CONFECTIONERY Large assortment, choicest and

CASH! One Price to all. CASH

Crockery and Agatewares

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

COAL AGENT

## **EDWARD HALEY**

#### Property for Sale

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

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

#### Morrison Brothers Monumental Works PICTOU N. S.

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

### Morrison Bros.

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

## EYES TESTED

new methods. If Lenses will help your eyes my instru-ments will show you are being fitted. Call and self that I have the most com-plete Optical Equipment in the Province. 20 years experience. No need to patronize 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 harges, Special attention paid to orders or customers from out of Town.

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

# 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 business trip he intenda 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.

Mr. Wool Clipper, bring your wool and butter to us and exchange it for your

Family Wants

...IN...

Clothing, Hats. Caps, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Highest prices allowed and correct weight given, also cash paid for WOOL.

When quality counts we win.

# The PALACE CLOTHING CO. HOME OF GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

## 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.

# L FOR THE BOYS The Big Boy The Little Boy

A garment to stand the rough and Atumble 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

# For Sale by Tender

The subscriber will receive tenders until

#### ATURDAY May 17th, next

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

one newly tours.

a large yard.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply to

D. R. MCDONNELL.

Administrator

Decay's Mills, Ant.

Antigonish.

Fraser's Mills, Ant.

# Colonial Granite Co. Ltd. New Glasgow.

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

Carving :- A specialty.

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