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THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913.

The Archbishop of St. Louis confirmed a class of thirty adult converts on April 13th.

A letter of protest has been signed by fifteen prominent Protestant Episcopal rectors of New York against the proposal to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the "American Catholic Church."

The Sacred Heart Review remarks that the spectacle of French atheists organizing to defend the secularized State schools against the Catholic free schools is like the wolf defending himself against the lamb. Yes; and the wolves will rend each other at last. The day of the lambs is coming round

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RICES.

Two schismatic Eastern bishops have been received into the Catholic Ohurch, one of them in Rome a few ED FIFE months ago; and, more recently, ENTURY. Abdul Massin, former patriarch of X-ROWED office some years ago. He was re-VER CAN. ceived into the Catholic Church in Jerusalem. CE RED.

again.

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been clapped into dungeons, while CE WIRE. false accusers, if not actually reward-

ed, have gone scot free.

New York Times had the tollowing :

more ado into the Church of Rome.'

Dom Bede Camm, O. S. B., speak-

Church of the 34 Anglican nuns of St.

in this diocese.

conversions seem small.

The anti-Christian rulers of Portugal

are going from bad to worse. Aubrey

G. F. Bell, writing in the Spectator,

says that hitherto the Republic can

only have had a pernicious effect on

the character of the people ; that it

has shown itself to be not only anti-

clerical, but opposed to religion, and

that this is disastrons. He tells us

that those who have avowed their

political or religious convictions have

and almost exclusively for converts to become priests ; that some of the best-known English laymen in Rome, noted for their zeal and charity, are converts : and that the numbers of English converts to be met with in Rome is so large as to cause people to take the conversions above referred to

as a matter of course, though really they are not, by any means.

The notion that there is a great gap between Masonry in the United States and Canada, and Masonry in countries where the lodges are active in political and "anti-clerical" effort, has been frequently shown to be erroneous. America gives us the following from the New York American of April 30th :

"In a recent issue the New York American published a request in behalf of Mrs. Pino Suarez, widow of the late Vice-President of Mexico killed during the late tragic events in Mexico, leaving to Mrs. Pino Suarez no other patrimony than six children. The American has since received the following letter from her: " ' To all Masons :

"'To all Masons : "'My beloved husband told me to address the Masons of the world, a short time before his tragic death, telling them of his condition and to ask them help for his family. He had attained in Masonry the highest degree, the thirty-third.

My husband had absolute faith in Masonry and his brothers. He did all possible for the greatness of Masonry, and even, in the Government of Mexico, co-operating with his brother Madero, the President, used and utilized the ideals and teachings of Masonry, putting them in practise since 1910, perhaps the only time ever

done. "''My beloved husband left me with became out money. A poor man he became vice-president, and poor he died. But he left a great and glorious name, as the Syrian Jacobites who resigned his a Mason, knowing how to comply, as a Mason should.

"'He left me six children, the youngest two months, the eldest fifteen years. For them, children of a good, great and noble Mason, who always complied with his duty, who worked as few for the sake of humanity, who helped to make uni-versal Masonry great, I ask help, moral and effective help of all Masons. "At the request of my husband, who, even near death, did not lose faith in Masonry, my children and I put ourselves in your hands. MARIA C. DE PINO SUAREZ.

"(Subscriptions received by the New York American will be duly forwarded. All Masons, as well as those who do not know anything about Masonry, but do know of universal charity, may respond to this most worthy appeal.)"

Rome informs us that the Iden way employees at Halifax we know Werner of Heidelberg University said Nazionale, an important Italian re nothing; but we do know that the

excitedly engaging in acts of violence was founded comparatively recently and vandalism? There is something from the English Church who wish for students of our times and of the men and manners and tendencies of our times, to think about seriously.

> Rev. U. F. Mueller, C. PP. S., has a short but very interesting article in The Fortnightly Review entitled "Protecting the young against alcoholism." He quotes the German Emperor as saying, "Would to God that I could drive out the alcohol devil from my people." A great Con gress was held in the assembly hall of the Prussian Diet in Berlin, in March, under the honorary presidency of the Chancellor of the Empire, assisted by nearly all the members of the Cabinet. Its nucleus, we are told, was formed by governors of provinces, generals of the army, professors of the leading universities, leaders of the most distinguished scientific and reform societies of the realm. Besides these, there were 1400 delegates of various pedagogical, social reform and temperance societies. The first session treated the effects of stimulants upon children and youth. Dr. Weygacdt vigorously condemned the use of alcohol by nursing mothers, because by it the babe is alcoholized.

ity. He maintained that "Alcohol undermines reverence for preacher, teacher and parents; that it lowers morality by stimulating the passions and numbing discretion.' Another eminent speaker showed from the experiences of the juvenile courts that nearly all juvenile delinquencies are to be traced to the saloon. At this session, the Congress resolved that, 'Children and young people generally should not take any alcohol, not even in the form of light beer. The second session considered the modes of temperance instruction in vogue. Professor Gouzer reviewed the conditions in the United States, England, Sweden, France and Roumania, He maintained that experience proves that instruction on the evil effects of alcohol, to be effective, must be given by competent teachers early in life, beginning in the primary school and continue during the whole school course, even in the university. At the next session Dr. Hehler dealt with education on this matter in the home ; and said that the foundation must be laid here by destroying the myth that beer and wine are wholesome, and by educating the Of the merits of the strike of tram- child to self-restraint. Professor E. that sound doctrine must be assisted by training the will to enjoy other pleasures than the effect of alcohol. incidents witnessed in that city last On the last day of the Congress there was a mustering of the armies engaged in fighting the use of stimulants among the young. The League of the Cross (Total Abstainers) was reply of the absence of proper training resented by the Camillian Father Syring. He said that as early as 1897 they felt that steps must be taken to caution their youth against the dangers of drinking. Their vigorous agitation was crowned with success, when, in 1903, they gained the support of the Katholikentag of Cologne. The next year they were able to start their Guardian Angel Society, which in eight years has grown to 100,000 members. After school dismissal (between 14-18) they gather their young total abstainers into the Jugenbund. For student abstainers they have clubs. He said that in a month they expected that these clubs would have their own organ. University students' associations, he said, were still weak. Father Mueller tells us of the great work of the eloquent and zealous Franciscan, P. Elpidius, who, "like another Father Matthew," is constantly travelling through Germany. administering the pledge to thousands. Members of the League of the week, the streets of that quiet old Cross in Canada will be interested particularly in the great work of the League in Germany.

admits that the man in search of an authoritative Church may not hesitate, and that, once let him assume that a visible and audible authority is of the essence of religion, and he has no choice; he must become, or get himself reckoned a Catholic. He admits that " the Roman Church," as he calls her, assails the understanding

with invincible charms; that Catholics proudly say, "She alone is Catholic, continuous, venerable, august, the very Church Christ founded, and His apostles instituted and organized, She possesses all the attributes and notes of Catholicity - an unbroken apostolic succession, a constant tradition, an infallible chair, unity, sanctity, truth, an inviolable priesthood, a holy sacrifice and efficacious sacraments." Having thus stated our position regarding the Church, Professor Fairbairn states our view of non-Catholic religions :

"The Protestant Churches are but of yesterday, without the authority, the truth, or the ministeries that can reconcile man to God ; they are only a multitude of warring sects, whose confused voices but protest their own insufficiency. . . In contrast the Catholic Church stands where her Master placed her on the rock, en-dowed with the prerogatives and powers He gave to her, and against her the gates of hell shall not prevail.' -Catholicism, Roman and Anglican, pp. 152-154

Dr. Samuel Johnson's tributes to the Catholic Church are well known; but we may again refer to the follow ing:

"Sir William Scott informs me that he heard Johnson say: 'A man who is converted from Protestantism to Popery may be sincere; he parts with nothing; he is only superadding to what he already had. But a con-vert from Popery to Protestantism gives up so much of what he has held as sacred, as anything that he retains. there is so much laceration of mind in such a conversion, that it can hardly be sincere and lasting.' "The truth of this reflection may be

confirmed by many and eminent in stances, some of which will occur to most of my readers."-Boswell's Life of Johnson, Vol. I., p. 351.

Father Carey quotes from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' book, Over the Tea Cups, p. 250, the statement that if Cowper, the English poet, had been a granted by the late Lord Lovat to the good Roman Catholic, instead of Laving his conscience handled by a Protestant like John Newton, he would not have died despairing, looking upon himself as a castaway. Dr. Holmes says, that he had seen a good many Roman Catholics on their dying beds, and it always appeared to him that they accepted the inevitable "with a composure which showed that their belief, whether or not the best to live ferred to recall the days when the by, was a better one to die by than most of the harder creeds which have replaced it."

Scotland, Ireland and England, became a temporal estate and the property of a temporal lord. Lindores was erected into a Barony, with the title of Lord Lindores. Later it was made an earldom, its lay owner receiving the title of Earl of Newburgh. This name was taken from the town which had sprung np round the abbey, and which had, through the influence of the abbots, been made a burgh, originally known as the "new burhg of Lindores," whence the name Newburgh. One of the first to congratulate Abbot Hunter Blair upon his installation was the present owner of the title of Newburgh, Prince Guistiniani Blaudini, Patrician of Rome, a Catholic.

The cremonies attending Dom Oswald Hunter Blair's becoming abbot were performed by the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles in the absence from the diocese of the Bishop of Aberdeen. The Benedectine monks and a large number of the clergy of the diocese were present. The Bishop was assisted by Right Rev. Dom Aidan Gasquet, Abbot-President of the English Congregation of the Order and the Right Rev. Dom Oswald Smith, Abbot of Ampleforth. Among the bearers of gifts were Lord Lovat ; Colonel Macdonald, Innernevis: Colonel Angus and Mr. Fletcher ; and Messrs. Alister Chisholm, Inverness, and Leonard Smith. The new abbot walked round the church, blessing the the people.

Luncheon was afterwards served in the abbey refectory, a large number of guests being included in the party. Monks waited at the tables, and during the luncheon a sermon was read by a monk. Afterwards the whole party repaired to the museum, where the Bishop of Argyll congratulated the abbot on his elevation, and said that among the whole body of the Church there was not one who would not be satisfied with the proceedings of that day. Colonel Macdonald offered the congratulations of the laymen.

The site and many of the buildings of the military fort were in 1876 Benedictine monks, who greatly enlarged and beautified a situation naturally most picturesque. In this work Dom Oswald Hunter Blair took a prominent part, being especially destrous of seeing the other fine buildings completed by the addition of an abbey church.

This is at present the only monastery in Scotland; and the ceremonies re-

the Vatican, and that the Beda College direct connection with the strike, is without a rival or a peer. He like those of so many other abbeys in appointed Captain in 1876. He entered the Benedictine Order in 1876; and was ordained priest in 1886. He translated Canon Bellesheim's History of the Catholic Church in Scotland into English, with notes and large additions.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

Throughout all the world, during this month of May, Catholics are doing honor to the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God; are repeating together in the churches, the Rosary and are making special appeals to the powerful intercession of her whom Jesus Christ, her divine Son, so greatly honored.

We have frequently stated our opinion, that in the whole wide range f heretical opinions and mental caprices, hardly anything stamps non-Catholic religions more plainly with the brand of error than the rejection of the Blessed Virgin Mary as an intercessor with God.

And we have frequently called attention to the fact that, in spite of centuries of violent opposition to the Catholic attitude and teaching with regard to the Blessed Virgin, the non-Catholic sects are swinging back towards the Catholic attitude and the Catholie teaching.

Only the other day we were surprised to see in the parlor of a leading hotel, conducted by Protestants in a Protestant town, a copy of one of the famous paintings of the Mother and the Child.

No more beautiful family devotion could be imagined than the Rosary. It

is the great family prayer of Christendom. And there is not a child in all the millions who throng Catholic churches all over this wide world, in this "month of our Mother," who does not know full well that nothing is taken from the honor and adoration due to God by the respect and devotion we pay to Mary, His mother, and by the confidence we feel in her power to help us by her intercession with her divine Son.

We wish to say a word about the Angelus. People at least who live within the sound of the Angelus bell, might well make up their minds, since they are sure to be reminded of it, never to miss saying the few words of prayer that belong to that time. Not long ago we published the statement of a Catholic gentleman who had the question put to him by a Protestant friend, "Why do they ring that bell, morning, noon and night? Are they trying to frighten evil spirits away ?" Instead of passing the question off with a half-explanation or with no explanation at all, this Catholic went into the subject : "The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary," etc. etc.,through the few simple words, - he explained that morning, noon and night, the Angelus bell rings out to call the minds of men back to the great, basic, essential fact of Christianity ;- " And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us." His friend was deeply impressed. How could he fail to be impressed,above the din, and noise and feverishness of a busy world, to hear the Angelus bell ring out, morning, noon and night, breaking in upon men's hurry and struggle, and selfishness and sin, recalling the undying facts, and the imperishable words : "The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary ; and she conceived of the Holy Ghost;" " Behold the handmaid of the Lord. Be it done unto me according to Thy word ;" "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us:" and the little prayer which we call the Hail Mary ;-How could anyone fail to be impressed who believes in God and in the birth, death and atonement of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Lord and Saviour? It is to be feared that Catholics in general do not say the Angelus prayers regularly. They take but a moment or two to say ; and it is a pity that anyone should neglect them.

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view which is in no way "clerical," has raised a cry of alarm over the infuence of freemasonry in the Italian army, and proposes to the authorities these two significant questions: 1. How can the existence of freemasonry in the army be reconciled with the supreme reasons of military discipline; 2. How can a freemason general, bound by special ties and obligations to other members of the secret sect in the army, be expected to be impartial in the exercise of his high office?

destruction of property, assaults, calling of opprobrious names, and other week cannot be defended. A lamentable fact was the presence of many half-grown boys in the rioting crowds. That is a fact which speaks eloquentand bringing up. The general public, as a rule, enter only a short distance upon the real merits of a strike ; but, also as a rule, they are inclined to sympathize with the employees, and are glad to see them take some benefit

by the strike. There is a condition to Subsequently to the recent conversions of Anglican monks and nuns in this, however, namely, that the em-England to the Catholic Church, the ployees and their friends respect themselves and respect the rights of There was a great stir in Episcopaothers. The moment the mot, which lian circles in this city yesterday when is always ready to go farther than the many of the rectors received their strikers themselves, begins to wreck copies of the parish paper of Christ Church. Poughkeepsie, containing an attack on the High Church element by offices, break and destroy valuable property, and wound men who have the Rev. Dr. A. G. Cummins, rector, as much right to work as the strikers who predicts and invites a split in the have to strike, the sympathy of the Episcopal Church in this country and who flatly suggests that Catholics among the Episcopalians betake thempublic is alienated, and it is not wise for labor unions to alienate public selvss without more ado into the sympathy. We had hoped that Church of Rome. The extent of the strikes could, if they came, be coninterest aroused by this article was due not only to its text but in no small ducted in Nova Scotia, with greater part to the prominence of the rector moderation than has been witnessed elsewhere; but, on the very first day The only logical thing for them to of the street car strike in Halifax last do is to "betake themselves without city presented scenes of violence of And, one of these days, there is going the same kind, though not so extento be a secession from the Church of sive, as those of other places. To see England which will make the Caldey boys in their teens running crazily after a street car, hurling stones and sticks, and yelling "scab," is not an inspiriting sight, and causes serious ing of the conversion to the Catholic thoughts to all who desire a great future for this country and its people. Those who have the responsibility

Bride's and the 22 Anglican monks of Caldey, recently announced, says that for a state of mind and an absence of this event is, so far as he knows, self-control which can make such "unprecedented in the history of the occurrences possible, have a heavy English Church." Both communities responsibility indeed. We could unare to continue their corporate exist. derstand the strikers themselves, ence as Oblates of St. Benedict, under after a long drawn - out and nervethe guidance for the present of Dom racking period of unemployment and John Chapman and Dom Bede Camm, waiting, getting a little beyond con-Commenting on these conversions, trol; but why, on the first day of a Rome remarks that only a year ago strike, in a guiet Canadian city, did Church. He freely admits the pre- Catholic. Lindores Abbey, in Fifewe saw six former ministers of the we see, not the strikers, but a mixed

We have previously referred to Father James A. Carey's book, "The Catholic Church from Without." The Catholic Watchman, Madras, India, is publishing long extracts from this book, from week to week. Although more or less acquainted with the opinions of fair-minded non-Catholic writers respecting the Catholic Church, we have been quite 'surprised at this collection of non-Uatholic tri butes to the Catholic Church. For instance, there is the opinion of Professor A. M. Fairbairn, who speaks of the historical pre-eminence, organization, beauty and sanctity of the eminence of Catholicism as an his- shire, was one of the first monasteries

He also quotes W. H. Mallock, in the Nineteenth Century, Vol. 46, p.

"I shall endeaver to show that if the Christian religion holds its own at all in the face of secular knowledge, it is the Christian religion as embodied in the Church of Rome, and not in any form Protestantism, that will survive in the intellectual contest. I shall endeavor to show also that the outlines of the great apologia which Rome as champion of revelation will offer to the human intellect, instead of being wrapped in mystery, are for those who have eyes to see, day by day becoming clearer and more comprehensive, and that all those forces of science which it was once thought would be fatal to her, are now in a way which constitutes one of the great surprises of history, so grouping themselves as to afford her a new foundation." — Nineteenth Century, Vol. 46, p. 753.

AN INTERESTINU EVENT IN SCOTLAND.

On a recent Sunday St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, Scotland, an event occuered which attracted much attention. Dom Oswald Hunter Blair O. S. B., sang his first Pontifical Mass, as the newly - elected Abbot. The significance and interest of the evens lie in the fact that such an event had not taken place in Scotland for more than three centuries.

The Benedictines, of course, like the other orders, were subjected to forfeiture and the other amiable practices of the "Retormation" period; and not for over three centuries has there been seen a Scots man, Superior of a Scottish Abbey. celebrating mass in Scotland as a mitred abbot. Before the "Reformation." Scotland had twenty Benedictine Abbeys, The Papal bless ing was imparted by Abbot Hunter-Blair on this occasion. One of the messages of congratulation received by the new Abbot, it has been remarked, seems to bridge over the aget that have passed since Scotland was English Church ordained together in crowd of men and boys having no torical institution, and that here she overthrown in 1559. Its possessions,

Catholic monasteries were a great factor in the religious life of Scotland. This abbey can trace unbroken

descent from before the "Reformation," through the ancient Scots Abbey of Ratisbon in Bavaria, of which the present community are the successors. Many of the books and much of the church furniture at present at Fort Augustus came back to Scotland with the last members of the old Ratisbon Abbey. The beautiful church of the Ratisbon Scots abbey, parts of which date from the eleventh century, was built by Celtic monks from Scotland and Ireland, who rested at Ratisbon on their long journey from their native land to the goal of the pilgrims, Rome. The western doorway of this church they built is still regarded as a masterpiece of Celtic architecture, and all visitors to Bavaria are directed to the "Schatten-Kirche" at Ratisbon as one of the most interesting buildings of that interesting country. The abbots of Ratisbon once held large landed posessions, but the intermnable wars that raged throughout the 16 h and succeeding centuries deprived them of their revenues, and at the time of the return to Scotland of the last members of the old Abbey, they were without any such possessions. Their library, containing manuscripts of great value was in large part transferred to the Royal library at Munich.

On the occasion to which we have referred, Abbot Hunter Blair wore the gold cross and chain which had hung round the neck of many a Scots Abbot of Ratisbon.

Lord Lovat and several others of the laity who acted as bearers of gifts were clad in kilt and tartan.

The new Abbot is entitled to a temporal title. He might be described as the Right Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair, fourth baronet of Dunskay.

Dom Oswald Hunter-Blair has been Prior of the abbey of Fort Augustus since 1912. He was born in 1853 and is the eldest son of the 4th Baronet of Blairgnhan, Ayrshire, and Elizabeth. He is a B. A. from Oxford University. He was formerly an officer in Prince Regent's Ayrshire Militia and was

King George and Queen Mary started on Monday for Berlin to at-tend the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the Emperor William.

Fire at Inverness, C. B., started in the Queen Hotel block, on Central Avenue, and the hotel together with the adjoining block, the stables and outbuildings belonging to A, J, Campbell, were completely destroyed, The loss is estimated at \$20,000. insurance about \$6,000.

All the delegates to the Balkan peace conference are now in London, The Greek and Servian delegates have not received authority to sign a treaty and it is supposed that Greece and Servia are pursuing a policy of delay in order to keep the Bulgarian forces before the Tchatalja and Bulair, while the territorial dis-putes with Pulgaria are still un-settled.

L. S.

JAMES, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF ANTIGONISH.

To His Dearly Beloved Brethren, the Clergy, the Religio^{us} Communities, and the Laity of the Diocese of Antigonish, Health and Benediction in the Lord:

history that the Catholic Church has passed through many severe ordeals of persecution at the hands of its enemies. Our Divine Lord had frequently as sured His apostles and disciples that they should meet with many such contradictions in the world. He Himself had come amongst us in order to redeem the world, and His own received Him not; and mind the world, and His own received Him hot, and mind-ful of the sad perversity of so many among mankind. He frequently exhorted His followers to be faithful in the trying ordeals of persecution through which His holy Church must pass. "Remember my word I said to you: the servant is not greater than his master. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you" (John xvi). From the same divises compared how are assured that "blossed divine source however, we are assured that "blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven," and again: "Rejoice and be exceeding glad: because your reward is very great in heaven: for so they persecuted the prophets, that were before you "(Matt. v.) As Christ had foretold, so it proved in the event; and of the nineteen centuries that have passed since the founding of the Church scarcely one can be

and of the nineteen centuries that have passed since the founding of the Church, scarcely one can be pcinted to without its having been a witness to some form of persecution waged against her. This is especially true of the first three centuries of the Church's history. From the time when the apostles were scourged by order of the Council of the ancients, whence they went forth rejoicing, that they were accounted worthy to suffer reproach for the name of Jesus, it can be said that for upwards of three hun-dred years almost every device of cruelty was redred years almost every device of cruelty was re-sorted to with the set purpose of destroying the infant Church. As it was in the days of the Apostles and first converts to the Church of God, so it was with Christianity during the ten great persecutions of the Church under the pagan rulers of imperial Rome. A protracted period of tyranous persecution it was, when the constancy of Christian fidelity was subjected to the severest test, and when thousands upon thousands of Christian martyrs willingly gave their lives rather than deny the truths of a religion that came from God. Through it all they were mind-ful of the words of St. Paul: "Who then shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribula separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribula-tion? or distress? or famine? or nakedness? or dan-ger? or persecution? or the sword? But in all these things we overcome because of Him that loved us (Rom. viii)

Not until the year of our Lord 313 did there ap pear the first clear rift in the dark cloud of persecu tion, when the Emperor Constantine the Great issued his famous edict granting liberty of conscience to the then struggling Christian community. Thereafter the faithful could withdraw from the depths of the Catacombs, and worship God as becomes the dignity and sanctity of our holy religion. This present year then marks the sixteenth centenary of this important epoch in the history of the Church, when for the first time civil liberty was given her in the divine work she was commissioned to accomplish. That it is proper to commemorate an event of such Int it is proper to commemorate an event of such importance is quite evident, and accordingly our Holy Father, Pope Pius X., has proclaimed a univer-sal Jubilee, and calls upon the faithful of the whole world to participate in the spiritual blessings to be derived therefrom. The following is a copy of the Apostolic Letter issued issued by His Holiness :

APOSTOLIC LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER PIUS X. Establishing a Universal Jubilee in Memory of the Peace given by the Emperor Constantine the Great to the

Church

PIUS P. P. X

To all the faithful in Christ who shall read this our letter, health and Apostolic Benediction :

(Magnifaustique). The commemoration of the great (Magnifaustique). The commemoration of the great and happy event through which, sixteen centuries ago, Peace was finally given to the Church, while it fills all Catholics with the greatest joy and calls them to works of piety, moves Us to open the treasures of celestial gifts that choice and copious fruits may accrue from that solemnity. Nothing indeed could be more fitting and opportune than the celebration of the Edict promulgated at Milan by the Emperor Constantine the Great, following close upon the victory over Maxentius obtained under the glorious Standard of the Cross-the Edict which put an end to the cruel persecution of the Christians and placed them in possession of the liberty bought at the price of the Blood of the Divine Redeemer and the Martyrs. Then at last the Church Militant gained the first of those triumphs which throughout its history have invariably followed persecutions of every sort, and from that day ever increasing benefits have accrued to the human race. For men benefits have accrued to the human race. For men, abandoning by degrees the superstitious worship of idols, in their laws, customs and institutions followed ever more the rule of Christian life, and so it came to pass that justice and love flourished together on the earth. Therefore We think it appropriate that on this happy occasion on which such a great event is commemorated prayers should be multiplied to God, to His Virgin Mother, and to all the Blessed, especially to the Holy Apostles, that all peoples, re-newing the dignity and glory of the Church, may take refuge in the bosom of this their Mother, may root out the errors by which insensate enemies of the Church strive to shroud its splendor in darkness. may surround the Roman Pontiff with the highest homage, and, with their minds at rest in perfect trust, may see indeed in the Catholic religion the defence and safeguard of all things. Then will it be possible to hope that men, again fixing their eyes on the Cross, the sign of salvation, will be able completely to overcome the enemies of the Christian name and the unbridled lusts of their hearts. To hame and the unbridied justs of their hearts. To the purpose, then, that the humble prayers that should be offered on the occasion of this solemn com-memoration throughout the Catholic world may redound to the greater spiritual good of the faithful, We ordain that they be enriched with a Plenary Indulgence in Jubilee form, urgently exhorting all the children of the Church that they unite their prayers and their works of view to Ours to the and prayers and their works of piety to Ours, to the end that by means of the spiritual favour of Jubilee offered to them these may bear the greatest possible fruit both to the profit of souls and the advantage of religion. Relying therefore on the mercy of Almighty God and on the authority of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and having consulted Our Venerable Brethren, the Cardinal Inquisitors General of the Holy Roman Church, of that power of binding and loosing which to Us though unworthy has been entrusted, We by this present Letter grant and impart, in the form of a general Jubilee, a Plenary Indulgence of all sins to all and sundry of the faithful of both sexes, whether resident in this dear City of Ours or coming to visit it, who in this present year, from Low Sunday, when the secular celebrations intended to commemorate the Peace of the Church begin, to the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mother of God inclusive, twice visit each of the Basilicas of St. John Lateran, St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and St. Paul outside the Walls; who there, according to Our intention, for some time pour forth their prayers to God for the prosperity and exalta-tion of the Catholic Church and of this Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies and the conver-

DEARLY BELOVED :- It is a well known fact of sins, refresh themselves during the period indicated with the celestial banquet; and who furthermore, each one according to his means, give an alms to the needy or, if preferred, assign it for some pious purpose. To those, however, who cannot visit the City, We grant the same Plenary Indulgence provided, during the same interval, they visit six times in all a church or churches in their own locality, to be designated by the Ordinary, and perform in their integrity the other works of piety which we have above specified. Further, we permit that this Plenary Indulgence may and can be applied by way of suffrage to the souls who have passed from this life united to God by charity.

To sailors and those engaged in travel We grant that when they visit their homes or otherwise when they arrive at any station, they can lawfully gain the same Indulgence when they shall have performed the works aboved prescribed and shall have visited six times the Cathedral or the principal or the paro-

chial church of their home, or of the station. As to the religious of both sexes, including those bound to perpetual enclosure, as well as all others whomsoever, whether the laity, or ecclesiastics, secular or regular, who are detained in prison or captivity, or who labour under any bodily infirmity or under any other impediment whatsoever, and who cannot perform the works mentioned or any one of them. We likewise grant and preprint the the of them, We likewise grant and permit that the confessor can commute those works into other works of piety, or postpone them to another not distant time, and that he can enjoin such works as his penitents can perform; for children who have not yet been admitted to first Communion. We also grant him authority to dispense from Holy Communion.

Further to all and sundry of the faithful, both the laity and ecclesiastics secular or regular, of what-soever Order and Intitute, even those that should be specially named. We grant authority to select for this purpose any priest whatever, secular or regular. this purpose any priest whatever, secular of regular, who is an approved confessor ; and it is permitted also that nuns, novices and other women living in enclosure avail of this authorization, provided the confessor they select be approved for hearing the confessions of nuns. All who go to confession within the aforesaid appointed time, intending to gain the unbiled and to perform the works person y for gain. Jubilee and to perform the works necessary for gain-ing it, any such confessor can absolve and is empowered to absolve, for this occasion and in the tri-bunal of conscience only, from all sentences and censures of excommunication and suspension, and from other ecclesiastical sentences and censures, by the law or by man for whatever cause enacted or in flicted, even from those reserved to Ordinaries and to Us or the Apostolic See, even cases specially and to Us or the Apostolic See, even cases specially reserved no matter to whom and to the Sovereign Pontiff and the Apostolic See, and which other-wise are not understood to be granted by any concession how ample soever. He can also absolve and is empowered to absolve from all sins and excesses, however grievous and enor-mous, even from those reserved, as bas been said, to the same Ordinaries and to Us and the Apostolic See, but he is to impose a salutary penance, and to observe the other things enjoined by the law; and if there is question of heresy, he can absolve and is emthere is question of heresy, he can absolve and is em-powered to absolve from it, when, according to the prescriptions of the law, error has been abjured and retracted. He can also commute into other pious and salutary works vows of whatsoever kind, even those confirmed by oath and reserved to the Holy See, always excepting vows of chastity, of religion, and of an obligation which has been accepted from a third party, or in which there is question of preju-dice to a third party. dice to a third party, excepting also penal vows, which are called vows preserving from sin, unless there be indicated a commutation of such a character as will in future serve to restrain from sin as much as the subject-matter of the original vow. And in regard to penitents of this kind who are in Holy Orders, even Regulars, he can dispense and is empowered to dispense them from an occult irregularity contracted solely for the exercise of their Orders and for the attainment of higher Orders.

We do not intend, however, by Our present Letter to dispense from any other irregularity whatsoever, whether arising from crime rom detect, either public or hidden or known, nor from any other incapacity or disability in what manner soever con-tracted. Nor do We intend to concede any authority to dispense in the premises, or to rehabilitate or to restore to the pristine state even in the tri-bunal of conscience. Nor do We intend to derogate from the Constitution, with appended declarations, published by Our predecessor of happy memory, Benedict XIV., which begins Sacramentum Poenit-entiae. Nor in fine do We intend that this same Latter can or should in any wise bala those who by letter can or should in any wise help those who by Is and the Apostolic See or by any other Prelate or Ec clesiastical judge have been by name excommuni-cated, suspended, interdicted, or declared to have incurred other sentences or censures, unless within the aforesaid time they shall have made satisfaction, and, when necessary, come to terms with the par-ties. But if within the appointed time they could not, in the judgment of the confessor, make satisfaction, We grant that he can absolve them in the tribunal of conscience, only in order that they may gain the Indulgences of the Jubilee, the obligation of making satisfaction as soon as they can being imposed upon them. Wherefore, in virtue of holy obedience We, by this present Letter, strictly order and command all Ordinaries wheresoever residing, and their Vicars and Officials, and, failing them, those who are charged with the cure of souls, that when they re-ceive transcripts or printed copies of the present Letter, they publish it, or take care that it be published in their churches and dioceses, provinces, cities, towns, territories and districts, and that to the people duly prepared, as far as possible even by the people duly prepared, as far as possible even by the preaching of the word of God, they designate, as explained above, the church or churches to be visited. Notwithstanding Apostolic Constitutions and Or-dinances, especially those by which the faculty of absolving in certain therein expressed cases is so reserved to the Roman Pontiff for the time being that even similar or dissimilar concessions of methics that even similar or dissimilar concessions of such indulgences and faculties cannot avail anybody unless express mention and special derogation of them be made; notwithstanding also the special rule against the granting of indulgences *ad instar* and of the in-dulgences of any whatsoever Orders, Congregations and Institutes, even when based and established on oath, Apostolic confirmation or any other guaran-tee also indult privileges and Apostolic Letter for tee, also indult, privileges, and Apostolic Letters for said Orders, Congregations, Institutes and persons thereof in whatsoever way conceded, approved and introduced; all and several of which, although of them and of their whole tenor a special, specific, express and individual mention, and not merely mention by general clauses, would have to be made or any expression whatsoever indicated, or any other form whatsoever elaborated, for the observance of this, regarding their tenor as sufficiently expressed in this Dated Antigonish, N. S., May 8, 1913. present Letter and the form prescribed for them as observed. We do for this once derogate specially nominatim and expressly for the effect as aforesaid; and all things else whatsoever to the contrary. Finally that this Our present Letter, which cannot See, for the extirpation of heresies and the conver-sion of all who are in error, for concord amongst Christian Princes and peace and unity amongst all the faithful; who, having properly confessed their

dignitary, shall everywhere and for all have absolutely the same authority as would belong to this present Letter, if exhibited and shown.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's under the ring of the Fisherman, on the 8th day of March. 1913, in the tenth year of Our Pontificate. By special mandate of His Holiness.

R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL. Secretary of State.

The foregoing Apostolic Letter announcing the Jubilee is hereby promulgated in this Diocese, and the same shall continue until the OFFICE :- A J McDonald's Bullding, feast of the Immaculate Conception of the present year.

The conditions for gaining the spiritual benefits of the Jubilee are as follows

(1) Six visits are to be made by each of the faithful to some church designated by the Ordinary. For this diocese the parish church is the one thus designated for its own parishioners. The religious communities may make these visits in the chapels of their respective houses. During these visits the faithful will pray for the intention of the Holy Father.

(2.) A good confession and the worthy reception of Holy Communion.

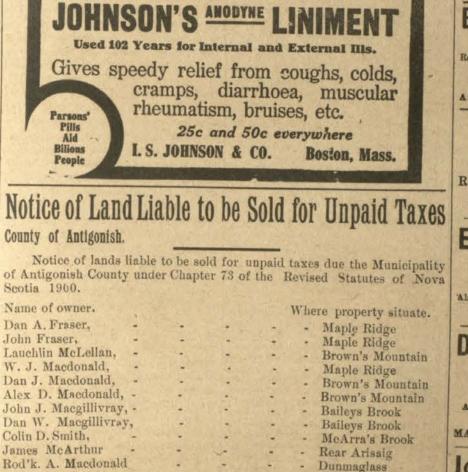
nion. (3.) Some work of charity or alms-giving according to one's means either to deserving poor or to good works of religion. To facilitate this matter for the faithful, a Jubilee alms-box should be placed in the church with due regard to safety and convenience. The amounts so collected can be forwarded to the Bishop, who will

apply them to diocesan works that may be most needy

This Pastoral shall be read in each church of the Diocese by the pastor or officiating clergyman on the first Sunday on which Mass is

said therein after its reception. Given at Antigonish under our hand and seal, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, 1913.





Name of owner.				Where property situate.		
Dan A. Fraser,	1000			- Maple Ridge		
John Fraser, -	-	1 10 14	1.5.2	 Maple Ridge 		
Lauchlin McLellan, -	1	1977 -		- Brown's Mountain		
W. J. Macdonald, -		1	-	- Maple Ridge		
Dan J. Macdonald, -	1.0		al with	- Brown's Mountain		
Alex D. Macdonald, -	-		1.11	- Brown's Mountain		
John J. Macgillivray, -		-		- Baileys Brook		
Dan W. Macgillivray,		-	12210	- Baileys Brook		
Colin D. Smith, -	-	1. 1. 1. 1.	1	- MeArra's Brook		
James McArthur -	1000	1	-	- Rear Arisaig		
Rod'k. A. Macdonald			alle Si	- Dunmaglass		
Angus Macdonald,	1900	131.3	ALL THE	- Brown's Mountain		
William Gillis,	130 -2	1		- Pleasant Valley		
Estate of Donald Gillis,			19 (F.	- Map e Ridge		
Estate of John Gillis,	1.14	2.141	100	- Maple Ridge		
Widow Angun Macgillivr	ay, -	-	Contraction (Pro-	- Maryvale		
John Macgillivray, (Big)	-		1	- Maryvale		
Donald McIntyre,		1. 201		- Rear Doctor's Brook		
Dougald McIntyre,		2015	200	- Rear Doctor's Brook		
Rod'k. McIsaac,		- T		- Pleasant Valley		
Widow Donald McPherso	n -			- Maple Ridge		
Miss William Power,	-			- Maryvale		
Alex McMillan,	-	1		- Maple Ridge		
Allan McMillan,	-		1.1.1	- Maple Ridge		
Hugh Smith,			25. 2. 31	- Pleasant Vailey		
Robert Coady,	11-71		1.50	- Rear Arisaig		
John McDonald,			1	· Rear Arisiag		
William A Macdonald,				- Rear Arisaig		
John Macdonald,				- Maryvale		
Hugh Macdonald Estate Neil Macdonald	1941	- 1.5	Section 14	- Rear Malignant Cove		
Widow John MaeDougall	1.1		1	- Rear Malignant Cove		
Dan McEachern,			14	- Rear Malignant Cove • Maple Ridge		
John A. Maegillivray,	10.00		100	- Lakevale		
Dan Macgillivray,				- Big Marsh		
Dan Chisholm,	14	1	1	- New Strathglass.		
Alex J. Macdonald,	1.18	-	Sec.	- St. Joseph's		
Dougald McLean,	4.05		4.05	- Mayfield		
John MacKinnon,	-	1.	Falle Miles	- Salt Springs		
Lauchlin Gillis,		- Second		- Purl Brook		
Hugh Macdonald,	-	Mite the		- Beech Hill		
Duncan Macdonald,	-	i Realist in	10.4	- Beech Hill		
James Heffernan	10 1000	-		- Glebe Road		
Angus McIsaac			1	- Beaver Road		
Michael McNeil,	18 I. A.	-	18 11 28	- Glebe Road		
John A McNeil,	51 × 10	-		- Beaver Road		
James McNeil (Widow's sc	on)	-		- Beaver Road		
John Brown,	-		1	- Georgeville		
James W. Chisholm,	2 - (1- 11-1	1.00	Nº2 mal	- Greendale		
James Doherty,	1975	2110		- Morar		
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Angus J. McGillivray,	R - Ale		-	Point Cape Lakevale		
Hugh J. McInnis,	1			Lakevale		
Dan J. McInnis,	-	-	Color St.	Lakevale		
John H. McInnis,	-	-	- 1	Point Cape		
John Livingstone,	- 113	1	- Marth	South Side Cape		
John Maloney,			2 51	South Side Cape		
Estate of Donald McDonal	d,	Strail 3	4	Rear Georgeville		
		ro funth	manata			
Owners of above lots will save further costs by						



REAL ESTATE SECURITY. Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH. N. 8

D.A.McISAAC

Thursday, May 22, 1913

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of all arrears of taxes.

ALLAN MCDONALD,

Municipal Clerk.





ister. In certain districts a home In certain districts a homesteader in goo standing may pre-empt a quarter section along bide his homestead. Price \$9 06 per acre pre-emption six months in each of six year from date of homestead entry (including that entry including and cultivate fifty acres extra. Thomesteader who has exhausted his bomes may enter fora purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$9 per acre. Duties — Musy reside six months in each of three years, ou twate fifty acres and crect a house worthsou W.W.OORY, Deputy of the Minister o the Interio

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COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE

Dr. Thompson's Sermon. My Lord :

fin, B. DEARLY BELOVED BRETHERN, PUBLIC. spired words of Holy Writ, not the GONISH, OBIN the chalice of which it must partake, and removes the obstacles which it id Solicit e Bay and No onald, M with the chain of causes and effects which pertain directly to the object which we have in view, - causes and Locident and] fects which have to be studied out carefully before we can reasonably expect to attain to the end desired, but we are also brought face to face with a multiplicity of other agencies and circumstances which, while lying to a great extent, or altogether beyond the sphere of our control, affect, neverthe-TY BUILDING. PHERSON less, the plan of action which we have drawn up for the accomplishment of our design. Hence, we are liable to be Near Post 01 hampered in our actions from sources unexpected, or, even if forseen, un-avoidable. And the extent of the al George Hew NTYRE & SM ND SOLICITORS - SYDNEY, C FRANCIS Die work, no matter how good and noble, difficulties and opposition should be encountered and since the people with McISAA whom we are brought into contact are of all mental and moral conditions, we must expect opposition which is prompted by motives, in some cases good, and in others decidedly bad and George Hotel elephone No.1 unworthy

How, then, amidst all this clashing of hostile agencies, amidst all this confusion and perplexity, how can any man undertake and bring to a happy termination the work to which God has called him. If, indeed, the task set before him were very simple, one whose solution could be effected with out disturbing the even tenor of surrounding objects, he could without any misgivings undertake it, and guided by the simple law which regulates its different stages, proceed, step by step, until he attained the effect desired. But the great problems of human life are characterized by no effect desired. But the great problems of human life are characterized by no such simplicity. They involve many elements, combining and interweav-ing, in a way which to the human mind often seems bewildering, yet in reality making up with their woof and warp that marvellous tapestry which, viewed from the side of the weaver, appears a jumbled mass of knotted and tangled threads, but seen from the side of eternity shows the beautiful picture which God had the beautiful picture which God had designed from all eternity. It is for the prudent workers at this priceless texture to learn as much as is expected of them regarding the general design, and especially to be thoroughly conversant with the particular part which may be assigned to them; yet they are not expected to grasp in its fullness and all its detail the marvellous concept of the master

any moment from various sources over which you may have no control at all; sometimes from natural causes, the action of which could not Among the consolations which reasonably have been anticipated ; and more requently from human agencies more requently from human agencies from the free will of man over which apostle that "He who hath begun a good work in us will perfect it unto the day of Xt. Jesus." A strong and living faith in God's Holy Providence ightens the burdens which oppress he soul, sweetens the bitterness of he chalice of which it must partake aspires to ideals which lie beyond the must encounter before it reaches the goal which God has set before it. For in the attainment of any great end, in the accomplishment of any great and noble work, we have to deal, not only with the chain of causes and effects glorious possibilities, dares to make provision therefor; this person, who-ever he may be, or whatever the nature of the task he undertakes, is sure to meet obstacles arising from the free will of men, both good and bad. For it is not given to all to understand

fully the great problems that are looming up in the future, even the future which is near at hand. And it would be ancharitable to blame these persons for opposing what to them seems strange and unreasonable, just as it would be foolish to abandon the work which you have undertaken for the sake of avoiding their shallow and hostile criticism. He would surely be nampered in our actions from sources unexpected, or, even if forseen, un-avoidable. And the extent of the difficulties to be apprehended in carry-ing out a great and noble design, is enhaaced by the very greatness and nobility of the work undertaken. For, from the very nature of things, the greater and more important the movement, the larger will be the number of persons, and the weightier the influences affected thereby. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that in the accomplishment of any work, no matter how good and noble, difficulties and opposition should be and perversity is continually thrust in

and perversity is continually thrust in your way, encounter it, push it aside, or trample it under foot. Now all this, you will say, may be very true, but it presupposes that the worker for an ideal has strength sufficient to overcome mighty hosts. This is true : it presupposes all that, and in presupposing that, it presup-poses what is literally true, viz., that he who being certain that his task in accordance with God's will, is able, by drawing upon the inexhaustable strength of God, to overcome powers and principalities. "Being confident in this very thing, that He who hath begun a good work in you, will perfect it unto the day of Christ Jesus." And it is here that I wish to direct your attention, not to human prudence and foresight, but to the Providence of foresight, but to the Providence of God, who foresees all and governs all, even that which is most wicked and perverse, unto the accomplishment of His eternal design. It is difficult to realize, and still more difficult to ex-plain adequately, how God's Pro-vidence enters into the actions of all His creatures, and how a work which is in accordance with His holy will, will reach its fulfilment, notwithstand-ing all contradictory agencies. Nay, what is more wonderful, His infinite wisdom and power are manifested in wisdom and ,power are manifested in bringing those same opposing elements into cooperation with the causes which directly favour the work which He has blessed. For He has foreseen from all eternity every work, be it little or great, undertaken for the glory of His name, and He has framed the powers of the universe, visible and invisible, in such manner that in sges yet to come, they will cooperate to further mind that has framed the design and under whose guidance and direction the whole must be completed. We are the solution the most humble of His children ; and mighty as they may be in the most the We are all workers in the great scheme of God's predestination. To each is alloted his special work to answer the prayer even of a little each is alloted his special work, to one more, to another less. It behooves child. The unthinking world, which seeks not to look far beneath the surus each and every one to lay our minds to that particular work which under God's Providence we have undertaken. But having learned as face of things, attributes much that God's Providence has wrought to physical causes, which by mere coincidence, have operated to produce an effect for which some servant of well as we may the course of action which reason prescribes for the happy of God has asked his beavenly Father, outcome of our work, we must never forget that what has been entrusted beseeching Him in faith and childlike confidence. The shifting of the wind at the battle of Lepanto was due to to us, is to a great extent dependent upon circumstances and agencies over physical causes, the result, indeed, of innumerable agencies operating for thousands of years, yet this remote effect of so many varied factors was clearly foreseen and infallibly ordained which we have but partial control, if any at all; and consequently, that we must depend upon the master mind of Him who views the whole and all its several parts, who understands what every agent needs for its proper exercise, who understands how to from all eternity by Him who with the same unerring wisdom decreed, that upon that fateful day the hosts of Christ should meet the infidel, and combine all elements and agencies, even those which appear the most irreconcilable and jarring, so that from the cooperation of all there may result the glorious picture which aided by the wind and the setting sun inflict upon the Turk the great and signal defeat which marked the be-

and relations to created being. I once heard a noted priest, a man of great zeal and activity in the service of religion, a man, too, of great brilliancy, though very shallow, ex-press his regret that in the schools of theology so much attention was given theology so much attention was given to the teaching of the Summa Theologica, at the expense of what he was pleased to term " practical work." According to him, the monumental work of St. Thomas was a compendium of questions and articles, good enough for the times in which the work was written, but now obsolete, and of very little value. The fundamental reason for the good man's strange idea lay in this, viz., that he knew but little, if, indeed. anything at all, about the teachings of the Summa Theologica. Another reason, perhaps, lay in his failure to grasp fully the all important truth that every effect has a cause, and that that every effect has a cause, and that human beings, when reasoning about or discussing the various questions and problems of life, are basing their views and opinions upon fundamental principles of which they themselves are in many instances not fully con-scious, and which in nine cases out of ten they mould by utterly incomption ten they would be utterly incapable ot enunciating. The study of those great eternal truths enables us to fully grasp hundreds of others, and to solve the problems of human existence in conformity with the dictates of reason and the precepts of religion. And it is well to remember that whether in the dawn, or noonday, or eve, of the history of man, human nature is ever the same, its aspirations, its trials, its joye, its sorrows. These may take upon themselves a different clothing, and be surrounded with a new environment, but they them-selves change not, and the ultimate principles that form the mainspring of human action are the same to-day, yesterday, and forever. If the massve piers of concrete that support the superstructure are not worthy of consideration because submerged and hidden, a similar reason would justify us in classifying as useless and out of date the fundamental principles ex-pounded in the Summa Theologica. It is not, however, for their application to the affairs of everyday life, as for their bearing upon our spiritual state, that these great truths are of

such value. In them we see a reason for the faith that is in us; in them we see the reason for our hope that in playing our part in the scheme of God's predestination, every effort will be perfected "unto the day of Christ Jesus." For notwithstanding the Power, the Wisdom, the Goodness, the Providence of God, we behold Him, not as One afar off, but as the Author, the Designer, the Helper, in the very work in which we are engaged, and who will take ample care of what is begun in His name. This great institution of learning upon which the intellectual standing of Catholics in Eastern Canada almost exclusively depends, is, without doubt, to play in the future, a still more marvellous part in the design of God's Providence. All who are associated with it, ∞ whether as teachers or students, have the consolation of knowing that in labouring for its welfare they are sengaged in God's own work, and, let me add, in one of His great works. Upon it more than anybody here present can easily imagine depends the future of Catholicity in Eastern Canada. The obstacles which t has already encountered, and which t has lovercome, are but a reminder that the difficulties it may meet in the future will also fade away like the mist. The Providence which has guarded in the past, will still enable those who are its keepers and guides to continue with zeal and ever in-creasing success the great undertaking which they have always confided to His Fatherly care. "The children of men shall put their trust under the covert of Thy wings." Continue, then, friends of our Alma Mater, in carrying out to its fulfilment the great and glorious mission which God hus entrusted to St. Francis Xavier's College, "being confident in this very thing, that He who hath begun a good work in you, will perfect it unto the day of Christ Jesus." Address of Dr. Alexander Fraser. I desire to assure your Lordship and the Faculty that I esteem very highly the association I have been permitted to form with this University, having regard, in an especial manner, to what it represents as an institution of learning. The fundamental injunction, "Feed My sheep"; "Feed my Lambs," has been well kept to the front by the Catholic Church. She has carried the lambs on her bosom, and never was mother more tenderly in earnest for the welfare of her children than has been the Church for the education of the young. How much the world owes to her in this respect can never be fully understood or appreciated as it ought to be. In the fair and fine spirit of duty she has opened her schools and colleges in all lands over which her banners have flown, generally at the private expense of her own people, unaided by public tax or State funds—fulfilling a public service at an ungrudged, if often, a severe sacrifice, but always as a sacred trust, as an unseverable part of the great message she was commissioned to declare. To instruct the child in the cardinal principles of the Christian religion is a holy privilege consistent with the highest and purest motives, and wor-thy of the best and wisest minds. That this privilege has been prized by this University is only what could be expected from the scholarly and de-voted men who have for so many years guided its policy and shaped its course. And, in this. Antigonish reflects the genius of the Scottish race from which her organization sprang and her activities have been largely maintained. As the historic mists rise off ancient Scotland, we find St. Ninian completing "Candida Casa," the monastery he dedicated to St.; Martin of Tours, at Whitborn, in A. D. 402. A prince's son, he dedicated his learning to God, and preached the Gospel from Gallo-way to the Grammians founding

perfect grasp of these fundamental truths concerning the nature of God and relations to created being. I once heard a noted priest, a man of great zeal and activity in the service of th loveable was his disposition that he was named Munghu - Mungo-" My dear one." His mother's name "Thenaw" is preserved in St. Enoch's Church and parish, Glasgow, while the original building of what is the famous Glasgow Cathedral is attri-buted to him. His influence was great and extensive. He was indefatigable in his labors and exceptionally success ful. His impress is to be seen on Scotland to the present day. His great contemporary St. Columba is said to have met him on the banks of the Molendimar Burn, and at parting to have exchanged pastoral staffs in token of the esteem in which they

held each other. While Ninian and Kentigern are great figures on the stage of our early history, and while our historians have failed as yet to do them full justice, nevertheless Columba occupies the position of first eminence, unchal-lenged and undenied. He has been allowed by posterity the distinction of being named "The Apostle of Scot-land," and his marvellous career, com-bining the element of some design bining the element of romance, daring, enterprise, and accomplishment, con-firms the title. A native of Donegal, of royal birth, he excelled in learning, in poetry, and the arts of his times. His zeal led him to Iona, to evangelize Scotland. His missionary travels and the churches he established are proof of incessant toil, followed by signal blessing. These these Ecunders of blessing. These three Founders of the Scottish Church were men of uncommon endowments, and while Scottish history is read their names will be held in reverence, as the pion-eers of Scottish Christianity, each of them owned by God in a truly Apostolic blessing.

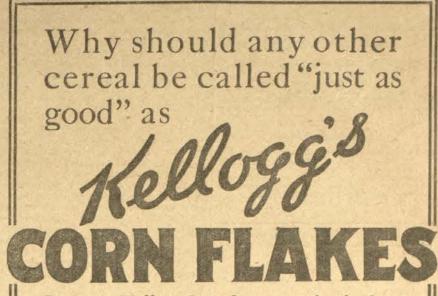
The fame of Iona, begun with Columba, continued for centuries and its greatness fulfilled his reputed prophecy to the effect that: "Small and mean though this place is, yet shall it be held in great and unusual honour, even by the saints of other churches

The torch of learning lighted at Iona was carried by its missionaries through England to the continent of Europe and shed its radiance over the pagan nations of the great peoples then in process of consolidation. The name of Columbanus, and of others, have come down to us as worthy disciples of Iona, and their thoughts and meditations transcribed as marnotes and comments on the MSS, they carried with them form, now, a most valuable collection of ancient Gaelic forms for German linguists to philologize upon. Looking back on this period, the phleg-matic Dr. Samuel Johnson, standing within sight of the Columban scene, gave utterance to one of his famous epigrams: "That man is little to be envied whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." I sum up that bright period in tour common Scottish history, in words not mine, but, I believe, par-ticularly applicable to it: "Agus tha sibhse air 'ur togail suas air bunait nan Abstol agus nam faidhean air bhith do losa Criosd fein na chloich-chinn na hoisinn." Anns

na chloich-chinn na h-oisinn : Anns am bheil an aitreabh uile ceangailte gu ceart l'a cheile, a fas suas chum bhi 'na teampull naomh 's an Tighearn: Anns a bheil sibhse mar an ceudna air 'ur comh-thogail suas chum bhi 'n 'ur tigh - comhnuidh do Dhia tre an spiorad."

In 850 the seat of authority was changed from Iona to Dunkeld, in inland Perthshire, to escape the ravages of the barbaric and bold Norsemen, and from that p riod to the time of S. Margaret, the prosperpreceding the Independence of Scotland, light and learning were held aloft by the church, until, the time being ripe, the zeal of a few scholars who lectured on Philosophy, Logic and Canon Law at St. Andrews, was rewarded by Bishop Wardlaw by obtaining from the Pope in 1411 the Charter of Scotland's oldest university, that of St. Andrews, which, next to Iona, is Scotland's sacred shrine. The new born institution was nourished by church benefactions, contributions from the church tiends. and some crown grants. The Arch-bishop was in control of the funds obsolp was in control of the funds and management of the University. In 1493-4 Bishop Elphinstone, with the concurrence of King James IV., obtained the papal Bull granting a charter for Aberdeen University, which holds an unbroken record of development and distinguished ser-vice to education to the present day. Nigh half a century earlier, in 1450. the Bishop of Glasgow obtained from Pape Nicholas V. authority to estab-lish Glasgow University, with a gen-eral curriculum of Arts, Canon Liw and Theology. Here, again, as else-where, the Church, not the State, bore the expense of maintenance. Thus we see that upholding the national tradition of our Fatherland, the three oldest universities of Sat the three oldest universities of Scot-land were founded and supported by the Church as part of her work, and that secular-arts-as well as theolo-gical studies were provided for. Were I to mention individual churchmen whose learning shed lustre on Scotland and on the Church, in the on Scotland and on the Church, in the early days, time would fail me, and it is unnecessary, as I think I have made my point quite clear, my purpose being to remind you that the Church in Scotland as in Canada and else-where, has never failed to provide for the education of the people-from the common school to the University, and that she has done so in a conscientious attempt to discharge a great duty faithfully and well. I cannot refrain, however, from paying one tribute to an individual — to the Reverend Father Thomas Innes, whose "Critical Father Thomas Innes, whose "Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern parts of Britain or Scot-land, including the Romans, Cale-donians, Picts and Scots," was the first attempt to place the study of Scottish history on a scientific basis, and may well be termed the founda-tion on which our magnificant modern tion on which our magnificent modern structure has been erected by distin-guished builders. Father Innes was a native of Aboyne. He was born in 1662, and was of the Inneses of Drainie, Morayshire. He was engaged

"Mam, can you do somethin' for a sufferer in war in the Balkans?" "In what manner did you suffer?" "I was a proofreader on a daily paper." "I heap mo' expression in it "



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

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THE inner sole of a boot comes in for many attempts at cheapness. One reason is because it is hidden from view. Generally the imitation solid leather inner sole is brittle and inflexible. It makes foot comfort and fair wear impossible. Dampness from without together with the natural moisture of the foot soon renders the shoddy innersole useless - a solid leather out sole cannot be securely and permanently fastened to lit. If you want a boot which will not weaken and fall to pieces before it has really worn out you must be sure that the IN sole as well as the OUT sole is solid leather. The surest and safest way to protect yourself on this point is to ask for



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his attention, not merely to proba-bilities, but also possibilities; every precaution is taken against fog, and ice, and storms; and his stock of fuel IONS sole head of all old, may hons ble Duminion or Alberta or the for is not limited to the needs of the eight or ten days which make up the ordinary voyage; but he also foresees the possibility of broken down engines. with consequent drifting for days and weeks upon the ocean. And as with captain of a ship, so it is with every other man, no matter what his calling may be. Each man has his task in life,

was mapped out from all eternity.

ginning of his decline. Reliance upon the Providence of God strengthens the faith of all who turn in confidence to their Heavenly was mapped out from all eternity. God, of course, intends that the soul formed to His image, should, in order to rise in the scale of perfection, seek to copy the model of infinite perfection of which it is the image. "Be ye Father,--to Him who knows how to make the crooked ways straight, who is able, and in response to the prayers of His faithful children, will not hesitate to "turn a wilderness into pools of water, and a dry land into water springs." For faith, like other virtues, is strengthened by every act in which it is exercised; and this strengthening of our faith and con-fidence in God's Providence is the apt preneration under His eternal design. make the crooked ways straight, who of which it is the image. "Be ye perfect, even as your heavenly Father is perfect." Hence, those who are called to the active life, rather than to called to the active life, rather than to the contemplative, have a special obligation to copy their Divine Master's providence in making due provision, not only for those things which are naturally associated with the particular duties assigned them, but also in so far as is possible, for contingencies. The captain of a ship, in making provision for the pavipreparation under His eternal design, preparation inder his eternal design, for a more abundant participation in the benefits which He holds in store for those who, labouring in His holy cause, look up to Him for help and strength, in order to complete what He Himself has begun in them. in making provision for the navi-gation of the vessel, takes into con-sideration every kind of weather which he may encounter; he nirects

I would welcome any move on the part of Catholic universities to offer to their students, whether graduates or undergraduates, a brief yet thorough course on the attributes of God, His Wisdom, His Power, His Godness, His Providence. For the consideration of these great and all - important truths is essential nowadays, not merely for the professed theologian, but for the educated layman as well, Errors regarding these eternal truths may be. Each man has histask in life, and to the nature and circumstances attendant upon such task he must direct the energy of his mind, if his work would have a happy issue. But all this being granted, there still remains the weighty fact to which that in the fulfilment of any great and noble mission you will encounter obstacles against which no human providence or foresight can make proare continually cropping up, and multiplying themselves in divers forms, in the speech and writings of people who, though themselves un-

(Continued on page 6

mherst Shoes

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Cream Separator under ordinary conditions skims to ,01 per cent. or less. It loses but one-tenth of a pound of butter fat in 1000 lbs. of milk skimmed. The ordinary separ-ator loses a full pound. Second, because the Standard has a wide open bowl, ard no cream or milk tubes to clog up. Everything easy to clean. Third, because the supply can is more than a foot lower than on ordinary machines. No high or awkward lifting to do with the Standard. Fourth because the Standard has a self-oiling system and lubricates its working parts automatically all the time it is running.

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THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913.

OFFICIAL.

The following parishes and missions will be visited on the dates respect-ively assigned herein, when the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered

May 31st, p. m., Maryvale. June 1st, a. m., Arissig. "1st, p. m., Georgeville. 2nd, a. m., Ballentyne's Cove. 2nd, p. m., Lakevale. 5th, p. m., St. Joseph's. 6th, a. m., Lochaber. 7th, a. m., Giant's Lake. 8th, a. m., St. Andrew's. Sth, a. m., St. Andrew's.
Sth, p. m., Pomquet.
10th, p. m., Heatherton.
11th, a. m., Tracadie.
11th, p. m., Havre au Bouche.
12th, a. m., Mulgrave.
15th, a. m., Arichat.
15th, p. m., Petit de Grat.
16th, p. m., West Arichat.
16th, p. m., River Bourgeois.

- 17th, a. m., River Bourgeois,
 17th, p. m., St. Peter's,
 18th, a. m., L'Ardoise,
- " I8th, p. m., Salmon River.
- " 19ch, a. m., Johnstown. " 20th, a. m., Big Pond.
- 44 21st, a. m., East Bay. " 21st, p. m., French Vale,

⁴⁴ 22ad, a. m., Boiadale.
⁴⁵ 22ad, p. m., Christmas Island.
⁴⁶ 23rd, a. m., Iona.
⁴⁷ 23rd, p. m., Baddeck.

- - H JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, May 90h, 1913. On Sunday last in all the Missions of the Westminster Archdiocese, the Letter of our Holy Father declaring a Jubilee in commemoration of the Constantinian Centenary was read and the conditions laid down by the Cardinal Archbishop for those unable to go to Rome were published. Every effort has been made to assist our people to gain the jubilee indulgence. To this end the six visits prescribed can be paid to the parish Church of each Mission if desired by those who have not leisure for visiting Churches further afield. As to the alms prescribed these can be given as the donor desires or can form part of the collection which will be made in all the Churches by order of the Cardinal on Rosary Sunday for the building of the Church on the Milvian Bridge out side Rome. Rosary Sunday will see the grand commemoration of the Centenary in this country. Solemn High Mass will be sung in West-minster Cathedral on that day by Cardinal Bourne in presence of the whole Hieracby of England and Wales and large numbers of the faith-It is expected that the proclamation of the Jubilee will give a fresh impetus to the prilgrimage to Rome that the Oatholic Association is organising for October next. British Catholics are waking up, none too soon, to the necessity of representa-tion at great Catholic events abroad. It is gratifying to know that some Brothers of the English Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul Society assisted at the recent splendid Oz main celebrations in Paris. Slowly but surely Catholic organisation is spreading and schemes which have been long in the air are maturing. A very successful public issue was made last week in connection with the project of a Catholic Hotel for London. An option had been secured by a well known firm of Catholic solicitors on some really noble premises in the neart of the City, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, a quiet corner just off the roar of Ludgate The issue, which consisted of 20,000 Ordinary and Preference Snares of £1 equally divided, was made to provide the mony for the acquisition of this property. It is then proposed to establish within it an international Catholic Club. There will also be a Catholic restaurant, where the fast and abstinence days will be observed, and which will certainly be an attraction to Catholic business men in the City. To the members of the Club, reductions will be made in prices of rooms and meals. Pilgrimages from Ireland and the North en route to the Continent will be put up at the Hotel where it is necessary to spend a few days in London, and overseas Catholic visitors will be welcomed and specially catered for. The approval of all the Bishops has been obtained to the scheme which promises great things for our organisation and should be a commercial success. It is hoped later on to gather within the Hotel the Catholic Societies of London, and the Caetanian Association of business and professional men has already taken offices at the Salisbury. The Hotel has fine reception rooms where soirces, banquets and dances can be held.

despite the rain which came down in torrents, those who could not gain admission to the tiny chapel knelt on the steps of the Convent and on the pavement and roadw ay around it at the moment Benediction was given. The Novena, which came this week and showed how necessary is the extension of the shrine, for every afternoon crowds were unable to get into the chapel and knelt and sat upon the stairs of the house during the discourses by well known preachers which occupied every afternoon. There were many visitors to the new shrine which has been erected under the chapel, on the ground floor. It represents the gibbet in black wood and full size, and beneath it is an altar of carved English oak decorated with beautifully executed carved statuettes of the Martyrs. From the cross beams of the "Tree of Glory," as it is now named, hang six santuary lamps. Probably the Protestant Alliance would be very shocked were they to know that two candles continually burn at Tyburn day and night before the Blessed Sacrament exposed on the altar. The one is for England, the other is for the King.

ver taken place as yet, and was

Apropos of that body of bigots, the said Protestant Alliance, these gentry had an orgy of misrepresentation, prejuduce and falsehood last Friday at Queen's Hall in London where their general assembley was held. All the unforunate captured apostates were trotted out, and Brother Mathew gave "Some experiences of my life, my escape and rescue from Buckfast Abbey." Brother Ansgar, billed as a 'converted Marist Monk," told of his work for the conversion of Roman Catholics, Mrs. Young, of Edinburgh, spoke on the need for Convent inspection, and Mr. Bunugli, and Mr. Thorbury, respectively, told of their rescue from Roman Catholicism and their work amongst the Romanists of Liverpool. This and a resolution of thanskgiving to God for their successful work amongst Romanists-not specified however-and a declaration of fidelity to the Bible as the only rule and guide of life brought the afternoon meeting to a close. But worse was to come at the evening assembly. At this Alderman Barronaims the cha'r man, gave a resume of the aims of the Alliance. He said they were out to counteract the stealthy influence undermining Church and State which threatened the maintenance of the Protestant succession. They must exclude Romanists from undue in-fluence in the Government of the country, they must repudiate the laws of the Pope, and eject the Bishops or Priests of the Church of England who broke her laws. They would continue to demand the exclusion of Romanists from important offices in the State, the suppression of all Monasteries in the Church of Eng-and, and the Government inspection and supervision of all Conventual and Monastic institutions of the Church of Rome. In the interests of public safety they must work that all Jesuits should be registered by the State, and the Act of Parliament against these conspirators be

honoured in the observance rather that the breach. The Bishop of Rome must be informed officially that the people of this country were governed by laws passed on the banks of the Thames and not on the banks of the Tiber. Finally they must protest strongly against the presence of Romanising Bishops in the Church of Eugland and against the placing of a Government vessel at the disposal of a Papal Legate. After that followed a tale of woe which ill accorded with the thanksgivings of the Alliance for its valiant work. After Messrs. McCarthy and Guinness discoursed on Rome in Ireland and Peru, the Roy, Liwson Foster gave the show away by a protest against the increase of Catholicism during the past fifty years. He said that in that period the *Romish* Priests of the country had increased from 958 to between 4,000 and 5000, the Missions and Churches had risen from 683 to over 2,000, and the monastic and conventual institutions 70 to 1200. No word was spoken at that meeting of the enormous decrease in the membership of the Free Churches which has also to be recorded, but much has been heard of it during the week in the pages of the newspapers. The Wesleyan Methodists have lost 15,000 members in 6 years, while the Primitive Methodist, the Calvinists and United Methodists have suffered to the extent of 10,500 of their members. In all cases moreover there is a shortage of money and the propaganda of the Nonconformists and the Anglicans both show large deficits at the end of the Missionary year. The Alliance which falsely pretends it exists for the squelching of Ritualism only, and is in reality inspired by hatred of the Church, might look to this state of affairs instead of meddling with other people's busineess.

remarkably warped judgment is instanced by the controversy now going forward in the columns of the remarkable for its fervour, for l'imes between Justice Darling and Mr. L'lly, a Catholic gentleman. The well known Judge in a recent case introduced in his summing up a remark that Pope Clement VII had granted absolution to Benvenuto Cellini for a murder and for all crimes which he might yet commit in the service of the Church!" Mr. Lilly queried this statement, which was widely published and certainly gave grounds for a false impression to non-Catholics. He pointed out the circumstances of the action described and gave the original Italian of the passage in the life of Cellini. It was for an act of war, the killing of a man by a shot fired from the Castle of St. Angelo besieged by the Constable of Bourbon, for which the Goldsmith asked absolution, and the Pope absolved him not for a murder but for all acts of "omicidi," or killing in fair fight which he might commit while protecting the Church as her soldier. Mr. Darling endeavoured to twist the word "omicidi" into an absolution for every kind of crime which might be committed during the remainder of the penitent's life. And it is from such misconceptions as this that half the Protestant prejudicee against the Church ignorantly or wilfully take their rise.

> We are "fed up" with the Suffragettes-and with the inefficient Government which can find no cure for the intolerable situation which prevails. As you already know one Church has been burnt down, St. Paul's Cathedral all but wrecked, and much other property fired by these charming women who essay to rule us. Moreover these specimens of the "gentler sex" have commenced war on defenceless animals, surely the most contemptible act they have hitherto been cap ble of. Having poisoned a valuable prize dog, they now threaten to poison and maim all dogs, horses or other valuable creatures, on whom they can wreak creatures, on whom they can wreak their inhuman ferocity. And all that happens is that the criminal goes free while precautions against the crime are redoubled. Visitors to London just now will lose many of the most interesting sights of the Metropolis and her environs, for all the show places are being closed for fear of the Suffragettes. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and if a require desperate remedies, and if a few of these female lunatics were handed over to a jury of women to be publicly flogged before theirsex, say, in the Albert Hall, we should have an end of an unexampled reign of terror which is making the country the laughing stock of Europe. If the humanitarians who are not shocked at the possibly violent death of many innocent people caused some day by these infernal-machines the Suffragettes use, will punishment to not permit corporal those who deserve it, then the females should be confined in a great lunatic asylum in some lonely and isolated spot or deported to some still lonelier island

By the death of Sir Tatton Sykes, Col. Mark Sykes, M. P., succeeds to a very large property. Col. Sykes is, like his mother a Catholic, but his father, who was a most successful breeder of race horses, was never converted to the faith and spent his superfluous means in restoring many of the pre Reformation but now Protestant Churches of his native county Sussex, making ready, as some of his Catholic relatives smilingly told him, for the return of the faith. The new Baronet has had an adventurous career as soldier. diplomat and politiciau, and great things are expected of him in the house. He is one of our leading Catholic laymen, and is ever ready to be spokesman of the Catholic cause in the Commons.

Aneient History - 1st, Miss C. A. McDonald, Buddeck; 2nd, Miss G. Costello. Prize foa English Literature-Miss

G. Costello. French-1st, Miss A. Hurley, Truro, N. S.; 2ad, Miss M. Wilmot, Anti-

gonish. Latin-1st, Miss A. Hurley ; 2nd,

Miss M. Wilmet. German-1st, Miss A. Hurley; 2nd, Miss J. Cameron, Vernal, Ant. Co. Physics-1st, Miss J. Cameron; 2nd, Miss J. Chisholm, Port Hood.

Botany-1st, Miss J. Cameron; 2nd, equally merited by Misses A. Mac-Donald, L. McDonald, J. Chisholm.

Geometry — 1st, Miss G. Costello; 20d, Miss A. McDonald, South River.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry— 1st, equally merited by Misses G. Costello and J. Chisholm; 2ad, Miss M. Wilmot.

Prize for violin-Miss M. McKinnon,

Sydney Mines. Prize for painting in oil and water colors awarded to Miss A. Murphy, Norton, N. B.

A gold piece, donated by Mr. J. A McDonald, Halifax, for music, awarded to Miss Jessie Chisholm, Port Hood. A gold medal for Domestic Economy donated by Rev. Mother Provincial awarded to Miss Catherine Chisholm, Port Hood.

A gold medal donated by Rev. H. P. McPherson, D. D. for Freshman English Literature, awarded te Miss Catherine A. McDonald.

The Bishop Cameron gold medal for Church History and Apologetics, awarded to Miss Laura McDonald, Sydney Mines. A gold medal donated by His Lord.

ship Bishop Morrison for excellence of conduct, awarded to Miss Mary Mar-garet McDonald, Fraser's Mills.

A gold medal for excellence in the English, French and Latin of the Sophomore year, donated by Rev. M. A. McAdam, awarded to Miss Mamie Chisholm, Antigonish. H. R.-H. the Governor General's

bronze medal, awarded to Miss Sara Cameron for general excellence in the subjects of the Junior year.

The Mt. St. Bernard graduating medal for general proficiency in the subjects of the Senior Year awarded to Miss Mary O'Brien. The Mt. St. Bernard graduating

medal and diploma of graduation in the English Course are awarded to: Misses G. Costello, J. Cameron, J. Chisholm, A. Hurley, C. A. McDonald and M. McKinnon.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon Miss Mary E. O'Brien.

A Letter From the West.

To The Editor of the Casket.

DEAR SIR,-Your precious CASKET comes to me weekly freighted with words of wisdom contained in articles of living interest to all those who are wise enough to know that this world is but a place of passage-a place of preparation for the greater and better bode beyond the skies.

Your article in the last issue at hand on the importance, necessity and obligation of supporting the Catholic press was a most timely one, and one that should open the eyes of the luke-warm Catholic who does not take at least one Catholic paper. If there can be found Catholic fathers and mothers in the diocese of Antigonish who does not take THE CASKET they are not doing their duty to themselves, their diocese nor to their families. Amongst half a dozen Ostholic papers that I read regularly I find THE CASKET to be the best.

Then, again, what better gift could the family at home send to the absent ones than copies of the fearless CASKET that always defends the rights of Oatholics as well as the rights of all men. I never destroy copies of THE ASKET for I know of several who are

Sears & McDonald, Limited. HARDWARE, PLUMBING,

HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

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

We are agents for and carry a large and complete stock of the famous Mattin Senour 100 per cent pure paints and varnishes. Genuine English raw and bolled Linseed Olls, and Church's ce'ebrated cold water Alabastine.

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

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

SEARS & McDONALD, Limited.

A. KIRK & CO.

The Store of low prices and good goods.

FARMERS!

bring your Wool, Eggs and Butter to A.Kirk &Co., where you will get the highest market price in exchange for We make mention of the following :goods.

36	inches	wide	12	cents	per	vard.	
28	66		+10		.cs.	66	
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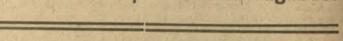
Children and Misses black cotton hose, size 4 to 7, 10c. per pair.

Corsets with and without suspenders, 50c. per pair.

Blue cotton warp, \$1.00 per bunch, our entire stock marked accordingly. These prices for cash and produce only.

Agent for the McCall patterns and magazines

A.KIRK & COMPANY



THE CASKET

during the three day's devotions in preparation for the feast of the English Martyrs at Tyburn Convent, difficulty. The Bishon world like the which stands almost opposite to the Redemp spot where so many Priests suffered slander. for the faith. The procession of a Sunday ago was the largest that has

By the way the Ne Temere Decree has cropped up again this week. The Anglican Bishop of Manchester is in a state of fume because a Redemptorist Missionary, preaching in Burnley, has come across a case of a mixed marriage not solemnised as prescribed by the Decree and has admonished the Catholic wife that the marriage in a Protestant Church is invalid and that the couple must receive the blessing of the Church. As the husband refused to go through the ceremony, the mother and child have left him until he changes his The Bishop loudly complains mind. that the father has no remedy except an expensive law suit or the violent repossession of his child. All the husband has to do is to go quietly to the Church with his wife and receive, without the publicity the Protestant authorities hav given to the matter,

Redemptorist father prosecuted for

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL COM-MENCEMENT EXERCISES of Mount St. Bernard Ludies' College were held on 'he evening of May 14. His Lordship Bishop Morrison prssided. A large number of the friends of the institution were present and they were delighted with the excellent manner in which a difficult program was carried out. Those taking part in the various numbers ably sustained the high reputation made by pupils of Mt. St. Bernard in the past. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Miss Mary Elinor O'Brien, and the M. S. B. graduation medal was awarded to seven young ladies who had com-pleted the English course, Miss O'Brien delivered an essay and valedic-tory. Her subject was, "The Influence and Apostolate of the Catholic gradu-Her farewell to her Alma Mater ate.' was very feelingly expressed. An important feature of the program was a short play, dealing with events in ancient Rome in Nero's time, and entitled, "The Emperor's Slave." Those in the cast showed marked histrionic ability. Miss O'Brien was very successful in the role of Nero, the cruel persecutor, and special mention may also be made of Miss G. Costello in the title role. The music, both in-strumental and vocal, was greatly appreciated by the audience. The rendering of the various numbers con-vinced all that this art has attained a high standard at Mount St. Bernard. The program and prize list follow :

Marche Triumphale. Goria Op 9 Misses Sears, McKinnon, Chisholm, Tobin THE FMPEROR'S SLAVE

Chorus-Sunrise. Wanney Orchestra-Marche Eberhart Violns-Misses M. McKinnon, S. Mc Gillivray, E. Quinn Mandollns-B Burgess, C Boyce Guttars-A McKinnon, E Tobin Plano-E Sears Rhapsodie Ungarische No 2. Liezt Misses McKinnon, Sears, Chisholm, Tobin Chorns-Sunrise

GRADUATING HONORS AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS. Collegiate Course.

First Year - Freshman.

That non-Catholics very often show getics awarded to Miss G. Costello, Whitney Pier.

very much pleased to get them : ones, who would subscribe for the paner for themselves were it not that through carelessness they put off the duty so often and so long that they never perform it. Good friends do not destroy good Catholic papers; send them to those who do not take them and you know not what reward God has in store for you for spreading the truth and enlightening the many who sit supinely in darkness.

I enclose the following account of the death of a worthy son of Nova Scotiaj taken from the Sentinel of

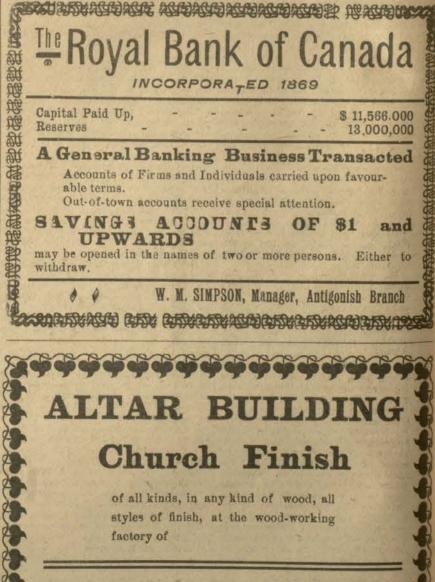
Portland, Ore., of last February: Patrick N. Kearney, a native of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, an Oregon pioneer and most highly respected and esteemed citizen of Astoria, died, bertified by the with of Holy Chungh fortified by the rites of Holy Church, at the residence of his nephew, Chief of Police James F. Kearney, with whom he had resided for many years, on Tuesday morning, February 18, 1913. He was born on April 3, 1830, and came to Oregon in the fifties, going to the California fields in the early sixties, where after a few years his mining ventures proving successful, he accumulated nearly \$50,000 with which he decided to return home. He was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Golden Gate, which was borned to the waters edge off the Manzanilla coast. In this wreck he abandoned the opportunity to save some of his golden treasure, all of which he had with him on the ship, in order to save the life of a little girl who appealed to him for help. Casting away the gold he clasped the child in his arms and, plunging into the water, brought her safely to the shore.

Many years afterwards he received a letter from her, she then being a school teacher in New York. After the disaster Mr. Kearney returned to Oregon and resided here until his death.

On April 7th, another worthy son of your Province died in Cape Horn, Washington. This good man was Dougald, son of the late Alexander McPherson of New Glasgow. He was reared in Dunmaglass in Antigonish Co., which place he left in 1890 when he went to California and later to Portland, Oregon.

Sixteen years ago he went to Cape Horn where he conducted a store up to the time of his death. Ten years ago he married Bell, daughter of Hector McKinnon, of Big Pond, C. B., who aurvives him. He had the last rites of Prize for Church History and Apolo- the Church shortly before death.

GAEL, Walla Walla, Wash. May, 1913.



CREAMER

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND

Bishop Morrison, Antigonish, N S. Rev. F W. Kiely, P P. North Sydney Rev. J W. McIsaac, Bras d'Or, N S.

Thursday, May 22, 1913

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HEATING

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GENERAL NEWS.

Scotch emigration to Canada is larger this season than ever.

A bye-election in Newmark, Eng., Friday, resulted in the Conservatives winning a seat formerly held by the

Thursday a tornado swept the South-ern part of Nebraska, destroying much property, killing 17 people, and injuring forty.

The Nicaraguan government has is-sued a decree placing the republic under a state of siege. The step was taken owing to the threatening situa-tion throughout the country.

Sixty-seven farmers of Shen Uhow Ting, in Western Honan, who had re-sisted the attempt of the soldiers to destroy their crops of opium, were burned to death on Sunday in a build-ing where they were holding a meeting.

German military authorities have decided to send an annual circular to all troops describing crimes that have been committed in the military service which have been ascribed to the excessive use of alcohol, and aslo showing the punishment meted out to the convicted men.

John Walker, a British mine owner, and his wife, fighting shoulder to shoulder, recently killed five and wounded three men out of a band of eleven employees at the mine near Villa Garcia, Zacatesca, Mexico. The owner was attacked as a result of failure to pay the men.

The waters of the Pacific Ocean were let into the Panama Canal on were let into the rahama Canal on Sunday, a giant blast, composed of 3,750 pounds of dynamite, was shot, demolishing the dike to the south of the Miraflores locks and allowing the water to flow into an extensive section.

Burned and blackened, the bodies of fifteen miners who lost their lives early Saturday evening when an explosion of fire damp partially wrecked the Imperial Mine, Bellei Valley, Ohio, were brought to the surface Sunday by rescuers working under the direction of Deputy State Mine Inspector Ellwood.

Mr. R. C. Miller, Canada's state prisoner, was presented with an al-ternative by the Court of Appeals, Quebec, on Monday, that he may either give an accounting for the \$41,000, which he claims to have paid in order to secure government business or he will have to make good this amount to the Diamond Light and Heating Company—the concern of which he was president. The Canadian Parliament has at last pissed the Naval Bill. It now goes to the Senate. Its fate there is causing the politicians much thought.

The ordinary layman would judge that the Senate would throw the Bill out, else why all the opposition of the friends of the majority of the

Senators to the measure in the

House of Commons. It is said, how-ever, that the Senate will pass the Bill after tacking an amendment to it whereby it will be presented to the people for consideration at a general election. Should the latter means of

handling the troublesome question be

ing cars, attacked the conductors and motormen, and did much damage to

the cars, breaking the windows, etc. Rioting on several streets lasted for

some time. The Company at last discontinued the service, and the people of Halifax were compelled to walk from Friday until Tuesday

morning, when the street cars resumed

running, a settlement having effected Monday night. The men have gained the larger part of their demands.

7, 10c. pe

stock marked

lagazines

ANY

Halifax street railway employees went on strike last Friday to enforce a demand for better pay. The Coma demand for better pay. The Com-pany endeavored to continue the tram service and imported strike breakers. Sympathizers of the strikers resented this, and a mob of some 500 people, mostly youths, obstructed the runn

Have you seen the comfort-ensuring cushion sole boot, for ladies, at Mc-Dougall's Also on hand, all other lines of up-to-date footwear in the popular leathers.

Persons wishing pasture for cattle and horses can be accommodated by W. McDearmid, Clydesdale. tf

Another car best quality P. E. I. banner oats just received by C. B. Whidden & Son's.

Wanteo, a good experienced girl at general house work, to go to Quebec to live. Apply to Mrs. Armour, Royal George Hotel. tf

DIED.

At Linwood, parish of Tracadie, on 19th Inst., FREDERICK PETITPAS, aged eighty-nine years. May he rest in peace.

MRS HARRIET GOUTREAU, Linwood, parish of Tracadie, aged one hundred and two years. May she rest in peace.

At her home, Glace Bay, on May 13, MRS MICHAEL GILLIS Deceased was 45 years of age. She was a patient sufferer from internal cancer for the last five years. She was an exception-ally fine woman. — husband, seven sons and three daughters survive her to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At the residence of her son-in-law, at Maple Ridge, Ant., on the 20th ult., MRS. DONALD RANALD MODONALD formerly of Mabou, C. B., in the S3rd year of her age, after a short lilness, borne with Christian patience, she peacefully passed away. She leaves to mourn her loss two sone and two daughters. May her soul rest in peace.

At Bayfield, N. S., on April 26th, after a short lilnese, in the Sist year of his age, ALEX-ANDER GRANT, a respected resident of that piace. The deceased was a good man and a sincere Christian. His four sons and three daughters have the sympathy of the community in their affliction. This is the third death in this family this year May his soul rest in neace! peace

An excellent woman, in the person of MRS STEPHEN MACLEAN, of Big Brook, River Denny's, C. B., on April 28th, She was a daughter of Hugh MacLean of Long Point, Inv. daughter of Hugh MacLean of Long Point, Inv. Co. During her lliness she received the Holv Sacraments frequently, she was a nodel Cath-olic woman and epjoyed nothing more than attending to her religious duties. She left a husband, three sons and four daughters to mourn their loss and to cherish hir nemory. May she rest in peace!

May she rest in peace: On Friday, May 2nd, THOMAS LIVINGSTON, of Sydney, after a lingering liness. Deceased was a native of Cape George, Antigonish Co., and leaves a wife, who was a Miss M. Chisholm of Salt Springs, Antigonish Co. to meurn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband. The interment took place on Saturday afternoon at Hardwood Hill Cemtery. The Rev. T. H. McIntosh officiated at house and at the grave. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, Giace Bay, on Friday, May löh, 1913, MARY, the infant daugh-ter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. MacDougall, aged six days. The remains wore brought to the home of the parents at Alexander Street where a funeral service was held by Rev. J. H. Mac-Donald, Gh.ce Bay, and Rev. J. J. MacNeil, Dom. No. 4, and then forwarded by the evening train to Christmas Island, where after a service conducted, in St. Barra's Church by Rev. A. R. McDonald, F. P., Interment took place on Saturday moralng.

On Thursday, May 15th, there passed away at the North Side of East Bay one of the old st and most respected residents of that section in the person of DONALD CURRY. The deceased was the person of DONALD CURRY. The deceased was born in Scotland in the year 18:9 and when ten years cit age emigrated with the family to this Country. His father was one of the first settiers of the East Bay district. He raised a large family and several of the sons were par-ticularly noted as Gaelle bards of consider-able merit Neil of Glace Bay and Michael D of Grand Mira are two of the sons. The fun-eral took place on Saturday to the Catholic Church at East aş, where a Sequiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. W. Mcleaac, P. P. R. 1. P.

At Westville, N. 8., on Saturday, May loth, John W. Pontrer, aged 35 years, one of West vihe's most respected and leading citizens, on the second second second second second second and was a secret shock to his wife and four children, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Porter, and to his three brothers and four sisters. Deceased was well and favour aby known in Eastern Nova Scotla, along the fine of the I, G. R., where he conducted hum-ber one attons. His business called him to Auth outs fast friends, his quiet, unassuming dis-position, dis kindness and generosity winning him the good will of alt. May he test in peace. adopted, the Naval Bill will not be heard of again until the next Dominion Election.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed and marked on the envelope "Tender for school buildings, Nova Scotia" will be re-ceived up to noon of June 10, 1913, for the erection of a frame school-house on the Indian reserve at Indian Cove, Picton County; frame school house on the reserve at Bayfield. Anti-gonish County, and a teacher's residence at Whycocomagh, Invernees County. All tenders must give a price for each build-ing separately. — Hans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Rev. J. D. McLeod, Indian Agent Sydney, and A. J. Boyd, Indian Agent Sydney, and A. J. Boyd, Indian Superinten-dent, River Bourgeois, and at the Post offices at Hallfax, Antigonish, Inverness, and Why cocomagh

at Hallfax, Antigonish, Inverness, and Why cocomagh Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for tenper cent of the amount of the tender, made pay-able to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the person or persons tender-it g decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work con tracted for if the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted The unauthorized insertion of this advert-isement in any newspaper will not be paid for. J. D. MCLE AN. Aest. Deputy and Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs. Ottawa, May 10, 1913.

Furniture and rent of furniture, 22.55

Horsehire..... 139.25

I publish the tabove statement as required by law.

ELECTION EXPENSES

Statement of election expenses in-curred on behalf of C. P. Chisholm,

Esq., a candidate at the election held

of a member to represent the County of Antigonish in the House of Assem-bly for the Province of Nova Scotia:

Western Union Telegraph Co., \$ 2 33

 Scattore
 3 25

 Coal, etc.
 78 75

 Caretaker, Clerks, etc.
 78 75

 Rent of Halls.
 54 50

 Postage
 70 00

Total.....\$403 18

(Sgd.) R. R. GRIFFIN, Agent for C. P. Chisholm, Esq.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,

Returning Officer

I publish the above statement as

Antigonish Electric Co.....

Maritime Telephone Co....

Livery Stables.....

Printing.....

Stationery.....

Antigonish, May 20th, 1913.

required by law.

Total......\$400.82 (Sgd.) J. PAYSON CLARK, Financial Agent for J. S. O'Brien

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,

Returning Officer

19 50

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14 95

ELECTION

Electric Light...

YOUNG CALVES WANTED FOR FOX FEED I will pay \$1.00 each for young alves ALIVE CHAS G. WHIDDEN Antigonish, N. S. Perfect Cook Stove. The Perfect Cook Stove is the best value of any on the the market. It is a good sized stove, with four eight-inch pot holes, and one large cover, and has large square oven sitting directly on top of the stove, with two eight-inch pot holes on oven. It is warranted to be a good baker and heater and to be very ecomonical on fuel. This stove is also made with coal linings and will now burn coal as well as wood. Price, freight paid to your nearest railway Station : To burn Wood......\$11.50 **EXPENSES** Cash must be sent with order. Write for New Catalogue, showing this and a full line of Kitchen The following is a statement of the expenses incurred in behalf of J. S. O'Brien, Liberal-Conservative candi-Furnishings at very low prices. Bridgetown Foundry Co. Ltd date in the election held on January Lock Box 249. 16th, in the County of Antigonish : Bridgetown, N. S. Saint Andrew's..... 10 00 5.00 Havre Bouche Committee Rooms20 00James Wall, Solicitor's fees....5 00Caretaker of Commit ee Rooms30.00 20 00 STANFIELD'S

6 p. c. Bonds A Sound Industrial Listed in our May Investment Offerings Emphasis can safely be placed on the principal secur-ity of Staufield's 6% Bondsassured by assets amounting to over THREE times the total outstanding issurance. Emphasis can safely be placed on the income stabil-ity of Standfield's 6% Bondsavailed by established earn-

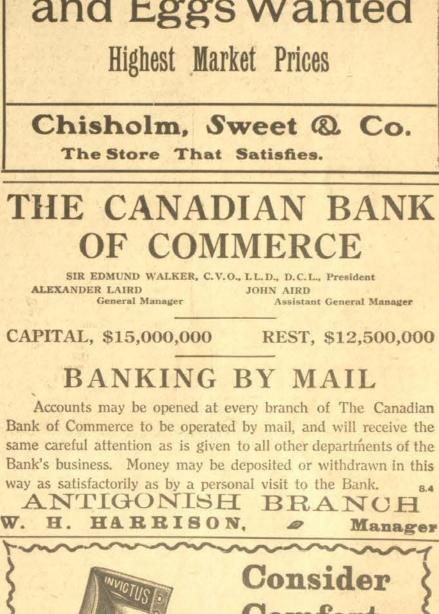
ing power amounting in 1912 to over FIVE times the bond interest. Emphasis can safely be Emphasis can safely be placed on the investment suitability of Standfield's 6% Bonds-afforded by this prin-cipal security, this income stability, and the satisfactory yield of 5.85%. If further em-phasis is needed we will

gladly furnish it on request. J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

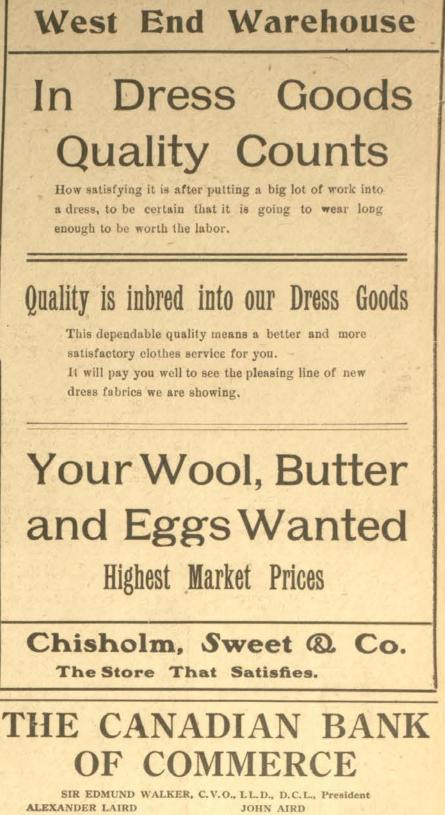
Established 1873

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Also at Halifax, St. John, Fredericton and Montreal



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Personals.

Mrs. G. A. Wooten of Halifax is in Town, visiting her sister, Mrs. D. J. Grant, West street.

Mr. John Fraser of Wabana Mines, Nfld., an employee of the Dominion Coal Co., is in Town on his vacation.

Mr. John Connolly, son of the late John Connolly of New Glasgow, was in Town this week. Mr. Connolly has been in the far north for some years, in various parts of Alaska, and only came home on learning of his father's death. He intends returning to Alaska.

Mr. A. Lapierre, of The Hygienic Fresh Milk Co., Ltd., left last week for Moncton, N. B., where he will reside in future. He goes to take charge of a branch factory which the Company have opened there. Mr. H. F. Brymer, who has been acting as Secretary of the Company since its inception, has assumed the manage-ment of the Antigonish plant. The local Company is anticipating a large business this season. Demand for their product is large, too large for the output just at present, but with the near increase in the supply of milk, by reason of the new grass, they hope to meet all the demands made upon them.

Among the Advertisers.

A small quantity choice seed wheat at C. B. Whidden & Son.

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

Wanted, a lady bookkeeper with some knowledge of stenography. Apply, stating experience to B., care of The Casket.

Just received, a carload of flour, feed meal and oats, Dave McDonald, Ballentyne's Cove, N. S.



Antigonish, N. S. MAY 29th :09 p. m. to May 30th, 1:09 D. m.

Mr. Jas. A. Telfer in charge of car will give talks and demonstrations along lines of sheep husbandry during the whole day.

Remember the Date, May 29 and 30

A CODMAN	<section-header></section-header>
Telephone 67 P. O. Box 359	ANTIGONISH, N. S. Contract of the second se
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.	and Jams. Our Tea and Coffee are the best value on the market. We have all the lines usually carried in a first-class grocery and we want your trade. Give us a trial and we are confident we can give you satisfaction. We want eggs and butter and other country produce at high- est market prices. D. R. GRAHAM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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me - It's simply

my delight

Even Brofessional

Dyess can't equal

my Perfect Results

DYOLA

ONE DYE FORALL KINDS OF 60

t's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOMI

DYE, one can buy-Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are mad-

Anow what Airbow are impossible. Seed for Free Golor Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyelng over other colors. The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited Montreal, Ganada.

FARM FOR SALE

price and terms apply to J. C. MCNAUGHTON, Agent,

Laborers Wanted

KIRK & COOKE

Contracters

Wanted a few teamsters and one hundred men to work on Railroad at

Centreville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia.

HIGHEST WAGES PAID

FARM FOR SALE

farm is an excellent one and the build-ings are good and in first class condi-tion. This farm is on the shore on

St. George's Bay and is a splendid stand for a fisherman. The location

is beautiful. For further particulars

or to MARGARET MACDONALD, Monks Head,

Teamsters and

Easy shovel work.

apply to

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Sure Cure for Colic

Your horses may have colle or acute indigestion at any time, but you need not worry if you keep on hand a supply of

Pratts Colic Cure

(Veterinary) Relleves instantly: cures completely, 50c, \$1. "Your money back if it falls."

Pratte Liniment

25e, 59c, \$1 Cures bruises and sprains. Good for man and beast. Sample free.

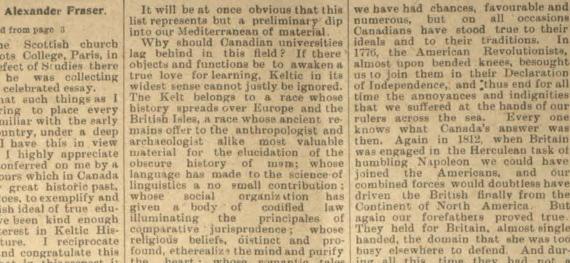
1913 Almanac VREE. Sold by C. B. Whidden & Son

And Dealers Everywhere.

BEAVER" FLOLU

Makes the True

14



the heart; whose romantic tales fascinate the imagination, and be witch the fancy, and enchain the affections with the pathos of Deirdre's hapless beauty, love and doom; and whose heroic personages exemplify a moral code but rarely met with in primitive peoples, the detritus of which formed a soil in which, in due time, the tenets of Christianity took root and flourished wondrously. Without a knowledge of the Kelt the history of Europe is incomplete, that of Great Britain and Ireland, hopelessly con-fused. And, having such a heritage should not we, the offspring of the Gael in Canada, insist that due place and credit he accorded to it in our and credit be accorded to it in our halls of learning?

Canada owes much to the Kelt-the Kelt of France, of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. It were a small return, educationally, were the history of a people that has entered into the warp and woof of our population-into the very making of Canada to such an extent as has the Kelt should be revealed to the students in our universities. You, young gentlemen, can do much in such a sacred cause. The field was never better tilled, nor the harvest more promising than at present. Will you, and all of us, accept the legacy, and assume, for the still virile remnant of our race, the obligation that, it would seem, destiny itself has called upon us to discharge? For the name and fame of our fathers will you as was wont of old raise the Gaelic bratach, lecath-ghairm nan laochraidh, — clanna nar Gaidheal ann an guailibh a cheile 1

The Future of Canada.

The following essay won the prizeopen to students of St. Francis Xavier's College - donated by Dr. L G. Hunt, London, England. The winner of the prize is Mr. W. F. Lane, Bayfield, N. B.]

At the present time when questions of national and imperial importance are being discussed both in and out of Parliament; when we hear on every side that the fate of the great British Empire is hanging in the balance; and when the Canadian people are more or less divided into Imperial and Independent camps, with here and there some declaring for Ameration with the United States, it is only fitting that all patriotic Canadians should, from time to time, pause to ask themselves what the future has in store for Canada and for the Empire. I shall therefore, in the following pages, attempt, not without diffidence, to forecast what the future of our country is to be.

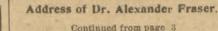
In the first place we must remember just what position we occupy in the world to-day. A great Canadian statesman has prophetically and elequently said that the Twentieth Century belongs to Canada, and this question as to its utility and academic value has been irresistibly answered. I do not advocate the teaching of the Gaelic language in our universities

of Independence, and thus end for all time the annoyances and indignities that we suffered at the hands of our rulers across the sea. Every one knows what Canada's answer was was engaged in the Herculean task of humbling Napoleon we could have joined the Americans, and our combined forces would doubtless have driven the British finally from the Continent of North America. But again our forefathers proved true. They held for Britain, almost single handed, the domain that she was too busy elsewhere to defend. And dur-ing all this time they had not a vestige of responsible government as we have it to-day. Canada was ruled from Downing Street, and only too often were the laws there made for us unwise and oppressive. However, in 1867, affairs had taken a turn for the better. We asked for and obtained a broad and generous measure of responsible government. The obnox-ious Navigation Laws of the preceding continue have been variabled and the century had been repealed, and the adoption of Free Trade in 1846 had greatly lessened the profits that Englishmen had formerly made in colonial trade and commerce. As a consequence, there grew up a strong party in the British Isles, who wished to rid themselves of us entirely. Fcom that time on many prominent British statesmen, including Cobden, Disraeli and Gladstone, openly advocated complete separation. But we still continued loyal; we decided to stay in the Empire almost regard-less of whether we were wanted there or not. To what conclusion does this lead us? In the days of our adversity, when we were oppressed and impoverished by harsh treatment and unjust laws, we refused to take advantage of many chances to secede In the days when " little Englanders' were quite willing to let us go adrift, we still clung to the mother country. So in the day of prosperity, when in matters of government we are practically independent, and when we are held, not by force, but solely by the ties of kinship and mutual

interest, I cannot see how we can come to any other conclusion than this,-namely, that we are destined to continue indefinitely as an integral part of what is commonly called the British Empire.

It is alleged, however, in some quarters, that in a short time, as well

Continued on page 7



in arranging the Scottish church papers, in the Scots College, Paris, in 1692, and was Prefect of Studies there in 1724 when he was collecting materials for his celebrated essay.

It is obvious that such things as I have been referring to place every patriotic Scot, familiar with the early history of his country, under a deep obligation, and I have this in view when I say that I highly appreciate the honor just conferred on me by a University like yours which in Canada s a link with our great historic past. and seeks, as it does, to exemplify and uphold the Scottish ideal of true education. You have been kind enough to refer to my interest in Keltic His-tory and Literature. I reciprocate the sentiment, and congratulate this University on what, in this respect, it has done and is doing. The Rev. Mr. Maclean Sinclair, your lecturer in Keltic, is known as a Master of varied accomplishments in the Gaelic field. The chain that binds students of Gaelic together gains in strength what it may lack in length, and many overs of our literature and lore are deeply grateful to him for ever ready help in their researches. It is not too The subscriber offers for sale the 150 acre farm, with house and barn thereon, owned by Allan D. Cameron, at Springfield. It is well wooded and much, moreover, to say, that when the tale of Gaelic in these Maritime Provinces of Canada is told in the future days, the feature of the nar-rative will be the extensive collection watered. Situate within one mile of school, Telephone and Post Office, and about three miles from Church and Stores. Good title can be given. For of Gaelic poetry he has, with infinite pains and devotion, gathered toge-

ther, preserved, and given in perma-nent form to the public. What you are are doing here we Antigonish, May 14, 1913. are beginning to try to do in Ontario. True, the Gaelic Society has, since its organization some twenty-five years or

so ago, some excellent work to its Under its auspices classes in creat. Under its auspices classes in elementary Gaelic grammar have been conducted; Gaelic song and music and Gaelic preaching have been en-couraged in a practical manner. Statistics of the Highland Settle-ments of Ontario, with pioneer remin-iscences have been collected and collated which will prove valuable to future investigation of our local history. As an encouragement for the study of Gaelic literature, a Gaelic Fellowship was established a few years ago, under the provisions of the Society's charter and a few gentlemen of eminent attainments have been recipients of this honor. For some

That valuable farm consisting of 110 time a Gaelic class for advanced stu-dents was held at Knox College, draw-ing from Toronto University and acres at Monks Head lately jowned by Donald MacDonald (Ronald). The affiliated colleges Blackboard meth-ods, alternating with critical lectures were followed, and the work was both interesting and fruitful. Out of this arose the desire to found a University ectureship in Keltic History and Literature on a permanent financial basis. A Committee was formed, the University authorities were sympathetic, and I had the grateful privilege this winter of inaugurating the course, as Honorary Lecturer. We have every reason to believe the project will succeed.

The day is past, my Lord, when a scholar would find it pertinent to ask cui bono? Example is better than precept, and action more effective than argument. The answer would be found in Germany, in France, in Italy, at Oxford, Edinburgh, Glasgow. Washington, Cornell, Harvard, and among others, last named, but not the least respected, at Antigonish. When institutions in these places, with age and experience as guides, and a world-wide standing of the first rank, as prestige, provide for Keltic with a growing liberality, and appoint distinguished scholars to its chairs, the

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except in so far as that may lead to competent instruction in Keltic phil-osophy; but I take this ground, that the content of Keltic History and We have an almost boundless Literature ought to be made known to students at Canadian universities,— not exactly on the same basis as philosophy, science and moderns (in these days of rampant pragmatism), but on the same basis as the hicker but on the same basis as the higher classics, English Literature and His-The content of the Keltic field tory. is not unknown to most of you, nor to me would this be an opportune time to venture to describe it. It may be interesting to the uninitiated, however, to give an outline of the ground I tried to cover this winter at Toronto. My scheme was one of twelve lectures, each one introductory to its subject, and each oprepared for non - Gaelic

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as the other self-governing colonies, will-nay must necessarily-separate from Great Britin. Although this may be possible, I shall endeavour to prove that it is not probable. About a quarter of a century before the American Revolution, Turgot gave utterance to the dictum that colonies are like fruits which cling to the tree only till they ripen, and he added, that as soon as America could take care of Lerself she would do as Cathage had done. After his prophecy had come true, Turgot's proposition was set down as a first principle, and many still continue to think that the second great ex-pansion of Britain is destined to the fate of the first, which ended so disastrously to her interests in 1783. However, if we compare the condi-tions in provide the second tions in our own country now, with those in the Colonies before the Revolutionary War, we shall readily see that although Turgot's principle may have been true in the one case, it need not necessarily be true in the

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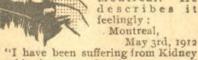
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speaking students. I. The family connection with the 1. The family connection with the Teutons; (a) prehistoric Kelt and Teuton in Central Europe, and the history of the Keltic wars in Greece, Asia Minor, Illyria, and Italy; (b) Keltic and Germ inc tongues, - the original common stock, especially home words, -father, mother, brother,

II. Keltic and Latin, (especially Goirdelic); Historical neighbors,-evidently in agricultural age, - bos urus, equus, ovis (Oisg)

III. Gaulish and British ; Historical connections; Relics of Gaulish lan-

guage. IV. Early Christian Britain; A golden age; afterglew of legend and V. Es

V. Early Irish legends and ballads; The Tuatha de Dannap, Cuchullin

Cycle, Ossianic. VI.-Early Keltic Art: Sculpture, scroll patterns, illuminated books, Literary exertions, tales, etc., Chris-

tian poetry, Latin hymns. VII. The Keltic war of Britain and Ireland, 450 to 1000 A. D. The weld-

VIII. The Scottish Gael in the Middle Ages. Poetry and legends, imitations of the Ossianic; Keltis element in Scottish nationality; Wars of Scottish Independence.

IX. Kelt and Saxon in Ireland: The plantations; Kelticizing the Saxon; Literary activity. X. The Scottish Gaels in the 18 h

century; The Jacobites; Macdonald and the Bards; Macpherson's Ossian; XI. The Modern Keltic Movement; The Eisteddfod; The Irish Gaelic League; The Scottish Gaelic Societies. XII. The Keltic Element To-day: in shaping the British Empire; in English Literature; in Canada and the United States.

territory, extending some thousands of miles from the misty Atlantic on the east, to the balmy Pacific on the west; and again some thousands of miles from the frozen Arctic on the north, to the great Lakes and the sunny Niagara peninsula on the south; an extent of territory that makes the largest of the states of Europe seem small in comparison. We have in abundance a vast share of the natural resources which God in His infinite goodness has seen fit to put upon the earth for the use of man. We have a sturdy, thrifty, intelligent population, mainly descended from four of the most progressive and influential races of Western Europe, and this population is being rapidly increased by the yearly arrival of hundreds of thousands of immigrants, not only from the more incortant. not only from the more inportant countries of Europe, but from the United States as well. We are blessed with one of the best systems of responsible government yet devised. We have taken as our model the Mother of Parliaments, and we have Mother of Parliaments, and we have also profited largely from a study of the mistakes made by our American neighbours in drawing up their Constitution. After a careful consi-deration of these things, who can deny that Canada is destined to play an important part on the international stage of the future? What patriotic Canadian would shirk the duty imposed upon him of aiding his country in the attainment of her destiny? destiny? Now I shall endeavour to show that taxes.

the future of Canada is linked closely with the future of Great Britain. By this 1 mean that we are destined to continue, as we are now theoretically a self-gov rning colony of Eugland, or that we shall become, in the natural course of our political evolution, what we are now practically the Kingdom we are now practically the Kingdom of Canada, acknowledging as our Sovereign the King of Great Britain and Iteland. In either case we shall be closely connected, at least by the ties of tradition, kinship and sympathy, with the mother country. The reasons that lead me to this conclusion are numerous and except conclusion are numerous and cogent. In the first place some unseen force seems to have taken a hand in holding together the links that bind us to the land of our forefathers. Fate seems to have decreed that we are not to break those links. We have had causes for dissati faction and even for Apply to the ticket agent for full separation, ample and sufficient, and particulars.



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The Future of Canada. NA-DRU-CO tion of Independence in 1776, the population of what is now the United States was composed largely of

States was composed largely of refugees, who had been driven from the mother country by religious persecution. When they left their native land they carried their house-hold gods with them and from the

hold gods with them, and from the very first there seemed to be some-thing driving them to separation.

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toward the end of the sixteenth interest of Canadians to continue as century. Before the capture of Constantinople and the discovery of America, the Mediterranean had been the great highway over which was the great highway over which was carried the trade and commerce, and around which centred the civilization of the world. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, however, England found herself in an entirely new position. Of all the nations of Europe she was the nearest to that new land of boundless wealth beyond the seas, and as a consequence wonderful possibilities opened up before her. Spain and Portugal were the first to strive for conquest in America, and they had become Greater Spain and greater Portugal. Shortly afterwards France and Holland took a hand, and became Greater France and Greater Holland. Then England's turn came, and, owing to geographical and other natural causes, she expanded into a great world-Empire, and in the race for power and influence left her several rivals far behind. She has accomplished this in spite of the fact that she is one of the smallest of the nations of Europe, and that she has had to compete with some of the largest, and often with a combination of two or more of them. But whenever these other colonizing nations measured their strength with hers she invariably was the conqueror. In one hundred and twenty-five years she fought seven great wars with France, and in nearly every case the causus belli was dominion either in America or in Asia.

During her period of expansion she had troubles from within as well as from without. In 1783, as I have already noted, she lost the nucleus of already noted, she lost the nucleus of one great empire in America, but she had already, in 1763, laid the founda-tion of another. Before 1829 her Catholic population could not be expected to have, and did not have, much love for the government of a country which would not give them ordinary fair play or the ordinary ordinary fair play or the ordinary rights of citizenship. Thousands of Dissenters had been driven from her shores, and in the new land to which they immigrated, they became her bitter enemies. Ireland before, but especially after, 1801, became a burning volcano of discontent and unrest, every ready to take almost any means, however detrimental to the progress and prestige of the Empire, for the attainment of her cherished aims. But in spite of all these obstacles Britain continued to expand until she became " an Empire greater than has

Conditions were against her during her period of growth, but now since she has reached maturity, conditions to have very much love for the government that had persecuted them at home. They were taxed without their consent, and regardless of their muchatic protests. They were are most favourable to her continuity. Newman said of Rome, "Her being was inconceivable beforehand, and her emphatic protests. They were arbitrarily governed without any prospect of redress. In fact the Colonies were then looked upon by not being was inconceivable after-wards." We can almost say this of the British Empire. What has she to fear now? Her mavy has ruled the Britain as great public estates whose profits were to accrue to the mother country alone; and to make those waves ever since that eventful day on which the "Invincible Armada" of Spain was driven from her foggy profits as large as possible, irritating and burdensome navigation laws were enacted, which checked or greatly restricted colonial prosperity and colonial enterprise. I am not un-aware of the part played in hastening the breach by the First Treaty of Paris shores; and her supremacy on all the seas is still unchallenged, notwithstanding all that some jingoes may say to the contrary. Of the six great powers of Europe she is by far the in 1763 when Great Britain granted civil and religious liberty to the people of Quebec. At last the colonists declared that they could greatest. Germany is her only serious rival in the race for superiority in naval armament, but the latest announcements of the British Admiralty clearly show that Eng-land is yet far ahead of her in the number and size of seviceable war ships. It is the settled policy of the bear their grievances no longer, and bear their grievances no longer, and they revolted. On the other hand, contrast with this the past and the present condition of Canada. The great majority of Canadians are of British origin, and they came to this country of their own free will, and not because of religious persecution across the sea. A large percentage of the British Government to maintain this advantage, come what may. More-over, Germany dare not attack Britain because France is still ready to avenge the humiliation that she

we are now, or to adopt any of the alternatives suggested by those who are opposed to Imperialism. These alternatives are, annexation with the alternatives are, annexation with the United States, complete independence, and the proposal that we become in theory what we are now practically, an independent kingdom, acknowledg-ing the suzerainty of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. This last proposition differs very little from our progent nonition. I shall take up present position. I shall take up these various theories in order, and shall attempt briefly to consider each on its merits to see whether it would benefit or injure us. (Concluded next wee k.)

Corpus Christi.

The feast of Corpus Christi is like the coronation day of a king. Christ declared Himself the Eucharistic king on Maundy Thursday. But it was a time of sadness, for Good Friday with its terrible tragedy loomed dark over the glories that appeared in the Cenacle. In the Church's ritual of Holy Week, the Passion of the Lord was the great thing in the minds of the worshippers, with but a moment given to the consideration of the institution of the Eucharist. It was to be ex-pected, therefore, that in time another feast should be established on which the faithful could give themselves over to a wholly joyful celebration of the mystery that means life to the in-dividual soul, according to the words, -"except you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood you shall not have life in you."

In the thirteenth century, therefore, the Church established this day to crown, as it were, the Eucharistic King. With many faith had grown cold. The Church had been obliged to compel some of her children, under pain of exclusion from the fold, to approach the altar at least once a In 1208 Blessed Juliana of Liege who had been given a myster-tous vision pleaded that a special day be set apart for the worship and love of the mystery of the altar. Finally in 1262 Urban IV issued a Bull insti-tuting the feast on the Thursday after the octave of Pentecost, though the feast did not come into operation until 1318.

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And what a glorious feast it is ! The office which Saint Thomas Aquinas wrote for the day and its octavo is of such wonderful beauty that to read it is to feel its inspiration. The Church carries out that office with all the splendor of ritual with which it sur-

rounds these great days. But, if we would keep the day as God wishes, we must not be content with making it merely a day of gorwith making it merely a day of gor-geous ceremonial, of processions, of flowers and lights and rich vestments. We must bring the mystery home to our souls. We must ask ourselves if the Holy Eucharist means to us per-sonally all that Christ intended it should mean. It is not only the "Bread of Angels," it is the Food for men. No one has realized that more No one has realized that more men. fully than our present Holy Father. Well has be been called the "Pope of the Holy Eucharist." for that has been the great object of his pontificate, to restore all things in Christ and especially by prevailing upon the faithful to nourish their souls with frequent Communion. That he has met with wondrous success is evident to anyone that will compare the number of Communions to day with the number ten years ago.

In these times we have been shown a great light. But it is for us all, not merely for a tew choice souls. Day by day we are being instructed in a practical way that in order to have our full spiritual life we must avail

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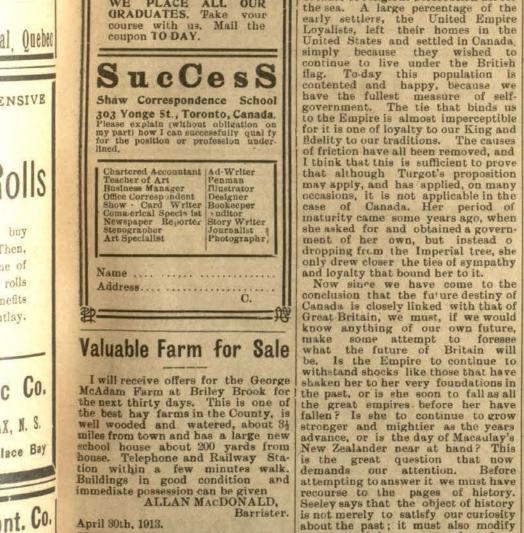
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recourse to the pages of history. Seeley says that the object of history is not merely to satisfy our curiosity about the past; it must also modify our views of the present and our fore-Barrister. Sale cast of the future. A glance that at the history of Britain from the sixteen century orward should be a means of enabling us to make some prophecy of her future. In her march to power and influence, she encountered and overcame difficulties and obstacles innumerable. We must note what those difficulties were, and how she surmounted them. Then we must ask ourselves whether the dangers that now confront her, or that may confront her in the future, are as formidable as those with which

she successfully contended in the past; and whether she is as well able to cope with her enemies now, as she was in the days when Wellington and Nelson led her sons to victory.

and loyalty that bound her to it.

the sea. A large percentage of the early settlers, the United Empire Loyalists, left their homes in the of the the hands of the h army in 1870. Her chance would come when her enemy declared war United States and settled in Canada, against England. Again, Japan, the simply because they wished to continue to live under the British flag. To-day this population is contented and happy, because we have the fullest measure of self-government. The tie that binds us to the Empire is almost imperceptible for it is one of loyalty to one King and greatest of the Oriental nations, is now Britain's ally and firm friend. "The Britain's ally and firm friend. British Empire of the East" has always been constant in her friendship to Britain, and there is nothing now to indicate that she has any intention of departing in the future for it is one of loyalty to our King and Edelity to our traditions. The causes of friction have all been removed, and from the policy that she has followed

in the past. In addition to all this, affairs within the Empire have improved. The fullest measure of religious free-I think that this is sufficient to prove that although Turgot's proposition may apply, and has applied, on many occasions, it is not applicable in the case of Canada. Her period of dom has been granted to all creeds. The humblest Catholic or Dissenter is now content, because he has just as maturity came some years ago, when she asked for and obtained a governmuch liberty in the exercise of his churchman. Nothing now seems to stand in the way of the political emancipation of Ireland; and when ment of her own, but instead o dropping from the Imperial tree, she only drew closer the ties of sympathy the long-sought boon of self-govern-ment is granted to her, the Irish people will be among the most loyal Now since we have come to the conclusion that the future destiny of supporters of the Empire. Again, the great self-governing colonies, "the Canada is closely linked with that of Great Britain, we must, if we would know anything of our own future, make some attempt to foresee what the future of Britain will galaxy of nations beyond the seas,' which with one accord acknowledge the sovereignty of George V., have at be. Is the Empire to continue to withstand shocks like those that have shaken her to her very foundations in length awakened to a sense of their responsibility, and the moral influence and material help that they are giv-ing to Britain will henceforth be something that must be reckoned with by Britain's foes. Lastly, time itself seems to be playing into our hands, if, as some say, the critical period of our New Zealander near at hand? This is the great question that now demands our attention. Before imperial existence is now close upon us, because the events of the past few years in Europe have conspired to attempting to answer it we must have give our Empire a longer reprieve. 1 mean that as matters now are, many years must elapse before the suprem-acy of the Empire can be seriously threatensd. I refer to the changes in the balance of power brought about by the Russo-Japanese War and by the new Balkan Alliance. We are taking advantage of this reprieve or respite, and in a few more years, we shall have a navyand it is chiefly on a navy that our safety depends - representing every national unit in the Empire; quite formidable enough to cope not only with Germany but with any probable combination of powers. From a consideration of these and other facts it is my firm conviction that the British Empire is destined to endure hroughout our day and far beyond our day. Its structure is reared upon the rock of freedom : and as somebody has said, "A free, people will never prove disloyal to their flag unless that

irserves of the graces of freque Communion. Let us pray during the days consecrated to the memory of the Holy Eucharist that more and more men will come to see in the Eucharist what the first Christians saw-their daily bread.-The Pilot.

20 Novices Take Vows.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT CON-GREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

At the Congregation of Notre Dame yesterday the simple vow was taken by twenty novices while the holy habit was received by thirty others. Mass was celebrated by Archbishop McNeil, of Toronto, and religious exercises following in the chapel of the Mother House. Among those who made the profession was Rev. Sister St. Augusta, niece of Archbishop McNeil.

An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Fournet, S. S., chapiain, while at the close of the ceremony and before imparting the episcopal blessing a few words of congratulation to the sisters who had made the profession were addressed by Archbishop McNeil. They had, he sad, chosen the better part in consecrating themselves to the service of God, and in sanctifying their own lives so as to be a means of sanctification to others. He reminded them that they would receive neither appreciation nor gratitude from the world for while the world at times expressed admiration for devotion to duty, to its teachers it did not evince any appreciation or gratitude.

He advised the adoption of a practical education in religious matters. There were, he said, 350,000 Roman Catholic pupils in Canada ; and out of that number, how many, he asked, were capable of drawing a map showing the episcopal divisions? For that matter how many teachers and priests could do so with accuracy?

Novices and sisters of the Order from neighboring convents augmented the choir, the singing being excellent. Amonn those present was Hon. Daniel McNeil, of Inverness, N. S., father of Sister St. Augusta and brother of the Archbishop. ---

Woven W	ire
Fencing	
RANTEED the b	

9 heavy weight full size wire :

Medium weight, No. 9 top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate: 11 wires, 44 inches high, 34c per rod Cash must accompany order. Rolls contain 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 rods each.

Poultry Netting and Fox Fence kept in stock. EDGAR FILLMORE AMHERST, N. S.

Sharples Tubular **Cream Separators At Cut Prices**

While my stock lasts I will sell the bove 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 1b. by weight, woven wire.

THOMAS SOMERS

Antigonish, April 16, 1913.

FOR SALE. A wood lot of 1 U acres, with heavy timber, both hard and soft. It is about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reasonable figure. For further particulars, apply to MRS. CATHERINE MCADAM,

IN THE SUPREME COURT Between ADELIA P. MACDONALD, - AND - Plu DANIEL A. McKINNON, and MELINDA McKINNON, Plaintiff Defendants. To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigo-nish at the Court House in Antigonish, on TUESDAY THE 27th DAY OF MAY, 1913 At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. Macgillivray, ex-officie Master of

the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6), dated the 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 the plantiff or her solicitor or into

All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above-named 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

AND

situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Lochaber Lake, in the County of Antigonish, abutted and bounded of Antigonish, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the West by the Lochaber Lake aforesaid; towards the North by lands owned by Palmer S. Hulbert; towards the East by lands owned by Robert Stewart; and towards the South by lands owned by Dougald Cameron and John R. Stewart, containing two hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred and fifty acres deeded to one John Stewart in the year 1820, and by him conveyed to one Hugh Stewart, formerly of Lochaber. Terms: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; reminder on delivery of deed

deed.

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., St ,Joseph's 23rd April, 1913.

8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Thursday, May 22, 1913



New Dress Goods --Chisholm & Sweet Co page 5 Sheep Extension Car - page 5 Invictus Shoes - J P Gorman, page 5 Piano Tuner - J H W Blas, page 8 Notite to Farmers - Colonial Hide Co. pg 8 Young Man Wanted - Car & Casket, page 8 Aerated Wafers - A Lapierre Co, page 8 Perfect Cock Store - Bridgetown Foun-der, page 8

dry, page 8 Election Expenses - Duncan D, Ghishoim, Biccion Expenses — Duncar P. C. page 5 Stanfield's 6 p. c. Bonds — J C. Mac-Intosh, page 5 Notice — Angus Hassey, page 8 Tenders Asked — J. D. McLean, page 5 Annual Training — M. F. Ronan, page 8 Administration Notice — page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

other and ACKNOWLEDGMENTS matter crowded out.

THE BANKS will be closed on Saturday, May 24th, a legal holiday.

DR. Cox will be at the Merrimac Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, June 3rd and 4th.

TAXES on property of widow Angus McGillivray, Maryvale, are paid, altho' the name appears in this issue.

THE MERCHANTS of Antigonish have decided to close their scores on Monday next, insteal of Saturday, May 24th.

PILGRIMAGE tickets are on sale at Miss McDonald's book-store and by Miss Agnes C. Fraser, St. Mary's Street, Antigonish.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TOBONTO will return to Toronto im-mediately after the Consecration ceremonies at Bathurst, N. B., to meet his announced engagements for Con-firmation in the Archdiocese,

A COMMUNICATION signed "Just Me," has been received for publication. Anonymous correspondence must be accompanied by the writers name to ensure publication. In this instance the writer has failed to give his name, and therefore the communication can not appear. It complains of the mer-chants of the Town wishing to have the holiday, held on Monday, May 26, instead of on the proper day. Saturday, 24.

THE WILL of the late K. Sweet of Antigonish, was fyled for probate last week. Following are the provisions : Mrs. W. H. Ritchie of Windsor, N. S., a dsughter; Harry K. Sweet, of Antigonish, a son, and R. R. Griffin, barrister, of Antigonish, are appointed executors. His residence on Pleasant Street and its contents are devised to Mrs. Sweet. The hardware business conducted under the name of K. Sweet & Co. and all connected there-with is given to his son Harry and to with is given to his son Harry and to Mrs. Griffin, also, all the remainder of his real estate, excepting the elec-tric light plant and the woollen mill. The remainder of his property, real and personal, is to be converted into

money as soon as reasonably conwenient, and the proceeds applied as follows: To the payment of his testamentary expenses and debts; \$10,000 to Mrs. Sweet; \$5,000 to be \$10,000 to Mrs. Sweet; \$5,000 to be applied by executors to such purposes and objects as they deem proper; the remainder to be divided equally between his children, Otto of Lynn, Mass., Mrs. Ritchie of Windsor, Mrs. Curry of Battleforl, Sa k., and Ardellice of Antigonish.

THAT THE farmers of this County are taking greater interest in their noble profession and are determined to be in line with modern farming conditions, was evidenced by the large audience which came to hear Dr. MacPherson and Father Tompkins at St. Jeseph's on the 12th inst. The lectures were delivered under the

Mrs. T. J. Walsh, and Dr. J. A. Mac-Dcnald, of Heatherton, Antigonish, now practicing in Halifax his pro-fession as an osteopath. Both bride and groom enjoy great popularity and there was general satisfaction among their friends at the fact that the wedding morning was so fine and beautiding morning was so hne and beauti-ful. In spite of the early hour many were present to witness the ceremony, the officiating pricet being the brother of the groom, Rev. Father McDonald, of St. Francis Xavier College. Anti-goulsh. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Clara Walsh. Angus McDonald a brother of the groom. her sister, Miss Clara Walsh. Angus McDonald, a brother of the groom, attended is best man. Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Mac-Dorald left for the wedding trip, upon which they are followed by the best wishes of all who know them. Upon

their return they will go to Rocking ham for the summer. Of the fact that good wishes are many, a large and valuable collection of wedding gifts surved as a substantial reminder. The groom's gift to the bride was a pendant of emeralds and pearls and to the b"idesmaid an amethyist pendant.-

Halifax Paper. Doctor and Mrs. McDonald were in Antigonish this week, spending a few days. Dr. McDonald is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald of Glassburn. Antigonish. A clever, studious young man, his success in his profession has won the admiration of his numerous friends.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY Estimates were presented to Pa liament on Tuesday evening. They total \$23,-470,316. The largest item in the supplementaries is \$4,000,000 for construction, leasing or purchase of ter-minal elevators. \$1,500,000 is voted for improvement of highways, which will be distributed among the Provinces according to population. Here-with is the votes for Antigonish County and for other Eastern Nova Scotia points:

ANTIGONISH COUNTY Antigonish Landing, wharf and \$ 1,000 road Breen's Pond, extension of 14,500 breakwater ..

Cribbin's Point, wharf and 16,600 dredging Delorey's Beach, breakwater repairs and extension ... 14,700 Harbourau Bouche, warehouse Malignant Cove, extension of

700

4,000

1 700

3,000

700

1.500

5,000

2,80

1,000

piers and dredging McAra's Brook, extension of boat landing

South Lake, Lakevale, exten-sion of charnel piers. Tracadie, Harbour improvements

OTHER EASTERN N. S. VOTES. Sydney, public building re-pairs and improvements etc 2

Sydney Mines, public building, repairs, etc.

East River, improvements, further amount requited Gabarus, repairs to breakwater

and erection of warehouse Grand Etang, repairs to breakwaters.

L'Ardoise, repairs to breakwater Lingan Beach, repairs to pro-

tection works Mira Ferry, wharf North Bay, Ingonish, repairs to breakwater. North East Margaree, repairs

and reconstructing shear

dams, Port Hood, to rapair wharf. . Port Hawkesbury, repairs to wharf..... Seaside, repairs to wharf, fur-

ther amount required ... South Ingonish, wharf exten-

4,400 west Dover, breakwater... 2.500Whycocomagh, wharf repairs 530 and improvements.... Diversion of I. C. R. line be tween North Sydney and 100,000 Leitches Oreek We pay highest prices for wool. Cash or goods. McDonald's Clothing store. SHEEP DEMONSTRATION CAR.-The Dominion Government Depart-ment of Agriculture is taking ment of Agriculture is taking practical steps to encourage the sheep industry. As will be noticed in an advertisement in this issue, a demonstration car, to be known as the Sheep Extension Car, will be at Antigonish, at the I. C. R. station. on May 29. It will be in charge of Mr. James A. Telfer, representative of the Live Stock Branch Department of Agriculture, who has a wide ex-perience in sheep raising. He invites all our farmers to inspect the car and to discuss the subject of sheep raising with him. He is anxious to impart with him. He is anxious to impart his information to all. The car will be fitted with utensils needed by the flock master in caring for his flocks and in preparing and marketing his products, in lamb and wool. That the sheep industry in the Maritime Provinces has been steadily Maritime Provinces has been steadily on the decline for a number of decades is a certainty. In driving over our country roads it is deplorable to note how tew flocks there are to be seen now grazing upon the farms while a number of decades ago were to be found on nearly every farm a few head of sheep, and still we are forced to note that all this has taken place in spite of the fact that lamb is selling to-day at nearly three times the price it was in the days when sheep were to be found more plentiful. This retrogression is, however, not confined wholly to the Maritime Provinces but has been taking place all over the Dominion of Canada. Sheep have decreased from 3,155,000 head in 1891 to 2,000,000 head in 1912; thus we have changed from a sheep to head in 1891 to 2,000,000 head in 1912; thus we have changed from a sheep exporting country to a mutton im-porting country. The exports have decreased from 391,000 head in 1896 to 21,000 head in 1912. In the same time the imports have increased from 35,000 head to 192,000. Of 39,000 head marketed in Winnipeg last year not over 1 000 were Canadian bred sheep. To show how rapidly the number of over 1 000 were Canadian bred sheep. To show how rapidly the number of sheep have been decreasing in our Maritime Provinces it might be worth while to note the following: In 1007 we had 740.472 head : in 1911 we had 050,400, or nearly 100,000 of a decrease in four years time. Wool and mutton Mary's Cathedral was the scene of a quiet wedding, which, however, in-terested a wide circle both in this city and in Antigonish, the principals in the ceremony being Eleanor, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel and

lines. The family of the late Roderick Chisholm, carriage builder, St. Ninian St., desire to express their grateful thanks to their immediate neighbours, and other friends, who so kindly showed warm sympathy in, and other-wise endeavoured to lighten the bur-

Large stock of childrens footwear, at McDonald's. Prices right.

To be sold at public auction on the premises of the late John B. Dorant,

1 Pair five-year.old trained Oxen. 2 Milch Cows. 2 Two-year-old Steers. 1 Three-year-old Steer. 1 Yearling Steer. 1 Yearling Heifer

proved notes

June 2 to 6 Young Man Wanted

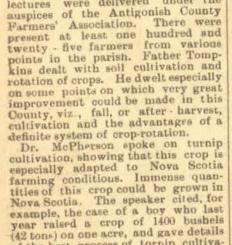
2,700 charge of a country general store 25,00

1,000 salary expected, to

50,000 5-22, 20

AERATED 600 3,000 We manufacture all kinds of ser-1.250ated waters and temperate drinks. 4,000 Our ginger ale, iron brew, etc., 1,000 are leaders.

tf



(42 tons) on one acre, and gave details of the best process of turnip cultiva-tion. Both addresses were strong and practical, and will no doubt show splendid results.

Successful farming in Nova Scotia can now be carried on only on a scientific basis. Our farms cannot be scientific basis. Our farms cannot be treated (or mistreated) now as they were fifty years agr. We then had the virgin soil and the rudest kind of cultivation produced abundant crops. The farmer must now study drainsge and the particular kind of soil he is in the must know the kind of cultivating he must know the kind of fertilizer best adapted to it, the kind of crops which must follow one another yearly to produce the best results and he must perhaps above all, cultivate thoroughly. Our farmers now realize the absolute necessity of all this and are anxious to learn. This is a hopeful sign of a splendid future for farming in this county.

HYMENEAL. - At St. Ninian's Cathe-dral, Antigonish, on May 14, Mr. John H. Ma:Donald of Sydney and Miss Catherine E. Sutton of North Grant,

native of St. Andrew's, Antigonish. On Wednesday, 14th inst., St. Mary's Cathedral was the scene of a