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A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

No 28

Sixty-first Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, July 10, 1913.

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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Neat and Tasty Work done in this Depart-ment. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are First Class.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1913.

Six hundred persons from Berlin, Germany, mostly school teachers, are now starting for Rome on a pilgrimage.

Bishop Fraser, lately Rector of the Scots College in Rome, left Rome for Scotland, where he takes the See of Dunkeld. His successor as Rector of the Scots College is Monsignor Donald MacIntosh.

The importation of guns into the Orange counties of Ulster is a mere fraud. They were fairly begging to be found out. And the guns are out of date and no good. A scheme to advertise a sham fight. That's all.

The Pilot informs us that the Argentine Republic, South America, has nine Catholic daily papers, and nearly a hundred Catholic reviews. North American conceit, however, will brush that fact aside as it has done with many other facts concerning South America.

The first compulsory minimum wage law in the United States, that of Oregon was chiefly due to Father O'Hara, of Portland; and Father John A. Ryan, D.D., author of The Living Wage, wrote the minimum wage law recently enacted in Minnesota.

The zealous and active Catholics of Germany are to hold a general Congress this year at Metz, from August 17th to 21st. Rome tells us that a hall to hold 7000 people will be erected for the occasion. The deliberations will be carried on and reported, in both French and German.

> Lord Charles Beresford says he wil be "the first to be shot down " in the North - East Ulster revolution. The Beresfords have deserved shooting in Ireland as much as any family that ever lived there; but none of them were ever shot. And Sir Charles will not be shot either.

mendable. The Register says : "Let us mark the passing of a soul rather than that of the body. Flowers are a beautiful expression, but they speak to the living. They mean nothing to the dead. Masses for the cead mean much to the departed soul and express it all to the living Catholic.

The Catholic Citizen is publishing a Who's Who among American Catholics, and in a recent issue the person dealt with was Hon. Frank Johnson, now First Assistant Attorney General of the State of Mississippi, Only a short time ago we read his little book, 'My Road to the True Church,' which can be had from the Catholic Truth Society, 407 Bergen St., Brooklyn, for ten cents, or from the Secretary C. T. S., care of St. Mary's Glebe House, Halifax. We were therefore much interested in reading a brief account of Mr. Johnston's career.

On June 11th, Rev. Mr. Schneeweis, former Episcopal minister at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, was received into the Catholic Church at Washington. On June 14th he was confirmed in the Cathedral at Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons. He will probably study for the priesthood. Rev. Reginald F. Ekins, M. A., for the last five years curate of St. Augustine's, Kilburn, England, was received into the Catholic Church at Mauresa House, Rockh impton, England, early in June. It is understood he will go to Rome next fall to study for the priesthood.

We heartily congratulate His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, and the clergy and laity of Halifax, on the results of the collecting campaign which ended last week, and which resulted in the subscription of seven thousand dollars more than the amount asked for ; about forty-seven thousand dollars in all. The willingness and cheerfulness of the Catholics of Halifax in such good works is beyond praise. One has only to look at the Catholic institutions which are the pride and glory of the city, to realize that their zeal and generosity are great. We must say also that the spirit of friendliness and co-operation shown by our separated brethren on the occasion of the recent subscriptions for St. Mary's College building fund, is one which it is most agreeable

The finest illustration in "anticlerical" lying that we have seen in a long time, is furnished by Rome, of 11" The meeting of the two great old date June 14th. A paper in Palermo published a story of a horrible crime alleged to have been committed by a priest of Cefalu. The clergy of Cefalu took legal proceedings; and the paper started to trace the yarn. All the annals of calumny, all the pedigrees of anti-Catholic slander and libel, can hardly afford a more perfect instance of the speed and the long life of a lie. The paper, the Ora, got the yarn from an advocate named Di Benedetto; he got it from a Professor named Vincenzo Maranto, Maranto wrote to the Ora to say he got it from his father-in-law, Gambero, who had it from one Pepe, who received it from one Andrea Glorioso. Bishop McNally of the new see of Glorioso got it from a man named Calgary was received by the Pope in Curcio, who learned of it from a man private audience in the second week in named Schiechi. Schiechi had it June, after his consecration which from his brother - in - law, Andrea but they lack a sense of humor. They Molinari, and Molinari heard of it created forty new dioceses in the last from the wife of the rate collector, ten years. We are informed by Rome Paolo Margoglio. And that is just that the Pope, in his conversation about how the current anti - Catholic yarns look when traced back a bit.

to witness and to speak of.

ings to masses for the dead is com- of men and drive them "back into the beast again." "Backward, backward, aye and down-

ward, Downward, into the abysm.'

The frequent publication of lists of converts to the Catholic Church, with names and addresses, stirred up some counter-statements recently; and in Brooklyn, where some of these alleged facts were given locality, but without further particulars, an amusing incident has taken place, as we learn from the Pilot. In the Brooklyn 'two men who formerly belonged to the Roman Catholic Church bave publicly asked to be taken into St. Paul's Church, Clinton and Carroll Streets, of which the Rev. A. C. Wilson is the Rector." This was nearer to being definite than stories of "converts from Rome" usually are; and Miss Sheila Mahon of the editorial

staff of the Tablet proceeded to follow it up. She went first to the Rector of St. Paul's. He said he did not like publicity and would not give the names; but he directed her to the young woman who wrote the article in the Eayle, a young woman of his church, who, he said, knew the names and would doubtless give them. Miss Mahon went to that young woman, who was astonished. She said to Miss Mahon that the rector had refused her own request for the names. In New York papers, another Brooklyn Protestant Church had been mentioned as having among its members many former Catholics. Miss Mahon next

looked this up. It had been said that 100 Catholics had joined St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue. She went to the Rector. He protested that he disliked religious controversy, and said he wanted to catch a train. These cases raise the general question, often raised before, whether these vague, general statements of "converts from Rome" are worth thinking about even for one moment.

We saw a very funny despatch from Rome the other day. It says that Pope Pius applied to the late J. P. Morgan to re-organize the financial system or treasury department of the Vatican. We are gravely informed that when Pius X became Pope he was rather alarmed at the condition of the monetary arrangements at the Vatican ; and that some months after Mr. Morgan visited Rome and visited the Pope. Here is a delightful bit of imaginative work:

men was most touching. Pius especially being impressed by the powerful mind of the illustrious American financer.

"It is impossible to speak too highly absolutely ignored. Such a state of the thing aimed at be money, or the of the devotedness of these ladies to affairs directly tends to bring law and enjoyment to be had for money, the the duties they assumed, or of the coolness and courage they showed under fire; the work of the hospital could not have been carried on without them.

It is curious to observe the course by which this report reached France. The British Consul at Adrianople reported to Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward passed it on to the French Ambassador at London. He sent it to the French Ambassador in Turkey ; and he sent it to his government at Eagle of June 2nd, it was stated that Paris. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs made known the substance of the report to the head of the Order, and added :

"It has been a great pleasure for me to receive from a foreign government this testimony to our countrywomen, and I shall be thankful if you will communicate to the community of the Oblates at Adrianople the satisfaction of the government of the Republic for the service they have rendered on this occasion to the French cause in the Orient."

"The French cause in the Orient!" Now confound all politics which thinks itself bigger than the charity of Jesus Christ, and His cause. It was not "the French cause in the Orient" which made those gentle, timid women bold and resolute "under fire," But "the French cause" in France would be the better of a more manly treatment of a religion which can inspire weak women to such heroism in God's cause. "The French cause in the Orient" and "the French' cause " in France will one day suffer the full effects of the madness of her infidel politicians.

Dr. Roche, writing to the Register-Extension from Lisbon, says that the bookstalls are full of vile books; and vile cards and pictures are offered for sale openly in the streets. Of course. When did "modern progress" as represented by secret societies ever raise a revolution, against Church or State, that those decisive marks were not upon the movement. The press of the secret societies has damned countless souls in Europe by such means, and not incidentally or spasmodically, but deliberately, determinedly and perseveringly. The his. tory of infidelity in Europe is the his-

tory of unblushing, unashamed sensuality. When an infidel asks to have the Catechism suppressed, he has the dirty novel or the vile newspaper ready to take its place. It has been the same with heresy, in a less flagrant and less deliberate way. Luther, before he died, found it necessary to denounce the condition of the "Reformed" portions of Germany,

affairs directly tends to bring law and authority into contempt. We in Nova getting of money has become the Scotia have dead letter laws, through our own fault; and it is not because we have too many laws, but because the disposition to do as we please is getting stronger. We may cite the automobile speed law as an instance. This is not a matter of town regulation. It is a general law of the Province. In almost all our towns, on any fine night, we may see automobiles running the streets at two or three times the legal rate of speed. They go, sometimes, as fast an an express train ; they are not confined to a fixed track ; and they are much more silent. We beg to warn the municipal authorities on this subject. Lives de-

pend on the enforcement of this law. Deaths will follow on its non-enforcement.

Why do infidel movements obtain such influence in countries which the Church has had all to herself? This

is a question frequently put, both by Catholics and Protestants. The truth is, that the Catholic Church never yet had any country all to herself, not Christian body separate from the Catholic Church. In every age, and in every country, since the first cen-This question which is put as a poser to day might have been addressed to Saint Augustine in his day and to their day. They might have been

a century, two, three, four centuries? Why did Arius succeed in deluding hosts of men? And Nestorius, and Eutyches, and Pelagius? And a score of others? Why did false religions arise when men still lived and preached who had met and talked with St. John and St. Paul? The answer that must have been given then is the answer that must be given now. Man's will is free; man's spirit is proud; man's flesh is weak; and in every century since the Apostles went forth, and even in their day, the will and the pride and the flesh of men have risen up in rebellion. In countries in which no heretical form of Christianity has furnished an outlet for the disposition to resist religious authority, this restlessness has broken out in the shape of infidelity and unbelief. The secret societies of the Catholic countries receive the energies of the men who, in another land would perhaps form a new sect or join themselves to the adherents of some more enjoyment out of their books and sect from which neither varieties of belief, nor even unbelief, need keep them out, provided they would utter some sort of empty formula. The unbelievers of the United States are to be found amongst the fifty millions who belong to no Church. The infidelity of France and Spain and Italy and Portugal manifests itself strongly because it has, in the predominant religion of its country an uncompromising force to deal with. If the Catholic Church in those countries were subdivided into hundreds of sects, and if the rebels against religious authority had such a choice of sects, such a possibility of religious vagaries, and such a fertility for the growing of new theories at their disposal, they would expend their powers of intellectual variation less viciously and less harmfully, and go through life as nominal adherents of some Church, whilst they had no faith in any. Opposed to a Church which is the same vesterday. to-day and forever, they become infidels, instead of heretics.

enjoyment to be had for money, the predominant feature of our day. It is, however, a great pity and a great mistake to reduce everything to. dollars and cents. A man who knows chemistry well, and who can teach it well, may be offered more money by a manufacturing company than a university can afford to pay him; but we hope it is still true that the chemists from whom universities have most to hope for, may still be found more disposed to work in a university than in a steel works. Every value: that life offers cannot be stated in dollars and cents. Is education to be put in the scales too, and are supply and demand, price, and all the othercommercial factors, to put teaching up and down an artificial scale as stocks. and bonds are juggled. May we look forward to the formation of an educational trust? Why not, if it is to becommercialized? It is, of course, not easy to say just when a man reaches the point where he cares not enough about his work or how he does it, and too much about what he is to get forit. Doing work well for the sake of even in the days when there was no doing it well has done wonders in this world. It remains to be seen how far we shall get, with the principle of doing things well for the sake of the tury, the Church has had to contend price, which seems to be the working with heresies and with unbelievers. principle at present. New times,new fashions, new ideas. Old-timeteachers got a large part of their reward in the results of their work in. other great Fathers of the Church in the minds of their pupils. They are now advised to look; for results in asked, why is not the Church obeyed their bankbooks. We do not begrudge here where she has had full control for them the bankbook results, save in sofar as the dreams of a bankbook may interfere with books that are of more importance. The old-time teacherthought he had done some good in the world if he could name a score or two of men whom he had educated and who had turned out well, had put his teachings to good use. Teachers are now advised inferentially, to apply a. different test to their own life's work, and to think themselves successful, we suppose, if they can own an automobile. But no test of the kind is final. The teacher who finds himself able to run a \$1500 car will meet at the first street corner the coal dealer who has a \$3000 car. Shall teachers therefore all go into the business of selling coal? There is about a million dollars invested to - day in automobiles in Nova Scotia, where not one cent was so invested a few years ago. Are the owners now at last in possession of unailuted happiness? We think we know a few old time teachers who get

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legal crimoral.

Pope Pius received the other day 10,000 children who had just made their first Communion. The infidels who get possession of the political machine in Catholic counties sometimes imagine that they are ruling the lives and directing the destinies of the people. But "the Pope of the Blessed Eicharist" knows bttte .

took place at Rome. His Holiness has with Bishop McNally showed himself well informed on conditions in the Canadian-West.

Eugenics, and Euthanasia, and "Sex had them by way of the divorce laws Hygiene" in the schools. These are some of the latest phases of "Reformation "error. Catholics have no place for them whether going by the o'd name, or with new labels attached. E igenics involves meddling with the b'rth of man; "Sex Hygiene" involves vast dangers to his moral life ; and Euthanasia hastens him out of the world to avoid his final illness or agonies. The first two, as now preached and understood, are just dirt -dangerous dirt with whitewash over it; and the last is just murder without in his dress, to stick feathers in his any attempt at justification, either hair, to rub colored paints on his face

The Catholic Register (Denver), says that the campaign against funeral flowers has taken a strong hold and already shows excellent results in many parishes; that the action of the Knights of Columbus in requesting masses for their dead has rekindled the old Catholic spirit; and that the the fads of "modern progress" are that report came in. His Majesty's change of sentiment from floral offer- trying to do; to lower the rising race Consul at Adrianople states that,

Trial marriages is one of the latest propositions. Well, some people have and easy notions of the marriage contract. Add this to Eugenics, "Sex Hygiene" and Euthanasia. Militant Suffragetteism with its arsons and other deviltries goes into the same package. The human race is quite capable of going back to the war dance, war paint and tomahawk. Take away religion, and men are' quite capable of going back to the who can pile up millions of dollars. wigwam. Let a man be a heathen in his heart and he is by no means unlikely to become once more a heathen and to put a value on scalps.

"Do your best to rouse the worst, To lower the rising race of men. Have we risen from out the beast?

Then-back into the beast again. We have not seen Tennyson's lines in years; but we think we have remembered their substance, if not their exact words. And that is just what

The "fablegram" does not even give the Pope "an even break." The honors went to Morgan. Still, it is something to have the admission that Pope Pius is a great old man, and almost as great an old man as Morgan was. The story goes on that, just after that the Pope asked a mutual friend to see whether Mr. Morgan would consent to give some expert advice on the financial problems of the Vatican; and that he did consent to do so when he came back the following year, but that before he returned the next year, the Pope had, in some way, managed to work it out without him. There is a little of the talent of the novelist about these "fablegram" correspondents ; group men together with a view to a serious effect, and they find that their grouping lends itself only to laughter. The manufacturer of this story perhaps thought that Morgan was really

a great man, and thought also that any set of "great men" might be put side by side with a Pope without provoking men to laugh. The stage setting in this case expresses very well, a certain modern view, common amongst non - Catholics. A great

manipulator of finance, or a great Pope; a great inventor or a great saint : there are many, many minds which can see little or no difference between them; but they are never in doubt about the "greatness" of a man

The Christian charity of the French nuns of the Order of Oblates of the Assumption, in the Anglo-Ottoman hospital at Adrianople, during the recent siege, has been officially reported to Sir Elward Grey by His Majesty's Consul at Adrianople. A similar report was sent to France by the French Ambassador at Constantinople. Now, we wonder whether any of those Masonic political jumpingjacks at Paris had even the smallest feeling of guilt in their hearts when

and to declare that morality was lower than when the Pope ruled them. This is no general denunciation

and damnable work.

of morals or moral intentions, of Protestants, by any means. But one of the unfailing marks of anti-Catholic error in every country and in every age, whether it came by way of unbelief or of false belief, has been a slackening of the rigidity of the marriage relation and a lower estimate of the gravity of sexual sins. Practically all the heresies of the early days of the Church were blackened with lechery. Infidel movements and freethinking schools of philosophy have been almost invariably steeped in it. The French Revolution was an infidel outburst; and sexual immorality disgraced it at every stage. The rise of Masonry in Europe brought a torrent of obscenity with it. The secret societies of Italy flooded the land with dirt, printed and pictured. The Freethinkers of the 18th century, whose writings have furnished briefs for all later freethinkers, almost all exhibited the morals of cats, and the energy of the devil who is behind all this vicious

The Montreal Daily Star has a very good editorial entitled " When a Law is not the Law." It complains of the enactment of a multitude of city bylaws which are never enforced and are not intended to be enforced. It is true that every regulation intended to restrict the actions of citizens ought to have a reason behind it ; and it is folly to pile up such regulations unnecessarily; but, such a reason ex. isting and the regulation therefore made, it ought to be enforced, not unreasonably, nor with too much technicality, but nevertheless enforced. When we say say "not unreasonably." intention of obeying all laws, it is sometimes practically impossible for the well-meaning citizen to keep up to the exact mark. Most of the by-laws of our incorporated towns afford instances of this. But the trouble is, in most of our incorporated towns, that

Some letters have recently appeared in the press respecting the teaching profession in this Province, and the small earnings of teachers. Everyone must wish to see the imp rtant work of teaching sufficiently paid for ; but it is quite another thing for anyone to advise young men and women to give teaching a wide berth. To give such advice is to assume a grave responsibility. There are many people in all occupations who love their work, and to whom money, though an important consideration, is not the beginning, the middle and the end of existence. There can be no doubt that we are, as a generation, more mercenary than our fathers were. The desire to have more money may be harmless enough, we have in mind that, with the best if it is not made to overshadow matters of more importance, and if we only wish to come by it in fair and honest ways. Perhaps we should say that this generation is pleasure-loving, rather than mercenary; for it is not a money - saving generation by any means; on the contrary a moneymost useful and necessary by-laws are spending generation. But, whether

their classes, than the honking menaces of our highways will everbring to their possessors. We do not begrudge every teacher in the province to have an automobile salary, and an automobile itself; but we should regret to see the great teaching profession regarded as merely a money-making business.

MURDER PROFESSIONALIZED.

If we had to choose between murder by the surgeon's knife under the pretence of science, or humanity, and murder by the gun-men of New York, we should choose the gunmen's style of killing. At least the New York murderers do not pretend to be benefactors of the human race ; they mean murder; and they do and say what they mean.

Dr. Roswell Park is said to be a big man in the medical world,-and he is quoted as writing in the Medical Review of Reviews for February last, some confessions of murder, which he justifies and stands by, and describes as humane and conscientious acts, acts of mercy and beneficence. We have not seen his article; but we trust the quotation we have seen, which seems to have been made by Dr. Chauncey P. Smith who does not agree with Dr. Park. It is as follows :

"Euthanasia has always commended itself to me as being kind to the pro-posed subject of it, and humane in the highest degree; in fact, as being practically applied altruism. It is hedged about by one moral difficulty namely, the question of wise and judicious discretion as to its application. lust how a decision should be reached in general, or even in a particular case, offers the greatest complication. Doubtless the verdict should be made up by a jury, or committee, composed mainly of experienced practitioners, who may be able to act without prejudice. In this matter the clergy should have no voice. In addition there should be, at least, one lawyer of equal ability. My own preference would be for a committee of two practitioners of medicine and one of law who might be appointed by a supreme court judge, or in some authoritative way; or, perhaps, better yet, would it be to have legislative enactment authorizing the formation (Continued on page 4)

Thursday, July 10, 1913

Professional Cards

Panama's Bridge of Water.

(By Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in Seribner Magazine,)

What the engineers of the United States Government are constructing at Panama is not a canal through the asthmus but a bridge of water across and above it. The so-called canal is a huge water bridge, the first in tha world's history. It is about 34 miles world's history. It is about 34 miles in length, 87 feet high, with a channel of water through its centre varying in depth from 45 to 87 feet and in width at the bottom from 300 to 1.000 feet. The bridge is divided into two sections, Gatun Lake and Culebra Cut, the latter being an arm of the former. Access to the bridge by vessels will be by means of waterelevators, six in duplicate at either end, each 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide, and with a combined lift of 87 feet. At the Atlantic end the elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom, and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half in length. The plers or walls which hold the bridge in place are the Gatun Dam and elevator gates at the Atlantic end and the dam and elevator gates at Pedro Miguel at the Pacific end.

In constructing the bridge and securing a level for its channel it was necessary to cut a passage through a mountain range near the Pacific end and to erect a lower mountain range or ridge at the Atlantic end. The first is known as the Culebra Cut, and the second, composed in large part of the earth and rock taken from the Cut and transported about thirty miles, is known as the Gatun Dam. A moun-tain had to be moved, not by faith. but by dynamite, steam-shovels, and railway trains, and set up anew thirty miles away. It was placed across the lower end of a valley or water-shed comprising 1,320 square miles and will form in that valley a lake with an area of 164 square miles, with a depth varying from 45 to 87 feet, and contain-ing 183,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. This lake, with its Culebra Cut arm, is the water bridge of the Isthmus. Twenty-four miles of the channel for wessels will lie within the lake area, and about nine miles will be through Culebra Cut, and these nine miles constitute all that can properly be called a canal, unless the sea approaches at either end be included in that designation. In a large sense the work on the

Isthmus was divided into two partsdestructive and constructive. The dominating element in the problem was the removal of the mountain range, and in solving this the two branches of the work went hand in hand. The magnitude of that task proved, before it was accomplished, to be nearly or quite double what it was estimated at before work began. The minority report of the International Board of Consulting Engineers, in 1906, placed the total amount of Calebra Cut excavation for an 85-foot level canal at 53,800,000 cubic yards, and the majority report of the same board estimated the amount necessary at the same point for a sea-level canal with a depth of 40 feet at 110,000,000 cubic yards. The latest estimate, after eight years of work, places the Cut total for the 85-foot-level canal under construction at fully 100,000.000. There has been a steady increase in the amount each year. In 1908 the Ganal Commission, in a revised estimate, placed the total Cut excavation at about 78,000,000 cubic yards. In 1910 it increased it to 84,000,000; in 1911, to

S9.000,000; in 1912, to nearly 94,000, 000; and in 1913, to about 100,000,000. due, nartially t

I have been over every foot of that ground myself, and, in view of my previous experience with slipping clay, speak not from hearsay or opinion but actual observation over many yeare.

These opinions were based mainly upon what is known as the Cucaracha slide, on the east bank of the canal, just south of Gold Hill, which is the highest point of the Culebra Cut. This first began to move in 1887, during the most active period of French operations, and I am assured by persons who were on the Isthmus at the time that it caused a feeling among the French engineers that very nearly approached consternation, they seeing in it a most formidable obstacle to the sea-level canal which they were en-gaged in constructing. Be that as it may, the French engineers at once ceased operations in that vicinity and never resumed them. In consequence the slide was quiescent during the remaining period of French work. Scarcely had the Americans begun excavation there in 1905 when the slide began to move again in the first wet season, and to resume movement in succeeding wet season. On October 4, 1907, after a period of very heavy rains, it started aftesh in the night. Without warning, it shot almost com-pletely across the casal prism, overwhelming two steam-shovels in its way-tracks, and for ten days main-tained a glacier-like movement of 14 feet each 24 hours. During that time it filled the canal prism and piled up a mass of material 30 feet in height on the west bank. Nearly half a million cubic yards of material were thrown into the canal prism by this movement and the operation of dirt-trains through this part of the Cut was de-layed for about a mouth. In January, 1913, during the dry season, it again became active, carrying about 2,500,000 while parts the Cut block

cubic yards more into the Cut, block-ing all tracks in the bottom of the canal, and bringing the total slide ex-cavation at this point up to about 6,000,000 cubic yards. The Cucaracha slide is the largest of those classed as normal or gravity

those classed as normal or gravity slides. These have occurred where was a top layer of porous there material resting upon a sloping surface of rock or other harder material. The water of heavy rains, sinking through the overlying porous material, caused a muddy, slippery zone to form be-tween that and the harder material below, sending the entire top layer, of a thickness varying from ten to forty eet, into the canal prism. Slides of another type, involving a very much greater amount of excavation, are classed by geologists as structural break or deformation slides. These were due to unstable geological rock formations, steepness and height of slopes, and effects of blasting. As excavation has advanced, and lateral support has been removed from the high banks in the deepest portions of Oulebra Cut, the underlying layer of ock of poor quality and soft material. mable to sustain the enormous weight above it, has been crushed and forced laterally into the prism of the canal, causing a heaving of the bottom to a eight varying from fifteen to thirty feet, and a shearing and settling of the

The most formidable slides of this character have occurred during the dry season, and were in no way due to saturation by rainfall. They were completely unforeseen by any of the engineers who had studied conditions in the Culebra Cut before active operations were begun by Americans. The two most serious have occurred on opposite sides of the canal, one north of Gold Hill and the other in front of the village of Culebra. That on the west bank covered an area of seventy-five acres, involved the re moval of about 10,000,000 cubic yards of material, and invaded the site of the village to such an extent that a large number of its buildings had to be demolished. That on the east bank covered an area of fifty acres and in-volved the removal of about 7,000,000 cubic yards of material. Together these two slides have widened the top width of the canal at this point from \$40 to about 2,000 feet, There have been, at various times during canal construction, twenty-two slides of different kinds, covering an area aggregating 220 acres, and compelling an excavation of about 25,-000,000 cubic yards, or about onefourth of the excavation, required for the Culebra Cut. In addition to the extra work required for removal of this material, the interruption of work and general annoyance caused by the slides must be taken into account. Colonel Gaillard, the division engineer in charge of the work in Culebra Cut, estimates the amount of railway track that has been destroyed by them, within 8.8 miles of the Cut, at fully 200 miles, and they have de-layed the completion of the excavation in the Cut by at least a year and a half. This delay will not affect the date of canal completion, however because that depends upon the concrete and gate-work in the locks, spite of the addition of the 25,000,000 ubic yards of slide excavation, the Julebra Cut will be ready for use when the condition of the lock-work allows the water to be turned in. This will be done in November or December next. The rock excavation in the Cut will have been completed before that time, and the slide material, which is loose earth mainly, will require no blasting and can be removed more rapidly by dredges than by steam-shovels. It should be borne in mind that the canal will not be opened formally for public use till January 1, 1915. In the meantime the slides will have reached the angle of repose and will give no further trouble, an operating force can be organized and trained, and the machinery of the looks put to a thorough test. In regard to the method used in the treatment of slides, Colonel Gaillard's views, published in November, 1912, are those of an expert and of the first value: "Innumerable plans for treating the slides have been suggested by interest-ed and patriotic citizens throughout ireated in that way, are excavated, It is not a material difficulty; it is not an obstacle to the construction of a sea-level canal. It simply means drainage and excavation; that is all. I might say that I speak, perhaps with andue emphasis on this point, because

the angle of repose for the particular material then in motion. This angle of repose varies much in different ocalities, depending upon the character of the material composing the slide, the angle of inclination of the strata, and the angles of the numerous dikes, faults, seams, etc. At the Cucaracha slide the angle of repose corresponds to a slope a little steeper than one vertical to five horizontal, while on the west bank of the Cut, at the town of Culebra, the material is still moving slightly on a slope of about one vertical to five horizontal.

" In one or two slides which have developed in the Cut the surface on which the material was sliding had a slope of one vertical to ten horizontal, and in the case of another slide on the west bank of the canal, north of the village of Culebra, the moving material, which consisted of stratified rock, was moving en masse at the rate of three feet in twenty-four hours, on a lignite layer about six inches thick, which had a slope of about one vertical to seven horizontal and was underlaid by layers of sedimentary rock, which did not move. A rather remarkable thing about this last slide was that, like to or three other slides, it developed in the dry season and moved at a faster rate during the four months when there was no rain than it has done since the rains have come.

" The writer is aware that there is a very general impression that slides are due solely to saturation by rain-fall, or under-ground water, of the material which is in motion, and, while this is to a great extent correct for the slides like the one at Cucaracha, yet there have been three large slides, cubic yards of material, which developed during the dry season and were composed wholly of material so dry that when loaded on the trains the cars were almost hidden during the windy season by clouds of dust. One of these slides was moving on surface which had a slope of one vertical to six horizontal, and its rate of advance was about two and one-half feet per day for several months. A steam-shovel made 103 cuts across the toe of this slide with the position of the

loading track uuchanged.' But while the slides have been an annoyance and have added heavily to the task in hand, they have been of great value in demonstrating the utter impossibility of constructing a sea-level canal across the Isthmus, thus vindicating the wisdom of the minority members of the International onsulting Board and the foresight of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and the first Canal Commission in favoring and securing the adoption of the lock plan now nearing successful completion. A sea-level canal would cost billions of money, in all probabil-ity, would never be completed, and if completed could not be kept open for navigation. This is the united opinion of the engineers on the Isthmus. The great feature of the constructive

part of the work has been the Gatun Dam and the locks connected with it. No part of the great project has been more furiously or more ignorantly assailed, and none has been more ludicrously misunderstood. The ma-jority of visitors from the United States and elsewhere who have been passing in great swarms over the Isthmus during the past two years or more, have expected to see a dam towering more or less straight into the air for a distance of several hundred eet. What they see is a low-lying idge which does not look in the least like a dam, but more like the sloping bank of a pond or river. James Bryce, the distinguished English author, traveller, and diplomatist, who visited the Isthmus in September, 1910, spoke of the canal project as the "most



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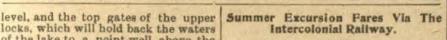
of the lake to a point well above the top of the dam, will be in place and

completed. The spillway is a concrete - lined channel, 1,200 feet long and 285 feet wide, cut through the centre of the hill of rock in the middle of the dam. It is in the form of an arc of a circle, with the bend toward the lake, and is composed of heavy walls of concrete, comprising about 140,000 cubic yards, rising to a height of 69 feet above sea level, or 16 feet below the 85-foot level of the lake. On its crest are 13 concrete piers, with their tops 115.5 feet above sea level, and between these will be suspended regulating gates of steel which will be moved by machines up and down on roller trains in niches in the piers. These gates are to regu-late the water level of the lake in case it should rise above the maximum. With all of them open, they will permit of a discharge of water greater than the maximum known discharge of the Chagres River during a flood.

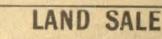
Adjacent to the north wall of the spillway there will be a passage for the transmission of water from the lake to turbines for the generation of electricity with which to operate the look water from the second lock machinery, the machine-shops, dry-dock, coal - bandling plant, and batteries, to light the locks and Canal Zone towns, and to operate the Panama Railroad. The water used for the numerical bar used for the purpose will be mainly sur-plus and will not interfere with the operation of the canal. A hydraulic station will be erected near the spill-

(Concluded next week.)

way dam capable of generating six thousand kilowatts.



Facts and figures regarding summer vacation tours are always interesting to those who are on travel bent; and these are to be found in the booklet, "Summer Excursion Fares" just issued by the Intercolonial Railway. The details of special round trips through Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are given, and routes are defined and rates quoted in a systomatic and comprehensive manner. The booklet will be mailed free to all who write the General Passenger Dept., Moncton, N. B.



1911, A No. 1021 IN THE SUPREME COURT BETWEEN

> JEREMIAH LEVANGIE, -AND-

MICHAEL LEVANGIE, an Absconding or Absent Debtor Defendant

To be sold at public auction by the sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his deputy, at the Court House, at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, on



widening the bottom width of the cnannel in the Cut from 200 to 300 feet authorized by President Roosevelt in 1908, an increase of about 13,000,000 cubic yards, and other enlargements of the original plan, but mainly to breaks and slides.

No part of the canal work has more completely confounded the prelimin-ary estimates of some of the highest engineering authorities in the United States and Europe than these slides and breaks in the banks of the canal prism through the Culebra Cut. The International Board of Consulting Engineers, after a thorough study of the question by a special committee, placed the probable total amount at

500,080 cmbic yards. A careful study of the geological structure of the Uut was made in 1898 by two eminent French engineers, Phillip Zurcher and Marcel Bertrand the latter a professor of geology in the National High School of Mines at Paris ; and in their report they declared, in referring to slides.

"The question of these cavings-in was formerly a cause of great anxiety, but that cause no longer exists. That of Cu-aracha was partly due to want of care in the method of constructing the embankments, and it was easily stopped by comparatively simple works of drainage. There are no caving belts to fear except the clays of the upper part which are almost entirely excavated, and if any special precautions are to be taken against cavings-in, it would only be for the small extent of about 1 kilo-meter (0.62 mile) where the slope of the clay is toward the cut."

Professor William H. Burr, who was a member of the International Board of Consulting Engineers, and was a strenuous advocate of the sealevel as opposed to the lock-level type of canal, said in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, in March, 1906, in regard to elides in the Cut :

"All that is necessary to remedy such a condition is simply to excavate the clay or to drain it to keep the water out. It is not a new problem. water out. It is not a new problem. It is no formidable feature of the work. It is simply to be treated down on the Isthmus as it would be treated here. There would be no slipping of the clay in the vicinity of Calebra Cut if it is drained, as it maybe, or If por-tions of it, where it may readily be treated in that way are excavated treated in that way, are excavated. It is not a material difficulty : it is not an obstacle to the construction of a

gantic effort yet made by his planet to improve upon nature. No part of that project is an improvement more in harmony with nature's work than the erection of this dam at the extreme southern point in the valley of the Chagres, where the en-circling hills most nearly approach each other.

If nature had intended to place a great lake among the hills of the Isthmus at Pansma, she would have put a barrier across the valley at this point. It converts the great valley of the Chagres into a huge reservoir which impounds all the water that flows into it, not only from the Chagres River, which is the principal source of supply, but from many other smaller streams. It is about a mile and a half long, measured on its crest, nearly half a mile wide at the base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, and only 105 feet high, measured from mean sea level. Of its total length only 500 feet, or one-fifteenth. will be exposed to the maximum water head of 85 to 87 feet. It is not one continuous dam but two separate dams, with a hill of solid rock in the centre, through which a spillway or regulating channel has been cut. One end of each dam abuts against the rock and the other against the en-circling hills of the valley.

The united dam itself has a central section or core composed of an im-pervious mixture of sand and clay, pumped by hydraulic process from the river bottom of the valley, held in place on both sides by thick walls or sections of earth and rock brought from Culebra Cut. It contains about 21,000,000 cu. yards of material, about equally divided between core and walls. It is not only as solid as the everlasting hills, but more scientifically constructed than they are, more pains, if one may say so without irreverence, having been taken in its making. That it will hold water was demonstrated during the wet season of 1912 when the lake behind it rose to a level of fifty-seven feet, or within thirty feet of the maximum to be attained, and there was no sign of leakage either under it or through it. No apprehension is felt by its constructors that when the lake rises to its full height, as it will by the end of the present year, the dam will prove less impermeable or immovable.

There was rainfall enough during the last rainy season to have filled the lake to its maximum, had the work Health Hints,

OUT-OF DOORS.

Now is the time for out-of-doors life, with its vast opportunities for getting close to Mother Nature, and putting the taboo on the foul air, stagnation, disease and needless suffer-

ing. If your blood is pale and yellow smile deeply, breathe sunshine and work with Nature-to make your

blood red-successful !

"Tis easy to blame "Heredity," but difficult to overcome i, if-mind and body are not developed to their or parcels of full efficiency.

the seeker after pure stuffs dont want to make mistakes-study the natural.

Get out into the open and enjoy God's great out-of-doors, far from the poisonous and enervating life in the boxlike rooms the average person calls home. Go up into the hills; out in the green and verdant country; along the brook, river or seashore.

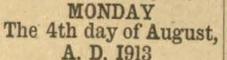
Go into the water and exercise every nerve and muscle in brain and body. Always duck the head under the water in order to assist the blood in keeping the body at an even temperature.

Unless you are a swimmer do no take any unnecessary chances, but lot bounded on the North by lands keep close to the life line always. If there are any waves, or breakers, learn how to drive through, or ride

over them-keep within reach of the life lines all the time. If everyone exercises a little common sense in the water there can be no ill effects or danger while in swim-ming. (The various strokes employed

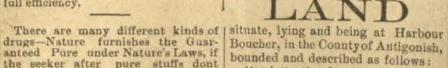
in disporting in the surf always prove a most valuable aid in developing graceful, harmonious movements of the body and the reflexaction of the swimming movements upon the brain are splendid for invigorating the brain cells.

The growing child as well as adult should be taught how to swim : it develops a poise, or balance almost im-possible to attain, unless a long and sometimes tiresome course of training is undertaken, which may be developed by spending a few weeks at the seashore, or lake, and swimming



At the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. all the estate, right, title, interest,

claim and demand of the above named defendant, at the time of recording of the judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, upon, or out of those certain lots, pieces,



(1st lot) that lot bounded on the North by the old post road ; on the East by lands of Charles Levangie and Elias White ; On the south by lands of William Decoste; and on the West by lands of Alexander Decoste, containing twelve acres more or less. (2nd lot) That lot bounded on the North by lands of Norman Levangie, on the South by lands of the Late John Drew ; on the East by lands of Augustus Levangie ; on the West by lands of Michael Levangie, containing eight acres more or less. (3rd lot) That of Jeremiah Levangie; on the South by lands of the late John Drew; on the East by lands of Augustus Levangie, on the West by lands of Alexander Levangie, containing eight acres more or less.

The same having been levied upon under an execution duly issued by leave of this Honourable Court upon a jndgment herein, which was duly recorded, for upwards of one year.

TERMS: - Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale ; remainder on delivery of Deed.

Dated Sheriff's office, Antigonish, N. S., June 28th., A. D. 1913.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Antigonish County. WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Plantiff's Solicitor.

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The House of To-Day,

Of the house by the side of the way, As an angel stood waiting and calling to him From the beautiful house of To-

"O, enter ye here ; 'twas built just for

Come dwell in this beautiful place, For other shall never be open to you From to-day to the end of the

But the pilgrim saw not its glory or

"I see not the beauty you say. To me'tis only a bare, lonely place : Tis only the house of To-day.

While onward before in my journey I

A house that is wondrously fair : Tis the house of To-morrow that soon I shall see,

That is free from the burdens of care.

And the angel said sadly, "Farewell,

farewell," As the pilgrim pressed forth on his

way To the house of To-morrow he had seen just ahead. And lo twas the house of To-day. Its glory and splendor had seemed to denart

"Not the house of To-morrow," he

cried. And the angle still stood by the wide-

And pleadingly pressed to his side,

How often we all, in the journey of forever?

Impatiently press on our way, Nor see in our haste that beautiful

place. The beautiful house of To-day.

But the house of To-morrow we constantly seek. And turn from the angel away, Who lovingly, pleadingly calls us to dwell

In the beautiful house of To-day.

Willis Blanchard, in the Christian Standard.

BOUGHT WITH A PRICE.

(By Anna C. Minegue in the Catholic Telegraph.)

When the editor was arranging with her for a story, he hinted that, of late, her writing had taken a rather melancholy turn and as he desired to metanenoly turn and as he desired to make the June number of the magazine especially bright and airy, he wanted her to give him semething in her former happy

style. "Let it be one of those sweet old love stories the world never tires hear-

ing," he said. "' Something bright and airy,'" the author muttered, turning away, the agony of the heart showing itself on the grief-sharpened face. "Something grief sharpened face. "'Something bright and airy,'" she thought, as she hurried along; and the same words were on her lips as she opened the door and turned her anxious glance to the face, resting in such death-like stillness against the pillow. She glided to the bed, and, kneeling beside

it, took the hand lying outside the covering in both of hers. At touch of the warm, nervous fingers, the man unclosed his eyes. "Back already ?" he asked, in a low,

weak voice, while a little gleam, tender as the new moon's slanting rays on sleeping water, lighted his

threaded; there were sweet wild late mountain peaks, in the Alpine A pilgrim was passing the wide open and over all a June sky's cloudless and over all a June sky's cloudless beauty. And across the stage what happy actors tripped. What fair women were seen, what wit and laughter floated around. Not a tear of the many blinding her eyes fell among them, not a pang of her aching heart marred their lox.

marred their joy. But all the while the face on the

them now? But before her stood a stern, unrelenting specter-Poverty. That flickering flame of life must be nourished and that awful visitor, who even now was standing on the thresh-hold demanded poup and ceremony hold demanded poup and ceremony

ing her to hurry. "How much longer," she asked her-

self, glancing at the white face. "how much longer will the poor, flickering breath last. Shall 1 have even one hour with him, before he leaves me

The editor was delighted. "A flaw-less gem," he declared it, and marvel-ed at the author's power. The artist took the delicately - described scenes and made of them pictures that brought him fame. The magazine was published in a dainty summer garb, and the fastidious world of readers went wild over it. It found its way into every nook and corner of the country. Lovers read its tender story to their sweethearts as they lingered on cool piszzas. Wives, reading it, on cool piszzas. Wives, reading it, forgot their cares and lived over again the happy days of their own romance. Husbands stole an hour to run through it, and whispered half-forgorten words of love to yearning hearts that evening. And the world was better for its having been written as it is for all

Crucifixes and Shrines in the Alps.

HOW THE TENDER GRACE OF A LIVING FAITH HAS ADDED TO THE BEAUTY AND PICTURESQUENESS OF ALFINE PEASANT LIFE,

All popular art is produced spontaneously. There is no striving after the beautiful; tradition and practica-bility are alone considered. This accounts for the charming artlessness that is so often the means of bringing about the renaissance of a decadent individualistic art. The peasant builds rays on steeping the steeping the structure of the style that has been followed as the style that has developed as the style that has the style that has developed as the style that has the style that has developed as the style that has the style that has the style that has developed as the style that has the self to be the most suitable. He would rarely undertakes anything of imsent to be the most suitable. He would laugh and shake his head if one were to tell him that in his house the prin-ciples of the art of spacing are admir-ably exemplified, that dimensions, joinings, and the form of his house comply in every respect to present ideas of what constitutes necessary comfort; for the learned architects, after hundreds of years of error and noisy city, you would soon get well. Now don't shake your head. Don't you remember often saying, as we stood on the dear old hills at home, that there was new life in the brisk winds sweeping up from the south?" At her words an unutterable longing came into his eyes. "Oh, Alice!" he cried, "don't you remember Darnley Woods in June? What a picture it was to rest the weary eyes on. Can't you see the narrow, white path twisting in and out among the trees, and the old pond in the hollow where the water lilies grew? And did the birds ever sing so gladly anywhere as there? Do you remember the day we found the red bird's nest in the cedar shrub and how I told you you life with me should be as happy and carefree as that mother bird's? And have yon forgotten how we used to sit on the long grass under the called it — and plan our future? I promised you you should never know a touch of sorrow—O, my wife; how have I kept that promise!" There was a hard, dry sob in his voice as he finshed, and, though her face quivered piteously, she raised clear eyes to him, and said :— " It is no fault of yours that you are sick, and we will go back to the old place, where you will get well At her words an unutterable longing the garden in front of the house, the flowers in the window, the well in the village, are all in that exquisite har-mony which it would be in vain to seek in a collection of modern villas— not to mention the barrack-like aesthesaid :--"It is no fault of yours that you are sick, and we will go back to the old place, where you will get well again." Dut he shook his head sadly. well as the greatest undertakings, a taste that in the course of the thou-sands of years that these quiet peas-ants have inhabited the Alpine valley, has adjusted itself most remarkably to the landscape and to the characteristics again." But he shook his head sadly. But he shook his head sadly. But he shook his head sadiy. "I shall never see Darnley Woods again, Alice. When it is next decked out in Junetime splendor, I shall be at rest. It is best perhaps— and yet—" She kept back the cries that rose She kept back the cries that rose She kept back the cries that rose from her tortured heart, and said theerfully :--"I am not going to listen to you, but will begin my story ; and, when it is, finished, I will take you back to the old home and make you get well in spite of yourself." On a low chain by his side she sat old home and make you get well in spite of yourself." On a low chair by his side, she sat through the long hours, one hand often clasped in his, his short, heavy breathing falling like a knell upon her ears, while she wrote out the story of another woman's happy life. It was an ideal summer romance, a perfect poem wrought out through the fiffnite pain ot a soul. For the varied etens, what backgrounds there were. scenes, what backgrounds there were, sketched with master strokes. The song of the bird and breeze and rippling water flowed through it. There were fragrant shades and moon-lighted bowers; there were tall, thick grasses, with gleaming dew drops

pastures, and in the depths of the forests, and where the turbulent

marred their joy. But all the while the face on the pillow grew whiter, the hands thinner, the light of the dark eyes fainter ; and bettre the work was half completed the terrible truth against thinner, the light of the work was half fainter; and before the work was half completed the terrible truth against which she had so long and so resolutely closed her eyes forced itself upon her. Her husband was dying ! In her dumb agony she threw down her pen. Should anything separate the pend. Should be pend.

hold, demanded pomp and ceremony for his reception. So she took up the pen and wrote. She told of a woman's happy life, with a pen dipped in her own heart-blood; told of song and dance, while in her ears sounded the weak, gasping breath of her dying husband. But the story was long in finishing, and the edit r grew anxious. What if she should fail him? He sent to her ask-ing her to hurry. left uopainted, or stained with a peculiar mixture of red and brown, which contrasts well with the green of the hills. Much rarer are the tall crosses made of fir, bearing the figure of Christ.

We feel in our hearts that the master who carved this image put his best Torever?" She bent over the paper and wrote as one inspired. The long minutes passed. The close came. The heroine bowad herself out with a glad laugh on her lips. The woman pushed the pages toward the boy, standing near, and turned to her dead. The editor was delighted. If A g efforts into his work, and tried to not meet our ideas of taste and aestheticism, which originate from a different point of view—an affected point of view — of the world. He loved his work, and it was loved by those for whom he did it. These wayside crucifixes, with their carefully thought out dimensions and

carefully thought out dimensions and impressive simplicity, are not only in perfect harmony with the scenery, but they often give a fine poetic tone to the landscape, which touches us most deeply. Many of these moun-tain crucifixes have become ce ebrated for their actions of the second construction. for their artistic treatment, as, for example, those on the Sella and Grodner ridges, those facing the rose-garden panorama of the Tschamin valley, and those in the sad and lonely Selser pastures. In the vineyards of South Tyrol the vine entwines itself round the crucifixes, and spreads its cooling leaves over the breast of the Saviour

And the world was better for its having been written, as it is for all things that required the crucifixion of the soul ere they reach their com-pletion; the while in a far-off city a woman mourned through the long June days for the life that had passed from her forever. Crucifixes aud Shrines in the Alps. cave of the Martinswand, and placed there to commemorate the exploits of the Emperor Maximilian during a chamois hunt.

Tales of many of the episodes that took place during the Nine Year War are connected with the wayside crucifixes. In the vicinity of Gotzens a crucifix is shown near the spot where the first infantryman fell, and in New Liepz a crucifix that George Hauger, a young student, uprooted in the skirmish of August S, to encourage the peasants to make afresh onslaught, for their last reserve was being out-numbered by the enemy and had

begun to retreat. As is the case with the crucifixes, so chapels and shrines are erected by private individuals. In most cases they are built in fulfilment of a vow,

THE CASKET

still finds a carved wooden Calvary

pation of the deceased, usually clos-ing with a few lines of verse, in which the traveler is besought to remember the dead in his prayers. Notwithstanding the utter disregard of the rules of verse, they quite often display considerable folk poesy.

centuries. These were removed long | ticles has, however, made its influence | latives with flaming vices. She may and have either been bought at an absurdly low figure by dealers in foreign lands, or they have been stored up in deserted museums by generations having a craze for mak-ing collections. Here and there one still finds a sourced worder to have been stored up in deserted museums by generations having a craze for mak-ing collections. Here and there one still finds a sourced worder to have been stored up in deserted museums by generations having a craze for mak-ing collections. Here and there one still finds a sourced worder to have been and control the manners and customs which seemed so peculiarly adapted to the country. It is quite evident that since this so called mania for destroy-ancient things in the Alps, the influx ancient things in the Alps, the influx of visitors nas decreased, and so a movement has been started to pre-serve them. For it would be a great pity if art handicraft should perish misserably in the learned of its birth miserably in the land of its birth.

> Let Mr. Justice Archer be raised to the highest pinnacle of fame upon which the gratitude of the associated husbands of Montreal can p'ace him; tor, has he not decided that no hus-band is responsible for the floriferous lannuage of his wife? She may with all the subtlety of her species impute all the subtlety of her species impute seven generations of infamy in a monsyllable. She may cram more legendary crimes into a sentence than are contained in all the records of the Tombs and the old Bailey. She may reise from the dead observe re-

The increase of manufac ured ar- may raise from the dead obscure re- 4.3tf

prophesy of the babe in arms things unatterable which the cimmerian imagination of Cassandra could never have encompassed. She may find in an unoffending eye or nose the token inglienable, indivisible, immitigable.



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or by bequest in a will. The per portance without first interceding with some saint in whom he places especial confidence -usually the saint especial confidence – usually the saint after whom he is named—by promis-ing to erect a shrine or chapel to him —or, in less important matters, to make a pilgrimage—in order to ensure the successful termination of his enterprise. Living in close contact with the soil for centuries, quite apart from the intellectual currents of city culture, he has retained that wonder-fully concrete apprehension of things

fully concrete apprehension of things the peculiar to primitive races. This is also true of the religious conceptions of the peasant. As he considers everything in the great outside world from the standpoint of his own en-vironment, he has formed his own idea of heaven—an exceedingly per-sonal heaven, in which God, as judge, sits enthroned, surrounded by numersits enthroned, surrounded by numer-ous saints, who present their petitions. By shrines are understood niches of sionally met with in the ancient high-sionally met with in the ancient high-ways of Tyrol. Upon a square of round stone pillar rests a widespread-ing capital, the niches of which are ornamented with frescoss of religious import. In later times they were often covered with a wooden roof to often covered with a wooden roof to protect them from the weather; as shown, for instance, in the restful proportions of the columns erected on the road to Taisen and Matrei.

they neglect to protect them from the winter's snow, which, year by year, penetrates into the shingles, or from the storm that blows the windows in, or the wind that beats on the kneeling-bench and altar. The freecoes on the walls become mildewed, the wooden statues cracked and the picture of the Mother of God painted above the altar by the village artist, fades into a meaning-

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THE CASKET,

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THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1913.

OFFICIAL.

The Spiritual Retreat for the Reverend Clergy of the diocese of Antigonish will be held at St. Francis Xavier's College, opening on Monday evening, July 14th, and closing on Saturday morning, July 19th, 1913.

> JAMES MORRISON, Bishop of Antigonish

The following parishes and missions will be visited on the dates respectively assigned herein, when the Sacrament of Confirmation will be adminastered

- July 10th, p. m., West Lake Ainslie. "11th, a. m., Brook Village.
- 11th, p. m., Glencoe.
 12th, a. m., Glendale.
 12th, p. m., Princeville.

- " 12th, p m., Lower River.
 - H JAMES MORRISON.
 - Bishop of Antigonish.

MURDEY PROFESSIONALIZED (Continued from page 1)

of a State commission made up, say, of eight physicians and four lawyers, selected from different parts of the State, any three of whom might serve in their respective localities. Obviously such commission should be composed of men of the highest standing. "I know that others have assumed

the responsibility, which I have myself taken in more than one case, producing euthanasia, when, in the terminal stage of life, a patient was suffering the tortures 'of the damned,' and had pleaded for a method of escape, the pleadings being seconded by the family. Under these circumstances I think that to administer a lethal dose of morphine or of chloroform is to ' do as one would be done by.' I have been told by high legal authority that to do this is equivalent, in the eyes of the law, to committing murder. Nevertheless no one need allow his conscience to trouble him on this score. I am positive that it is one of the kindest acts that a medical man can ever perform, If one must die why should he die in agony, when death can be anade painless and, in a sense, happy ?

Observe the cool manner in which he excludes the clergy from his board of experts. Religion, in other words, has nothing to do with the matter. Dr. Park does not condescend to argue the matter at all. He takes it for that no religious or moral question is involved; that nothing is land may well be warned against involved save only the prevention of a secular education by the present state certain amount of physical suffering. Even if that were so; even if no moral question were involved : even if the right to hasten death in such cases were beyond all question, Dr. Park's notions are incapable of being safely and fairly carried into practice. We have only limited confidence in the judgment of others. We talk of "verdicts," and "appointing boards," and "experts," and "professional knowledge," and all the other human agencies by which our affairs are managed, with a great deal of doubt. and in many cases with a great deal of suspicion. We have theories and experiments enough in the management and adjustment of less grave affairs than life and death ; and we disagree a good deal about those theories, and the experiments are sometimes disastrous. In ordinary matters, however, mistakes and ill consequences are seldom irretrievable. But, even were we assured that the highest possible human perfection would be attained in the selection of these judges of life agd death, and in their conclusions, or "verdicts ' as Dr. Park calls them, still the subject-matter of their deliberations is of too grave and deliberations is of too grave and momentous a character to make it possible for us to entertain the notion for a moment. The proposition is, therefore, fundamentally unsound, as a mere matter of law and public a mere matter of law and public regulation ; unsound on the ordinary principles of civil law and government; unsound when looked at as a purely human question.

into the awful presence of God either by a surgeon or a gunman. Dr. Park does well, trom his pagan point of view, to exclude clergymen's opinions. Clergymen cannot afford to be pagans. The Master they serve has not made the surgeon or the board to which someone may appoint him, the arbiters of life and death. And it is a curious turn in the vagaries of human opinion which would exclude from consideration in such a case the only view which is at all important at the hour of death,-the religious view. Of course, if a man had no soul to save, Dr. Park might be able to put up some

sort of argument for his "humane" system of killing sick people. But man has a soul to save; and with his last conscious thought he may save it. There is a point at which paganism cannot arrive. Dr. Park has nothing to say about the soul. Would he and his board undertake to judge whether the man was ready to meet his God ? And, even if they were able to decide on that point, whence would come their authority to despatch him? At what stage of the fatal illness would they undertake to give their "verdict

Dr. Park's theory makes no distinction between a man and a horse. We shoot a horse to put it out of pain, but men's sufferings are quite another matter. Christianity teaches that a man's sufferings may be made meritorious for eternal life. Man does not sink down into nothingness. He has a soul, which must not be sent forth by the interfering hand of his fellow-man. Death is the gateway to Earth life eternal. The bodily suffering which attends his passage from this world must be borne, save so far as it may be legitimately alleviated. This is Christianity ; the other is paganism.

During the Spiritual Retreat of the Diocesan Clergy a priest will be stationed at each of the following places:

Glace Bay, North Sydney and Inverness.

They will attend to any urgent sick-calls that may occur during the Retreat.

Causerie de Jeudi.

(By W. P. M. Kennedy.)

There is every probability that, in the near future, the question of religious education in the schools will nce again force itself on educationists England. It is interesting to note in this connexion that Mr. A. Balfour, the late Premier, spoke in no halting terms about the place of religious teaching in schools. Addressing a meeting in London on June 1, he said, "The division between religious and secular training was fundamentally erroneous. It implied a dualism of object-a divided bject-which he was convinced no iking man, whatever his views were, could really approve of of France. Among the working class children in that country, who have been for a quarter of a century without religious instruction in their day schoole, there has been an alarming increase of crime. The recent report of the Minister of Justice shows that during the last year there have been prosecutions for serious crime against 500 lads. The Frenth nation has 500 lads. The Frenth nation has driven all religion from the schools, has effaced the name of God from the French Classics and recently an ex-treme example of the hostility to all that around of Christianity is all that savours of Christianity has come to my notice. In arithmetical problems referring to weekly work, Sunday is spoken of as "repos Sunday is spoken of as "repo hebdomadaire — "the weekly rest, We have grown accustomed to hearing priests and Catholic newspapers issue grave warnings; but now a non-religious paper — The Journal des Debats — roundly declares that the present system of education in France is an utter failure and a source of grave national danger. This warning to the French people from such a

Guerard finds the future French " humanitarianism. religion in Whatever his conclusion, his book witnesses to a stirring of hearts in France, and to the fact that thinking men find that " something 's wrong in the State of Denmark.'

Once again I am moved to speak of Francis Thompson as I have just received his complete works, now first collected — The Works of Francis Thompson, 3 Vols. (Burns & Oats) This edition has been received on all sides with remarkable praise, and it seems clearer than ever that Thompson's place is secure among the great names in English Literature. Mr. Wilfred Meynell—Thompson's literary executor-is to be thanked for these three volumes which can be laid side by side with Shelley and Crashaw. There is scarcely a page which fails to witness to the fact that Thompson's gift was in the truest sense divine whether in verse or prose-but divinest of all in verse. The Times says that "The Hound of Heaven" and New Year's Chimes " are " as sure of their life as anything that has been written since Shelly sang—are not only great things in themselves, but full of that incommensurable are auality that marks the highest.' These two poems are well known ; but how long is it since English Literature was enriched with such poetry as the following :- "A Snowflake"

"God was my shaper Passing surmisal He hammered, He wrought me From curled, silver vapour,

Fo lust of His mind ; Thou couldst not have thought me

So purely, so palely, Tinily, surely, mightily, frailly, Insculped and embossed, With His hammer of wind And His graver of frost.'

or the conclusion to "The Authem of

"Here I untrammel,

Here I pluck loose the body's cerementing And break the tomb of life ; here

I shake off The bur o' the world, man's

And to the antique order of the

dead I take the tongueless vows : my

Here in thy bosom; my little

such poetry. It must be felt, as all

The very day that these volumes appeared died George Wyndham, known to many as late Chief Secretary of Ireland, and a failure in political life; but to the chosen few, in the words of Henley, as "soldier, courtier and scholar" and to lovers of Francis Thompson as the writer of the enthusiastic preface to the latter's Essay on Shelley, which he called "the most important contribution to pure letters written in English during the last twenty years," he added, "In saying that I compare it with poetry as well as with other critical essays. It may be, when posterity judges, that Thompson's own poems alone will overthrow this opinion." Wyndham's real life was not in politics but in letters. He moved with cultured ease among everything that was noble and sincere in literature and one can almost picture him in his study reading Thompson's Essay for the first time-a reading which he described with genuine enthusiasm in a letter to Mr. Wilfred Ward of The Dublin Review. "I must now tell you that !

the centre, and the sheep lands of the east. The soil of the first-named is formed of disintegrated trap rock, granite and sandstone, and abounds in oxide of iron, lime and gypsum-constituents of a soil rich, strong and enduring, containing all the necessary elements for the growth of perfect fruit. Through the central part of the province the soil is for the most The climate, in the opinion of many settlers, is one of the country's richest assets. In summer, bright, cloudless days follow each other in almost unbroken succession, the sun streaming from a firmament of flaw-less sapphire. The rich tints of autumn and the marvellously beautiful days of the Indian summer must be seen to be believed. Spring is admitted by Nova Scotians themselves to be the worst season of their year. Wind, rain, snow, frost and thaw alternate with rare caprice. Happily, however, it is of short duration. Summer comes at a bound, waves hew wand over the expectant orchards, fields, and woodlands, and fruit and flowers leap into being and nature with a rapidity that amazes.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, June 27, 1913.

AT ST. ALBAN'S SHRINE.

There is no more picturesque or charming pilgrimage around London than that which took place last Saturday, when some 250 Catholics visited the old Verulam of the Romans, to honour England's proto-martyr, St. Alban. The pilgrims arrived by train and motor bus, through fields and hedgerows gay with wild roses, to find an unspoilt with wild roses, to find an unspoilt market town, with countrymen in smocks and the peace of a hundred years ago clinging round its ancient walls. A procession was formed from the Catholiz Church to the glorious old Abbey with its interest-ing Saxon and Roman remains, and the rosary for the Conversion of England was recited about the shrine which has a wonderful history. The which has a wonderful history. The procession was then reformed and, chanting "Faith of our Fathers," returned to the Catholic Church, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and the pilgrims were afterwards entertained to the school room Bofers o tea in the school room. Before returning to the dusty City, which seemed so many miles away, the pilgrims visited St. Peter's street, with s ancient curfew tower in which a French King was once imprisoned, the historic "Fighting Cock's" Inn, -the oldest inhabited house in England-St. Michael's Church, where Francis Bicon is buried, and the ancient ruins of the Monastery, of which the great Gateway is alone intact.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

On the same day Anglicans were loudly proclaiming their rights to old Catholic property in Hyde Park. It was a most respectable demonstration, largely composed of ladies, and although the Higher element came out with crucifixes and other Romish "symbols" no one interfered. But a banner bearing the words "Thou shalt not steal" was a rather inappropriate addition to the procession since the property about which all the todo arose, has already been stolen. Some amusing reports of the demonstration appeared in the daily press interlarded with puzzling expressions such "Crucifer," which apparently described the men who carried the

wedding attacts so much attention as that of Sir Joseph Tichborne and Miss

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| Grey cotton | 25 | 65 | 66 | 6 | 66 | | |
| Grey cottons | 36 | 66 | | 10 | - 6.6 | ** | 66 |
| White cotton | 36 | 66 | +6 - | 11 | | 66 | ** |
| White cotton | 35 | | 66 | 10 | 44 | | |
| White cotton | 34 | 66 | 65 | 8 | 66 | 65 | |
| Pillow cotton | 40 | 66 | *6 | 16 | 4 | | ** |
| Pillow cotton | 42 | 6.6 | *5 | 20 | | ++ | 44 |
| Bleached Sheating | 8/5 | 55 | ** | 30 | 66 | 14 | 44 |
| Bleached Sheeting | | | 44 | 85 | 44 | | 66 |
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| Art Sateens, 10, 1 | | | | | | | |
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crucifix. AN ECHO OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

It is seldom that a fashionable

congregation shun, cell is set

ture poetry must, in order to be appreciated,

trouble is ended In a little peace "-It would be useless to comment on

But such discussions as Dr. Park's ignore the moral question altogether, God is the absolute master of life and death. The error of supposing that men may end their own lives or get others to take them, to avoid disgrace or pain, is part and parcel of the common error of the day that the real chance of gaining the adherence of his

to the french people from such a newspaper must carry weight, if the country is to be saved from wholesale moral bankruptcy. It is also a matter for every serious minded nation to take to heart. Education without God is the subtlest fertilizer for crime. The French newspapers - Catholic

and secular-are not alone in revolt against the present state of morality Demain (Perrin), eloquently calls back his country to the Catholic Faith as the only remedy for the socialistic, anarchical, and immoral ideas which today are sapping her national manhood, and as the real source of patri-otism and solidarity. Writing from a philosophic point of view, M. Albert L. Guerard in a new book entitled French Prophets of Vesterday, A study of Religious Thought under the Second Empire (Fisher Unwin), speaks of the future of the French people with regard to religion. He claims that Protestantism in France has no

have read Francis Thompson's Denis Greville did on Wednesday. It Shelley more than once to myself and took place at the Brompton Oratory. twice aloud.

The death of Lord Ashbourne, late The death of Lord Astroouthe, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, admits into the House of Lords his eldest son, The Hon. W. Gibson, who is one of pages. The nave was lined by men of the most interesting personalities in England. The new peer was received into the Church as an undergraduate at Oxford, and since then he has been an ardent Catholic. He married in 1896 into a prominent French Protestant family, and his wife'shortly after the marriage was also received into the Catholic Church. The new Lord Ashbourne is President of The Gaelic Leigue of London, and is well known not only as a fluent Gaelic speaker, but as an authority on Gaelic Literature. He wears regularly as part of his everyday dress the ancient Irish kilt, and he will thus form a picturesque figure in the some-what formal House of Lords.

4. 4.

It has struck me as somewhat remarkable, after seeing even a little of Nova Scotia, that no wide and enthusiastic effort is made to bring the beauties, resources, and possibilities of the Province before the people of the Inited Kingdom, where the Canadian in West is advertised to such an extent that Britishers are almost compelled to believe that it is the only part of

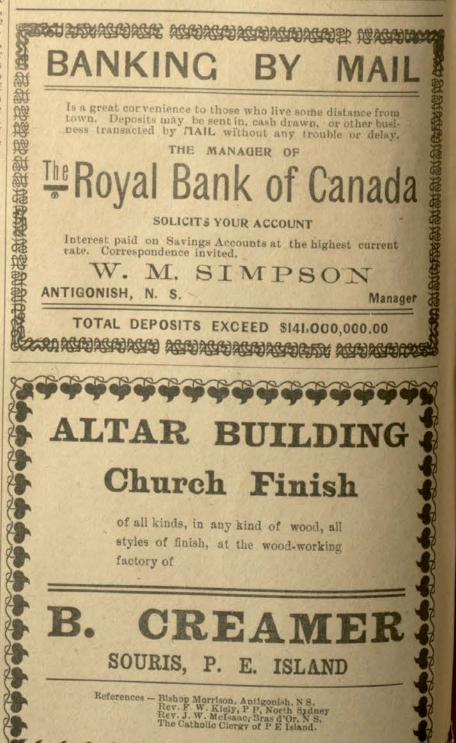
Canada worth settling down in. J must personally confess that before coming to Nova Scotia, I could ebtain little or no information about it, even from the largest tourists' agents, whereas they knew the minutest details about the West - even elaborate train connexions to the smallest villages in the Western Provinces. It is no exaggeration to that "the West" is literally thrust upon one on the other side of the Atlantic, while the Maritime Provinces are largely ignored. How-ever I am glad to notice that the latest number of *The English Catholic* Times has a good word to say of Nova Scotia in its Canadian News column.

"A Beautiful Country.-Englishmen still speak of 'Canada as If, in soil and climate and topography, its three and three quarter million square miles were practically uniform. That a wide variety exists, even in a comparatively small area, is illustrated in the case of evils man has to dread are disgrace and pain. But the Christian faith Nocks to another world, and to a man's Kate there. A man is not to be tossed provinces. Topographically, the country may be roughly divided into three sections—the fruit lands of the

on Wild Rose Day, and was a rose wedding. The ceremony was per-formed by Father Sebastian Bowden, and the bride was given away by her the bridegroom's regiment, the 4th Hussars, and there was a large attendance of fashionable folk. But there was a still larger attendance of the uninvited general public, for the previous day a strange echo of the celebrated Tichborne trial had been heard. Lord Granatd received a letter from the daughter of Arthur Octon, the Claimant, who represented himself as the long lost Sir Roger Tichborne and whose case was supported by so much public money in the seventies. This woman, who signed herself with the family name, threatened to shoot the bride at the Oratory on the wedding morning and was promptly arrested the day before by the police. Happily the wedding went off without any untoward incident and after a reception at the Hyde Park Hotel the bride and groom for the Continent. The Tichbornes are an old Catholic family, and their wealth was largely depleted by the endless law suit which resulted the expose of Arthur Orton as a fraud.

A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIP-TURES.

Our Protestant friends who form Societies for the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures amongst Roman Catholics will open their eyes at the new and important work just announced by Messrs. Longmans. This is no less then a fresh translation of the New Testament, which will be called the "Westminster Version," and is to be issued in parts. It is not intended to supersede the Douai version, which must be used in the services, but it has the approval of the Cardinal and the English Hierarchy who consider that a version more accurate and explicit in the light of recent knowledge of New Testament Greek should be compiled if the faithful are to really fulfil the Holy Father's prescription to read frequently the Sacred Scriptures. The work is under the direction of the learned Jesuit, Father Cuthbert Lattey, Professor of Sacred Scripture at St. Beuno's College in Wales. The first part, which will be issued early next month, will contain St. Paul's two epistles to the Thessalonians, which are acknowledged to be most in such are acknowledged to be most in need (Continued on page 5)



10, 1913

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GENERAL NEWS.

Henceforth trunks may be sent by freight on Canadian railways if corded securely, is the order of the Railway Commission.

Canadian exhibits are excluded from thefair of North Dakota. The reason is the fear that local exhibitors will be disconraged because of the good show-ing by Canadian exhibits.

The fire in the Albion Mine, Stellar-ton, is reported to be wholly sup-pressed. The workmen and officials have had a strenuous battle with the flames.

The St. Charles Catholic Church Montreal, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The loss, amounting over \$200.000, iscovered by insurance. Two firemen were slightly injured by a falling ladder.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, moved the rejection of the Home Rule Bill on Monday evening. The motion was defeated by a vote of 352 to 243. The Bill then passed its third reading without division.

M. Courtwright, resident engineer at Belle River, 180 miles east of Cochrane on the T. N. R., arrived in North Bay Thursday with his wife and taby. He describes the Belle River fire as a terrible ordea'. He says 120 camps and other places have been burned by fires along the transcontinental.

The total immigration to Canada during April and May, 1913, was 146-060, made up of 56,940 British, 33,507 American and 55,613 from all other countries. During April and May, 1912, the total was 129,453, composed of 49,279 British, 39,505 American and 40,529 from all other constries. The increase is thirteen per cent. increase is thirteen per cent.

A striking incident occurred in the Church of Notre Dame Des Victories, Quebec, Thursday mcrning, when the Right Hon. Sir. Charles Fitzpatrick, K. C. M. G., administrator and Chief Justice of Canada took the place of an altar boy and served the Mass which was being calebrated The an altar boy and served the Mass which was being celebrated. The services had barely started when the altar boy became ill. There was no other boy available, and Sir Charles quietly walked up through the nave of the chuch and took up the acolyte's dutles. Sir Charles were only in the city for a day, enroute to Murray Bay with Mr. Taft, ex-President of United States.

The Tory party in Great Britain is opposing with all the force it can command the very fair principle of one man one vote now being urged by the Liberals. There was at least one all-night session of the House of Commons on the matter last week, which ended, of course, in the complete triumph of the government. The House of Lords will be called upon to deal with this measure, and probably will again throw it out, along with will again throw it out, along with Home Rule, Welsh disestablishment and Scotch tempers nee.

to be proceeded with at once. work has been undertaken by the John S. Metcalfe Company, Montreal, on what is known as the ten per cent basis the local computing controlling basis, the local committee controlling the supply of labor, etc. The new building will, it is said, in a large measure be a replica of that destroyed by fire a few months ago, and a considerable portion of the walls left standing will be used. The new build-ing will have a fireproof roof, the floors will be of concrete and the spire of wood sheathed with copper. New-castle, N. P., Wallace, N. S., stones will be used in the construction. It is as be used in the construction. It is expected that the exterior and ba e nent will be completed by next spring.

FATHER VAUGHAN ON SOCIALISM. Father Bernard Vaughan concludes his course of sermons, which have attracted so much attention at Farm Street, next Sunday. Last week he spoke words of wisdom to the Socialist and the egotist. Dafining the various measures of greatness which the world bad known, he pointed out that brute force was only the measure of the Savage. Mind force had been the ideal of the Greek ; Will force that of the Roman, but the true measure of greatness had appeared at the Last Supper when our Lord showed forth the force of Love as he knelt to wash the disciples feet. Socialism was the result of the forgetfulness of the World that love meant service. Civilised nations in their saner moods have realised by Christianity that true greatness could best he expressed in terms of service. Commenting on the German Emperor's jubilee a great newspaper had said, "He has served his people well." The same could be said of our own King, who was about to visit Luncashire, the papitating heart of England, and who would there Father Bernard Vaughan concludes

Lancashire, the palpitating heart of England, and who would there realise how his life of untiring service to his people would bring them a last-ing good. Such was the best way to dispel the shibboleths of Socialism in which words and not deeds, or deeds of violence only, are the expressions of its followers its followers.

CHURCH UNDERMINED AT LONDON DOCKS.

A fine Catholic Church and schools, and the Presbytery adjoining — in short a perfectly equipped Mission in the East of London, is in danger of being destroyed by the action of the river which surrounds it. The Church of North Woolwich, which is in charge of a well known Irish Pricet. Father being destroyed by the action of the river which surrounds it. The Church of North Woolwich, which is in charge of a well known Irish Priest. Father Fitzpatrick, who recently celebrated his silver jubilee, stands on an island formed by two docks in the Thames basin. The water has gradually filtrated through the soil and here caused large cracks to appear in the walls of the Church. Last Sunday the edifice was closed and the services were held in the school room, while the Priest had to quit his comfort-able Presbytery which is no longer safe, for temporary lodgings, Fortunately the developement of the Port of London has caused the authorities to fix covetous eyes on this island in the Thames, which is becomauthorities to fix covetous eyes on this island in the Thames, which is becom-ing dangerous for habitation. They have acquired the property on the island and soon it will be swept away and ships will ride at anchor where orce people walked dry shod. For the Catholics of the neighbourhood the Port of London Anthority will build a suitable Church, schools and Presbytery as near as possible on the Presbytery as near as possible on the mainland to the old site. The congregation of this parish is a very interesting one, numbering many nationalities, and the Priests of the Mission serve the Scamen's Hospital where all manner of strange cases of The work of rebuilding Sr. Dun-stan's Cathedral at Charlottetown is to be proceeded with at open The

Gaelic a Living Language.

To the Editor of the Casket :

SiR,-It was with deep regret that I read in your issue of June 26th the following from the pen of Mr. Kennedy

"Unfortunately, as I think, Gaelic is a compulsory subject for the National University (of Ireland) degree. It seems to me that the day has either passed or has not yet dawned for making Gaelic obligatory.

The unfortunate part of the matter, as it appears to me, is that many rersons who write on this subject

right to be taught in a University, particularly in an Irish National Uni-versity, as either Greek, or Hebrew, one of which is usually compulsory, for no one can claim to be anything of a linguist without a knowledge of Gaelic or one of the Celtic languages. This knowledge is absolutely essential to the Philologist. Gaelic literature is comparatively Gaelic literature is comparatively

voluminous and intrinsically valuable. Very numerous are the remains of Gaelic historical or annalistic writings, the language being particularly rich in

the language being particularly rich in the biography of Saints. In the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, the schools of Ireland were famous, and were thronged with students from England, Scotland, and the Continent. At this time its phil-osophical and imaginative literature was indeed extensive, although much of it has since been lost. A very valuable portion yet remains. To give an idea of the height to which Gaelic had risen at that time, I might mention that in the year 903 A. D. there were several Gaelic dictionaries existing, one of which contained 30,existing, one of which contained 30,-000 words. There were also many glossaries, showing the comparative linguistic relations of Gaelic words with those of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, British and Norse origin.

with those of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, British and Norse origin. Surely, then, after considering that Gaelic is spoken by 700,000 people in Ireland and taught in 1600 schools to 48,000 pupils, that it is so essential to the philologist, and that it has such an interesting and instructive literature, does it not seem any more than proper that an Irishman, educated in the National University of Ireland, at a time when the Irish nation is about to be born again, should know at least a little about the National language of a little about the National language of

Acknowledgments, Michael Mahoney, Harbor North Side, Thos Leyden, Hailfax, We McIsaac, Iakedale, Miss L Grant, New York, P. J. LeBlanc, Margaree Forks, Ellen Martin, Lochaber, John Melanson, New France, D F McIsaac Sydney, Dan D & cOonsid, Lakevale, John A Chisholm, Halifax, Miss J A Lyons, Indina Harbor Lake, Forence Beaton, Hay's River Peter J Richard, Charlos Cove, Mary Effectual, West Mertgomish D L McDonald, Rachury Rev J McOranid, West Mertgomish D & McNeil, Rock Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hopy cark, W B McNeil, Rock Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Rock Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Rock Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Rock Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Rock Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Rock Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Bay, B C, Rev J McGranh, Hope, Ark, W B McNeil, Bay, B C, Angus McKezzie, Maurice Murphy, Bamaby River, N. B, Peter Boy, Syney, Mr McNeil, Boyde P, O John A Chisholm, Ashdale, John Gillis, J P, Codroy, Nild, D ochne, Rivers Inlei, B C, John A McIcan, Rear River Donis Station, D ochne, Rivers Inlei, B C, John A McIcan, Rear River Donis Station, D ochne, Rivers Inlei, B C, John A McIcan, Rear River Donis Station, D ochne, Rivers Inlei, B C, John A McIcan, Rear River, Cal Mr Sam H MacMaster, Queenschle, C B, Junis Statistics, Marsder, Jones, Berkeley, Cal Matodia, Fennedy Sydney, Matodia, Statistics, Matodia, B, John G Young, Matodia, Young, \$1 00 4 00 2 00 McKerzle, lin McGillivray, nn G Young, M Curry, W Mother Superior, (Convent) Sydney, an H McNell, Mrs J J McNell, D McNell, McNaughtons P O, W E O'Leary, Port Dufferin, Joseph Morrison, Sydney, DIED. At Antigonish, on July 3rd, 1913, of spina meninghis, MART AGNES, beloved child of

THE CASKET

MRS. ARCHIBALD GILLIS (nee MacRae), of Wathsam, Mass., on the 26th (lay of June, 1913, The funeral was attended by many friends and relatives. The body was borne to St Charles Church, where Requies a High Mass was said by Father Walsh, after which interment was at calvary cometery, Waltham, Deceased was formerly of Long Point, Invernees Co, C. B., where she had taught school in the country sections Being of a cheerful and kind disposi-tion she will be long missed by her maay friends Fortified by the rites of the Church she passed away, leaving a busband and one son to mours their loss. May her soul rest in peace'

peace' JOHN A MCQUARRIE, of Glenors Falls, C. B., on Wednesday evening, June 11th, 1913, aged Sy years. A resident of Glenors Falls for twenty one years, he was singularly free from reproach, respected and honored by the con-munity in which so many years were quietly spent to the performance of his duites in life. In regard for his neighbour and fellow citizes, he was scrupulously conscientious and consid-erate. After high mass of regularn of Friday image during his last painful (linesa, ail that was laid to rest in 8t. Mary's Cemetery, Mabou-to cherish his memory he leaves a disconsolate iter, six children, two brothers and four sis serve how here est in peace.

number. May be rest in peace. At Dunmagiass, Ant Co., on Saturday, the son of June, ALEXANDER J. MAOGILLIVERY, son of June, A. MacGilliveray, Esq., aged 42 entry for about six months, yet nobody looked for his de t is or in a. Although from early outh the victim of an incurable disease, yet his dengerament was always hopeful and cheer, and his outlook on life a happy one. His with a mind well stored with song and story and his during his timeral was invery attended and his remains were laid to rest in Lismore where the remains were laid to rest in Lismore during the remains were laid to rest in Lismore funding and the stored with song and story and his remains were laid to rest in Lismore others and two sisters to mourn the long three but stored were and the incurative long the stored mothers and the sisters to mourn the long and the was deeply reliations.



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Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 4)

of a fresh translation, and have been prepared with copious annotations and notes by Father Lattey. Amongst other editors of the various sections are Father Joseph Keating, S. J., Bishop McIntyre, Monsignor Ward of St. Edmund's College, Father Arend-son, Professor at the same College son, Professor at the same College, and Father Hugh Pone, C. P., of the Collegio Angelico, Rome, If the demand is as great as is expected—for many non-Catholic Bible students are interested in the mark the Odd interested in the work - the Old Testament will be translated and published in the same way, later on,

THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON.

London has been exceptionally gay London has been exceptionally gay this week. Wild rose day and the visit of the French President synchronised, and huge crowds filled the decorated streets to see Poincare, and throw roses at the two British Queens. Very little is said by the Press about the President's visit to the French Hospital where he was French Hospital where he was received and conducted round by the Nursing Sisters, who are thrust out from the Hospital wards of their native land. Looking in at the ever entrancing Horse Show on Saturday, I was fortunate enough to see that well known Catholic V. C., Col. Kenna, give the best exhibition of jumping by an English officer. He was run close by two Russians and a Frenchman, belonging to the Chevaliers of the Guard and the Chasseurs respectively. An exciting incident was the performance of a Belgian officer, who after doing well over the four first jumps, was not in time to restrain his excited charger from leaping the barrier and coming down crash at the feet of some ladies in the auditorium,

CATHOLIC OLD ETONIANS.

We have to record the successful insugaration of yet another Catholic Old Society. This is the "Catholic Old inners on Tussday at Deudomord school as their Alma Mater were Monsignor Barnes, in the Char, Fathers Christy and Cator of the Fathers Christy and Cator of the Ross, Mr. Greville, Mr. Roberton Histore even in the call of the form the seven or eight main groups the held henceforth.

have not given it due consideration. Besides, there is a touch of sarcasm and scorn in the above quotation that is unjustifiable and altogether uncalled

It is not my intention to enter deeply into this subject as time and space would not permit. I simply wish to advance a reason or two to justify the Irish educational authorities for making the Irish National language obligatory in the Irish National University. It seems almost absurd to advance arguments to substantiate anything so obvious.

The uninformed may imagine that the Irish language is not a spoken language. They are wrong. It is spoken by 700,000 people in In Ireland alone. True, this is a decrease of atone. True, this is a decrease of 50,000 during the last decade, but it is greatly dus to the large immigration from the Western Provinces, the stronghold of Gaelic.

The Gaelic language is now taught in 1,600 schools in Ireland to 48,000 pupils. Then, there are several periodicals, and nearly every news paper has its Gaelic column or page : "its day has not yet dawned,' forsooth !

I might mention Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Brittany, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and even the United States, where Gaelic, or a dialect of Gaelic, is spoken, but I shall not have to go outside of Ireland to back up my statement. The Celtic people of the world are making a concerted effort to resuscitate the language of their forefathers. Every encourage-ment should therefore be given by Celts to this movement, which purposes not only a revival of the Gaslic language, but also a revival of Celtic art, music, and literature. It is, in short, a struggle for the suprem-acy of Celtic ideals, which held Celts together for centuries, retained for We have to record the successful assuration of yet another Catholic oriety. This with another Catholic

Angus and Agnes McMillan, aged 7 months and å days.

At Bayfield, parish of Tracadle, on 30th June, MES PETER RILEY, widow, aged eighty six years. Mrs. Riley was a model Christian. She was especially noted for faith and piety. May her shull rest in peace.

At West Arm, parish of Fracadis, on Sth July, OSEMII NICHOLAS DELOREY, aged seventy six wars and clean months. Mr De Lorey was a lighty respected parishioner and chizen of Fracadis. May his soul rest in peace,

At Lakevale, Ant, on the 4th in 4, DONALD MacDoNALD in the Sin year of his age. A wile, hree sons and three daughters mourn their reat foas. Consoled by the last rites of the hurch, he paracefully passed away. May he set to prese. rest in peace.

Fortilied by all the rites of Holy Church-on the 32d linat. Capit. Alexander MacDougail, of Bay Street, antigocisis, in the 75th year of ble age. The deceased had been in failing health for some time and the end came peace health for some time and the end came peace and a good Christian. His funeral, on fuesday following his deat , was large y attended. He have a family of six daughters. May his sout rest in peace i

At Antigoniah, on July 7th, DUNGAN GRANT in the 70th year of age. For the last tweive years Mr. Grant had been in failing health, and lately suffered a stroke of paralysis which hastened his death. Always a stalwart Chris than, he won the esteem of his neighbours by his love of fruth, his honesty and uoright char otter. His death will be deeply regretted by his many friends and frelations. Mr. Colla grant of this kown is a brother of the deceased. R. I. P.

R. I. P. At Mabou Mines, Jane 29, consoled by the last rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was always a devoted member, Hugh A Bearon, in his 4tth year. A good clitzen and neighbour, he will be mach and long missed by a wide drele of fileada, and by the community, of which he was an excemed member, besides a sorrowing widow and three children, he is ourrived by three brothers, fir. Architaid E. of Boaton, Angus of New York, and Alexander on the oid homestend, and one sister, known in religion as Sister Requirem High Mass all that was mortal of him lait to reast in St. Mary's Cemetary, Mabou, R. 1, P.

At the Cottage Hospital, Antigonish, N. S. of pneumonia, on the 25th of June inst. Jonry MALONE, aged 15 years. The deceased was an upright etitizen, a hard working, honest man. Though left an orphan boy while quite young, by hit thrift and industry the earned for himself a comfortable home at South Sile Cape George. Where he lived respected by the people His early domise has cast a gloom over the commu-nity. He was frequently strengthened during the lines by the sacraments of Holy Mother Church, of which he was a devout member. On June file this remains we a interred in Lakeva e cometery, after a Require High Mass. A father, with and three infant children remain to moutra their loss. R. J. P.

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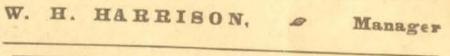
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The lass across the way Has lovely eyes of gray ; To hear her lilt a bit of song would Brighten all the day. Her laughter scatters gloom, Her cheeks are all abloom,

What He Wants,

And say you ought to see the way her mother wields a broom l The lass across the way,

She lilts a roundelay, And she is up on all the plays and music of the day; She's read the latest books

And searched the deepest nooks Of learning, and you ought to taste the steak her mother cooks!

The lass across the way Would make a hermit gay, And when she walks abroad the men bow humbly to her sway; She wears effective clothes, And frills and furbelows, And bright the light burns through the night the while her mother sews!

The lass across the way But waits, I think, to say A ready "yes" to what she thinks I'll ask of her some day;

But she is not for me-My heart is set, you see, On finding just the sort of girl her

mother used to be !

Usurping The Name " Catholic.'

A Catholic American, living in London, recently made a humorous complaint that our Anglican friends havecome so Catholic-minded that they copy even the inscriptions on the tombstones in our cemeteries. This creates a difficulty for the stranger straying through a cemetery, making it impossible for him to know whether Catholic or a Protestant lies under the stone. Miss Guiney asks if we can't have a distinctive inscription that our imitative brethren will not want to use, for instance "God bless our Pope." But she immediately adds: "Somebody will say: 'Allow to that a twenty years' run and our nouvefute riches will steal it too." This is bid enough, but worse things

are happening over here. It is not the dead that our Anglican friends would rob, but the living. They want our name "Catholic." and are making strenuous efforts to establish a claim to it.

a claim to it. Some time ago the title of "Protestant Episcopal Church" was repudiated by the diocese of California which voted in favor of being called the "Holy Catholic Church of America." The staunchly Protestant Indocember of New Protestant Independent of New York roundly scoraed this "ecclesiasti-cal tomfoolery," and then demanded that it cease, for the following reasons:

The American people have, once for all, accorded to a certain Christian Christian Church organization the name *Calholic*, and they have at the same time accorded to all other Chris-tian churches the comprehensive appendi tian churches the comprehensive appell-ation of *Protestant*, and all King George's horses and all King George's men can't pull these two names down from the places which have been assigned them by this common consent. This may be the result of ignorance, and these agitators may know much more than the rest of us about the proper meaning of Catholic and Protestant, But, illiterate as this verdict of the American people may be, it is a final judgment, and I advise these, very superior persons to accept it and cease making themselves a nuisance and the Episcopal church ridiculous.

Wanted a few teamsters and one hundred men to work on Railroad at counsel of the Independent, but he

Church. I find them very faithful and reliable in their duties. It happens that in almost every confirmation class some are presented who have been baptized Roman Catholics. We suggest that Dr. Allen publish a

list of names of the little Catholics lured into his confirmation classes. We venture to say that it would be a short one. If other tactics had been successful, he would not be driven to demand a change of name as the "best weapon with which to attack foreign Catholics

Over in England the Doctor will find little solace for his disturbed mind. His fellow-churchmen have their hands full-trying to reconcile their claim to continuity with their acceptance of Parliamentary owner-ship of their church. "Do this!" commands Parliament, and the Church of England jumps to obey. And why not? It hears the voice of its parent.

A quotation from a pamphlet recently issued by the Eighty Club (London) sets this fact forth so clearly and admirably that we may fittingly reprint it here. The writer of the pamphlet is the Hon. Nathaniel Mickelham, K. C. a member of the English Bench for years. With legal onciseness he states :-

The evidence against the continuity theory is not merely strong ; it is over-whelming. Up to the time of Henry VIII it seems impossible to point to a single difference in the faith held in England from the faith held in Rome, or to any collision between the ecclesiastical law of England and ecclesiastical law of England and Rome. They were one and the same. In the Middle Ages the Catholic faith, with its center at Rome, had its churches—its provincial churches— everywhere and among others the —or rather the provincial churches of England provincial churche of England, for the provinces of Canterbury and for the provinces of Canterbury and York were quite distinct. As Mait-land says: "Too often we speak of 'the Church of England' and forget that there was no ecclesiastically organized church that answered to that name. No tie of an ecclesiastical or spiritual kind bound the Bishop of Chichester to the Bishop of Carlisle, except that which bound them both except that which bound them both to French and Spanish Bishops." Of the Ecclesia Anglicana, the Pope was not merely spiritual head; he was also its supreme judge, and the judges of ecclesiastical cases in England were judges appointed by him. The law they administered was the Canon Law of Rome. Law of Rome.

Judge Mickelham then reviews the Parliamentary interference, in the sixteenth century, the abrogation of the ancient canon law in greater part, and the modelling of a church of England by statute. He sums up:

Lastly, these statutes substitute an insular church ruled by Parliamentary law for an international church ruled by the Papal cannon law. In other words, under the statutes there comes into being "the Church of England by Law Established," as it is called in the Canons Ecclesiastical of 1603, an entirely different body, governed by an entirely different law, and under entirely different conditions from the arlier Church.

Thus, from his own household, comes a witness to the absurdity of Mr. Van Allen's claim that his church is the "Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church" with different national communions, all "Catholic" and yet "non-Papal 1" The learned and witty Protestant Ibistorian, Maitland, puts the absurdity of the case in this way : "The Church of England was Protest-ant before the Reformation and Catholic afterwards."—Sacred Heart Review.

Summer Health.

A vacation is a blessing. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. But the ordinary man that has to work for a living must dispose his vacation in reference to his work. It It is to strengthen him for the work of the months to come. More fool he is if by neglecting his health during the time of rest he brings back from the summer resort new evils to make his life miserable, - The Pilot.

Learn to Rely on Self.

Nothing better can happen to a young man who has the right kind of grit, than to be thrown on the world and his own resources.

A well-to-do judge once gave his son one thousand dollars, and told him to go to college and graduate. _ The son returned at the end of the Freshman year, his money all gone and with several extravagant habits.

At the close of the vacation, the judge said to his son, "Well, William, are you going to college this year?" "Have no money father." "But I gave you a thousand dollars to graduate on." "It is all gone, father." "Very well, my son; it was all I could give you; you can't stay here; you must now pay your own way in the world." A new light broke in upon the vision of the young man. He accommodated himself to the situation-again left home ; made his way through college, graduated at the head of his class, studied law, became governor of the state of New York, entered the cabinet of the president of the United States, and has made a record that will not soon die, for he was none other than William H. Seward.

The men who have become success ful are seldom those who had money and influence to back them, but those who had nothing to begin with but their strong arms and active brains. Developing power rythmically through their use, advancing always increasing in strength, always with definite purpose ahead, and always this purpose becoming clearer.

When Baby's Gone Away.

(John D. Wells.)

When he's playin' 'round me here he's jist so dadburned small I scarcely ever notice him or see the

When Betty scrubs an' dresses him an' sends him off to play,
He gathers up his playin' tools an' takes hisself away.

He's jist a little speck o' pink, a sort of

rovin' kind That hides amongst the flowers an' he's most too small to find ; Amongst the heap of other things that

bother men like me, I guess I'd got the habit of overlookin

him, y' see. But now he's gone a visitin' I tell y'what its still !

The robins churp more softly an' the

dadburned whipper-will Is mournfuller than common, an' along the edge o' night

There's sometin' seems to bubble up an' clog my wizzen tight !

The sunset sort o' dodges me an' gives away to gloom -It seems to me there's nothin' else in

lot o' space !

Fr. Vaughan Chides a Millionaire.

Someone, perhaps, now listening to ne may be saying in his heart: Religion does not anneal to me

your head, but would speak to you in bursts of elequence about Him who made them all for your delight and the source, the source, the source is the source i your head, but would speak to you in | soured, sad, and a cynical

"Raligion is nothing to you because it is not everything. 'Raligion,' says the poet, 'is all or nothing.' You are



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Look for this signature

CORN FLAKES FOR SALE SHERIFF'S SALE

1905, C No. 433 In the County Court of District No. 6 BETWEEN ROB ROY GRIFFIN.

> -and-Plaintiff. DANIEL MORIARTY,

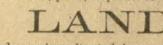
To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House at Antigonish, in the County of An-

tigonish, on FRIDAY.

The 25th Day of July, A. D. 1913 At the hour of 11 o'clock

in the forenoon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, property and demand of the aforesaid defendant at the time of the recording all the world but room ! An' judgin' from the void he's left around this lonesome place, That little bit o' feller fills an awful



Car of Windsor Dairy Salt wholesale prices.

Kelloggis

D. C. MACNEIL, 6-12, tf. Antigon

SALE FOR

able figure. For further particular

FARM FOR SALE

That well known farm, situated he Upper South River, Antigo County, and known as the Cumm farm, containing 200 acres, 30 of w are intervale, a good house and barn, cheese factory and gene store, on the place, and a cream within three miles. For price, ten and further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR On the pla

Antigonish, N. S., June 5th, 1913.

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent.

Defendant

tf

St .Joseph

A wood lot of 1 0 acres, with hear timber, both hard and soft. It about two miles from James Riv Station and will be sold at a reason apply to MRS. CATHERINE MCADAM

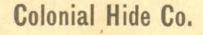
KIRK & COOKE Contracters

Notice to Farmers and **Dealers**

We are open for one hundred tons of washed wool, for which we will pay

Highest Cash Price

Also Calfskins, Hides, Pelts, Tallow and Furs. Get our prices before you sell elsewhere and you will be satisfied you are selling in the right place.



George St., NEW GLASGOW, N. S. Near Church's Livery

MARKET

GROCERIES

A complete and up to date line

MEATS

Fresh and cured, at all seasons

FISH Fresh, smoked, pickled and dry

> FRUIT Everything in season

CONFECTIONERY Large assortment, choicest and best.

Crockery and Agatewares

CASH! One Price to all. CASH

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

COAL AGENT

EDWARDHALEY mann

refused to hearken to it. He was about to visit England where his church was founded, but, before going, he wanted the P. E church renamed. The press report credits him with defining his church as "a non-Papal Catholic Church." It is charitable to suppose that the midcharitable to suppose that the mid-summer heat is partly responsible for this definition — and for further utterances. Said the Doctor :— The point is, is the church Catholic or Protestant? Canonically and in the prayer book it is Catholic. The real true process of the church is

The real true name of the church is fixed forever, because it has been firmly crystalized in the creed as the "Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." But although the church is one throughout the world it has different national communions, Thus its legal name in America is the Protestant Episcopal Church, in England it is called the Church of England, and in the city of Rome its legal title is the Holy Roman Church. The American name was purely an acident When the Church of Fac accident. When the Church of Eogland became independent in the American colonies, because the colonies became independent of England, the name naturally had to be

changed. "Protestant Episcopal" went in by accident — a nick name. . . very misleading and unrepresentative . . The name is utterly unsatis-factory and out-worn—why drag it with us 2" with us

Answering his own question, Dr.

Van Allen declared :-The legal title of this church must and will be changed. Of the proposals for a new name that of American Catholic Church is the best, for it affirms the fact of its catholicity and also of its national character, its freedom from England, Rome or-Russia.

Presently another reason, possibly

It is the strongest one, was advanced :-It (the name American Catholic Church) will be the best weapon with which to attack the foreign Catholics.

Surely a noble incentive, worthy of a minister of God! To rob poor ignorant immigrants of their one priceless possession at the very gate-way to their new life! There is name of his Church :

There are in the Advent many former Roman Catholics who have conformed to the American Catholic is disregarded.

We have referred many times to the spiritual dangers of the summer vacation. The time of bodily relaxation has its many peculiar tempta-tions. Associations, amusements, which would never be thought of while people remained in the environ-ment of their ordinary life, are sometimes considered as quite harmless on vacation. And often the consequence is that the vacation brings spiritual death.

But we would say a word also of the dangers to bodily health. From time to time we read of epidemics of one kind or another at summer resorts. Whether it be the food, or the water, or the drainage, thes is at fault, the result is often sickness, and sometimes death.

There is always a certain amount of danger in the sudden change in the manner of living. Yet the vacationist is apt to disregard that fact. He needs a change from the life at home, and takes a trip or goes to spend a few weeks at a summer hotel or boarding house. The change ought to do him good. It ought to rest his mind and body. And he will get great benefit from his vacation if he uses a little common sense. The number of vacation places is almost infinite. Some of them are absolutely worthless. The ouly recommendation in their favor is their cheapness. Places that are unfit to lodge even the family of the owner, are transformed at the coming of sum-mer into summer hotels, offering inducements to the unwary seeker of rest. To go to such places is to en-danger one's health and to run the risk of becoming a physical wreck. Too much care cannot be had in the selection of a place to live even for a fortnight. It would be far better to stay at home than to take a vacation that not only begets dissatisfaction but also disease.

But even in the first-class resort there are dangers to be guarded against. Care and moderation in eat-ing and drinking are the first princi-ples of health at such places, and the neglect of them too often works havoc. It is the same in other things. Many of our young people set out to have a strenuous vacation. All day long and far into the night their one aim is to have a good time, to crowd as much pleasure as possible into the vacation days. There is never a dull moment; beasure as possible into the vacation attributed to Dr. Van Allen, in the Boston Transcript, throws further light on his desire to change the name of bis Church. what was meant to be a period of re-laxation. There is a limit of endurlaxation. There is a limit of endur-ance even in good times, and the body will demand satisfaction if that limit is disregarded. such as the body solution of the second second

me may be saying in his heart: "Religion does not appeal to me. I have cut it out of my life long

Another will be thinking : "It is all very well for you to preach about religion; it is your business, whereas mine is money-making in the city.

"My religion," the philanthropist will tell me, "is not to be found be-tween the covers of the New Testa-ment, but in the pages of the Social Year Book. We have done with dogma and the formalism of religion altogether."

I stood not many weeks ago, on the deck of a Pacific liner, ploughing her way from Honolulu to Yokohama.

The sun sinking to the west divided the smooth expanse of waters on stern and port side into seas of gold and silver; while the western heavens from horizon to zenith were a rainbow of color pierced through and through by strong rays of glory shot forth by the sun in his setting. It was an inspiring motion picture painted by the Master's hand.

As I stood on the upper deck en-raptured by this sight, a multi-mil-lionaire, traveling to distract his un-hinged mind, sidled up to me, and, in tones of voice harmonizing with his misery, asked me why I appeared so ravished by a mere ball of fire drop-ping behind the water's edge, and he added : "I see nothing in it. There's no money in it, and I've no use for

From the mere fact that he had thus expressed himself, I felt sure that my solitary friend, who had spoken to hardly a soul on the voyage, felt that there was some lesson in the sunset, and that he was to blame for not

learning something from it. Taking him by the arm, Isaid: "Friend, nearly ten millions of your fellow countrymen in the States pay their dimes every day of the year to watch a cinematograph incomparably inferior to that one unfolding itself yonder. Our motion pictures change once a week: God's sunsets have been changing every day for millions of years; no two sunsets being alike, and every sunset changing every second. [

"What you really want, my friend," I continued, "is a little more poetry and a great deal more religion. If only you could open wide the gates of your soul to the presence and in-fluence of Jesus Christ, I feel quite follws

Bounded on the North by land for-merly of Donald McIsaac," on the East by land formerly of Donold MacDonald, on the South by land of John Moriarty, and on the West by the Walsh lot (so called), containing 70 acres more or less and being the land of the late Michael Moriarty, together with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, the said lot of land having been levied upon under execution issued by leave of this Honourable Court upon the judgment herein, which judgment has been duly re-corded in the Registry of Deeds office for the said County for upwards of one year before the issuing of execu-tion. tion

TERMS: Twenty per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated Sheriff's office Antigonish, June 24 h, 1913. D. D. CHISHOLM Sheriff of Antigonish County.

R. R. GRIFFIN, Solicitor in person.

Morrison Brothers Monumental Works PICTOU, N. S. PICTOU N.S. **DARTIES** wishing to obtain high grade monumental work should call or write Morrison Bros. an old established firm. All work guaranteed and strictly first class. Prices always consistent with the high order of work turned out.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE

WAY OF SECURING

Player Piano Music Rolls

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

J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co. GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S. St. John, Amherst, Moncton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

The Poor Boy From the Country.

ly IO, 1917

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lore «

ining.

Teke him in and let him find Comfort for his troubled mind In your friendly word of cheer-In your friendly word of cheer-Maybe there's a young career Blooming in him that will flower Into some unwonted power Of the heart and soul. Who knows From what bramble springs the rose. Such a life, so fresh and green-Help to save and keep it clean !

Is he awkward, lanky, queer ? That's the kind to lend your cheer, Help him over those first days When amid the city's maze And the bustle of the den Where he toils 'mong unknown men He's so lonesome, heartsick, sad— Maybe he's a mother's lad Waiting tur bin way back there Waiting for him way back there To fulfil her hourly prayer !

What cheap fun to scoff and laugh, Play him tricks, and make him chaff For each idle wind of fun That around the room may run ! Bid him welcome, make him feel That his dream is coming real, That the visions all around him, When the quiet country bound him, Will be dawning yet some day If a manly part he'll play.

Why, that building over there Towering o'er the busy square, With its windows gleaming bright, Started from a poor boy's pluck, Who had come to try his luck

In the strange and glaring light. Of the city. Treat him right! Every poor boy that you see Holds within him destiny. And the country lad o'er all Stands the knocks and climbs the wall.

Take him in and be his friend ! How do you know where he'll end? And remember, somewhere hid All her lonely years amid A mother who has done her best To raise him equal to the rest

Is waiting, praying, asking God To guard him from the chastening

Drop the humor, quip and joke, Help him lift and bear his yoke. Baltimore Sun.

Boyd Settlemert.

(By Drummer on Foot.) Adjoining the farm of Donald McGillivray (Allan) is the farm once cupied by John McIsaac (Duncan), and now by some of his family. . The family to which he belonged will be C. MACNET more properly described when I Antig come to that location. Both he and Donald McGillivray (Allan) be-ALF longed to the first native generation and were not original settlers. We must go back to their parents, their ancestors who were the pioneer settlers. Their own families, how-AC AP ever, must be referred to, at their " partice own homes, where they were born E MCADA and reared. John McIsaac was married to

Jane, daughter of Ewan Cameron. SAL They had a grown up family of thirteen,-six sons and seven daughters. Of these, three sons and three daughters are living, Lachlan and Isaac in Pennsylvania, Hugh in Massachusetts, Sarah in Boston, Margaret and Catherine at home. John, the eldest son was a shoemaker. He also did business many years ago at Fraser's Mills, in what was known as the " red store " (An On then

those of them who finally settled at whom he has lived so long. the place now under review, viz., Hugh and Angus (John's sons). These two originally owned the area came to St. Boniface in 1882 and en- alcohol after one ceases for alcohol Settlement."

Hugh's family consisted of John, James, Angus and Donald; Mary, Catherine, Sarah, Janet and Margaret. John and Mary were born in the old country. John, the eldest, was married twice, first to a McDonald woman from Lakevale, (nighean Aonghais O'lg), by whom he had one son,-John (the printer). He was married the second time to Janet, daughter of Rory McDonald (Ban) of Lismore, Pictou Co. By this union he had a family of two sons and eight daughters. The sons were Angus, late Collector of Customs, who died recently in Antigonish, and Donald residing on the old homestead. Of this large and interesting family, only three now survive, Donald, on the oid home, Janet, (Mrs. McKinnon), Antigonish, and Marcella, (Mrs. Charles Smith), at or near Antigonish.

Old John Boyd, sometimes called the "Bard," was a man of more than ordinary talents. He was justly regarded as a model Christian and an ideal citizen. He knew his more of his time, could readily arrange his ideas in poetical form. He composed many good songs

worthy of being preserved. On a certain occasion his neighbor, John McIsaac, had a mowing

party. In the evening when the work was finished, Mr. Boyd joined the party, by invitation, of course . Mr. McIsaac approached with the indispensable accessory of the time, and passing the glass to John Boyd, demanded a toast. There was, at the time, in the locality, a young damsel, attractive in look and charming in manner. (They are all so now). By common consent she was called the "Doll." It at once occurred to the bard that his impromptu toast would not be complete nor at all satisfactory to the young gallants present without a reference to her. Without hesitation or more ado, he sang the following :

Deoch-slainte na 'n gillean a gearradh a fiar.

Len' spealan cho guineach, s'nach fagadh iad dios. Ged ruig-inn ga n' sireadh, O'n Ear

gus an' Iar, Cha n' faighinn an ionann, mur dean

mi a briag. Nis o'n lom sibh na paircean, s'

nach dh' fag sibh aon dlo, Cha n' urrainn mi aicheadh, nach ard

mile bosd. stor dearg). He was married to a S' mur dean mi 'ur paigheadh,

ni

River and Margaree, Cape Breton. His broad Canadianism and natural nowhere else in the world has the in-The above named John Boyd had a taot and vivacity have endeared dividual a greater opportunity to family whose descendants are to be him to those in every walk of life come into touch with and to influence found here, at Lakevale, and other and this latest honor so recently con- his fellow-men, and in no former districts of the County, and some in ferred upon him by the Holy See will age was this possibility of service Richmond County, Cape Breton. afford added opportunities for render- greater than it is now. Just now I must confine myself to ing greater service to those amongst

of land now forming the "Boyd tered St. Boniface College where he after a full and thorough course in subject. theology he was ord uned to the Holy priesthood in 1893. He then went to Rome and made a two year course in the University of Propaganda, obtaining the degree of D. D. in 1895. Father Belivean returned in the same

year to St. Boniface and since then has served curate at the St. Boniface Cathedral for one year, was secretary to his Grace Archbishop Langevin, bursar and chancellor of the Archdiocese, chaplain at Manitoba penitentiary, and has been Procurator of the Archdiocese for the last eight years.

His long and faithful service in his adopted province has at last attracted the attention of his ecclesiastical superiors with the result that the sphere of his usefulness has been greatly increased. His appointment will materially assist His Grace Archbishop Langevin as well in the mother tongue well, and like many arduous duties which he has been called upon to perform during these weary years. Ad multos annos.

Europe's Ablest Diplomat

For many thousand of quiet Englishmen Sir Edward Grey's voice is the weightiest in British politics today and his action on any doubtful issue counts for more then the decision of any other man that I know of. He has that sort of power over the mind of Parliament and the country which comes from absolute honesty of mind and character, combined with a balanced judgement and an air of being detached from the petty party exigencies of the moment. When he speaks men instinctively feel he is saving what he believes that his opinions have been formed only after serious reflection that they are altogether his own, and that he means to abide by them. He is one of the least theatrical of men. He never talks to a brief or essays any of the smaller arts of attracting attention. He is always and simply himself, just as the late Duke of Devonshire was and his political triumphs are the triumphs of sheer personality. There is a more spacious atmosphere about him than about any of his colleagues a note of authority, a distant remoteness from the everyday worries of politics, and something that seems to recall a bigger and more leisurely age. Yet Sir Edward has his passions He is an ardent Radical and a convinced supporter of woman suffrage, and the speech in I have referred above to his eldest which he welcomed President 'Taft's warm in heart as he was strong in was shown, and I viewed with inter. arbitration treaty surprised the House ther physique, met death accidently, est, the foundation of the house where and the country by the fervor of its work which he superintended at Dix wood the first type, and did the first Wordsworth and a disciple of Walton printing done, not only in Antigonish Sir Edward has in him something of County, but, I believe, in Eastern the philosopher. In the ordinary then so common as they have of gradi the untimely end of Aonghas Ian, to make a press, rude perhaps, but the untimely end of Aonghas Ian, to make a press, rude perhaps, but the untimely end of Aonghas Ian, to make a press, rude perhaps, but the untimely end of Aonghas Ian, to make a press, rude perhaps, but the untimely end of Aonghas Ian, to make a press, rude perhaps, but the first Printing personal aims. One can easily imagine him withdrawing altogether Mentally arrested at this spot, I from Westminster without one sigh was drawn by an irrisistible and of regret and spending the remainder p'easing fancy back to the time. I of his life in entire contentment could almost see the old cottage as it among the beloved hills and streams this brilliant and progressive young loves the open air and the outdoor igonish Harbor, both of whom died vention; I could almost hear him patches and parliamentary debates, exclaim " Eureka" (I have found it) and probably neither he nor Mr. as he rushed to his father with the Roosevelt ever spent a pleasanter "proof sheet," bearing in plain day in their lives than when they OB. tramped together through the new Forest and noted the song of every time whilst standing here, I realized bird they heard - Sydney Brooks in Harper's Weekly.

"I learned when I was a boy to be a total abstainer. I have now been Rev. Arthur Beliveau was born at of age thirty-two years and I have Mount Carmel, Quebec, in 1870. He found that there is now necessity for after one ceases to be a boy, and I made a brilliant course graduating in only hope that you will be able to 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of maintain and to keep the pledge Arts from Manitoba University He while you are growning, and will see proceeded at once to Montreal and no reason after you are grown for entered the Grand Seminary where, changing your habits of life on this

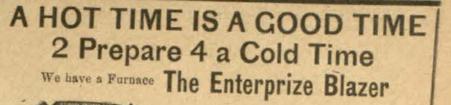
Table Manners.

We are too prone to neglect our table manners and to think that they are of very little importance, yet they are one of the principal characteristics of the civilized man, and are of the greatest importance. If we learn how to eat properly we shall also learn how to enjoy onr meal more and to give more pleasure to those who eat with us. To gobble down our food and rush away from the table shows that we are not as far removed from the brute as we would like to be considered. The table should be-at least at the meal after the day's work is done-the place of reunion of the family. It is practically the only place where they can get together, and consequently it should be marked by genial and interesting conversation. The father should take the occasion

to talk to his children and learn what they have been doing during the day. The mother should make it the oc casion for discussion of any number of family topics in which all are interested, and the children should be taught to look forward to the occasion as one of the happiest

moments of the day. The meal should always begin with raver, a short grace, and it is an excellent custom to ask each of the children who is large enough to recite the grace in turn. Begun with God's blessing, and continued along the lines of mutual interest and love, the social intercourse of the table should be a pleasure. If it is not there is something sadly lacking in the home.

As to what may be termed the etiquette of the table, that should not be neglected, either. To-day every man or woman goes out into the world more or less and meets other men and women. If they are not acquainted with the usages of society, f they have not learned to conduct hemselves properly at table, they soon discover their disadavantage and are mortified at their ignorance. Every man should want to improve himself as he goes through life, and eating decently at table encourages a commendable pride and ambition. It would be well if every



Which will ensure your having summer weather in your home from November to March; and now is the time to have the work done before the weather grows cold and everyone is rushed.

The BLAZER with its PATENT FIRE POT embodies the very lates! ideas in the furance line.

It is made in 4 sizes, burns wood or coal, and gives more heat with less fuel and care than any furance we know of.

Sold by leading furnace men everywhere. Write us for illustrated circular with full description.

THE ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY CO. MANUFACTURERS SACKVILLE, N. B.

and out of sight, they need the reassuring voice of their keeper. With the elephant the voice is everything. They have the same feeling for a friendly, sincere voicethat a natural musician has for the sound of a musical voice."

BLAZER

" I suppose that there are many problems which polar explorers seek to solve? said the unscientific man.

one?"

Steel Range For \$35.00

We have a special bargain in Steel Ranges, as we bought a large number for cash, and while they last we will send one to any address, fitted with both coal and wood linings, and with both coal and wood linings, and with good heavy copper, encased reservoir and roll door high closet, for the sum of \$35.00, fright fully prepaid to your nearest railroad station. To obtain this special price, cash in all cases be sent with order. We have a special circular which de-scribes this range in full, which we would be pleased to send to any ad-dress, on receipt of request. This range is made of heavy polished steel and has good smooth castings.

steel and has good smooth castings, nicely trimmed with nickel. We will guaantee it to be a good baker and heater, and to be ecomonical on fuel. The oven is 18 in. x 19 in. x 12 in. and the firabox for wood is 25 inches long. When sending order please return this adventional of the sending order please return this advertisement.

Write for our general catalogue, showing stoves and ranges of different kinds at very low prices.

Bridgetown Foundry Co. Ltd. Lock Box 249.

Bridgetown, N. S.

Sharples Tubular **Cream Separators** At Cut Prices

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

No. 3, 400 to 425 lbs., \$45

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

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

THOMAS SOMERS

Antigonish, April 16, 1913.

Homeseeker's Excur-sions to Western Canada.

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

Massey Harris Farm Implements

Having taken the agency for the above firm I am now ready to order machinery or fixings for anyone wantings some.

"Yes," replied the intrepid traveler, " a great many." "What is the most important " Getting back."

THE CASKET

caugater of John Boyd, who died HE. Ars 5th, 191 Pictou five or six years ago. A son

and daughter survived. Angus, a stalwart speciman of manhood, as son, John (the printer). Just here, I suggestion of an Anglo-American /orks

ago. Such tragic deaths were not then so common as they have beover the community. Duncan, Press here. another brother, died at home a few

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years ago. Of the decease, sisters, Catherine was married to a Mcd firm eed and Donald of South Lochaber Jane, to Price James Mills, South River, Mary to a then stood; see the room in which of his Northumberland home. He f woth Ann to Roderick Chisholm of Ant- mind shaped and perfected his in- life far more than protocols and des-× XI---

Now, I came to the very interestng "Boyd Ssettlement, One pleasag, and, I may say exceptional, SIVI peculiarity of this pretty district is int, all lands originally settled by is family, has been continuously eld and occupied by their discenduts to this day a period of no less than one hundred years. No part of it has changed ownership nor became vacant but has remained in ae family from generation to eneration. It has had, for some ears, a public Post Office propriately called Boyd's Post flee. Perhaps there is not another mmunity in the County of which in can be said. There are perhaps, few, but they are certainly very

> Somewhere about the year 1800- tion to the episcopacy. maps a little earlier or a li tle later,

s'fearr na le ol, many years ago. He himself died in So suas i le ailleas, air slainte na " Doll."

this inventive genius worked out of

print the words in Gaelic, -AnTeagasy Chriostail. For the first that the beginning of THE CASKET was at this spot, not in Antigonish or any other town or hamlet, but just at this spot, now marked by a Cairn, made by this one event alone, a most interestingly historic print.

D. O. F.

Dr. Arthur Beliveau Appointed Auxiliary Bishop to His Grace of St. Boniface

A citizen of Manitoba for thirtyone years and a Devoted Priest of the Diocese for the past eighteen

lugh was married in Scotland to years of his active life in the diocese

Temperance for Boys.

Talking to a group of boys re-cently in Washington, Secretary of State Bryan, whose total abstinence is well-known, said :--

"If, since I was grown, I had ever felt tempted to begin the drinking of liquor, I would have been restrained by the feeling that it might injuriously affect some who looked to me for an example. And I have dreamland on its back, stomach or years he has been signally honored felt that more especially in public by his Holiness Pius X in his elec- life, for as one becomes better known up with its head bent down on its his example has a more far-reaching The nomination of Rev. Arthur influences. If I have been the his ears under so as is his custom in

as County. His family must have diocese with great rejoicing. Father for we can never tell what a boy can water. Elephants sleep upright like

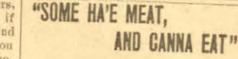
ints are quite numerous at the South holic population in every parish. possibilities of an American boy, for but if it is something weird sounding

had a class of table manner but it would be infinitely better if every family was a school of that kind itself. There is no placewhere you better learn to be polite and thoroughly eivilized than at home, if your home is the right kind of a home, and not simply a house were you eat and sleep. - Catholie Herald.

Queer Sleeping Habits of Animals With The Circus.

"When a monkey sleeps he picks out the biggest perch he can find" said Keeper John Patterson, of the Barnum and Bailey menagerie. "When the only home of a monkey was a forest he lived always in deadly fear of the lion, and a live monkey s the choicest kind of a meal for the king of beasts. Although the monkey is a rather wise boy, and knows that in a zoo the lious are securely caged, the fear of the lion is born in him, and this accounts for his finding as high a perch as he can to sleep

"The lioness when free from family cares, is prone to lie on its back, with its legs stretched straight up in the air and paws pendant. The lion, when the excitement of the day is gone stretches itself out flatly on its side with paws turned in and twitches and throbs during its slumber a good deal like a dog. Goriallas and chimpanzees sleep with their hands over their heads. Bears which have no fear sleep in any position. The same is true of wolves. Animals of a cunning or cowardly nature, however are always on the alert, even when sleep. A seal sleeps like human being. It stretches out at full length and enters side. Once in a while a seal will sit am informed, John Boyd and his Beliveau to be Auxiliary Bishop of means of helping just one boy, I do his native state that he may hear the ife, a McPherson woman, immi- St. Boniface has been received in the not know how much service I have approach of an enemy, sound travell-Constant and settled at Lakevale, in Cathedral City and through the rendered to the world through him, ing with great distinctness under Billing McFarlane, daughter of brought into contact with the Cata horse, and fitfully. They are



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

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet. These remarkable tablets banish the troubles of the chronic dyspeptic-the man who is bilions-the sufferer from heartburn, gas on the stomach or occa-sional indigestion. You can eat hearty meals of wholesome food-and digest them, too-if you take Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets.

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

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

Call and a state of the state o

and and a

best I ever used,

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Antigonish, N. S.

AERATED WATERS

We manufacture all kinds of aerated waters and temperate drinks. Our ginger ale, iron brew, etc., are leaders.

Special attention given to picnic orders THE A. LAPIERRE CO., Antigonish, N. S.

FARM FOR SALE

The 130 acre farm situated at Fairmont, within three miles of the Town of Antigonish, and known as the Mac-Gillivray farm. Has good house and barn and abundance of hardwood, hemlock, and poles. Good soil. Terms easy and made to suit pur-

chaser. Apply to ANGUS MACISAAC. to Georgeville, N. S. F. H. MACPHIE, Agent.

Antigonish, N. S., June 18th, 1913, 6-19-Lf.



Hay for sale – E H MacPhie, page 8 Horses for sale – Mrs D W McDonald, pg 8 Teacher wanted – John R McDonald, pg 8 College endownment fund – D C Chis. holm, page 8 A lot for sale— Archibald Chisholm, page 8 Agricultural warehouse—F R Trotter, pg 5 Teacher wanted — LJ McDonald, page 8 Labours wanted — Eastern Car Company, page 8 Motor Boat Pienic – page 8 For for sale – Mrs J J MacDougall, page 8 Unpaid water rates – D C Chisholm, page 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

K. OF C. MEETING this evening.

THE CONTRACT for the erection of a breakwater a' Kelly's C.v., Yarmouth County, has been awarded to Mr. Arthur Girroir of Antigonish. The work will cost about \$9.000.

THE BODY of Mrs. J. A. McIsaac of East Pittsburg, Pa., who died on Mon-day, 7th inst., is expected to arrive at Antigonish to-morrow. Interment will be at South River cemetery.

THE TREASURER of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul gratefully ac-knowledges a bequest of thirty-five dollars from the estate of Mrs. Dan R. McIsaac, late of Antigonish, per D. R. Macdonnell, executor.

WE NOTICE by the Report of Laval University for 1913, just received, that Mr. John R. McDonald, ecclesiastical student of Antigonish, carried off first prize for Church History and first prize in his class for Moral Theology

A QUIET WEDDING CEREMONY took place on Saturday, 28th ult., at the place on Saturday, 28th uit., at the home of Mrs. Clayton Cunningham, Antigonish, Rev. Mr. Denoon officiat-ing. The happy principals were Miss Ethel May Barrington of North Lochaber, Antigonish, and Mr. John Henry Ross of Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Ross will reside at Winnipeg.

THE RETREAT of the Reverend clergy of the diocese will open on Monday of next week, finishing on Saturday morning, the 19.h inst. Rev. William J. Duane, S. J., Professor of Scholastic Theology in the Jesuit College, Woodstock, Md., will conduct

MR. D. W. GRANT of Heatherton sold to F. R. Trotter last week five lambs. They realized \$32.77. The price last week was 7½ cents per lb., and 7 cents per lb. is being paid this week. We gather that there is a goodly number of lambs in the County goodly number of lambs in the County this year, probably a decided increase over the number of last year, and that the quality this year is particularly good.

ON MONDAY, July 21st, the annual retreats of the Sisters of the Congre-gation de Notre Dame, and the Sisters of St. Martha will be opened in their respective Convents, Rev. Father Clapin, S. S., of Notre Dame Church, Montreal, will preach the former. Rev. Father Duane, S. J., the latter. The Sisters of St. Martha will conclude their retreat on the Feast of St. Martha, July 31st.

MR. J. M. P. COADY GETS OXFORD DEGREE. — Mr. J. M. P. Coady, a Rhodes Scholar from Nova Scotia and a graduate in Arts of St. Francis Xavier's College, has recently won the Bachelorship of Jurisprudence in Ox-ford University. The final test of fitness for this degree consisted of nine written examinations, of three hours each besides the usual Oxford oral examinations. Mr. Coady w.ll con-tinue the study of Law at Oxford for another year.

COUNTY COURT opened at Port Hood on Tuesday, 1st July, and ad-journed sine die on Friday, Judge Macgillivray presiding. The causes

would have done safely, had not some of the tackle of the main-boom parted. It seems, or at least it is claimed, this accident caused the crew to lose control and the vessel was placed at the mercy of the sea. The crew took to the boat and safely made shore. It was reported that the vessel had foundered, but she was picked up next day in the Bay by a couple of Port Hawkesbury men. She was owned by the commander, Captain Weatherbee

of Louisburg, and others.

Personals.

Mr. John McDonald of Ottawa is spending a few months in Antigonish, visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. C. A. McDougall of Butte. Montana, is spending the summer at his old home at Fairmont, Antigonisb.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cozzolino of Sydney were in Antigonish for a few days of last week.

Mrs. James Maloney of Franklin, N. H., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McKenzie, of S. R. Road, Ant.

Mrs. C. S. Doyle and her sister, Miss Flora Gillis, of Malden, Mass., are visiting at their old home at Pinevale, Ant.

Mrs. Michael McCormack of Souris, P. E. Island, has returned to her home after a visit to friends in Antigonish.

Mr. J. J. McGillivray from Roxbury, Mass., is visiting relatives and friends

at St. Andrew's, Ant. Mr. D. A. Boyd of Halifax arrived here yesterday to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. J. H. McIsaac.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of the J. A. Macdonald Piano Company, Halifax, was in Antigonish last week.

Dr. McIutyre of Sydney spent a day in Antigonish, also Mr. Joseph Doucette of Port Hood.

Misses Sadie Macdonald and Annie Mullins of Monk's Head, N. S., left on Monday for Seal Harbour, Maine, to spend a few months.

visiting friends.

Rev. Michael Gillis, Curate at the Cathedral, Antigonish, is spending a few days in Richmond County. He will return on Friday,

Mr. R. H. Pethick, accountant at the Royal Bank, New Glasgow, (formerly of Antigonish), has been transferred to the Charlottetown Branch. . . Mr. Pethick made many friends at New Glasgow, who Branch. in his chosen profession. - Eastern Chronicle.

The Editor of The Casket:

SIR,-It has been represented to me that one of the applicants for the position of Collector of Customs in Antigonish, has, in the course of his canvass, charged me with taking part in this fratricidal affair. I take this opportunity of emphatically denying that I directly or indirectly took part in this election - this travesty upon party tactics, honor and fair-play, and I may say further I have no sympathy with such underhand methods. If letters bearing my signature touching this appointment have been received by any persons, they are forgeries. Yours, etc.,

Among the Advertisers.

A girl wanted, good wages. Apply to Mrs. A. W. Girroir, Antigonish.

Dandy new gent's bicycle for sale, in use a couple of weeks. Write "Box 164," Antigonish.

Dr. Ronan's office will be closed from Friday, 11th inst., until Wednesday, 23rd inst.

Fruit syrups and lime juice. No house right without them in summer. 25 cents per quart bottle, at Bonner's.

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

For sale, three good milch cows, lately calved. Terms easy. Apply to Duncan McDonald, Williams' Point.

Picnics-We are the picnic people, able to supply everything and take back all left over in good condition. Bonner's.

^{*} It pays you to haul your eggs to town, particularly to Haley's Market, where you get twenty cents.—Haley's Market

Patronize the merchant that boosts your products, not the fellow that is compelled, or dragged up to a price. Haley's Market.

Farmers — We always pay you the bighest prices, see for yourselves, and our groceriss, considering quality, can, not be bought any cheaper anywhere. Make money by trading at Haley's Market.

Eggs mean money this season. The lowest price paid this season, and this tor only a couple of weeks, has been eighteen cents. They are now worth twenty cents per dozen at Haley's Market.

Motor Boat

PIC - NIC

TOWN

To be held on the beautiful site at McLeod's,

on

Tuesday, July 15th

Spend a day at the selt water and

TEA SERVED ON THE

GROUNDS.

DANCING and REFRESH-

MENTS GALORE

MOTOR BOAT RACING

Motor Boat sailing all over the harbor

The finest Music that 'can be had, including the Antigonish band.

Don't miss the big day.

Admission, 25c.

Teacher Wanted

A grade C or D teacher for School Section No. 74, Black Avon.

Apply to L. J. McDONALD,

Secretary

brace your health.

POINT



A most important amendment in regard to railway fire protection, ap-proved hy the Railway Commission limits the extent of territory on either side of a r. i way track within which railways would be reponsible for fires to 300 feet.

Farm for Sale

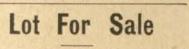
The undersigned offers for sale her arm situated at Fairmont, Antigonish Co. It has good buildings, close to Post Office and Telephone.

Two brocks run through the farm and are never dry, affording very easy watering for stock during winter. Hard and soft wood, including

plenty of poles, and easy to reach. Nice orchard. Excellent soil. Reasons for sale,

no one to work farm. For price, terms and all informa-

tion, apply to MRS. J. J. McDOUGALL, On the place,



A ten (10) acre lot, about three-quar-ters of a mile from Town, 5 acres of which yield good hay, the remainder being pasture, is for sale. Also, one Truck Wagon in good repair 1 Riding Wagon practically new 1 Riding Sleigh, in good condition.

For further particulars apply to ARCHIBALD W. CHISHOLM. St. Ninian Street,

Antigonish, N. S. D. C. CHISHOLM, Barrister. -10, tf.



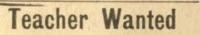
F. H. MACPHIE, Auctioneer.

Antigonish, N. S., July 8:h, 1913.

If the day should not be fine the picnic will be held on the first fine day HORSES FOR SALE 1 Mare, 3 years old, sired by Independence, with Hackney dam, promises to be a nice driver. 1 Horse, 4 years old, by Scottish Chief and a Wilkes dam, a general

purpose animal. Apply to MRS. D. W. MCDONALD.

6-17, 2t Cloverville, Ant. Co., N. S.



An experienced teacher wanted for



Thursday, July 10, 1913

Save money while the season is ahead. A clean up of our

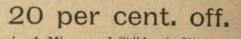
BOOT and SHOE STOCK

We are going to get up some Spring Shoe Excitement. We do not intend to carry over a single pair of our broken and discontinued lines if cut prices will move them. Every odd and end line is offered less than cost, and in some cases one-half original price. Here are some of the bargains. Can you resist them? Guess not, if you intend to continue wearing shoes.

150 Pairs Men's Black and Tan Bals, good fitters, regular price \$4, \$4.50, and \$5, sale price to clear, \$2.50.

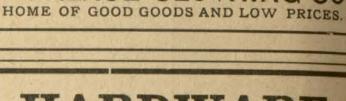
One lot women's low shoes, regular price \$2 50 and \$3.00. Now \$1.50.

One lot Women's Button and Bal Boots, regular price \$2 50 and \$3.00, to clear now \$1.50.



Our entire stock of Misses and Children's Slippers, color tan and black, also other bargains in our shoe department. Don't pay the long price. Call at the bargain shoe store.

The PALACE CLOTHING CO.



HARDWARE

Now in stock at

D. G. KIRK'S HARDWARE EMPORIUM

Sherwin-Williams Ready-Mixed Paint Brandram Bros. White Lead Pure Linseed Oil and Turpentine Window Glass and Putty Tarred and Dry Building Paper One and Two Ply Ruberoid Roofing Steel Cut and Wire Nails Barbed and Plain Fence Wire Carriage Springs, Axles and Woodwork Bar Iron and Steel Horse Shoes, Nails and Caulks Screen Doors and Window Screens Creamers and Factory Milk Cans Also a large stock of Shelf Hardware at finest prices Just received ONE CAR PORTLAND CEMENT

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Moret vs. Manon, an tried were : action for conversion of household furniture. Decision reserved. J. L. McDougall for plaintiff, Thomas Gallant for defendant. Campbell vs. McDougall, an action on a promissory note. After hearing the evidence the cause was adjourned to the 15th inst., for argument of Counsel.

THE BOUNTEOUS RAINS of Sunday were most welcome. The fall was general, about every section of the Province having rains on that day. The crops were needing rains very much, the recent dry and cold weather having had a very retarding effect, so that there was no growth of late. Sunday's rain has been followed by warm weather, and the grass is therehowever, that the bay crop in this County will be below the average, even though we should be favored with good weather for the next couple of weeks. The grain is now thriving, thanks to the late rain and heat. It is of good color and of a most healthy appearance.

RESULTS OF ENTRANCE EXAMIN-ATIONS. - Out of a total of 46 candidates who wrote the Academy Entrance examination at Antigonish, on June 24th and 25th, the following seventeen

.60.8 .56.8Vincent McDonald, Antigonish,52 1 Mary McIsaac, Giant's Lake,.... Sarah J. McLean, Giant's Lake,.. Christina McDonald, Lakevale,... 50.8 .50 .50

The pass in Arithmetic and English has been raised to 60%, and as a con-sequence a number of pupils who made the required aggregate failed in making the high marks necessary in these two subjects.

THE CAPTAIN and crew of the schooler Maud Carter, bound from Louisburg, C. B., to Charlottetown with coal, abandoned the vessel Sun-day night. The schooner was at the time some four miles off Cape George Point. The Captain reports that a heavy gale struck the vessel off Cape Jack, and they were obliged to take in sail, and allow her to ride before in sail, and allow her to ride before the wind under bare poles. This she a bottle at Bonner's.

J. CAMERON. Antigonish, July 8th, 1913.

Men Wanted

Again the Eastern Car Company of New Glasgow, N. S., have sent out a call for a large body of men to operate their new plant in Trenton. Now, they ask for five hundred, as they are ready to proceed with the work of car

building at once. It is little over a year since this strong company was organized by the Directors of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., and they immediately began the work of erecting a mammoth plant. A large force of men have plant, A large force of men have been constantly employed under the direction of skillful constructing engineers, and to-day the works are ready to begin the manufacture of finished cars. Early in August the first car will be run from the plant and to do this work the staff has to be largely increased. They offer splendid opportunities to the man who enters their employ now, that he may

spiencial opportunities to the man who enters their employ now, that he may win his way to prominence in this great new industry. Besides the new Car plant the hundred kindred industries of the place are on a fine footing and expand-ing by leaps and bounds. The vast Catherine Forbes, Antigonish,67 6 Angus Bouchard, James River,....65 3 Daniel Beaton, Antigonish,64.3 Jennett Chisholm, North River,61.8 Flo Fraser, Antigonish,61.8 is being opened from the semi-inland centre to the ocean to give it the advantage of cheap water transportation

The plant of the Car Company is one of the most complete on the Continent, and is so situated that the work can be prosecuted with every advantage. A magnificent outfit of machinery has been installed and every department is complete. Orders are already on the Company's books for sufficient work to keep them busily engaged with an output of thirty cars daily for a period extend-ing over six months, and the demand for steel cars in Canada is such that it will be many years before it can be overtaken. The future holds bright promises, indeed, for the Eastern Car Company and the surrounding locality, and men who are possessed of a desire to better their position would do well to enquire closely into the opportunities there presented before going elsewhere to work, especially to the West.

