Sixtieth Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, January 4, 1912.

No. 1

#### THE CASKET.

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#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

Cardinal Moran left hardly enough property and money to pay what he owed. He had done much business for the Church, and labored a long lifetime for God; but he found no time to make money for himself.

If the Graham - Bartons and the Carsons and the McLeods represent the Protestant education and intelligence of Eastern Canada, God help the Protesant minds that trust to guidance.

We are told that Buffalo, N. Y., is to have a Catholic daily paper on May 1st, the first Catholic daily in English in America. The capital is to be \$150,000, and it is said that the greater part of it has been subscribed. We wish the new venture all success.

Rev. A. Graham-Barton says that "the Ne Temere decree may be the law of the Roman Church, but it will never be the law of the British Empire." And still, and still, we are patiently waiting for some one, with one clear idea in his head, to point out the spot at which the Ne Temere decree and the law of the land clash. Perhaps Mr. Graham-Barton can put his hand on the spot.

Some wild despatches are appearing in the daily press, in which the systematic misrepresentation of the Ne Temere decree is continued, and grows worse. We are told, for instance, that a court of law in Ireland is trying a case to decide whether the Ne Temere decreeoverrides the common in Nova Scotia under the present law. Law students in the first year of Act? The jail records are available. their articles will smile at this; but there itis, and on it goes.

The Western Catholic tells of seven of the Sisters expelled from Portugal who came to a town called Ontario, in the State of Oregon, where nearly all ness men of the town subscribed \$10,000 for a new hospital, to be conducted by these Sisters. We recommend the instance to certain boneheaded bigots who are so cocksure that the new Government of Portugal is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The papers tell us that James K. Hackett, the actor, was married in Milwaukee on Dec. 16th. He was married in 1897 to Mary Mannering, the actress. They were divorced in April 1910, and Mrs. Hackett was remarried in June last. And now, we suppose, the Catholic Church is expected, by the adorers of the law, to pretend that she believes their new marriages to be all right. They are legally divorced and re married. What more would you have?

Mr. Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader in Great Britain, is reported by the Londom Times to have made a speech on Home Rule, in which "he dwelt on the impressive character of the great demonstration in Belfast"; also, we are told, he "he evoked keenly the sympathies of his audience by the breadth of his views on civil and religious liberty." Now, what evil political fairy so arranged matters for Mr. Bonar Law that Beifast demonstrations and "civil and religious Mberty" come together in his speech?

Mr. Bonar Law said, speaking of Home Rule, that "when the time it: came there would be no shrinking from strong action to destroy "one of the most ignoble conspiracies which had ever been formed against the liberties of free-born men." Nothing new in all that, except the new voice. He might as well try, by mouthing Shakespaare's words, to bring back the living actors of the ides of ism. March. The derd borse of Orange-

peasants any longer fear the Pope,

We learn from the Rome correspondence of a contemporary that it is proposed to found an International Catholic Institute at Rome, to serve asa centre of Union for Catholics from all parts of the world who go to Rome, and a centre of intellectual action. Among the names mentioned in connection with it are those of Mgr. Fraser, Rector of the Scots College at Rome, and Abbe Clapin, rector of the Canadian College.

Speaking of Vol. 12 of The Catholic Encyclopaedia, the New York Sun

The Encylopedia has maintained its high standards of accuracy and of literary excellence. It is distinctly Catholic, but, with that in mind, the fairness and impartiality with which it has treated polemical matters are remarkable and deserving of all praise. The present volume is a worthy companion to its predecessors. We anticipate with pleasure the completion of this excellent undertaking.

"Fairness and impartiality" in polemical matters, says this non-Catholic daily. The Encyclopaedia Britannica. 11th edition, has, unfortunately for its reputation, taken another course.

Father William J. Rafter's Catholic Mission on the Bowery, New York, is dealt with at length in some of our American exchanges. Father Rafter says that the Bowery does not deserve all that has been said of it. He says it wants help rather than charity. He is going to open an employment agency, amusement rooms, and readng rooms. Protestants may avail themselves of the work as well as Catholics. He seems to be trying, as far as possible, to stimulate the shiftess to help themselves. His first Saturday night confessional was attended by a number of men who had not been to Confession for years.

New Zealand gave a vote of 55.3 per cent, for prohibition, but as 00 per cent, was required to carry it, the license system remains. License system, or prohibition, or whatever form of liquor law may be in force, the people of Nova Scotia apparently do not care two pence whether it is enforced or not. Otherwise, why do they tolera e the farcical handling of the Act now on the books, by municipal and town authorities. Here is a test question? How many offenders have served a term of imprisonment Let us have the figures.

We have read more particulars of the Irish Crusade against filthy papers. There is, it appears, a class of English papers in which whole pages are devoted to the unsavory the people are Protestants. The busi- details of divorce trials and other offal. Ireland had one divorce in five years; the Irish are poor but clean; and they do not want the scrapings of England's sewers. The Limerick pledge has aroused much enthusiasm and has started the rest of the country into similar action. And, as the Sacred Heart Review says, it is a good pledge to take in any country. There is lots of journalistic filth on this side

> Dr. Lyman Abbott, the well-known Protestant clergyman, in a recent sermon in a Boston Church, said :

> There are more murders, more men killed by railroads and more divorces granted annually in the United States than any other country in the world. With the exception of Japan, the United States leads in yellow journalism. Boston, the Athens of America, leads the country in schools, great universities and literature, yet with all these worthy accomplishments it lacks religion. New York leads in great docks, great buildings and great parks, yet it lacks religion. The people of the country are not proberly educated. The children in our echools are not taught obedience, are shown too much indulgence.

> Godless schools cannot continue to content reflective and thoughtful minds much longer.

> The Rev. A. Graham-Barton addresses to the Halifax Chronicle a letter on Father Vaughan, in which he makes a good argument against the sufferers from Ne Temeritis, though probably he does not so intend

> "It is really remarkable to find how the spirit of religious bigotry still lingers in the life of your noble and free Dominion. One would have thought that those bred amidst such breadth of vision and nurtured in the midst of such natural literties, would indignantly denounce any public at-tempt to shackle again the hands of religion to the car of a state-Caesar-

Toryism in Ulster cannot be galvan- Caesarism" is very good. See Rex Connaugut, was represented at the ignorance.

by the Orange Lodges.

quotes the late Rev. George T. Angell calling the average output of American State universities, "educated devils," and also quotes Mr. E. C. Mercer, Secretary of Association of Colleges of North America, as saying :

I did say, and have written proof to back me up, that I had met personally and have heard from the most reliable authorities of some twelve hundred college-bred men in the slums, prisons. ails and sanitariums, who were down and out through fast living. I have the pictures of about fifty of these colege-bred men who have wound up in he slums and prisons; also have the letters from about fifty others asking me for help, and while I did slum and prison work in New York city I came in personal contact with scores of these college-bred men down and out. In one gospel tent on West Street, New York city, last ummer, sixteen college-bred men down and out applied for help. The noted bread line in our city is con-stantly having college-bred men in it.

We take the following very interesting figures from an American exchange:

In 1833 a census of the C	atholic re-
ligion in New England gav	ve the fol-
lowing results:	ADHER-
PRIESTS	ENTS
Maine 6	3,150
N. Hampshire 2	387
Vermont 2	5,620
Massachusetts14	28,975
Rhcde Island 1	1,230
Connecticut 2	720
	10000

The latest census of the New Engand dioceses may be summarized as

	PRIESTS	ENTS
Boston		900,000
Portland	. 124	123,547
Manchester	137	126,000
Burlington		75,958
Springfield		323,122
Providence		242,000
Fall River		150,650
Hartford		370,000
	-	-
Totals	. 2,007	2,311,272

Down in the depths of a Pennsylrania coal mine a poor Catholic miner ay crushed, the other day, and a priest was sent for. The scene is described in an exchange as follows;

It was feared that the man might not live to reach the upper world, and the priest made preparations to administer Extreme Unction. It was a picture never to be forgotten. Down in the bowels of the earth, in the gasladen atmosphere, with the black walls of that fearsome cavern for a background, with only the lights that flickered over the pallid and awestricken faces of the group of men of the mines, the priest prepared a soul make his peace with God and go to face life where pains and sickness and sorrows are never known, and where there is rest for the weary forevermore. As the priest prepared for the service the group of men filed silently away until the tortured man had made his confession, and then filed back again and stood about with tears streaming down their faces as the priest with the stole of his office about his shoulders, anointed the stricken man with the sacred oils and read the words of comfort and encouragement reconciled the man to the ordeal before him

Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P., a preminent Conservative politician, in England, says, in the Oxford and Cambridge

"There are still to be found in happy England the most revolting slums in Christendom; and hundreds and thou-sands of our fellow-subjects live under conditions which render civilization a mockery and morality a name. At the present moment the most clamant national requirement is undoubtedly a national measure—the crisis has long since exceeded the admirable efforts of the municipalities-in the direction of eradicating dwellings which are grossly unfit for human habitations. You have no right to expect patriotism towards a country which fails to provide industrious citizens with the means of a decent and tolerable sub sistence. Let England afford to Englishmen who are prepared to work a fair share of the humble amenities of life, and the heart of England will be proved in the supreme moments of trial to be as true as that of Canada."

Lucky for him that he is a Protestant, and an Englishman. Think of the howls awaiting the Irish or Scotch Catholic who may dare to use such language about England. "Shall Rome reconquer England "? he will be asked. Oh, murder! Remember the Spanish Inquisition while yet there is

High Mass was sung on Dec. 22nd in Bonsecours Church, Montreal, for the souls of the four sailors of the French

ized; nor do the English laborers and vs. Dibdin. And one way to do it is Mass by his A. D. C., Col. Landry. to cram the "Deceased Wife's Sister's Mass was sung by Father Lafontaine, Marriage Act" down the throats of assisted by Fathers Le Grand and every clergyman in Canada, with any Gouin. The Consul-General of France amendments that may be proposed was present; also, the Mayor of Montreal, and many representatives of societies and prominent citizens. The The Catholic Standard and Times | choir included for the occasion some professional singers now singing in Montreal, Bonsecours Church is one of the most interesting of Montreal's many places of religious interest. Its great age, and its situation, looking down on the harbor, and almost on the wharves, catch at once the attention and stimulate the imagination. What numberless multitudes of sailors, from every land, of every race, have knelt within its walls to worship God! How many the thousands of weary hearts, wandering the earth, have laid down their burdens of sorrow and sin in its confessionals!

> Judge Fitzsimmons is reported by the Providence Visitor as saying, in a

> "If we had reached the ideal state in journalism, all newspapers, in addition to printing the news, would be honestly engaged in the gathering and reflecting of public opinion and the developing of meritorious policies. But we have not reached the ideal state, and so we must consider the newspaper as it is. And let me say in this connection that if there be just ground for complaint against the press as we have it, we cannot with a sniff of indifference or a gesture of impatience dismiss our responsibility for conditions against which there is objection. It is manifest, as has before been said, that the press will be as good as a majority of the people insist that it shall be. If readers appear to be satisfied with it, if they continue to support it as it is, if they take it into their homes and allow the members of their families access to it, and so virtually endorse it and en courage it, they need hope for little improvement. Is will remain what it is because there will be no occasion for a change of its course

> The newspaper should be the earnest and enlightened champion of every public right and the aggressive assailant of every public wrong. It should sustain the virtuous and protect the weak, It should condemn evil, no matter how strongly entrenched."

John Redmond says that the follow ing subjects will receive the attention of the Irish Parliament, if Home Rule is carried: (1) Reform of the Irish Poor Law, in accordance with the report of a Royal Commission, made six years ago, approved by the Irish people, but never acted on, (2) Reform of the railway system. (3) Arterial drainage. (4) Education. The Manchester Guardian says there Governments on this subject. (5) The development of agriculture and industries; substituting tillage for pasturage, and breaking up cattleranches into farms. The Canadian descendants of the Scottish Crofter exiles will appreciate what this means, or rather, what the conversion of farms into cattle and sheep ranches meant to their ancestors. Mitchell, in his history of Ireland, says that Ireland is the only country the world ever knew which had a surplus of men and a surplus of food products for export at the same time. That was what Landlordism, the Protest ant Ascendancy, and the fear of the Pope, did for poor Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Graham - Barton would have lived in a happier age (for him) had he been a contemporary of Dr. Duigenan. The latter, in his best days, could not have done much better than the following:

Father Vaughan, unlike many of his more charitable minded colleagues, not content with defending a Decree utteely inconsistent with civil liberty, ventures to throw a lance at those o application of the Decree to lawful and ivil contracts.

He would try and make his hearers believe that it is not our buisness to interfere, but rather allow an act worthy of the Spanish inquisition to disgrace the annals of a free com-munity. But who has been the interferer?

None other than the Roman Archbishop of Montreal. Our liberty given to us by the State, has been denied, and the civil rite of marriage ruthlessly and immorally set aside.

It is sad to see so much water that might turn a wheel running aimlessly away. If we thought the reverend gentleman wished really to think or to reason, we should refer him to the Law Reports and Statutes of the Province of Quebec, where he would find that it is not the Ne Temere decree that is bothering the minds of the Quebec judges, but the true meaning of a very old Statute of that cruiser "Friant," who lost their lives Province, which enacts that the martempt to shackle again the hands of religion to the car of a state-Caesar-ism." Shackle to the car of a State-Caesar-ism is very good. See Rex.

The Governor-General, the Duke of Caesarism is very good. See Rex.

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The Catholic Standard and Times quotes Professor David Starr Jordan, as saying

"Princeton Inn is one of greatest criticisms against higher education. There is no excuse for a system which allows a young college man to fill up with drink on the campus until a certain hour, then to spend the remainder of the night in other places of his choosing. They find their way to saloons of disrepu table character while the so-called 'red light district' in the cities near the institutions which tolerate such practices are filled with these young

"One time we celebrated a great football victory. Two hundred students from the University of California spent the night on the Campus. The fraternity houses were pen all night. Two hundred drunken owdies marched and marched through the library, a thing the library was not accustomed to. Beer kegs were carried over to the steps of the sorprity house and some of the boys made a night of it there. Later one student went to a saloon downtown, got drunk, came back and got into the wrong house. Some one shot him. That decided the authorities. We suspended the ringleaders of the gang that invaded the library. Then one hundred and thirty other students said they were just as guilty. What were we going to do about it? We let them go, too."

These are some of the things that Catholic parents should think about when their boys propose to attend city institutions, where they board out, or those in which little or no supervision is exercised over their

One English Sunday paper - a

Sunday paper, God help us,-printed 311 columns of details of divorce cases, in 18 months. England has a plague of victous reading. Canon Rawnsley, quoted by the Glasgow Observer, says he has a list of 180 novels, published during the last few years, which "zlorify lust, mock at marriage, preach free love, and by the coarsest realism appeal to sheer animal passion." Some of them have run to a million copies. The worst of them, sad to relate, are written by women. And, sadder than that, the Canon says: "Over and over again, librarians have told me that the chief readers of this class of book are young girls with their hair hanging down their backs." Curiosity is the cause of that; and impurity the almost inevitable result. One publisher is reported to have said that the public wanted filth and he would see that they got it. The Catholic Church has often been laughed at and abused because of her index of forbidden books. No other church pretends to actively supervise her adherents in any such manner. But the Catholic who reads such literature knows that he must sooner or later give an account of his doings in a confessional; and if the law itself does not check him, a check is still awaiting him. And many a tearful non-Catholic mother, who finds her children consuming such soul-destroying literature, must long for religious authority sufficiently strong to cope with the evil.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has twenty million dollars and has married a new wife. She is not his first wife. He is not her first husband. She procured a divorce from her first husband, Dr. McKim, at Reno, Nevada, in August 1910, She did not disgrace her parents. Her mother procured a divorce from her father last May, and the papers say the father gave the mother his handsome house in Baltimore and an income of \$28,000, and on July 4th he married another woman, Therefore, her parents can hardly scold her very hard. Vanderbilt was divorced in 1908, from his wife, and their son was born afterwards. A nice mess, is it not? Perfectly legal, we suppose. Those people are not running the risk of a prosecution for bigamy, you may be sure. Now, our dear, good, level-headed friends who call with such loud voices for State by the civil court merely as evidince regulation, religious recognition of that the marriage was not solem (cert legal marriages, non-interference by clergymen, and all that, hurry, hurry, That was a fact, which had to time is passing, hurry up and get the Statutes of Canada and of all the Provinces of Canada amended, so that when a marriage is legal no clergyman shall say that it is bad under the protect the divorced and re-married people. You dare not discriminate against them whilst their status what the laws of Nova Scotia are, satisfies the law, no matter how many when the American court requires to wives or husbands they may have, yet living.

A Baptist paper, the Standard, published in Chicago, reviewing a book

such a fashion as to make us feel that artifical ideals must have dictated a stiff and cheerless existence to those who were unfortunate enough to live in the distant past. This has been especially true of the middle ages. Indeed, the word "medieval" popularly come to mean a type of thought hopelessly out of teach with the vital interests of living men. Mr. Taylor has spent years of his life in sympathetic study of the so-called "dark ages" and the "scholastic" period succeding them. In two stort volumes he has portrayed for us the "medieval mind" as it actually expressed itself in the writing and deeds of poets, scholars, rule's, and theologians of the centuries between the fall of the Roman Empire and the the fall of the Roman Empire and the time of Dante. He envoles us in wonderfully successful faction to gain an accurate and and sympathetic knowledge of the idea's which moved mea and women; and he furnishes in excellent hits of translation scenes from the social, religious, and chivalric life of those ages. The work is one to keep close at hand for repeated reading. Not only is it invaluable as a work of historical scholarship, but it is a genuine means of enriching and deepening one's appreciation of culure and religion.

It was a very clever story, -that story of the "Dark Ages,"-but all stories but true stories must break down some day. The story of the "Dark Ages" was intended to discredit the Catholic Church; but there are many learned and industrious Protestant students to-day who are by no means satisfied that the Catholic Church is as black as she was painted. They have approached the subject of the "Dark Ages," therefore, not as persons going out to collect proofs to sust in a judgment already given and pronounced, but as seekers after facts, howsnever those facts may bear.

Rev. Mr. Graham-Barton says: The Church of Rome has as much ight as any other Church to proclaim decree or dectrine, but, when that hurch or any other, compels, by the aid of the civil authority, the enforcement of its ecclesiastical spacements, furnishes another fagget for the fires of persecution, and dies another dungeon for the sons of freedom.

Gardinal Newman, a greater than Father Vaughan, declared hat the Catholic Church "asks no patronage from the civil power." If that be so why does her dignituries into the with our civil liberties?

The inherent vice of Protestart controversy is that Protestant controverialists nearly always assume the very point which makes all the difference in the case, and assume it favorably to the view they wish to take and are determined to take. The whole W Temere discussion, so far as they had applied it to Quebec, rests on two such Catholic Church has some part or share in making or in enforcing the civil law of Quebec; and further, that the courts of law in Quebec inforce decrees of the Catholic Church. Some Protestants make one of these assumment tions; some make both; and such is the stupidity of some that they do not know whether they are making one or both of these assumptions, how merely holler "Beware of the Pope on general principles. No man who cares to know the truth and who makes even the most superficial in quiries into the laws of Quebec, can miss seeing at once that they are made by a Parliament, and enforced by Courts, in the same way exactly as laws are made and enforced in the other provinces. An old statute of Quebec, as interpreted by some judges (with whom, however, other judges have disagreed), provides that the marriage of two Catholics shall be solemnized in the form and manner required by their church. The same law provides that the marriages of Protestants must satisfy their own churches. The Hebert-Cloudtre marriage was a murriage of two (htholies, by a Protestant minister, Mr. Yimberlake The Archbishop of Monreal seclared it null and void in the Cithus tic Church. That decree was accepted in the manner required by the China. proved in the civil action in court, and it was proved, as any similar fact is proved in any court, by the production of the best evidence, namely the decree of the competent authority of moral law. And, be sure that you the Church-just as the evidence of Nova Scotia lawyers is accepted by the courts of Massachusetts to prove there

know what they are. The fact that

the marriage did not comply with the Church srequirements being proved, as a fact, and as necessary evidence, it remained for the judge to enforce the Quebec Statute, made by the Quebec legislature, requiring Catholics and

#### In the Land of Past Splendors.

A TURBULENT, WAR-RIDDEN, DYING COUNTRY, YET ITS NAME IS GREAT IN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

"Bah Lak! Bah Lak!" The shrill words rise above the babel of sounds above the squealing of the mules, braying of the donkeys, the bawling of the crowd. Boys and youths struggle with one another and the unwary traveler. There is a confused mass of balks by managers of bare brown of haiks burnouses, of tare brown legs and arms, and always the shrick ng of the crowd, the guttural language of would-be guides with their vituperative epithets: "Out of the way, out of the way! Bah Lak! Bah

He who wrote of "confusion worse confounded" had seen Tangiers in Morocco, perhaps, with its narrow pathways not streets, for there are none-its rough tracks beaten out by the feet of horses, mules, and camels. For it is of Morocco that this article will treat—the land of the Moors, the kingdom which occupies the north-western corner of Africa, so disturbed by internal struggle, and so recently

threatened from without.

Tanglers lies within easy reach of Gibraltar, just across the narrow strait. Much to the disgust of its natives, doubtless for because of this the hated Christian. The Moors are Mohammedans, followers of the prophet, with a fanatical devotion to their religion. Every Moor holds it to e a worthy act to slay an unbeliever, has the firmest conviction that he who kills a Christian has ensured for who kills a Christian has ensured for himself a certainty of gaining the Moslem paradise. Nor, apart from this religious hatred, is the Moor a quiet neighbor. Never was there so turbulent, so war-ridden a land. The Moor is not happy unless fighting with some one. Tribe wars with the wars with the wars with the wars with some one. tribe, village with village, robbers and brigands around, and guns and dag-gers are always bright, clean, ready for action. But Morocco, in spite of its warlike inhabitants, is now a dying

You the name of the Moor is great in European history. To this day, buildings, customs, speech, in many parts of Spain, show the all commanding influence the Moors once held in that land. And who has not heard of the dreaded Moorish corsairs, the Barbary rovers, who poured out of the Moorish ports to pillage the commerce of Christendom? For hun-dreds of years the Moorish prisons were crammed with Christian capcondemned to slavery, the Moorish treasure-houses were packed to bursting with Christian wealth. Right down to the nineteenth century the great Powers of Europe paid tribute to the Moors, that their ships might pass along the Mediterranean in safety and their sailors might not be flung into Moorish dungeons.

Not only the European Powers paid this tribute, but our own United States-and in spite of it, during the early years of the Republic these sea banditti committed such ravages on our commerce, and reduced so many American citizens to slavery, that even the peace-loving Jefferson went to war with them. And in spite of that war, and several other little wars, we continued to pay annual tribute

The day of Moorish strength has passed, its government is feeble and corrupt. The Sultan enjoys absolute power, the lives and property of his subjects being entirely at his mercy and command. He speaks but a word, and a man is promoted from a lowly into a dungeon to die. The great Ministers, the Viziers, hold their office purely at the will of the Sultan. So away the flies that attempt to settle on the sacred person; the "Heads-man, armed with a broad steel blade; the "Flogger," with his instrument of punishment; the "Spear - bearer," though Moors carry guns, not spears, nowadays; the "Cushion-bearer"; the "Tent layer" and the "Tea-

The Sulvan appoints Bashaws and Kaids over his different provinces and districts, the Bashaw being the greater man of the two. Each of these governors has a strong fortress known as a kasbah, a huge building containing a palace, a fort, a prison, a treasure-house, and a granary. Here he applies himself to the task of wringing every penny he can from the people to the form of taxes. Some-times these petty rulers go too far, and the tribesmen rise against them. and the tribesmen rise against them.
Often the rebellion spreads, and then
the Selan's own soldiers come down
to the district, which will, he graphic
phrse, be "eaten up." It is a true
excession. The province will be
ept from end to end, every man
ain or taken prisoner, women and
ildren sold into slavery, flocks and
ards seized, crops and houses burned
often and often a flourishing prooften and often a flourishing prosince is laid waste in this wise.

As the Bashaw treats the people, so the Sullan creats the Bashaw. He has to send a yearly tribute, and if it is considered too small, his power is over and from the heights he is cast down into utter ruin. But whatever happens, the Moor consoles himself with the word "Mektub" — "it is written," The belief that everything is ordained to happen is carried into the smallest as well as the greatest affairs, and there is something humor-liking a Moor who is caught in group. us in a Moor who is caught in wrongdeing trying to dodge out of it with the familiar "it is written"—the act was foreordained, therefore he is not responsible! It would be funny, perhaps, if it were not, from our view-

point, almost pitiable.
This attitude toward life causes the people to take with the utmost calm occurrences which would greatly astonish a civilized community. A with sweet lemon and olives, is placed with sweet lemon and olives, is placed to not attempt to sweep until it has

man of the lowest orders-a cameldriver, a water-carrier, even a slave, attracts the attention of some great man, and is advanced to a post in his household. In this post the man is noticed by the Sultan, gains his favor, and rises almost at a bound to be Minister of State.

Tangiers is about the only city in Morocco that is familiar to Europeans. From the sea Tangiers looks very beautiful—but the network of narrow, dirty lanes lined with high blank walls, soon changes the opinion of the traveler. The first thing the Moor this by building his house with an inner court, into which all the windows look. Often one must squeeze against one of these walls to avoid a knock from the bulging load with which the donkeys and horses or camels-the only means of transportation here-are laden. The Moors are most unkind to their poor beasts of burden. Many of the animals they drive are thin for want of food and covered with sores. But they are beaten to their work with heavy sticks until they drop. The dogs, too, half-wild scavengers, are a feature of eating the garbage and the refuse which the people leave about to rot rather than take the trouble of clearing it away.

In Tangiers the presence of the hated foreigner prevails, and the true Moor despises the city and those whom it harbors. He despises the shricking crowds and the half-clad youths with their constant clamor. Still it is in Tangiers that the famous Feast of the Sheep is held. When that time arrives many bleating animals are driven into lanes and market places. Men tuy and sell—every household must have a sheep of its own for this great festival. The more wealthy man clothes himself in new garments from head to foot, and when, in gala attire, he takes part in the procession, he cuts a very callant from head to he cuts a very gallant figure indeed. Wending its way from the kasbah, the governor's palace, the procession leads to the great praying field, a large enclosed space on a hill outside the city. In front is carried a huge green banner (the sacred color) and next come the chief dignitaries, the soldiery, and the people. The shrill flourishes of horns and drums, the shouts of the onlookers, the "lu-lu-lu" — that strange cry with which the vailed women greet Moorish heroes, adds to the weirdness of the scene. When the field is packed, prayers are offered for about an hour. Then comes the great moment of the day. A sacred sheep is sacrificed by the thrusting of a knife into its throat.

As soon as the thrust has been delivered, the sheep is borne off at great speed to the mosque at Tangiers. Should the sheep be alive when it reaches the mosque, it is the sign of happy and prosperous year for Morocco. Should the animal be dead the crops will fail, and evil will befall the land. The roar of a gun tells all listeners that the knife has entered the throat of the sacred sheep. The bleeding animal is placed in a great basket of palmetto, and slaves are sped with it to the temple. Silence reigns in the vast multitude. Suddenly every true beliver gives a shout of oy-for again the guns have been set off which announce the fact that the sheep had been found alive. A happy year is in store! Each man gives neighbor the kiss of peace-taking his hand, and then putting his own fingers to his lips. Feud and strate are laid aside; to-day all is joy. The children in Morocco, whether

in town or country, have as pleasant a life as their parents can give them, place to one of great riches. Another word from him, and the same man is stripped of all his splender and cast are dressed in soft silk and fine linen, The great and their robes are of blue, pink, and yellow, with red s'ippars. The toys have but one reader, the Koran, the purely at the will of the Sultan. So do the great officials of the court. Chief of these is the "Bearer of the Parasol or Umbrella," the royal insignia. When the Moorish Sultan rides forth in state, there is borne over his head the great umbrella of scatlet and gold, to shield him from the rays of the sun, and to be the bearer of this is to hold an office of the highest dignity. Other great officials are the "Fly-flicker," who drives away the flies that attempt to settle life-for as soon as they begin to grow up the girls are kept indoors. If the children of wealthy Moors they live in plendid houses, with slaves to attend them. Some European ladies who have been admitted to the women's quarter find them most eager to get a glimpse of a new face. They like to how their rich robes, their jewels, their bangles of gold and silver, but above all, delight in the possession of a box or can of foreign manufacture. One lady relates that the daughter of a great Bashaw whom she visited stored her almost priceless ornaments in an old canned beef tin! A rich Moor will take his visitors

from room to room of his vast palace, displaying his treasures. The ladies of the household will not be visible, however, for they are shut up in their own part of the house, the harem, and their rooms are never sbown, nor are they alluded to. To ask a Moor any question in regard to his womankind question in regard to his womankind is to insult him, indeed. And when he takes a friend indoors he goes ahead, shouting aloud, "Make way! Make way!" This is intended to warn the women that a stranger is about to enter, and they are expected to fly to their own apartments. Proud as the Moor is of his house, he is prouder of his garden—in fact, a passionate lover of it, and when he gains wealth he at once builds his house and places his garden beside it. Fruit-trees and flowers mingle in rich profusion; geranium hedges ten feet high are loaded with brilliant masses of bloom, and roses, orange, lemon, and verbena scent the drowsy air.

scent the drowsy air.

While the visitor has been lingering in this delightful spot, the servants have been making preparations for dinner. It is to be served in a dinner, and overlooking the leasant room, overlooking the Chill and serve.

from cracking.

Orange salad is quickly made and will help out many a hurry-up meal. Simply peel large seedless oranges and slice thick. Lay the pieces on lettuce and pour rich dressing over them. pleasant room, overlooking the garden. The diners squat cross-legged on cushions and hold out their hands to be washed. After this the servants enter with the first course. One carries a large basket, the other atray of small wheaten loaves. The basket carries a large basket, the other a tray of small wheaten loaves. The basket side of the glass just before being

knives, no forks or spoons! Each man seizes a little loaf of bread in his left hand and forages in the bowl for the morsel that best pleases him. It is forbidden by the Moslem religion to touch food with a knife, so everything is broken up. The next course is the famous cous-cous, a dish of flour or rice, crowned with pieces of mest or chicken. Other courses follow. Then once more the ewers and basins are brought, and the hands cleansed. The favorite green tea, flavored with mint and as swert as syrup, closes the wishes for is privacy, and he secures meal. The Moors now settle down to sip the tea and digest their dinner. There is little conversation. They will sit for hours in calmest contemplation, the stillness broke a from time to time by a murmured observation which is replied to just as quietly.

Morocco interests us just at present because the situation there for a time seemed to threaten the peace of the world. It is the only corner of northern Africa not under European control, and in consequence, the only place in northern Africa in which such a situation might develop. Spain can not conquer it, and under the Tangiers, running about the town, native Moslem rule the country seethes with cruelty, misery and every form of brutality. Germany, England, France, and other Powers, at the famous Algeciras Conference, have united in affirming the independance of Morocco, equality of trade with Morocco for all nations, and a system of native police protection under French and Spanish officers. America was represented at this conference, but only as a friendly Power, whose good offices had been requested. Agadir, the port at which the German gunboat has recently been stationed, ostensibly to guard German citizens, not one of the ports placed by the Algeciras Conference, under inter-national police control—hence the interest which the incident raisedeven in America, for Agadir is nearer o South America than any port of North America. But England, Germany and France do not desire war, and means will be found which will eventually preserve law and order in Morocco.—Benziger's Magazine.

#### Footwear for Children

Do you ever consider that upon the treatment of children's feet in early youth a great deal of the comfort, and ven the health, of their life depends?

This is a fact too often lost sight of, but it is one that mothers would do well to remember, for if the feet are maltreated in childhood—as they unfortunately too often are, by being shod in a way that cripples and distorts the growing bones and ligaments—the inclination for free corrects is beganned and the general exercise is lessened, and the capacity for it may, indeed, be greatly impaired.

The effect of this on the health, both of mind and body, is a serious matter, for exercise is one of the first necessities of youth, and without it neither body nor brain can be properly developed, without it health in after life cannot be maintained. The careful choice of footwear is therefore a matter in which hygiene is even more concerned than vanity. The human foot is a beautiful piece of mechanism. In it there are twenty-six bones, which are held together by dense and powerful ligamen's, some of which are ela tic and some are not,

When we remember this, we can understand that to cramp such a piece of mechanism into a stiff, unyielding covering is to treat it in an unnatural manner, and any unatural treatment of a bodily organ or limb is bound to be injurious, and to the wearing of hard, heavy, and tight of injury to the feet is due.

A well-known doctor said lately, "An immense amount of pain and musevy lies at the door of the sheemaker-corns, bunions, and ingrowing

This is certainly true of boots made by makers who pay no regard to the t that the toes are movable, that they contract and expand, grasp and relax the grasp, at every step. How can they do this if they are impeded

by stiff upper leather?

Again, if the shoe sole is too hard and unyielding, the prominences of the sole of the child's foot can make no impression on the inner sole of the shoe, and the child will walk, as it were, on a part of its foot. This will ause "awkward walking.

If the shoe is too heavy, a greater burden is thrown on the ankle than it can bear, and the foot drags instead of being lifted with an easy and graceful spring from the ground. It is a curious fact that the sensory nerves are not so acute in childhood as in adult life A child can bear an injurious amount of pressure with little consciousness of pain. Parents should bear this in mind, and always procure their children's footwear from makers who understand the needs of the human foot, and so well provide shoes and boots that will neither cause the toes to grow bent or distorted through lack of sufficient space, or the ankles to become weak through being barred up so tightly that their ligaments waste from lack of use.

#### Helpful Hints.

Don't use soda for washing china with gilt on it. It you do the gilt will gradually disappear. Use a good yellow soap as a cleansing agent and no harm will be done.

When putting boiling jams into glass jars dip a teacloth in cold water, then fold it lengthwise and stand the glass jars on it. Next' pour the boiling jam into them, and let stand a few minutes. This will prevent them

been covered thickly with dry sait; it can then be swept up properly, and scarcely a stain or smear will be left. If anything happens to catch fire, either while cooking or otherwise, throw salt upon it at once to prevent any disagreeable smell.

Many women use an ordinary em-

broidery needle when embroidering sure to roughen the silk and make the that is uncomfortable. with silk. This is incorrect, for it work untidy. Use a long-eyed embroidery needle. No. 9 or 10 is the best for fine silk, which is used on linens, lawns, and fine cloths. For heavy linens use No. 8, and for butcher's linen, No. 7. Also use No. 7 for buttonholing the edges of centrepieces; always make the knot on the end of the silk cut from the skein.

tion and often very sore spots on the egg.

before them. There is no table, no been covered thickly with dry salt; it fingers are the result of a carelessly chosen thimble, a cheap one that is the least bit rough at the edges. Silver thimbles are the best, but for those who cannot have one, choose a steel or celluloid thimble. Be careful that it is larger anough to fit the flagger that it is large enough to fit the finger without pressing it too tightly either on the tip or around the edges. Good work can not be done with a thimble

The beaten whites of eggs will be found an excellent substitute for cream in salad dressing. The following is a fine recipe for the dressing: One tablespoonful of corn starch, one table spoooful sugar, one half teaspoouful salt. Mix thoroughly and add one whole egg and the the yolk of another. Stir in one cup vinegar and cook in Too much care can not be given to double boiler, when thick remove from the selection of a thimble. Inflamma-fire and add the beaten white of the

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F. H. MACPHIE, Agent, Autigonish, N. S., Nov. 22nd, 1911.



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

In certain districts a homesteader in good

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

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

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

W. W. CORY.

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THE ROSES OF SANTA MARIA.

(By Patricia Manley, in Ave Maria.)

(Continued). Mildred was as sure of victory at that moment as she was when on the

"We are loath to part with the child," she said. "The world is hard and cruel; but if we withheld our consent, the time might come when we should doubt the wisdom of our choice. Her home awaits her should she wish to return; and if the world claims her, we must let her go. But you will guard her; will you not, Senora? Long ago one whom we loved went forth from our valley to die of a broken heart, and so we are reluctant to see our child depart."

"I promise you, Senora," said Mildred, clasping both the clder-woman's hands between her own. a dear sister.'

With a heavy heart Rosita bade farewell to home and kindred, and set forth with her new-found friends on her first journey into the unknown world. Jose's jaunty air deserted him, and he drove slowly, bent upon missing the train, and thus delaying the parting with the girl whom he had covered and adverd since her halv. had served and adored since her baby-hood. At the station Mildred busied herself about the little stage, ap-prehensive lest one of her numerous

parcels be overlooked.

"Have a care with that package, Jose!" she warned. "It contains one of your famous roses which is destined to grow in my garden. When you come to San Francisco to hear the Dona Rosita sing, the blossoms will remind you of home."

Lose shook his head as he replied: Jose shook his head as he replied:

"Only in our valley will they grow, Senora; only there of all the world. You can not transplant the roses of Santa Maria,"

Jose's prophecy was fulfilled; for, despite the care of an expert gardener, despite the fact that Rosita herself nursed and tended the plant, it re-fused to grow beneath the gray skies of this strange land. And when at last it withered and died, the girl was indeed desolate; for now she felt that the last link that bound her to her home was severed.
She was an honored member of the

Trevanion household, and fitted into her surroundings with the grace of one born to city life. A ready intuition taught her the uses of unfamiliar objects, and a native dignity commanded the respect of her new acquaintances. A few months sufficed to perfect her well-trained voice; and on her first appearance, the impulsive, music loving populace of San Francisco took her to its heart She sang in opera, in concert, in the churches and for charity, and it seemed that the people could never hear enough of her wonderful voice. She was the idol of the hour. They loaded her with jewels, with invitations to social functions which her world above and they have determined. her soul abhorred; and they banked the stage with costly flowers, that only fed the longing in her heart for the roses of her childhood, Despite all their attentions, or perhaps because of them—because of the contact her search the because and the tender between their homage and the tender, protecting love of her own peop'e,— she felt herself an alien among them, Like all who have attained to fame,

Scercely a year had passed since she came among them, and now she stood on the threshold of her greatest triumph. She was to sing to-night before a most critical audience, composed of the elite of the city and visiting members of the foreign diplomatic corps, together with a number of musicians of note. Dismissing the maid at the stage door, Mildred insisted on dressing the girl with her own hards. Ignoring all with her own hands. Ignoring all protests, she arrayed her in robes and jewels of regal splendor. Heavy ivory-toned silk fell in classic folds about her slender figure, and on her throat and breast and in her dusky hair gleamed strands of priceless diamonds. Mildred stood back and eyed her handiwork in approval.

"You are adorable, my dear!" was her only comment; and the cheers with which the audience greeted the singer gave proof that it concurred in

"Maurice," called Mildred, softly.
"you may bring in the box now, I
feared to let her see it before her
appearance, lest it might unnerve

Maurice appeared from the shadows with a huge cardboard box, which he carefully deposited on Rosita's dressing-table. But, — alas for their plans!—they had forgotten an intermission before the last song, during which a celebrated harpist was to

play.

As Rosita entered the dressingroom, flushed with her conquest, a
familiar fragrance smote her senses.

With a glad little cry she tore open
the box, and there on a bed of velvet
mosses lay scores of long-stemmed
Santa Maria roses, and in the midst
of them a note from her mother.

"We rejoice in your triumph," she

"We rejoice in your triumph," she wrote, in her romantic Spanish way ; "but by day and by night we miss you. You were eyes to the blind, querida, and the little sick babies loved the touch of your hand, My kome and my heart are desolate without you. There are none to sing the Virgin's praises, and the God in the Tabernacle is lonely for the sound of

With trembling fingers, Rosita tore the jewels from her throat and breast and hair, and in their place she fastened the crimson roses. Just as her cue was given, she caught up an armful of the long-stemmed blossoms and pressed them to her heart as she crossed the stage, with no thought save of their nearness and beauty. The audience, with the quick intuition of San Francisco audiences, by a single gesture, she silenced the orchestra scent of the control of the control of the crusaders. In no other book on South America that we have seen, will one find so combined the into silence; then from hill and valley, history, the poetry, the romance of their own.

following morning the Senora de Arturo announced that they had decided to part with Rosita on condition that she sign no contract, and in no way bind herself to remain should she wish to return.

If her eyes were wet, the listeners could scarce distinguish it for the tears that filled their own as she sang. The song of home, sweet home,—the song that reached my heart.

For a brief moment, at its conclusion, if her eyes were wet, the listeners could scarce distinguish it for the tears that filled their own as she sang

For a brief moment, at its conclusion, the house was hushed; and then storm after storm of applause shook it to its foundations. But all in vain. The stately figure in its regal robes had vanished, and back in the wings a homesick girl was sobbing out her heart over a sheaf of crimson roses.

On descending for breakfast the following morning, the Trevanions found Rosita's place vacant, but a note beside Mildred's plate explained her absence. It ran thus:

MY DEAR SENORA :- I thank you a "I promise you, Senora," said Mildred, clasping both the clder woman's hands between her own, "that we will guard her as we would a dear sister."

MY DEAR SENORA: - I thank you a thousand times for your great kindness to me, and I bid you adois. Forgive me that I do not say my farewell in person. You would but urge me to remain, and it would grieve me to refuse one who has shown me such kindness,—one to whom I have grown so fondly attached. I know what you would say. Senora; that I am wasting my talents. Why should I seek for fame and the applause of multitudes when my voice can be raised in the service of my Creator? There are hundreds here to sing for the amusement of the people, but in Santa Maria there is none to sing the praises of Gods save myself. You would tell me that the people love me. Believe me, Senora, it is the love of a child for a new toy. To day they love, to-morrow they will have forgotten; but down in Santa Maria there are hearts that never forget. The roses have brought me their message of love and of longing for my return, and I go to my home, to my own dear people, whose blood flows in my veins. whose ways are my ways, whose joys and sorrows find an echo in my soul. in my soul.

Why, dear Senora, should I remain. in your dreary gray city, where the mists have chilled my heart, when in Santa Maria the sun is shining, the roses are blooming, the blue waves are singing on the shining sands, and the fishing boats are dancing on the bright waters? The Virgin's roses are leading me as they led my people of old, and I shall arise and follow; for Our Lady was a mother, and she knows the sorrow in my mother's heart at the thought of her child afar from home and kindred. I know not if you have a mother, Senora—I have never heard you mention her name,—but if you have, you will not ask me to r main and break my mother's heart. Again I thank you for your care and kindness, and I pray the Holy Virgin to protect and keep you.

Farewell! ROSPTA. Mildred Trevanion's voice trembled with emotion as she read the pathetic little letter, and her eyes were wet as

"I never knew my mother, Maurice.

Maurice stroked her soft hair in silence for a moment, then he smiled tenderly down into the tear-wet eyes as he quoted Jose's words:

a cabman, Rosita bade him drive her to the valley of Santa Maria. At the foot of the hill she dismissed him and made her way along the familiar highway by the waning light of a crescent moon afloat in the western sky. Now and again she heard the sound of voices raised in song or the tinkling notes of a guitar; but as night advanced the lights died out from the wayside houses, and no sound broke the silence save here and there a dog's sharp bark, that changed to a joyful whine of welcome as its

owner recognized the wayfarer. The town lay wrapped in slumber as she approached her home. She decided not to arouse the household, so she quietly passed up the broad stairway, and gained her own room unnoticed. It was just as she had left it; and even in the darkness she could find all the little personal belongings which had stamped it as her own The salt air blowing in through the open windows gatessed. through the open windows caressed her face, and the fragrance of the roses thrilled her like the clasp of friendly

Morning dawned, flooding the valley with golden light, waking to new life and beauty the bright waters and the shining strand. Here and there about the town spirals of blue smoke curled thinly upward, adding their pungent fragrance to the clear, sweet air. Down on the beach fishermen passed o and fro in a stir of preparation; then one by one launched their slender, brown-sailed boats out into the deep.

Slowly the old Padre climbed the worn steps of the church to ring the Angelus bell. It was a task he loved; and yet, since Rosi'a left them, it awakened sad memories and sadder ferebodings in his heart. Would the voice which had answered the bell in the past he turned from the service of the past be turned from the service of the Virgin for the sake of the stranger's gold? Would the riches and applause of a great city wean the child's heart from those who loved her, and make her careless of her Faith, as wealth and fame had made many another who set forth with ideals and aspirations as high as hers? He put these thoughts from him as a distraction,

and bowed his head in prayer as he rang the Angelus. And then his heart stood s ill for very joy.

From the balcony of the great house across the plazi a golden voice flung forth its challenge to the birds, rang out rich and clear and exquisitely sweet in the Magnificat, that paean of exultation learned from the lips of the

which was plaping the opening bars of the "Jewel Song," and unaccompanied, sang "The Song that Reached My Heart." Not a sound broke the stillness of the vast auditorium save the exquisite voice of the singer; and if her eyes were wet, the listeners mother's arms. It was worth the goald saves distinguish it for the dreary months of exile to see the happiness in that dear face as Rosita whispered that for her earth held no spot so fair as home. Together they turned to greet the neighbors who flocked in from every side, their faces radiant with welcome. Rosita knelt for the blessing of her uncle, the Padre, and kissed his hand in the old familiar way; then, arising, with smiling lips and tear-wet eyes, she greeted her "own dear people." No ovation she had received in the great city of her triumphs had ever touched her heart as did the devotion of these simple folk who flocked about her, not because her voice pleased them or her beauty charmed them, but because they loved her now as they had done since babyhood.

Jose lounged up, his silver-braided sombrero set back on his dark hair, his mouth curved in a charming smile. For a moment he knelt at her feet, pressing her fingers to his lips; then, arising, he waved his hand in a comprehensive gesture that silenced

the hum of voices as he exclaimed: "It is even as I told the Senora Trevanion. You can not transplant the roses of Santa Maria: for, behold, the fairest flower of them all blooms once more upon her native soil!'

The Truth at Last About South America.

(Conclusion)

To read certain recent works on South America, one would infer that the explorat on of most of the tribu-taries of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the Plata has been the work of German, French, English, or American travellers during the past hundred years. So far, however, is this from being the case, that the greater part of the regions drained by these great rivers was better known two centuries ago than it is to day, while "the first explorers of most of the great rivers of South America were not government agents or representatives of learned societies, but members of various religious orders, who distin-guished themselves by writing books and making maps as well as by preach-

ing to savages."
Thus to give but a few instances of the many that might be adduced, three centuries before Crevaux lost his life under the blows of the Toba in the Gran Chaco, St. Francis Solano, a Franciscan, had descended the Pilcomayo to its junction with the Paraguay, through territories but little explored to-day. And a century and a half before the ill-fated Frenchman just mentioned, had its brilliant career cut short, the very region he started to explore had been fully described by the missionary, Padre Pedro Lozano, in an elaborate work which gives a full account of its fauna, flora, inhabtants and chief geographical features. And, still more remarkable, nearly three centuries and a half before She died when I was a baby. But, if three centuries and a half before she were living, not all the wealth and applause of the world could keep me been preceded by a son of St. Dominic. been preceded by a son of St. Dominic, Fray Gaspar de Carvajal, who has left us a precious record of the expedition in which he took so conspicuous a part. Carvajal, was the chaplain of Orellana, the discoverer of the Amazon but the asymptotic product of the constitution of the constit

> gotten and unknown in the dusty archives of Spain and Peru. In a short review, attributed to Father Phelan, the brilliant editor of The Western Watchman, the following paragraph occurs respecting our author's appreciation of the works of the padres and his thorough comprethe padres and his thorough comprehension of their glorious achievements.
> "Dr. Mozan's chapter on the 'Conquistadores of the Cross' is in itself a gem of sympathetic, broadminded writing, if I were a Catholic publisher I would arrange to print that one chap'er 'Along the Andes,' in booklet form, and circulate it widely. No form and circulate it widely. No better refuration of the calumnies which ignorant writers all too often succeed in having printed, could be imagined. The Catholic Truth Society should take this up." We think every reader of the chapter in question will endorse this statement and express the same wish as does the writer of the

several others that have long lain for-

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SPANIARDS. Dr. Mozans is far from being among those who regard "the Iberian race as degenerate or moribund. The truth is that the Spaniards and their nearest of kin, the Portuguese, notwithstand-ing their being so long the apparent sport of malicious and inconstant forune, contain within themselves the promise of the potency of a renascence that will soon surprise the world. Never before in their long and mar-velous history have they been more progressive or more powerful. Never were their sonorous tongues so widely spoken, or by a larger num'er of people than at present. Never did they rank higher or approach nearer towards universal use among the great languages of the world.

To the great Iberian race belongs the whole of the western hemisphere from the northern frontier of Mexico to the Sciaits of Magellan. This, with its possessions in Europe, Asia and Africa, constitutes more than one-

four h of the earth's surface. Dr. Mczens has been singularly successful not only in giving us a most graphic account of the countries and peop es he visited, but also in refreshing our memories with the stories of the remarkable achievements of the Conquist dores, whose deeds of high emprise recall all the glamour of the days of chivalry, and all the daring exploits of the crusaders. In no other

the noble Latin American race with a detailed account of their present condition and future aspirations, as in the volume of what we have been able to give but the merest outline. In his work, especially in all that concerns the Spaniards and the children of the tropical forests, the author exhibits of all the sympathy of an Irving, and all the nerve of a Chateaubriand.

Even in the footnotes, which so frequently illustrate the general narrative, we come across facts of the great-est interest and value. Thus, in re-ferring to St. Rose of Lima, the author writes as follows: "Santa Rosa was the first but not the only saint, as is usually asserted, of South America. Lima alone claims four others who were either born in Peru or who chose it as the field of their apostolic because were either born in Peru or who chose it as the field of their apostolic labours and sanctified themselves on its soil. These were St. Francis Solano, a Friar Minor, the apostle of Tucuman; St. Toribio, the apostle of Peru; Blessed Martin Porres, a Franciscan Tertiary, and Blessed John Massias, a Dominican lay brother, who was born and died in Lima. Blessed Mariana de Jesus, known as the Lily of Quito, whose life known as the Lily of Quito, whose life in many respects resembled that of Santa Rosa, should also be classed as a Peruvian saint, for the Province of

Quito was long a part of Peru.

As an evidence of the popularity of Santa Rosa, it suffices to observe that, at the celebration of her tercentenary in Lima in 1886, it was found that the number of different works treating of her life and virtues amounted to nearly three hundred. For so modern a saint, and one whose life was so hid-

den, this is truly astonishing."

On another page we read that "the deeply religious practices of the women of Spanish America inculcate a strong sense of refinement.

The upper class is refined and proud; the lower modest and respectful. Also the condition known as 'race suicide' obtains no foothold in these communities, nor is it likely to do so whilst the women remain influenced by the Catholic religion. . . Chastity is more common, and infidelity more uncommon among the Peruvians than among most countries of the Old World."

In his noteworthy introduction to the work, ex-President Roosevelt, referring to the journey described by the author, writes as follows: "Mr. Mozans has every qualification for making just such a journey, then writing about it. He is an extraordinarily hardy man, this gentle, quiet traveler. He has that sweetness of nature which inspires in others the same good feeling he himself evinces towards them. He loves rivers and forests, mountains and plains, and broad highways and dim wood trails; and he has a wide and intimate acquaintance with science, with history, and, above all, with literature. Taste in books is highly individual, and long experience has shown me that I sometimes greatly like books for which most of my friends care not at all ; but it does seem to me that it would be difficult for any man to rise from the reading of Dr. M. zan's books without feeling that he has profited greatly by the vivid picture presented to him of our neighbours to the south and their marvellous country."

Both the books of Dr. M. zans are thoroughly Catholic in tone —as much

thoroughly Catholic in tone—as much so as if they had been written by a theologian of the Propaganda, or by a professor of St. Sulpice. This tact, together with the manifest desire of protecting love of her own people,—
she felt herself an alien among them.
Like all who have attained to fame,
she knew her position to be insecure.
— knew that in a few short years,
when age had dimmed her beauty
and robbed her voice of its sweetness,
their adulation would be changed to
pity and she would be forgotten.

The discoverer of the Amazon
con, but the extraordinary thing about the author to be scropulously just to the author to be scropulously just to the author to be scropulously just to discoverer of the Amazon
con, but the extraordinary thing about this account of what the historian of the greatest things that have happened to men "—Orellana's marvellous voyage down the Amazon—is that it was quite unknown to Prescott and in such wise as to command our entire confidence in his statements and Fiske, and was not published, in its
port of the author to be scropulously just to the author to be scropulously just to the author to be scropulously just to divide the author to be scropulously just to the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the historian of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the manifest desire of contact the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the historian of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the historian of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the historian of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the historian of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the manifest desire of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the historian of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the manifest desire of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the historian of the author to be scropulously just to be account of what the manifest desire of the author to be account of what the manifest desire of the author to be account of what the manifest desire of the author to be account of what the author to be account of what the readers in a special manner and deed, has the honor of being the first | convince them that they have at last to bring this precious document to the notice of English readers as well as on which they can absolutely rely. on which they can absolutely rely Both the volumes in question are what we have long needed, and should be in the hands of everyone who desires to know the tru'h regarding the much misunderstood and the much misrepresented peoples of the Latin-American republics. And both volumes should be in all our college and convent lib-raries, and should find a place on the bookshelves of all those who are interested in the cause of education or in the history and achievements of the Conquistadores and their descendants in the marvellous lands of the Southern Cross. Like the well-known works of Waterton and Humboldt on South America, the two books by Dr. Mozans are sure to have a permanent value and to be recognized as soon as known, as authorities on the countless subjects discussed in their illuminating pages with such fairness and scholarship.—N. Y. Freeman's Jour-

#### The German Elections.

The electoral campaign which has begun in Germany preparatory to the elections of January 12, says the Catholic Times, is one of exceptional interest. Conjectures in the press are already numerous as to how the different parties will return from the fray. There are some supporters of the Socialists sanguine enough to believe that they will come back as the dominant party, but this conviction may be regarded as an illusion. For some time past they have been making headway. At the bye-elections they have scored a considerable number of victories, and it may be safely prophesied that after the com-ing elections they will have an in-creased representation in the R-ichstag. Their progress, however, will only make firmer the bonds of union between the parties opposed to them. The time may come when the Socialists will be masters of the situation, but it is more distant than the first month of the new year. What will be the complexion of the governing forces in the Heichstag when the struggle has ended? Probably Herr von Bethmann-Holweg will continue to depend, as he has been depending, on the aid of the Center and the Conservatives. The Center leaders are fighting with great confidence in the result, and notwithstanding the attempts to create religious prejudice against them, everything seems to portend that they will, at least, hold



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Communications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning, if intended for publication in the current issue

THE CASKET does not bind itself to publish any communication received.

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

#### THE NEW BRITISH INSURANCE BILL.

Chancellor David Lloyd-treorge has got his insurance bill passed through Parliament, with the usual prophecies of woe from the London Times following it. No better assurance, perhaps, could be given the English people of its probable utility and benefits, than thre fact that it has agitated the mossbacked traditions of the London Times. The papers summarize the measure as follows:

The measure now awaits the royal assent, and when its receives this every employed person, male or female, up to the age of 65 will be compulsory insured, with the exception of non-manual workers with an income of more than \$800 a year, and one or two other small classes.

For persons earning fifteen shillings a week or over, the premiums will be in the case of men fourpence a week, paid by the worker, threepence a week paid by the employer, and two-pence a week paid by the state. Women workers will pay a penny a week less, but the contributions from the employer and the state will be the same. The premiums are less when the worker's earnings do not amount to fifteen shillings a week.

The benefits for the insured are:
(1) Free medical attendance and medicine; (2) Sick pay of ten shillings a week for a man, and seven shillings a week for a man, and seven shillings and sixpense a week for women tow 26 weeks; (3) Sick pay of five shillings a week after 26 weeks; (4) Maternity benefit of 30 shillings; (5) Treatment for consumption in

There are additional benefits under special circumstances, and the bill includes a scene for compulsory insurance against unemployment which, at present, applies only to certain specified trades.

Contributions for the insurance are The benefit will be seven shillings a week for fifteen weeks in any twelve months, but only one's week benefit can be drawn for every five weeks contributions, and no worker is eli-table for the benefits unless he has been insured for 26 weeks. In this part of the bill certain advantages re offered to employers with the

Every person insured must either become a member of an approved benefit society or a po toffice contri-

The employer is rescontributions. ponsible for both contributions, and it left to him to deduct the worker's share from his wages. This, triefly, is Mr. L'oyd George's

scheme. It is, unquestionably, an attempt to carry out a necessary so-cial reform, and as such it has received the sympathetic attention of

Many objections have been brought forward. Probable cases seem to be made out of hardships in some cases, and injuries in others. All such legislation, in its ear'y stages, is to some extent experimental, but if no start is ever m de, no great public improve-

Walter Mills K. C., a son of the late Hon, David Mille, who was a judge of the supreme Court of Canada, and one of the most eminent public men of Canada in his time, said to the Anglican Synod of Huron, Ontario:

You have heard a good deal that has been said through the press about the Hebert case, and a great deal of association has been aroused by associating the decision in that case with the Ne Temere Decree. But the Civil Code of Queber has been the law of Quebec and the section which I have just read to you was in that law at The time of its adoption 150 years ago. There is a case upon which the decision in the Hebert case was founded and which was reported in the Law Journals of the Province of Quebec 30 years ago. It is the case of Laramee v. Evans. In that case it was held that the only functionary proper to celebrate a marriage ba-tween two Roman Catholics is the proper Cure of the parties, and the marriage therefore of two Roman Catholics by a Protestant minister is

null." (*Italics ours.*)

The section of the Civil Coade which
Mr. Mills reads to the Synod as
follows: "section 127—:

follows: "section 127 .-. , . . . Other impediments recognized according to the different religious persuasions as results from relationship or affinity or from other causes, remain subject to the rules hitherto their flocks, and finally the cave of followed in the different churches and religious communities," (Italics ours).

And Mr. Mills continues

"It is not applicable to any individual church. It does not single out the Church of Rome, but it says to all the religious persuasions of the Christian community that the law-makers of this Province have assumed that you have a sincere regard for your religious affiliation and that you are not a hypocrite, but are sincere in the faith which you profess to adopt in preference to all others." It says to in preference to all others." It says to Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Anglicans and all others of the various Ohristian denominations: If there are any impediments which exist according to the rites of your Church the law of this Province respects them, for Christianity is recognized as part of the common law of the land. The law of this Province not cally tolerates your faith, but it so far respects it as to require that its conditions shall be observed before the validity of the observed before the validity of the marriage can be asserted. The Church of Rome has a provision, according to the decree Tametsi and the decree Ne Temere, which makes it imperative on all persons baptized in the Roman Catholic Church in order to celebrate a valid marriage that they should do a valid marriage that they should do so in the presence of the priest of their Church. This was once the law of the old Church of England. It was once the law of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland and in North of Ireland. It was once the law of this Church, that where no difficulty existed the presence of a clergyman must be presence of a clergyman must be deemed indispensable and the service of a Roman Catholic Priest would not he sufficient.

Such is the explanation of the law of Quebec, given before an Anglican Synod, by an Anglican K. C. It did not prevent that Synod from passing an unreasonable resolution; but it cries aloud for an answer, and no answer is forth-coming.

#### Our London Letter.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1911. Christmas brings a variety of con-trasts and a variety of voices before our eyes and to our ears in a great city like London. There are some features that never alter, such as the bustle, hurry, and confusion, the blocks of traffic in the streets, the people flying away from home, the people flying home from foreign lands, the crowds of children, the myriad hawkers, depicting the seven ages of man and half his foibles as they stand on the kerb stone, tiny boys and girls of eight years to tottering old men and women over eighty, each with the freight of miniature penny toys, the grand bazaar of the poor, and the envied possessions of the rich child who is not permitted to stoop so low. There are the gorgeous shops, with their wonderful fairylands arranged for the youngsters, there are the Christmas at rections at the theatres, and the Christmas preparations in the home, which are much the same as usual. But every year as it rolls by two-pence-hallpenny a week from the worker and one and two-thirds of a penny a week from the state. world of today. Wars and rumours of wars surround us, the suow symbolic of the snowy robes of peace is far from us and we wallow in greasy mud smelling of petrol, just as we ment ally wallow in internione strife. There is the fear of the empty Christmas hearth and the slender Christmas larder on more than the poor this year, for the strike fiend is abroad. and at this moment they are fighting in the streets of Dundee and crying for inforcemen's of the military. There is labour trouble in the postal Every insured person will be provided with a card, to which every week the employer must fix stamps covering his own and the workers contributions. The employer is respectively. restlessly eve the vast imports arriving and seeing another good he threat of starvation, whisper together of another cestation from work. On the other side of the picture the bright-r side I presume some would call ir, we find the old home festival superseded by an ex-cited rush to hotels and boarding houses. Everybody who is anybody or wants to be thought so, flies from his or her own house at Christmast'de, books a table at the Cecil or the Sivoy, and lets hired servants dress his Christmas tree and fe'e his children, while he shouts hilariously in company with a crowd of loud ever m de, no great public improvements and ameliorations could ever be made.

AN ANGLICAN SPEAKS TO THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

In company with a crowd of fold voiced strangers whom he will probably never see again and has never met before. The philanthropist is still with us still but also in a different guise. Where comfort, consolation, and good substantial resentials of a Christmas dinner used to be the form of the season's bounty. to be the form of the season's bounty, richly dressed dolls and amateur puddings are now presented to the shoele's starving children of the poor in cartloads, by tenevolent subscribers to newspaper fiends who never come in contact with those whom they so eagerly benefit! And the Carol singer, and the waits who used to lift the dark cortains of night over the scenes of the past by their old and lovely hymns are at a discount and are rarely if ever heard. As for the foundation of Christmastide, that is the very last thought to which attention is given. It is only in the Catholic Churches, where the faithful flock at the midnight chime to give the first eager greetings to the Christ child as he is born again upon our altars and laid by the consecrated hands of the Priest once more in his lowly bed; that we find memories yet alive of the first Christmas night. many of our Churches indeed it is with make shift that the Crib has been arrayed, for here also dwells holy coverty and many a Priest has to be his own carpenter, aye and his own painter, and carver to place a representation of the Manger at Beth-

perhaps the most popular as it is the

most usual presentment, to the magnificent panorama of Syrian scenery showing the three Kings on

Amongst the brilliant charity fetes which the season calls forth, a series of Tableaux are to be given by leading members of Society at the Hotel Cecil in January in aid of the works in the East and under the care of the Ladies of Charity. Amongst those who have already promised to be present are Queen Amelie of Portugal, Cardinal Bourne if he is in London by that time, for his return may now be delayed till February, the Ambassadors of Austria, Italy, Germany, and Spain, the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, and several more. The galaxy of rank and beauty which is to be found on the programme will draw all fashionable London to these all fashionable London to these elegant spectacles. The Marchioness Townsend, the Ladies Mary, Dorothy and Marjorie Feilding, Lady Mary Sackville, Lady Tenterden, The Hon. Francis Howard, Lady Chichele Plowden and a host of others too numerous too mention, will appear, and the proceeds should be something yery, substantial towards brightening very substantial towards brightening the lives of the Catholic poor of Lon-

On Sunday last the beautiful Gothic Church of Spanish Place, as it usually called, was en fete. The usually called, was en fete. The Royal standard of Spain was floating from its portico and the superb sanctuary was adorned with magnificent flowers. The occasion was a solemn Mass of Thanksgiving followed by the Te Deum for the birth of another Spanish Princess, the Infanta Margarrida, who is scarcely a week old. The Spanish Ambassador attended in state with all the members of the Embassy, and the Spanish Consul General, the Count de Torre Diaz, who is the donor of the beautiful Lady chapel at St. James, was also present, while all the members of the Spanish Colony in London and their friends were there. This church, friends were there. This church, which some twenty years ago took the place of a simple little Embassy chapel that had served Catholics well in the penal times, is not only distinguished by its beauty and splendour, but by the fact that it is supported partly by the Royal family of Spain who always attend Mass here when in London. Another notable when in London. Another notable feature about it is that it possesses the first statue of our Blessed Lady to be set up for veneration in England since the Reformation, an old wooden statue which dates from pre-Reformation times.

It is perhaps truly said that no Church is without its crank. The Cathedral at Westminster has a most objectionable one. A lady of independent means has for some time taken up her station every day outside the principal entrance sometimes declaiming aloud on the errors of Rome and at others contenting herself with badgering every visitor to the Cathedral with copies of "the Protestant New Testament" as she declared her literatuer to be in stentorian tones. She was several times removed by the police, and was a few weeks ago remanded for a short time in custody as she refused to find sureties or agree to desist from her anmoyance. The moment she was released however she was back at her old post which brought heragain before the magistrate this week. She was ordered to give pledges and sureties to keep the peace for twelve months, as she declined to do so she has been com-mitted to prison for six weeks.

Catholics are greatly perturbed by the threatened new regulations of the Board of Education who propose to limit every class to forty, and every infant class to forty-eight children with a further proviso that no two classes must be taught in the same class room. This is of course a fresh menace to our schools, where accomadation is not on the immense scale wherewith it is provided in the board The artificial character of the regulation is apparent since it limits the brain capacity of every child to the exigencies of the size of a class, for if more than forty children pass in examination from standard three say to stindard four, the balance must either be kept back in their old class because there is no room for them in the higher or else another extra provided to teach say ten or less children exactly what is being taught forty others next door. The ten foot quare regulation cost Catholics an immense amount of money in enlarg-ing their school premises and sunk many a mission in overwhelming debt which forbids any extension to the Church, so that this artful campaign of the Nonconformist Government under the cloak of education is not only threatening our young Catholics faith but is limiting our spiritual ambitions and endeavours also among those who are not of the faith.

Opera House, has ben giving us a new ver ion of the story of Salome, at least new so far as London is concerned, for the libretto of the Opera does not ruffians, shouting impertment recommend itself to Catholics and the marks, whistling or otherwise mak music is without distinction, the only noble passage being St. John's prayer, and the only haunting melody Herod's invocation to the vision of Salome which appears to him. The whole richly dramatic story of the New Testament is altered past recognition not from a sense of reverence, for now we have Salome following St. John the Baptist about like a very determined and affectionate stray dog who will not be shaken off and in the fourth act we have something too dangerously approaching a love scene between the two to please the eyes of Christians or be in the least compatible with the nature of St. John. Two other indiscretions were the entrance of the Prophet, as he was called throughout in the programe but that the proper authorities give not on the stage, the first in deference teachers stronger moral support and to the Censor, -attended by a crowd | see that boys behave in public and are of white robed young women waving kept off the streets at night. Yours, palm branches and singing Hosannas,

a salutation which is reserved only for God by the Hebrews and was thus so significant when offered by the Hebrew children to our Blessed Lord. Also in the Temple scene, which was very sumptuous as regards the outer Court, the mistake was committed of with-drawing the velvet curtains which screened toe Holy of Holies and displaying the Ark, etc., surmounted by a very gimerack kind of a star, to the assembled multitudes, including the hallet when of course we know the ballet, when of course we know none but the High Priest was permitted to enter this sacred place of the Temple. The incident of the head was ignored, in fact all Salome's business was to inspire passion in the breast of Herod, and to be inspired in the same way by St. John while the the same way by St. John, while the motif of her dancing and being the innocent cause of the Forerunner's death was entirely altered, she stabbing herself at her mother's feet when she finds she cannot save him. CATHOLICUS.

#### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Casket:

DEAR SIR, — I see by the Census returns that the population of this county is decreasing by leaps and bounds, and I notice by financial returns that the municipal debt and expenditure are increasing in the like proportion. Do you not think that we are closely approaching the danger point? and that it is time to resolve

point? and that it is time to resolve upon a little economy?

I hope that the gentlemen constituting that august body, the Municipal Council, will not consider an humble but highly-taxed ratepayer too presumptuous, if he should make them through your columns. Mr. them through your columns, Mr. Editor, a few suggestions.
1. I would advise the councillors,

in general, to watch those of their number who, as candidates for municipal honors, preached economy, and inaugurated their advent 'into the council' by slyly voting a 50 per cent. increase in their salary. These men require to be watched, and to be sifted by the rate-payers when the

time comes. 2. Instead of wasting fifteen or sixteen days in idle talk, the council should expedite all the business to be transacted, in four or five days.

3. I would suggest that there should be an amalgation of the offices of Treasurer and Municipal Clerk, as is done in Digby, Colchester, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne. Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Hants, Yarmouth and other Counties. 4. I think a me hod could be

devised to simplify the way business is done in municipal affairs. Why, the "Circumlocation Office" depicted by Dickens is not on a par with municipal officialdon in Antigonish. Let me give one of many instances. A man has a small bill against the municipality. He first makes out the

bill and he goes to a J. P. to swear to its correctness. Then he sends the bill to the Municipal Clerk. The Municipal Clerk sends the bill to two auditors, who either scan it minutely or not at all, as the humour strikes them and sign their names to the back of the account. The bill is then put before eleven solemn gentlemen, and its merits or demerits gravely discussed, each charging \$3.00 for every four hours thus employed. It is then handed to the Warden who marks it passed, and signs his name to marks it passed, and signs his name to it. Then it is handed in a finished state, to the Municipal Clerk. The creditor would probably think he ought by this time to get his money, but not so, by any means. The Municipal Clerk gives him an order on the M. Treasurer. He goes to the M. Treasurer with the order, who gets him account in the head of him to sign his name to the back of the order. The Treasurer then gives him a check on the An'izonish agency of the Royal Bank of Canada. He goes to the Bank with the cheque and has possibly to get somebody to identify him. Finally, he gets the amount of his small bill. Could there he any system better devised to give a be any system better devised to give a lot of petty officials a chance to live at, the ratepayers' expense!

A saving can be made by having the Local Assessors appointed every two or three years as was previously done. On the other hand, the council has in some cases appointed two where one used to do the work. I could suggest many other ways of saving, which I may possibly produce at some future time, if the councilors will take those few remarks in favor of the ratepayers in good part and govern themselves accordingly. I am, dear sir, yours, etc., A RATEPAYER.

To the Editor of The Casket:

Sir., - The letter of "Another Parent" in your last issue suggests another question which, with your permission, I shall briefly refer to, namely, the great lack of interest shown by many of the parents of this Town in the training of their chil-dren. I admit quite freely that some Mr. Hammerstein, at the London parents do instruct and train their children and bring them up in such a way as to disarm criticism. But there are others, many others, who simply which have fallen so lavishly to Mr. Hammerstein's singers this season marks, whistling or otherwise making an uproar during the progress of the performance. If they are not so occupied, one may find them at the door below, unbluchingly asking persons who enter for the price of ad-These are, by the way, mission. abuses that the Hall Company should stamp out at once.

In writing this I have had no intention of criticising or in any way discussing "Another Parents" letter, and do not know whether his strictures are called for or not. But it is my impression that whatever the, weaknesses of teachers may be, they must have some anxious minutes in dealing with the class of boys referred to-that is, if such boys ever go to school. For my part, I would suggest

# January Sale 20 to 25 per cent. off

Here comes the greatest sale of the whole year. All the profits are sacrificed and part of the cost as well. Prices such as these speak for themselves:

ALL D WON ON O DENIE

"Overcoats, regular         6.00         now         4.50           "Suits, regular         7.50         now         5.75           "Overcoats, regular         8.00         now         6.00           "Suits, regular         10.00         now         7.50           "Overcoats, regular         12.00         now         9.00           "Overcoats, regular         12.00         now         9.00           "Suits, regular         15.00         now         11.25           "Overcoats, regular         18.00         now         13.50           "Overcoats, regular         20.00         now         15.00           "Fur Coats, regular         30.00         now         22.50           "Fur Coats, regular         35.00         now         26.25	Men's	Suits,	regular	\$ 0.00	Пом	D 400	
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Blouses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Whitewear, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Carpets, Carpet Squares, Oilcloth, Lace Curtains, etc., all at 20 to 33 per cent. off this sale for cash and produce only.

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F. St. C. HARRIS, Manager Antigonish Branch

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Underwear Cold weather will soon oblige you to put on heavier underwear. We have a large stock of all Nova Scotia Wool Unshrinkable Underwear, medium and heavy weight, in Stanfield's and Eurekas. Also a large assortment of other makes, all sizes.

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Ready-Made Clothing 25 per cent. off balance of Ready - made Clothing. Bargains all through our ready-made clothing department. Mitts and Gloves Driving and harvesters unlined mitts and heavy lined gloves.

Boots and Shoes As usual, a large stock of men's, women's, boys' and girl's footwear in Amherst make. See our workman's kip boots.

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My stock is now ready. Everything bright and new and at prices that defy your catalogs Formerly you may have been forced to send away for Xmas goods, but my stock now is sufficient for a much larger town. Take watches for instance. I sell a much better ladies watch at \$10.00 to \$12.00 than any catalogue shows and I am here to make good the guarantee if anything goes wrong. Hand painted china, at finest city prices Ladies' and men's signet rings, I employ a good engraver. Ladies bracelets in twenty patterns, brooches in solid and filled. Private Xmas and New Year greeting leaflets with your own name printed on each, order these early. Fine umberallas in pearl, silver and gold, also canes. Cut glass, clocks, leather goods, jewelry and

THOS. J. WALLACE, Optician and Jeweler ANTIGONISH, N. S.

#### General News

The rate of taxation for the city of Halifax in 1912 will be two per cent. The previous taxation rate was 1.96

Two children, 11 and 3 years of go, named Brayder, were burned to death on Christmas eve, at Quill Lake, Alberta.

The February term of the Supreme Court at Sydney, C. B., will have to hear numerous serious criminal charges, two being murder cases.

The King Edward Hotel, Halifax, was burned Friday night. Fifty guests were in the house, and all got out safely. Loss, \$65,000; partial in-

The members of the civil service at Ottawa are preparing a monster petition to the government favoring the renewal of the superannuation

After a succession of poor years, the cotton crop of the United States this year will exceed the largest ever previously picked, amounting to over 15,000,000 bales.

Mayor Drouin, Quebec, has been offi-cially notified that the \$300,000 which was subscribed toward the construction of the ill-fated Quebec bridge will be refunded not later than the end of

The supreme court of Wisconsin has decided that as false teeth are a necessity, not a luxury, a husband is legally bound to furnish them for his wife, if she needs them,

Alfred Tennyson Dickens, eldest surviving son of Charles Dickens, the noveliest, died suddenly of acute indigestion at the Hotel Astor, New York on, Tuesday. Mr. Dickens was in this country on a lecture tour.

It is officially announced that the Federal government will establish a car ferry service between P. E. Island and the mainland. This proposal involves the change of narrow gauge to standard gauge on the P. E. I.

Hon. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, is arranging for the military training next July for one week of 40,000 school boys at instructional camps in different sections. Boys from 10 or 11 to 16 or 17 will be

Wilbert Newcombe, of Dartmouth, N. S., formerly traveling salesman for Messrs. Smith Bros., Halifax, accidentally shot himself dead while hunting in the woods near his home on Sunday. His body, with the head Messrs. Smith Bros., Halifax, accidentally shot himself dead while hunting in the woods near his home blown off, was discovered.

Monday's municipal vote the heaviest ever polled in Ottawa. Mayor Hope-well was re-elected, and the people de-cided in favor of government as a federal district. London, Ont., decided in favor of government by

Hamilton, Out., is to be made a steel and wire centre. The erection of two new open hearth furnaces of fifty tons capacity a day, also a 32 blooming mill a Aus-Billet mill and a combination rod and bar mill. Employment will be given to 1,000 additional skilled

President Taft was the chief speaker at the great peace bauquet at New York on Saturday night and he spoke strongly in favor of arbitration and in defence of the abrogation of the recent treaty with Russia, whih imposed unfair conditions on naturalized American citizens who had previously been subjects of Russia.

and severely braised. It is likely to be several weeks before he will be in Pocock, a large land owner of Egypt a condition to attend buisness. The Irish leader is suffering from a spinal shock. His condition causes no anxity, and he is progressing favorably. No visitors are received.

Adespatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says that Great Britain and France have entered into negotiation of the New Hebribes, the division of the New Having been joint government having been affirmed. The New Hebrides group in the Pacific ocean are administered by mixed commission of French and British naval officers.

Reports come from European Turkey of a condition of anarchy throughout Macedonia. Murder, pillage and brigandage are common. Twenty-seven assassinations have occurred within the last few weeks and travelling in the country districts is unsafe except for large armed

The Toronto rate-payers on Monday by 3,000 majority defeated the proposition for a \$5,000,000 tube railway, while the \$1,700,000 Bloor street viaduct scheme carried by only 1,300. The extension of the Hydro-Electric system and the civic car lines were approved, but the annexation of North Toronto and the proposed two-year term for council members was voted

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The total imigration into Canada in 1812 was 350,000, an increase of 40,000 over the preceding twelve months. From Great Brittain nearly one-half of the whole, totalling 142,000, an increase of 17,00 over the preceding year. From the United States an increase of about 4,000, the total for the year being 125,400. From European countries, outside of Great Britain, increased by about 6,000, the total for the twelve months being 72,500.

The prosecutions against the coal combine, Sydney, Australia, on whom writs were served on Aug. 6, 1910, for breaches of the Australian antitrust law, have resulted in each member of the trust being fined \$2,500 by the federal courts. The prosecution was instituted by the Federal Government in consequence of the action of the members of the combine in keeping up the price of coal. The court granted an injunction against the combine continuing their monopoly.

Sir Edward Henry Carson, M. P. for Dublin University, declares Ulster will not under any circumstances accept

necessary, lead an armed rebellion against it. In place of home rule he urges complete restoration of land purchase, cessation of political inter erence with the department of agri culture, reformation of the poor laws, improvement of primary and second-ary education and better treatment for teachers and tariff reform.

The French Minister at Asuncion, Paraguay, has succeeded in getting through by a circuitous route a despatch to the French Foreign Office, dated Dec. 28. He says that the revolution continues, but without serious fighting. The capital is blockaded and all communications are badly interrupted. The Paraguayan authorities hope to have control of the citration adds the Minister early in situation adds the Minister early in January. This is the only telegraphic communication that has reached the Foreign Office from Paraguay since the revolution broke out.

The principle of temperance is gaining strength in popular opinion in Ontario. The local option contests in that Province on Monday last went strongly in favour of the temperance workers, particularly in the country districts. Local option, however, was not so favorably supported in the cities and larger towns, the people voting against it. In all the municipalities wherein it was sought to repeal the local option law, the at-tempts failed. Each year sees the number of taverns in Ontario reduced and the regulations for their management made more rigorous.

It is realized by the government that the war with Turkey will last more than a year. In order to show that the war can be carried on, to the complete occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaic without exhausting the country's financial resources, the Populo Romano prints an inspired editorial detailing how it can be continued without resorting to foreign loans or an increase in taxation. It is estimated that the cost of the war to date has been \$18,000,000, and it is supposed that \$80,000,000 will cover the cost of 1912. The treasury is in position to raise \$10,000,000 immediately

The divison of the British cabinet over women suffrage promises the most interesting developments. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will address a meeting in favor of woman sufferage at Albert Hall on February 28. There will be a counter meeting at the same hall five days later, at which it is understood will speak. The promoters of this All circumstances combined to make latter meeting also hope to be able to get Prime Minster Asquith to attend and make a speech.

Dangers of the streets of New York are thrown into strong relief in the annual report of the Highways Protective Society made public on Tuesday showing that street accidents resulted in the killing of 423 persons, and the injuring of 2,004 in 1911. During 1910 there were 376 killed and 920 seriously injured by vehicular traffic in the city streets. The auto has not yet outstripped the horse and wagon as a slayer of pedestrians, the report shows the tally standing 42 fatalities for motors, and 172 for wagons. Trolley cars killed 109 persons and injured 604. Sixty chauffeurs ran ay and escaped detention after killing pedestrians, according to the

The New Year's honor list this year is a short one. Canada is well represented in the list. Robert L. Borden. John E. Redmond, Nationalist leader, was thrown from his wagonette on last Saturday at Arklow, Ire., the Canadian premier, becomes a privy Pocock, a large land owner of Egypt and Canada. The Canadians honored besides Premier Borden are Colonel John Morrison Gibson, lieutenantgovernor of Ontario, and Joseph Pope, under secretary for external affairs, who are made Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George; Thomas Cooper Boville, deputy minister of finance, companion of St. Michael and St George, and Lieut. Col Rodolphe Forget, Montreal, and Edmund B. Osler, Toronto, Knights Bachelor.

1911 was record year for Montreal in several regrettable ways, Governor Valee of the Montreal jail, Coroner McMahon, of the Morgue, and Fire Chief Tremblay all reporting increased activity over 1910 in their respective departments. At the Morgue 961 inquests were held on over a thousand bodies, some cases involving more than one death. Last year there were 922, inquests. Eighteen cases of homicide were reported, but in more than half verdicts of acquittal were returned. Four men however are awaiting trial on murder charges. There were thirty suicides, and sixty nine deaths from railways and street cars. The river claimed 60 bodies, Only one legal death occurred, the hanging of Francisco Creola for murder. The Fire Chief rsported 2.720 alarms as against 2.143 in 1910. Governor Vallee in all accommodated 21,049 guests for varying periods of time, the largest number to be in the jail at one time, being 457. The jail at one time, being 457. The prisoners were of all nationalities in-

cluding eleven Chinamen. The Canadian Pacific R iilway Company is arranging with the governments of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick for a series of farm specials to be run during next spring and summer in connection with the agricultural colleges of the province. The object is to snow the latest and best methods of land culture, dairying stock raising, fruit growing and in fact everything pertaining to the farm. These trains, which wil consist of several cars, fully equipped and manned by experts, who will have coaches in which to deliver lectures on agricultural topics, will stop at the principal points on the company's lines and remain long enough to enable those attending the opportunity of gathering a great deal of valuable information regarding their calling. Literature fully explaining everything pertaining to farm life will be freely distributed. To secure a large attend-

home rule and intimates he will, if ance at their meetings, the C. P. R. will offer cheap transportation to farmers, and it is confidently expected these efforts on the part of the governments and the C. P. R. will excite greater interest in the productive capacity of farm lands.

> Insanity in the United States is increasing twice as fast as the populaion, according to figures gathered by ulation in insane asylums rose about 25 percent. As to the number of cases of insanity not resulting in commitments to hospitals the census has no

> data.
> "Our figures," says Director dur-and, "afford a striking indication of the prevalence of insanity, if not an exact measure of it. It is somewhat startling to reflect that the 187,454 patients confined in hospitals for the insane make up, a population larger than that of the city of Columbus, O." The State which, in proportion to its population, had the largest number

> of insane reported in institutions on January 1, 1910, was Massachusetts with 344.6 per 100,000 population. New York, however, had almost the same proportion, namely, 343.1 per 100,000 population.

> There is no doubt, Mr. Durand says, that in these States better provision is made for the care of insare institutions than in in most of the other States. The insane confined in institutions in any State are by no means drawn exclusively from the population of that State. The institutions in Massachusetts, especially the private institutions, receive many insane patients from other New England States, and the institutions in New York similarly receive many patients from outside that State. The actual number of insane institu-tions in some of the States is a

follows:—	
New York	31,265
Pennsylvania	15,093
Illinois	12,885
Massachusetts	11,602
Ohio	10 594
Michigan	
California	
Wisconsin	
Missouri	6,170
New Jersey	6,044
More than 8,500 persons	wer
committed to insane asylums i	n Ne
Voul State last year 1	517 1

Pennsylvania, 4,236 in Massachusetts 4,085 Illinois and 3,337 in Ohio.
Atkansas had fewer insane com-

mitted last year than any other State in proportion-16 per 100,000-acording to Mr. Durand's figures, which were prepared for him by Chief Statistician J. A. Hill. New Mexico comes next with 25.7 per 100,000, and Utah, with 27.6 per 100,000, is third. After them. in order are Wyoming, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. In actual number of insane the low

New Mexico..... Nevada Arizona.....

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has taken the oath of office as provisional president of the Chinese republic and been formally invested with the power of chief executive. The ceremony was simple but very dignified and was attended by all the prominent men of the revolutionary party. The first official act of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the president of the new Chinese Republic, elected by republican delegates assembled at Naphing was to be seen the Chinese Republicant of the new Chinese Republicant of the n Nanking, was to change the Chinese calendar. He made New Year's Day the first day of his presidency, thus marking the commencement of a new era and making the Chinese year begin henceforth on the same day as the year begins in most every country of the world. Accompanied by numerous suite and protected by a strong body guard, Dr. Sun Yat Sen left Shanghai in a special train for Nanking, reaching the new Chinese capital at 5.30 in the evening, being greeted with loud cheering. Many prominent men among the revolutionaries met him at the station and accompanied him to government house, the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route to which was lined by 10,000 to while the route the route to while the route the route to while the route the soldiers. The whole town was beflagged. The warships and merchant vessels along the river dressed ship and a presidential salute was fired from the guns of all the forts in the vicinity. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was dressed in Khaki uniform on his arrival, held a reception which was attended by a number of governors-general and other high officials. Meanwhile, the audience chamber, an im mense apartment in government house, has been made ready for the ceremony of inauguration. Delegates representing eighteen provinces of China proper, took up their positions around the raised platform. When Sun Yat Sen entered the apartment all bowed their heads. The president elect proceeded to the central plat-form and there he took the oath of office. Afterwards he delivered an address in which he promised to end the reign of the Manchus, to re-establish peace, to promote trade and to devote his entire energy to the Chinese nation and aid the Chinese people to realize its aspirations. When the Manchus had finally abdicated and peace was restored to the nation, he would, he said, resign his provisional office. The chairman of the delegates from the provinces banded the new president the seal of office, after which Sun Yet Sen delivered a lengthy proclamation. He announced that strong central government would be organized, the entire administration system remodelled and modernized and a parliament representative of the people be elected. The provinces, he said, would be antonomous as regards local

#### with the finances of the country. DIED

affairs and each would select its own

governor. The army and navy would be made national institutions and be

under the control of the central

parliament, which would also deal

At Trenton, on Dec. 23rd, 1911, WILLIAM G. McDonald, son of the late Malcolm McDonald of Marvvalc, Ant. Fortified by the last rites of the Boly Catholic Church, of wallen be was always a faithful member, he died a peaceful

death, in the 38th year of his age. May his sou rest in peace. At West Street, Antigonish, on the 27th Inst, CATHERINE, wildow of the late RODERICK MC ISAAC, in the 84th year of her age, fortified by the last rites of the Church. She leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother. May she rest in peace.

At Roslindale, Mass, on Dec. 22nd, after receiving the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, of which she was a devont member, ANNE J. MCPHERSON (nee) Macgillivray, wife of John H. McPherson. She was of a quiet and gentle disposition, which endeared her to all who knew her. She leaves a sorrowing husband, one son and two daughters, who will ever cherish the memory of a devoted wife and mother, and two sisters and two brothers to mourn the loss of a loving sister. After Requiem High Mass in the "secred Heart Church, on December 25th, she was laid to rest in Mt. Benedict Cemetery, beside her daughter. May her soul rest in peace!

#### Acknowledgments.

Rev A E Monbourquette, Arichat Lawrence M Keating, Mulgrave John F Kelly, Hallfax J D Bird, Halifax John F Kelly, Hallfax
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David McRae, St Josephs
D McDonald, Gow Antigonish
Dan A Cameron, McPhersons P O
Catherine McIsaxe, Iron River
Alex McDonald, Clydesdale
Wm Powers, West Philadelphia
Dan Mc Adam, Meadows
John A McAdam, Eskasoni
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W J Wallace, Big Fracadie
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Flora McMaster, Judique Chapel
Maggie Campbell, Gillis Point, East,
Jerry Petipas, Linwood
Rev R L McDonald, St Peters
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Mrs Dr McKinnon, Antigonish
Rev W F Chapman, St John
Rev J R A McDonald, St. Teresas,
D J McNeary, Canse,
Rev M McCormick, Lochaber,
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Michael McNell, Glengarry Valley,
Thos O'Nell, Salmon River,
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M McArt, Bridgeport,
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Rev A J Chisholm, St Andrews,
Stephen Walsh, Canard River,
F Broussard, Pomquet Station,
J H McGillivray, St Andrews,
W J Bennet, Pomquet Station,
John McDonnell, Essex).
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Catherine McNell, Gulgrare,
Rev D A Campbell, St Raphaels, Mrs S S Dickenson, Albany.
Catherine McNeil, Mulgrave,
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Dan D Fraser, Caledonia Mills,
Michael Ring, Brophy's P O
Dan McNeil, U S River,
Jane Jean, Arichat,
Argus McLean, Pitchers Farm,
Alex McDonald, McAras Brook,
Francis Daly, Shell Brook,
Janet Gillis, Sydney Mines,
Lauchlin Cameron, Antigonish,
Lauchlin McDonald, Rosthern,
Peter Boyle, Kallspell
Daniel Dorant, Pomquet,
A R McIsaac, Doctor's Brook,
Dougald McDonald, Doctor's Brook
Walter Grant, Harber N Side
Allan R Boyd, West Lakevale,
Mrs Mary McDonald, East Bay,
Rev M McKenzle, East Bay,
Rev M McKenzle, East Bay,
Mrs Sarah Hall, Lingan,
Mrs John Thompson, Darnley,
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in the hands of an attorney and sued for out further notice. JOHN MCGILLIVRAY,

## FARM FOR SALE

The farm owned and recently occupied by Mr. Charles Hamilton, situated at St. Andrews, in the county of Antigonish, containing 117 acres of excellent land. The place is in a good state of cultivation, cutting a large quantity of hay. The buildings are comparatively new. This farm is very conveniently situated, being about 5 minutes walk from school, church, postoffice, telephone office and stores. It ommands a fine view of the surround-

ing country.
Price moderate. If necessary easy payments can be arranged for. Apply to the undersigned.

F. H. MACPHIE, Agent. Autigonish, N. S., Nov. 22nd, 1911.

## West End Warehouse

## 

## Grateful

For the liberal patronage of a public appreciative of good values and painstaking service throughout the year just closing, we desire to extend to our many friends and patrons

A New Year's Greeting of Good Wishes for a Prosperous and Happy Nineteen Twelve.

> Store closed all day Monday, New Year's Day.

777**777**7777777777**77777777777**777777

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000

REST, - \$8,000,000

#### COLLECTION BUSINESS

With its large number of branches, agents and correspondents, The Canadian Bank of Commerce is able to effect collections throughout the world promptly and at reasonable rates. Rates will be quoted on application.

#### FOREIGN BUSINESS

Cheques and drafts on all countries of the world, drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, florins, roubles or any other foreign currency. can be negotiated at The Canadian Bank of Commerce at reasonable rates.

ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON.

GENUINE

# BARGAINS

Special Sale on at

## O'BRIEN'S

During the month of December we will sell the following lines at reduced prices:

Ladies Coats, Men's and Boys' Suits and Over= coats, Men's, Women's and Children's Under= wear, Boots and Shoes.

> Don't miss this sale, as we certainly never offered such values.

J.S.O'BRIEN

do their work without affecting the rest of the system. Nursing mothers take them safely. 25c. a box at all druggists'.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited

Gates' Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup—The greatest tonic blood purifyers, and health givers of the 20th century.

Gates Acadian Liniment for Out and Inward uses.

Gates' Certain Check for all Summer Complaints.

Gates' Nerve Ointment Strong Antiseptic for Healing Skin Diseases. Gates' Little Gem Pills for Indigestion Gates' Vegetable Plaster, for pains in the back and muscles.

Gates' Eye Relief, for Inflamed Eyes. C. GATES, SON & CO.

Middleton, N. S.

MESSES, G. GATES SON & CO.

I am a mill man but for years a keen sufferer from Stomach and Kidney troubles and finally Dropsy set in sought medical treatment, without receiving relief. Some one told me to try Gates Life of Man Bitters and Syrup and am now cured of Dropsy, and I am thankful for your medicine. Yours very gratefully,

JOHN W. MARGESON. Kentville, N. S.





DIRECT ROUTE

BOSTON

And All Points in United States.

SAILINGS

In effect Dec. 13, 1911. HALIFAX to BOSTON.

Wednesdays at 8.00 A. M.

Passengers arriving Halifax by Tuesdays sain's can obtain their births on steamer without extra charge.

From Boston Saturdays at Boon. Through tickets for sale, and baggag specked by Rallway agents. For all Information apply to Plant Lin-agents at Hallfax. H. L. CHIPMAN,

All persons indebted to N. K. Cunningham, Town, are requested to make payment to the undersigned before the 31st instant.

All accounts unpaid at said date wil be sued for without further notice.

County Building. Antigonish, Aug. 8th, 1911.



West End Livery Stable

The subscribers have opened a FIRST DLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, simest all new. Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Rigs can be supplied at short notice. at short notice.

In connection with our Stables, Horses always on hand for sale.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON, Head of Main Street : Antigonish Telephone 20. Vanmonne

## Inverness Hailway & Coal Co

INVERNESS. CAPE BRETON Miners and shippers of the celebrated

Inverness Imperial Coal SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

COAL! COAL! Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all chases and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to

AVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO Inverness, C. B.

JMcGillivray, Superintendent. Inverness, N.S.

#### MISSIONS! POINTERS



short notice.

There are several grades of goods - I deal only in the beat. IMPORTANT

Every article is narked with its retail marked with its retail price, so that a child could conduct the sale. All goods unsold may be returned to me, at my expense. See my Mission circular as to amount of profit guaranteed. Remember the address.

#### J.J.M.LANDY

Importer and Manufacturer. 616 Queen St., West, Toronto

'Phone Coll 305.

Church's Ceremonial.

The Catholic Church, conscious of the sublimity of her mission as a teacher of mankind, has left nothing undone to bring the truths of faith before the minds of men and to impress them upon their hearts. She meets her children at every turn in life, accompanying them from the cradle to the grave, and to all, each one in the measure of his need, she bears a salutary message. The little ones, whom her Lord especially she githers around her in schools where religion and science know no divorce, and to the older members of her extensive family gathered beneath the roofs of chapels and cathedrals which their own sac-rifices have reared, she speaks words of instruction and of counsel from her pulpit and in her confessional, while to all assembled recently before her alters, most vividly she ex-pressed her doctrines in the silent language of her beautiful ceremonial.

This is the book which she opens to all; it contains chapters for every class and for every need; it sets forth Christian truths in words that all may understand. As the solemn cycle of her feasts and festivals moves round recalling scenes and lessons from the Savior's life, she gathers her children about her and at the foot of the altar with all the splendor and of the after with all the spiendor and impressiveness she can command, she seeks to sink deep into their souls the special message which each day brings. No formal exposition of truths, no dull and lifeless recital of events will suffice. The crib and the straw, the ashes and the palm, the series of many ring and the attemptor. purple of mourning and the stripping of altar and shrine, all come before us in turn, each with its silent but touching sermon on the truths of faith. Her ceremonial becomes a drama elaborate and sublime, now joyful and jubilant, now tragic and saddening, each day with its own special scene.

"These," says Tertullian, "are the spectacles that befit Christian men." They make vibrate the purest and tenderest chords of thehuman heart; they create a spiritual atmosphere energizing spiritual life. Before our wandering eyes the whole Gospel record is folded; Christ's life is lived over again in her sanctuary; all her ritual carries us back through the centuries and with her we follow Him step by step from the cold and dreary crib to the blood-soaked Cross on Calvary and beyond to the clouds that bore Him away from the gaze of men. With her year by year we kneel before His manger bed at Christmas tide; we see the shepherds and the star that brought the Magi from the East, and following bo h we bow the head in adoration and drink in the lessens of humility, of poverty and

We see him as a little child clutching at His mother's robes as she passes through the streets of Nazareth, and as a humble workman toil-ing at a lowly trade. We are present at His Baptism and His Transfigura-tion; we are witnesses of His teachings and of His miracles. Solemnly with Him we enter the City of David, chanting Hossannas and strewing green branches in His path; we folow Him in his sorrows; through blinding tears we gaze upon the agonies of Gethsemane and Calvary and we linger within the shadow of the Cross until the Church's empty tabernacle proclaims that sin and Satan have buried Him from our

Mount of Olives, we behold the bright clouds bear Him upward to the bliss-ful mansion of His Father and we are eft to hail the advent of the Para-

It is all so real, so vivid, and so concrete, that we seem for the time to have quitted the world of the present and to look down from a turret lists of the Lutheran Church, because upon the life of the Savior passing before us in review. Anl what she portrays in the ceremonial of her sanctuary she has penciled in color upon her hallowed walls and stained ipon the glass of her windows, so hat every Christian truth is clearly ard impressively brought before the

This is the natural way of teaching roth. It has been used by the hurch from the very beginning and all the educational methods which men are pleased to call modern will be found, upon investigation, to be sanctified by centuries of use in the ceremonial of the Catholic Church.

#### Rhine Wine and Pneumonia

A physician, settled in one of the wine regions of the Rhine, is reported by the German Sciety Against Alcholism to have said that in the course of his experience he has become accustomed to seeing most unfavorable cases of pneumonia in young, apparently strong, men. In other cases, the prospect of recovery from pneumonia by young people with sound hearts is most favorable. But the blooming external appearance of the habitual wine-user of the Rhine country is deceptive. The heart and blood vessels have suffered and are unable to stand the high strain of

According to evidence from the Kiel University clinic, drinkers show a strikingly higher mortality from pneumonia than others, From 41 to 50 years of age their mortality is twice as high; from 51 to 60 three times, from 31 to 40 four times, from 20 to 30 ten times as high. Scientific Temperance Federation.

She-"Anyhow, you must admit he is a well-read man. Did you notice his knowledge of Aristotle?"

"my voice has become tuite husky."

A Good New Year's Gift.

The resolution to avoid the occasion of the sin of drunkenness and lead a sober life during the coming year should be one of the first and most important resolutions taken by those who are addicted to drink. As it is for the sake of companionship that so many mendrink and get drunk, becoming thereby a nuisance and a scandal, those who have the faculty of socia bility too strongly developed will find it very difficult to keep a temperance resolution unless they resolve also to break away from those who are accustomed to take a drink on every

Men of this kind should resolve to keep away from the saloon or the clob or the dwelling house where drink is the order of the day or night. Un-less they shun the danger they will surely find that their resolution is powerless to sustain them against the emptation to indulge too freely. will of the man who has been drinking for some time is not of the strongest and he is a fool to put it too severe a

Such a man should rather fly as far as possible from the danger of drink, and by prayer and a frequent recep-of the strengthening Sacraments of the Church make more firm his original resolution to have done with drink and its degrading effects. Joining a temperance society and mingling with those who are abstaining from liquor and trying to get others to abstain will beip wonderfully to keep the temperance resolution before a man's mind. This is about the best New Year's gift a drinking man, or even a young man who has never drunk to excess, can give himself for the New Year that is now at our door,

#### Church's Progress in German Empire.

CATHOLICS INCREASING RAPIDLY IN GERMANY WHERE THEY WIELD A GREAT POLITICAL POWER,

The London Daily News comments as follows on the progress and power

of Catholicism in Germany: "Close as is the watch kept upon German affairs by our newspapers nowadays, any man may satisfy himself by inquiring among his acquain-tances that there is an astonishing amount of ignorance in this country about one glaring and very important fact in Germany's life, You will discover a general vague impression that Germany is Protestant. almost as true as the general vague impression that Germans worship their Emperor—that is to say, it is fantastically false. The Berlin correspondent of the Christian World has been analyzing the religious details of the census taken last year, the results of which have just been published. The figures show that the Roman Catholic population of the country not only displays a great absolute increase, but that the relative increase is also marked.

increase taken place within the last five years, but that it has marked the entire forty years which have elapsed there were 649 Protestants and 336 Catholics in every thousand of the population. Last year's census shows that at the present time the Protes tants number only 613 per thousand, and that the Catholics have risen to 363. That is to say, the Catholics have iew. With joyful Alleluias, we greet Him decreased by 31.

Protestantism in a respectable majority from a nose-counting point of view, But the census does not show two things well known in Germany, First that numberless persons who have ceased to have any religious belief at all remain on the the process of getting one's name temoved is a matter of formal matter of formal application to the authorities, who have made the process as tedious and troublesome as they can. The other is that, while Protestantism has no political power, German Catholicism is an organized political force of enormous weight, and that its representation in the Reichstag is the most solid and formidable party there,

#### The Faith of Childhood.

How often do we not read in the summing up of the character of some exemplary Catholic who has passed to his reward: "He maintained the simple faith of his childhood to the end." Would it not be as well for us all if this could be said when the earth recedes from us in death? Ah, but we hear you say this is not

essible, as the world and its machinations destroy in us this trustfulness which belongs to childhood. It is not the world, but sin, which does this. We mistrust God and his infinite mercy only when we have betrayed His standard-turned from the path of mortal duty. The world cannot rob us of this simple faith of childhood it we but wear unstained our baptismal robes. Poets such as Longfellow and Wordsworth have sung of their lost youth. It is true something departs never to return. But if we live in God's keeping that something that has departed with its mystic illusion will be replaced by the stronger faith of the soul-a faith tried sometimes by tribulation and sorrow.

We are not trustful enough. Let us lean upon God. He will bear us up. There is no sorrow He cannot assuage. There is no burden He cannot bear. God is love; God is mercy; God is the help of the afflicted. Why be con-cerned about our future? In God's hands there is no time. All is eterhis knowledge of Aristotle?"

He—"Idid, and if you want my can did opinion, I don't believe he's ever myrrh which they brought to the crib at Bethlehem were but preludes "You've been making speeches all through the corn belt," said the political manager: "do you notice any result?"

"You've been making speeches all through the corn belt," said the political manager: "do you notice any result?"

"The tributation were on premates of the suffering and agony in Gethseman and on Calvary, yet the dark shadow of the cross troubled not the heart of Mary on that first Christmas morn as she held in her arms the by shepherds and kings.

We but doubt the infinite love of God if we cease to be children in faith. It is faith which is the true measure of the soul-infinite faith, infinite love.

#### The Priest in the Mine.

We hear so much of the tragedy of the mines that the words have come to have only a stereotyped meaning. and lose to a great extent their significance. The fact that a miner was killed to-day, yesterday and the day before, and every other day before that, excites in our minds but a passing thought of pity, and is then forgotten until the next day's tragedy is recorded. And we become so used to it that we merely look at the name in the newspaper to see if it is anybody we know and don't even barber to we know, and don't even bother to read the scant details that are usually given about these awful deaths. Yesterday the tragedy was again

enacted, and the life of a miner was exacted as part of the price that is paid that we may enjoy warmth for our bodies and that the wheels of industry shall be kept moving. Late in the afternoon a message was flashed to a doctor in this city that a man had been seriously hurt down at the Pow derly mine and with kindly thoughtfulness the doctor stopped at St. Rose's rectory with the message, and soon with Father Durkan he was speeding along in his auto to the man's succor. They were met at the mouth of the slope with the news that the miner had not yet been brought out, but that his comrades were just about to bring him to the outside. Inquiry revealed such a serious condition that the doctor and the priest decided to go down to the foot of the slope, where, three hundred feet beneath, the mine hospital is located. They reached there just as the sad party were taking up their march for the world of fresh air and sunshine: It was feared that the man might

not live to reach the upper world, and the priest made preparations to administer the last sacraments. It was a picture never to be forgotten. Down in the bowels of the earth, in the gasladen atmosphere, with the black walls of that fearsome cavern for a back ground, with only the lights that flickered over the pallid and awestricken faces of the group of men of the mines, the priest prepared a soul to make his peace with God and go to face life where pains and sickness and sorrows are never known, and where there is rest for the weary forever As the priest prepared for the service the group of men filed silently away until the tortured man had made his confession, and then filed back again and stood about with tears streaming down their faces as the priest with the stole of his office about his shoulders, anointed the stricken man with the sacred oil and read the prayers for the dying, and then with words of comfort and encouragement reconciled the man to the ordeal be-

Never can be forgotten the setting They show that not only has this of that scene, and never can be for gotten the look of peace and resignation that stole over the countenance of the man whose debt to humanity since the proclamation of the new had been paid with his life, and who German Empire. The details are a striking character. Forty years ago eternity.—Carbondale, Pa., Leader.

#### The French Parliament.

Everybody who knows anything about recent French happenings has heard of Maitre Labori. He is "maitre" because he is a lawyer. Members of the bar in France are disrisen from the grave; for forty days we tarry with Him, and our hearts burn within us as He speaks to us upon the way, until gathered upon the Mannt of Olives, we behold the bright of Olives, we behold the bright of Olives, we behold the property of Olives, we behold the bright of Olives, we behold the bright of Olives, we behold the property of Olives, we behold the bright of Olives, we behold the property of Olives, we believe that the absolute figures tinguished by that title. But he is not one of the master minds among the french juris consults. He was famous in many a cause celebre for years past, and the property of Olives, we behold the property of Olives. but by none was he m de more conspicious, at least to the outside world, than by the Dreyfus trial. Not only his elequence and legal ability centered all eyes upon him in that memorable political battle, but sympathy and indignation were joined with admiration when he was shot in the back on his way to court. Later on, he gave evidence of splendid courage by resuming his case when he had ufficiently recovered his strength. He has had many famous wretches to defend, as, for instance, the assassins Duval and Chevalereau; the anarchist Pini, the dynamiter Vaillant, and the infamous Zola, but all of these forensic battles only seemed to bring greater ability. It is a pity, however, he had not better subjects to work on. not only is he a great lawyer. He has also achieved distinction in the domain of letters. He undertook the publication of an Encyclopedia of French Law, founded La Grande Revue, La Revue du Palais, and was Editor-in-chief of La Gazette du Palais. In 1906 he determined to enter political life and was elected to servel with the crowd of Deputies who draw their salaries in the Palais Bourbon without doing much for their country. He now turns his back on his political associates in supreme disgust, and has recently given the world his opinion about the way his country is governed.

"Four years," he says, "were enough to convince me that there is no room for men of good will and correct mentality in Parliament. The members are tools and individual efforts can achieve nothing. Things go on at haphazard, without order and often without sincerity. opposition is gagged by the bosses, and the administration grows more in-effective day by day. Both Parlia-ment and the Government are tossed about from pillar to post between the demands of an exacting and imperious democracy and the struggles of a financial oligarchy, which is fighting for its own interests and not those of

A French critic draws attention to the fact that this governmental chaos is remarkably like that which preceded the French R-volution and suggests a similar upheaval soon to follow. Of course, Labori cannot be accused of clericalism. Indeed, the "Qui-tes-voi-s?" the French "Who's Who?" tells us that the Maitre belongs to the Pricure des Basses-Loges, which we suppose means that he is a conspicious Freemason. So we may take his word for it that Republican France is comesult?" morn as she held in her arms the mitting suicide. Besides its incompevanishing Ministers, it has at present

a Minister of Foreign Affairs, who confessed to the mob in Parliament the other day that he did not know the first thing about his own Department. And yet any day, by some official act, he may plunge his country into disastrous war. Poor France cannot have a very Merry Christmas this year, or indeed, for many a year to come. to come, -America.

During the monsoon season, from the middle of June to the middle of September, there is a rainfall on the west coast of India that averages 175 inches at Lanouli, sometimes greatly exceeding this average. In the early part of the present century there was conceived the plan of storing this water and utilizing it for industrial purposes. After thorough investigation and reports of engineers, the money was practically secured in Europe in 1907, but final arrangements were not made, and as a result the entire capital of 20,000,000 rupees (\$6,486,666) has been subscribed in India, making the enterprise purely an Indian undertaking. The present company was formally registered on November 7, 1910. It is the intention at first to supply 40,000 horsepower, which will probably be increased in the near future.

The following item concerns a new process of seasoning wood by electricity in France: A large tink is filled with a solution containing 10 per cent, of borax and 5 per cent, of resin, with just a trace of carbonate of soda. the bottom of the tank is a lead plate which is electrically connected to the positive pole of the dynamo. The timber to be treated is stacked on this plate, and when the tank has been filled another plate is superimposed and connected to the negative pole of the dynamo. When the current is switched on it passes through the stack of wood between the two plates, and in its passage it is said to drive out the sap in the timber and deposit borax and resin in its place, completely filling up all pores and interstices. When the process is completed the timber is removed and dried, after which it is ready for use. It is claimed that the timber submitted to this treatment, no matter how green it may be, becomes completely seasoned.

In most of the bays indenting the shores of Prince Edward Island, Canada, are found extensive desposits of mussel mud, so-called locally, being organic remains of countless generations of oysters, mussels, clams, and other bivalves of the ocean and of crustaceous animals generally. The shells, usually more or less intact, are found embedded in dense deposits of a mudike substance and this combina-tion is a fertilizer of high value and potency. It supplies lime and organic matter, besides small quantities of phosphates and alkalies. An ordinary dressing of it secures fertility in a striking manner to the poorest or most exhausted soil. The shells decay slowly, year by year throwing off film of fertilizing stuffs. The deposits around Prince Edward Island vary from five to twenty-five feet in depth. They are taken up by dredging machines worked from rafts in summer or from ice in winter.

#### GANADIAN BEAVER MARINE ENGINES GIVE CERTAIN SERVICE WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

SHERMAN, COOPER CO. LTD. 1051 Eastern Ave.

## ROOT PULPERS.

We will send, freight paid to your nearest Railway Station, one of the celebrated Jubilee Root Pulpers, for \$10.00, cash to be sent with order.

This pulper is well and strongly made from good quality hard wood stock for the frame, firmly Bolted together to stand hard work, and has a good large hopper, with heavy side wheel, carrying six steel knives. which are reversible, thus making this machine both a slicer and pulper.

This axle is made of the best quality steel, and runs in roller bearings, making it very easy to turn. This pulper is guaranteed in every way, and if it is not satisfactory we will replace it free.

Write for eatalogue, showing this and a full line of farming implement at very low prices.

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd Lock Box 249, Bridgetown, N. S.



H. RANDALL Buyer and Direct Shipper of

#### RAW FURS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID Antigonish, Nov. 15th, 1911.

## TO LET

A Shop in the building one door less, west of Merrimac House, MRS. W. H. MACDONALD,

### **QUICK RELIEF FROM THAT** PERSISTENT, HACKING COUGH

We mean the kind of cough it gives one a cold shiver just to hear—the dry deep-seated hack—hack—hack—that seems as if it were tearing the very vitals. That's the kind of cough that

means business.

Fortunately, though, that is also one of the kinds of cough for which Na-Drn-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne was first prescribed, and which it has been relieving with great promptness and regularity ever since. Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice

and Chlorodyne is absolutely free from harmful drugs of any kind, and is safe even for children. It is pleasant to take. and acts quickly, relieving the irritation, loosening the philegm, promoting expectoration, and so stopping the cough. Thousands declare it to be the best cough

Syrup they have ever tried.

Your Druggist will gladly recommend it, and will supply you with either a 25c or 50c. bottle. The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 116



#### FOX and RACCOON A SPECIALTY.

I pay highest eash price for Raw Furs of all kinds.

#### SEND TRIAL SHIPMENT

I guarantee satisfaction. Lots kept separate until shippers are heard from, on request.

#### CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Exporter of Raw Furs, ANTIGONISH ::-:: N. S.

Maritime Dental College Affiliated with Dalhousie University and Halifax Medical College.

Session opens August 29th, 1911.

Advantages for Canadian Students For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean 92 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

## LAMBS WANTED.

F. R. TROTTER

Landfor Sale A lot of land containing 50 acres, 3 miles from ntigonish, on the Cid Gulf Road. This lot has as good hard wood and poles on it. For fur-ner particular acres to the contact of the conta

ther particulars as to prices, etc., apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Cloverville Are you in a position to 9

SELL NURSERY STOCK in your district during fall and winter months. We have a profitable proposition to make.

now. Write Manager, Pelham Nursery Co.

Toronto, Canada.

There is money in this line

## Land Sale

Court of Probate, Province of Nova Scotia. County of Antigonish.

In the Estate of Margaret McEachern, late of Ashdale, in the County of Antigonish, Spinster, deceased:

To be sold at Public Auction at the Office of the Registrar of Probate at the Court House, at Antigonisl in the County of Antigonish, on

#### SATURDAY. the 13th day of January, 1912,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon pursuant to a license to sell, granted herein by the Court of Probate in and for the said County of Antigonish dated the 30th day of November 1911:

All that certain lot of

## LAND

situate at Ashdale aforesaid, and de scribed as follows :- Bounded o the North by the farm now owned by A. Kirk & Co., on the Eas by the lands of Dan Chisholm on the South by lands of Dan Me Millan, and on the West by th lands of Dan McDonald, containing one hundred and fifty acres more

MARY ANN MCMILLAN. Administratrix, Asidal ni ni st bi cc th li hi th mi sis

#### Heroes of Quiet Tasks.

HOUGH

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THE FINENESS OF COURAGE IS NONE THE LESS COMMENDABLE BE-CAUSE IT IS DISPLAYED IN A COMMONPLACE CAUSE.

For various reasons, of which thoughtlessness is the principal, the public is wont to regard the individual who performs a routine duty as commonplace. It admits he may rise to higher pursuits, but for the time being he is doing what he is paid tor, what he should do, and if he does it well, there is no earthly reason why he should be commended. Now and then one of these individuals, through some event that thrills, comes into the glare of publicity. Not that he is risking his life more than do others of his same calling day in and day out, but what he really does is suddenly brought home to people, and he be-comes a recognized hero—for a brief

In railroading—and no topic interests the public more vividly—the engineer is the man in the limelight. We hear much of his heroism and faithfulness, both qualities being un-questionably his. If he happens to hold the throttle of a freight engine, we hear of him now and then, but the man whom the public rarely recog-nizes, and whose violent death is of no interest save to a few morbid strangers, and those who, through family ties, care for this man of no public re-

putation, is the freight brakeman. There are few more hazardous callings or walks in life where so much depends on quick judgment and action under circumstances that can not possibly be foreseen. About the time when the newspaper reader thrilled as he read the glowing articles about the wireless telegraph operator who per-formed his duty under most difficult circumstances, aboard a transatlantic liner as she drifted, with a gaping wound in her side, a freight train on one of the great railroads of the United States, was thrown from the because of spreading rails. Both the conductor and and the head brakeman were killed in the wreck, but another brakeman, who kept his wits in the peril and excitement of disaster, recalled that the passenger train, which was to pass the freight at the next station, must be following close behind.

It was one of the road's most popular trains, always well patronized, and making fast time. It was not this man's duty to act, save under instructions. He did not know that his conductor, supposed to look after such emergencies, was dead, for the disaster occurred just at nightfall. But what he did do was to pull a lantern from the wrecked caboose, a lantern that was one of the few things in the car that was not smashed, light it and hurry back through the misty night in the airection from which the ssenger was to come.

The freight wreck was piled up on both tracks. The man knew that the passenger would crash to certain destruction if not warned. So he ran back a quarter of a mile before he saw the glare through the mist of a loco-motive headlight. It happened that the glass of the lantern was red, so the danger signal was clear — waving a red light across the track. He stood in the centre of the track, it is sup posed, and waved his lantern back and forth, for that was the light the engineer first saw, as he told after-ward, when his locomotive was almost upon it. The train stopped, and some of the crew went back to see what the signal meant, because the light had disappeared. They found the lantern, and the brakeman. The blackened wick told the story of one light, and the light of life had gone out in the other. The trainmen thought the brakeman must have caught his foot or stumbled as the train came to him.

No one knows how many lives the man saved by giving his own, for he gave that life, even though his passing was the result of accident. No one called him a hero. No one made up a purse for his widow and children, although he left both. His picture was not published. Possibly the railroad presented his wife with a few months' pay, and it is likely the organization to which he belonged paid the widow the benefit due her.

This man died doing his duty, his implied if not his specific duty, for all railroad employees are supposed to act in preservation of the lives of passengers. There is not a day in the year when a minor railroad employee does not take as great a risk to accomplish this end. If he is a "man higher up," we hear of him. If he belongs to the heroes of the "quiet, unnoticed tasks of life," nobody knows and nobody cares, save the few.

What people love to hear about is picturesque heroism. When any one speaks of a pilot, nine persons out of ten think of the man who climbs aboard the huge liners just before they thread the pathways leading into harbor and safety. No thought is given to the great mass of the fraternity to which the small company of harbor pilots belong. It is probable no particular notice was taken of a little item which appeared in the newspapers early in the winter of 1908 stating that the wreck of a freight boat had finally c me ashore on the coast of one of the Great Lakes, and that she must have gone down suddenly, for the pilot was found in the pilot house. Nothing picture que about that, to be sure, but it showed the nameless pilot to have been in his way quite as much a hero as the Mississippi engineer whom John Hay immortalized when he wrote him down as saving :

"An' I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot's ashore."

The Great Lakes pilot is own comrade to danger. He is usually the captain of the vessel. When gale and storm come-and the storms on the Great Lakes are often quite as bad as those of the ocean-he has no opportunity to "run for sea-room," because much of a run is certain to take him ashore. He must know precisely where he is all the time. He must be keen, alert, the very soul of vigilance, and all these when the wind is flercest, and the snow and sleet bite

fetters with which winter binds the northern United States, is the danger time for another of the unappreciated heroes, the levee guard. Away below St. Louis, where the Mississippi seethes and rages at flood time, especially when spring freshets cause the river waters to strain at and pound the dykes or levees that pro-tect the low-lying lands, men are constantly patrolling these levees to watch for the breaks which, if not checked, will finally sweep away the artificial bank and turn a smiling country into an angry lake.

It is not as simple a matter as it seems, for the crawfish, tiny edition of the lobster, loves to burrow in the earth of which much of the levee is constructed, and its burrowings give the river just the opportunity it seeks. The levee guard of an earth and stone embankment never knows what moment his pathway may be swept from under him in flood time, for let him be as thorough and sharp-eved as possible, he can not always detect the break that in little more than a a moment something grows to a gap of many teet. Not a spring passes that does not mark the passing of a number of these guards, but the public is too interested in reading about the damage wrought by the break in the levee to pay any attention to such a trifle. Yet the guard lost his life at his post of duty just as lost his life at his post of duty, just as much and quite as heroically as the captain of the vessel who sank with

In the major and minor cities of the United States is a class of men whose duties, in the mind of the public, are considered most commonplace-the private or night watchmen. This is not intended to include the men who patrol certain sections as an open aid to the police, but the men who, night after night, make careful rounds in factories, office buildings, and the like. It is their duty to watch for fires, for thieves, for anything that threatens the injury of the property they guard. That duty is performed so quietly and so well that it has become inconspicuous, save to those who watch events with unusual care, those whose reading of the daily press is searching. It is curious, indeed, that people can become so thoroughly accustomed to a certain class of news that the chief features thereof lose all importance. For instance, it is probable that not twenty per cent. of newspaper readers go further in the reading of an item headed "Watchman Killed," or a head of similar meaning but more graphic, than that self-same headline. Yet the tragedies, the bravery, the absolute heroism that often passes from notice under just such a special work are such a least of the English at Prestonpans, and Hay's subsequent work are such as the subsequent work are such as the subsequent work are such as the subsequent work are subsequent. from notice under just such a head-

line, is amazingly large in volume.

An instance of this sort was provoked by a fire that broke out in one of the large factory buildings of New York. The watchman discovered it, turned in an alarm, went back into the building, unreeled the building hose that was attached to a standpipe. and when the firemen reached the place, was lying on the floor, burned and only half-conscious, clinging to the nozzle, from which poured a feeble stream on the growing blaze. In this instance the watchman recovered, but all his life he will bear the scars from the burns of that fire.

The night watchman is the archand the incendiary. His battles are not with great criminals, but the millions he saves each year to the moneyed interests of the nation by his faithfulness and rarely recognized heroism are almost unreckonable. His is surely the heroism of the quiet,

graduate in especial, who faces the danger of disease as readily as men face the wind of summer, never knows or infection are possible, whether she is entering upon what may prove to be the cause of her own passing. The writer recalls a case which came under his own observation in a New England city, where, at the city hospital, a patient developed smailpox. Three nurses attended this patient, and before he left the hospital each of the nurses died from the same disease, contracted from him. Not one of these young womer, just on the threshold of life, showed the slightest hesitation in caring for the patient, nor did one of them complain when the disease claimed her for its own. There are plenty of heroines wearing the badge of courage in behalf of the sick and suffering. The fact that the public rarely hears of them in no wise lessens the greatness of their deeds. Our own Sisters, who have devoted their lives to the sick and suffering, are seldom mentioned in the daily press, yet it is safe to say that not a month goes by that two or three of them do not fall martyrs to duty. No hospital task is too tiring, no infection too dangerous, no disease too loathsome, to these good nuns of curs, who see, in every poor unfortunate, the image of that Gcd who made him.

With the multiplication of the uses to which electricity is being put, the electrician has becoome an every-day acquaintance, instead of the occasional visitor. People read about the harvest of death reaped by the live wire, and in the same breath laugh at the predicament of the pedestrian who be-It seldom occurs to any of these that some one must harness this runaway electric fluid, as dangerous at such times as it is beneficial at others, some one else declares, "all a man needs is rubber gloves and rubber

Those who, several years ago, in one of the great American cities saw a lineman—as one class of electrical workers is called—repairing a live wire trouble, suddenly encircled by a broken wire, and hang lifeless while broken wire, and hang lifeless while blue flames darted all about him, were convinced that that this man faced death when he climbed the light pole, despite rubber gloves and shors. His reason for climbing the pole was to secure the wire and prevent injury to any one. If he had led a company of soldiers against an enemy as quietly and bravely as he faced danger at this ime, he would have been beazened a

that was all.

The coast guard fights his way along shore through surt and spume, or ice and snow, according to the season. He does this that he may know if if he is injured seriously, so that we may have the wood and lumber the nation needs. The mail carrier in the country districts where blizzards are frequent, delivers his burden regardless of weather, in order that the people he serves may not be disappointed, and sometimes pays for his faithfulness with his life. Count-less instances of suffering and death have been recorded, because men with a high sense of duty have performed that duty in the face of all opposition, battling bravely with contrary forces of nature or the evil in human kind. Tais sort of heroism is neither commemorated by bronze monuments nor tablets in the Hall of Fame, but it is simon pure heroism that is frequently demonstrated by these very persons. The fineness of courage is none the less admirable because displayed in a commonplace cause.—Benziger's.

#### Life and Times of Bishop Hay

LECTURE IN GLASGOW.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society of Scotland, a meeting was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6th, at which Rev. Sir David Oswald Hunter-Blair, O. S. B., delivered a lecture on "The Life and Work of Bishop Hay," the lecture being illustrated by a great number of beautiful lime-light slides.

In opening the proceedings, Provost Mackintosh said he thought it was a very high compliment to Father Hunter-Blair that the audience was such a fine one as that which was assembled there that evening, and he (Provost Mackintosh) felt very pleased indeed to preside at the gathering. Father Hunter-Blair had chosen a splendid subject for his lecture. Bishop Hay was a great Bishop, a great priest, a great organiser, and a great administrator, and to Bishop Hay was due the foundation of modern Catholicity in Scotland.

The lecturer began by drawing a vivid picture of the eventful year 1745, when young George Hay was beginwounded were described, as well as his adventures with the Scots Army, his imprisonment in Etinburgh Castle and the Tower of London, and the events which led to his conversion. Next came his interview with Bishop Challener, and his journey to Rome to begin his preparation for the priest-A very interesting description tollowed of Rome in the reign of the great Pope, Benedict XIV., and of the illustrious men—St. Alfonso Liguori, St. Paul of the Cross, and thers, whom the young student's eye must have often rested on during his residence there. The lecturer then depicted Hay's journey home after his ordination, his stay at the Scots College in enemy of those twin evils, the thief Paris, his landing in Scotland, and his appointment to the mission of Pres-home, in the Enzie. Some account followed of his first years of missionary work, of his transference to Edinburgh in 1761, and of the old Catholic chapels in Blackfriars Wynd in that city. Hay's consecration as B shop took place in 1769, and the unnoticed tasks of life.

Men are not the only central figures in commonplace heroism - commonplace because so frequent. The trained nurse, the hospital training school nurse, the hospital training school nurse, the hospital training school nurse in consciol who faces the content of the persecuted islanders o

HIS UNTIRING LABOURS

when sne takes a case where contagion | and long pastoral journeys among the scattered missions of the Lowland Vicariate. The great anti-Catholic riots in Edinburgh in 1779 were next touched on, as well as the good Bishop's strenuous and finally successful efforts to obtain compensation for his poor fellow-Catholics. Then came his second visit to Rome (1781), chiefly in connection with the troubles at that time affecting the Scots College; his interviews with Pius VI., the Cardinal Duke of York and others; his difficulties on his return home, and his longing for rest and retirement, which was at length gratified by his being able to withdraw to the seminary of Scalan, in the Braes of Glenlivet. Interesting details were given of seminary life at Scalan, and afterwards at Aquhorties, which the Bishop himself opened in 1799, and where he closed his long and laborious life twelve years later. The lecture was illustrated throughout by a most interesting series of lantern views, practically all taken from contemporary sources. The last picture was a striking portrait of the Bishop, from the famous painting by Watson, now at Blairs College, executed a year or two before his death. "The character was cast in hard times; his own life was in every sense a hard one; and it is true that he lacked the agreeable ation .- Anglo-French Catholic accomplishments, the snavity and America. charm of manner, and the natural sweetness of disposition which characterised his life-long friend Bishop Geddes.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Very Rev. Canon M Carthy, in moving a vote of thanks, said that Father Hunter-Blair bad given an epitome of the history of the Church in Scotland during the last hundred years. They were all convinced the great apostle B shop Hay, had been sent from God. He moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Father Hunter-Blair for his fascinating lecture.

(Loud cheers.)
Father Hunter-Blair returned thanks, and in doing so spoke of the pleasure it had been to him to come there to speak of the life and work of Bishop Hay. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Right Rev. Chairman, who replied briefly, saying in a few words that if there was one man who to-day resembled Bishop Hay, that man was Father When spring's breath melts the icy hero. As it was he furnished a tairly Hunter-Blair, - Glasgow Observer.

good "story" for the newspapers, and Paris Workmen and the Sisters of the Archbishop Ireland's Table Temper- Who knows if, on feast days, goblets

During the last fortnight the Catholic workmen of Paris have given a lesson of steady, persevering energy others are in peril, and go to their rescue. The "timber cruiser" makes his way through trackless forests alone, with small chance for aid if anything being certain of death if their initial control of the proceedings whenever religious are concerned, the Government sent adrift the Little Sisters of the Assumption at Lyons, a large body of policemen being employed to expel these de-voted women from houses that are

their rightful property.

These, "Little Sisters," as they are affectionately called by their clients, were founded forty years ago and are an offshoot of the flourishing Con-gregation of the Assumption. They are literally the "general servants" of the poor. It is they who, when the mother of a family is incapacitated by illness, cook the dinner, wash and dress the children, tidy the poor dwelling; they go wherever they are asked, except to the rich, and work from morning to night with a sweetness, a cheerfulness and an efficiency

that are common to them all.

Their institute has, developed with extraordinary rapidity; they have houses in all the big French towns, in England, in Rome, in the United States, in South America, etc. Though vocations are plentiful, demands for new foundations are presented. new foundations are more plentiful still, and have to be regretfully put aside by the heads of this Congre-gation. When news reached the Paris faubourgs of the expulsion at Lyons, the workmen whose wives and children have been nursed by the Little Sisters, took fright. Many of these men are converts, whom the active charity of a Sister has brought back to the practice of their longforgotten religious duties; they are banded together in "Brotherhoods" and meet, once a month, in the Sister's Chapel; to perform certain devotions in common. On hearing that the scenes enacted at Lyons were to be repeated in Paris, they decided to defend their own Sisters, and it was a curious and touching sight to see with what energy and persever-ance they laid their plans. The Paris workman, at his best, is singularly quick witted, receptive and generous, and these men, to whom "time is money," now forget their own in-terests to throw themselves heart and soul into the struggle.

Placards were posted on the walls of the faubourgs, petitions were circulated and were promptly covered with thousands of signatures; deputies and ministers were interviewed, and, while their campaign was being carried on, the threatened convents were assiduously watched by their humble friends.

Those who had occasion to see the workmen of Grenelle, Puteaux and Levallois during those anxious days will not easily forget the experience. The Mother House of the Little Sisters is at Grenelie; it is three that their founders are buried; that their novices are trained, and there, too, the old and infirm Sisters come back to die. The Grenelle workmen would hardly bear o lose to lose sight of the big white house that lay under the shadow of so cruel a trial. They came at five in the morning to see if all was quiet, and again after their day's work was over to offer their services to the nuns and to aganiz proceedings for the morrow. "If they turn you out ma soeur, all our homes are open to receive you," they said, and the poorest among them would have proud to receive the fugitives had things come to the wors'. To the prompt and energetic action

general protest in the French papers. With the exception of one or two rabid, low-class papers, the press was unanimous in blaming the government's action at Lyons as unwise and needlessly brutal. Pierre Loti, the well-known Academican, an avowed unbeliever, several leading Protestants, and even the chief Jewi h Rabbi in Paris, joined their protestations to those of the Catholics. Placing them-selves on the standpoint of humanity and of individual liberty, they boldly attacked the cowardly campaign carried on against women whose only offense is that they are religious; women who minister to the wants of the poor regardless of their creed—i deed, if the little Sisters have a preference it is for those to whose physical miseries are added the unhappiness and retellion born of unbelief. to these that they most willingly tender their loving service, and if, as generally happens, the Socialistic or freethinking workmen become their friends, the change is the result of their sweet charity, never of their preaching.

There can be no doubt that if the Little Sisters of the Assumption escape destruction in Paris, it will be owing to the joint action of the French press and of the Catholic workmen. But the campa gn will a s , be of use to the latter; they will have realized what "has been, I think, wrongly drawn as hard and unsympathetic. His lot in the defence of justice and the local what and their attitude in the future will be all the stronger because of this realiz-

the Archbishop of St. Paul. The

served at his meals, and how, at the home of this resolute champion of temperance, even his guests must drink clear water. One evening, how-ever, when he had invited people to dinner, I was astonished to see, in front of each plate one large and one small glass, but the scandal was quashed at the roast when a second water was served to us with the

Abbe Klein writing of Archbishop his abstemiousness; from five in the Ireland gives us a glimpse of the morning to ten at night he wrestles practice of temperance at the table of with hard work in spite of his seventy morning to ten at night he wrestles the Archbishop of St. Paul. The Abbe says:—
"I should have enjoyed describing the simple and unthought-out fare governs his diocese and administers vast interests; he regularly assembles bis council and seeks its advice, but one can truthfully say that he carries out everything himself."

> She-" What fine large eyes Edith's husband has.

quashed at the roast when a second water was served to us with the solemn announcement 'Apollinaris!' her dressmaker's bill."



# Pictou OPEN Office

# New Glasgow Office

To better accommodate our patrons of Picton County West, we have opened an office in Pictou on Water St. opposite Logan's Grocery, Telephone 75.

Both offices are connected with private wires with our other offices and the leading Stock Exchange.

Write us for complete Investment Offerings.

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M. CUMMIG, B. A., B. S. A., Secretary for Agriculture, Principal College Agriculture.

## LAVAL The Cream Separator by

which all others are judged

For more than thirty years the De Lavai has been acknowledged as the world's standard. You may hear it said of some separator that "It's as good as a De Lavai!" or if some competing salesman wants to make his argument particularly strong he'll say "It's better than a De Lavai." The concern with a cheaply and poorly constructed machine says "Just as good as a De Lavai and costs less"

costs less "
Everywhere the De Laval is recognized by experienced creamerymen and dairymen and even
by makers of inferior competing machines as the

#### WORLD'S STANDARD

Moir's Limited-Halifax, Canada

The cream separator is more frequently used than any other machine on the farm, and for that reason, if for no other, only the very best should be urchased, and that's the De Laval. The more you come to know about cream separtors the more apt you will be to buy a DLaval. More than 1,250,000 De Lavals in use.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRILLETURE, Province of Nova Scotia

THURO, N. S , Oct 21, 1910

D. C. McNeil. Fsq., Brophy's, Antigonish Co., N. S.

DEAR Siii, -We have regularly in use at the gricultural College Farm at Truro a DE

LAVAL SEPARATOR, which has given us excellent satisfaction. Yours sincerely, M. CUMMING, Principal Agriculture College.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. D. C. McNEIL, Representative, Brophy's, N. S

Each one of the Several Varieties is a Master-piece of the Candy Makers' Art. We select the best cocoa beans-blend them with a high grade of cocoa butter, pure cane sugar and finest quality of vanilla beans. The chocolate used in MOIFS

is then ground for hours until it attains that creamy-like texture which is characteristic of our chocolate coatings. The chocolate is then applied to the various centres, the flavoring of which is without a rival for pure deliciousness. Remember the name "Moir's"-and insist upon your candy dealer supplying you

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Notice of Meeting—Geo Vinten, page 8 Clearance Sale—James Brophy, page 8 Pit Props Wanted—W G Cunningham, pag 8 January Sale—A Kirk & Co, page 4 Happy New Year—T J Wallace, page 8 Notice of Assessment—D C Chisholm, page 8

#### LOCAL ITEMS

WALDERN'S studio will be open all ay Thursday and Friday of this

THE FINES collected for the illegal sale of liquor at Sydney, C. B., for the past month totalled \$1550.00.

Conscience Money.—L. J. McEachern, Cape George, acknowledges receiving \$15 conscience money through Rev. D. Beaton, P. P., Lakevale.

THE ANNUAL CARNIVAL in aid of the poor, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will be held within a few weeks. COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Subscribers to the Fund are requested to pay the instalment now due on or before the 10th instant. D. C. Chis-

Tuesday night was the coldest night this winter, the only real cold night we have experienced this season, the thermometer registering three degrees above zero at midnight.

THE ASSESSORS for the County of Antigonish completed their work several weeks ago. The total assess-ment on the County for the current year is \$1,557,710, an increase of \$8,385 over last year's assessment.

HANDSOME CALENDARS have been received from the Royal Bank, Anti-gonish, from D. C. Chisholm, local agent of the Union Assurance Society and the Guardian Assurance Co., from George Lynch, of Halifax, Provincial Manager of the Sun Fire Insurance Co.

Angus D. McGillivary, caretaker of the County Building, Antigonish, died last evening from heart disease allowing a short illness. He leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. A man of quiet, inoffensive disposi-tion, he had many friends. R. I. P.

HYMENEAL. — At the Cathedral, Antigonish, Wednesday evening, the Rector, Rev. M. A. MacAdam joined Rector, Rev. M. A. MacAdam joined in matrimony Miss J. E. Bartley of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. James Hantahan of Fairmont, Ant. They were attended by Miss Hanrahan, the groom's neice, of Fairmont, and Mr. William Cashen. The happy couple have numerous friends who extend their sincere congratulations. They will reside at Fairmont will reside at Fairmont.

THE CURLERS from Scotland who are to tour Cadada, playing the Curiers of the most important centers of population, are now busy at Halifax, meeting the curiers of Nova Scotia. On Thesday the several games played left the visitors behind by twelve his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lauchlin points. The ice was in good condition and much enthusiasm was aroused at the several games. The enthusiasm and interest over the visitors is threatening to unfit them for serious competition. They are being feted and canquetted continually since their arrival in this country, all of which tends to make them poor curlers if highly-pleased guests. Two rinks of Antigonish curlers went to Halifax on Tuesday to meet the Old Country-

A LETTER from F. A. Leamy, of the Leamy Railway Contracting Company of Chaffey's Loch, Leeds County, Ontario, was received by the Rector of St. F. X. College on to have an opportunity of attending the cent. discount. A. Kirk & Co.

Men's, women's and children's show at 25 per cent. off at A. Kirk & Co's.

Girl wanted to aid at housework and to have an opportunity of attending the cent. discount. A. Kirk & Co. Monday last. The writer asks that the relatives of Angus McPherson, foreman with the Railway Company, foreman with the Railway Company, be informed of his death. Deceased left Chaffeys Loch on December 23, to go to the Town of Wesport, where he died on December 25. The remains now rest in the Westport Cemetery vault. The inference from the letter is that Mr. Leamy had some information regarding deceased's home mation regarding deceased's home which caused him to think he be-longed in the County of Antigonish, but the information was not sufficient but the information was not sumcient to enable him to locate the part'cular district. Mr. Leamy will be glad to communicate with Mr. McPhersons' immediate relatives. Last night further word was received to the effect that deceased, a man of six feet in beight and about fifty years of age, game from Turn. came from Truro.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Do-minion post office department is now supplying the different post offices of the country with a new stamp, hav-ing commenced the issue at the first of the year. The stamp is of excellent design. It is almost identical in color and general plan with the King Ed-ward stamp which it replaces. The change of potrait is practially the only difference. The picture of King George shows him in admiral's uniform. The potrait is an excellent one and has been approved by the King himself, who is one of the leading stamp collectors and experts of the world. At the top and above the head of the king are found the crowns, one at each side emblematic of the empire. Just below the petrait and forming a base for the oval frame containing the King's head, are two supporting branches of maple leaves, more prominent than in either the present or previous stamp issue, graceful'y presenting Canada's national emblem.

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION FOR THE East Exp. The residents of the East End of the Town have long ago thought they should have had beiter fire protection, and are now of opinion that the time is ripe when such should materialize. This can be done by having a reel house built at some convenient place in that part of the Town. The immediate necessity for this move will be obvious to every citizen who takes to mind the consequences to the patients and inmates of the hospital were a fire to break out in that institution at a time when that portion of Main and Bay Streets from the nearest hose reel on Sydney Street might
be blocked with snow banks. Ten
minutes' loss of time in case of fire
may be wrought with awful calamity.
Further improvement in fire protection would lessen insurance rates and
thus a main all round would as an thus a gain all round would er me. Understanding that the Town Council is not at present in sufficient funds to Dated Antigonish, N. S. Jan. 3, 1912.

meet the expenditure called for in this connection a number of Town ladies and gentlemen of musical and histriand gentlemen of musical and histrionic talent has volunteered to give a concert in Celtic Hall, the proceeds of which, supplemented from other sources, will be devoted to defraying the expenses entailed in making this most desirable step towards fire safety. It is to be hoped that a generous public will liberally patronize the entertainment which is expected to come off about the last of January.

—COM.

PRESENTATIONS. — On Christmas Eve, Mr. M. J. Keating, junior warden of Mulgrave parish, called on the pastor, Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, and, in behalf of the parishioners. presented him with a purse of money, as a token of their appreciation of his work in of their appreciation of his work in

of their appreciation of his work in the parish since he took charge.

On Christmas Day, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Total Abstinence League of the Cross, Mulgrave, presented their Spiritual Advisor, Rev. J. A. M. Gillis, P. P., with a beautifully worded address, expressive of their appreciation of his untiring efforts in the sacred cause of temperance. The address was accompanied by a handsome gift in gold.

gift in gold. Rev. F. J. Chisholm of S. W. Margaree was, on Christmas morning, the recipient of two valuable presents,recipient of two valuable presents,—one, a beautiful set of harness from young parishioners of his, working in the Inverness Mines; the other, a fancy dinner set, a gift from some ladies of the parish. Father Chisholm is very grateful to those good people who so kindly and substantially remembered him.

Rev. Peter Rankin, P. P., was

Rev. Peter Rankin, P. P., was presented with twenty dollars in gold by his parishioners at Princeville, C. B., a few days ago.

#### Personals.

Mr. Colin McIsaac left this week to return to his former work at Glace

Mr. Joseph Fraser has returned from Winnipeg to spend the winter with his family in Antigonish.

Mrs. Joseph McInnis, West Lake Ainslie, C. B., was in Town last week, visiting friends.

Mr. John A. McGillivray of Middle South River, Ant., left yesterday for Cobalt, Ontario, to spend the winter.

Mr. Angus McDonald of Somerville, Mass., and Mr. George McDonald, of Providence, R. I., are in Town, visit-ing thetr father, Mr. R. McDonald, St. Ninian Street, who is quite ill.

Mrs. Angus McMaster and Miss Annie McMster of Creignish, C. B., passed Christmas at St. Andrews, Ant. as guests of Rev. A. J. Chisholm P. P.

Mr. Lauchlin L. McDonald Blackie, Alberta, arrived in Town last

#### Among the Advertisers.

Big discount sale now on at A. Kirk 25 per cent, off all shoes. A. Kirk &

Pure bred Yorkshive boar for service. Herbert Smith, Clydesdale. Ladies' furs and fur coats, at 25 per cent. discount. A. Kirk & Co.

Men's, women's and children's shoes Girl wanted to aid at housework and to have an opportunity of attending

Wanted, at once, a boy to do chores about barn and to attend school. Address, S. A., Box 244, Antigonish. Horse for sale, three and a half years old. Apply to Mr. William Bowie, South Side Harbor.

Wanted, a girl to work at book-keeping and other work in office of a small industry. Address, Bookkeeper, care of The Casket, Antigonish.

## Assessment

Town of Antigonish. Office of Town Clerk and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment roll for the Town of Antigonish, upon which the rates will be levied in and for the said Town for the present year, 1912, has been filed in the office of the undersigned, the Town Clerk, and the said roll is open to the inspection of the ratepayers of

And further take notice that any person, firm, company, association or corporation, assessed in such roll who claims that he or it should not be assessed, or who claims that he or it is over-assessed in such roll, may, on

### 10th Day of February next

give notice in writing to the under signed, the Town Clerk, that he or it appeals from such assessment in whole or in part, and shall, in such notice, state particularly the grounds of ob-

jection to such assessment.

And further take notice, that if any person assessed in such roll claims person assessed in such roll claims that any person, firm, company, association or corporation has been assessed too low, or has been omitted from or wrongfully inserted in such roll, he may, on or before the 10th day of February next, give notice in writing to the undersigned, the Town Clark that he anneals in respect to the Clerk, that he appeals in respect to the assessment or non-assessment of the said person, firm, company, associa-tion or corporation, and shall in such notice, state particularly the grounds of his objection.

> D. C. CHISHOLM, Town Clerk.

The new immense fertilizing plant at Sydney, C. B., commenced manufacturing this week.

The immigration statistics show the great change in the nationalities of the immigrants to the United States, noted in recent decades has been steadily continued. For the half century from 1821 to 1870 the great burlk of the immigrants were natives of Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Scandanavia and Canada, these forming substantially nine-tenths of the foreign accessions to our population. In the last 40 years the tide of immigration has been steadily turning toward Italy, Austro-Hungary and Russia, until in the last decade the immigration from these three countries comprised two-thirds of the total immigration while that from the immigration while that from the nations first named has been reduced to but a little more than one-fifth.

A few pairs of men's invictus shoes, regular price \$5 and \$5.50, now \$3.50. A. Kirk & Co.

## Sleighs

Do you want a new sleigh this winter?

Right Prices

## Bonner's

## Clearance Sale The subscriber will sell the balance

of his stock of

Winter Goods at Cost price for Cash. The stock includes

Ready-Made Clothing Boots, Shoes, Rubbers Larrigans, Sweaters Caps, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

MORRISTOWN Jan. 2, 1912.

## WANTED Pit Props

By W. G. Cunningham Antigonish, car loads of pit props between James River and Tracadie, will be in Antigonish every Saturday to let contracts for same. I will take them also at Georgeville, Cape George and Lakevale.

## ANTIGONISH FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

ompany will be held at the Court House. Antigonish on Thursday, January 11th, at one P. M. for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business.

There will also be a meeting of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association at which reports of the different Fairs held during the last year will be presented and Officers elected. At the close of the meetings an address will be delivered by Mr. Rich on the sheep and wool industry of Canada.

GEO. VINTEN, Jan. 1st 1912.

## Clearing Sale FLour, Meal, Cracked Feeds,

Etc. Etc. To clear at a small advance on cost.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Casket Office.

Blacksmith Wanted At Once Must be a good horse shoer, and carriage mounter. Address A. B.

## ORDER QUICK

A Fountain Pen which looks as well and writes as well as the pen they charge \$3 for. People have been fooled for years paying fancy prices for Fountain Pens, to help pay for expensive magazine advertising. We gave a special order for

1,000 Fountain Pens which we can mail to any part of Can-ada or elsewhere for

mailing free neatly boxed, with filler, satisfaction guaranteed. Order quick. Enclose cash or stamps, 45p, and pen will be mailed immediately.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Colin McIsaac, West St., Antigonish, wishes to thank neigh-bours and friends for many acts of kindness and charity during his mother's illness and death.

Duncan Gillis of Vancouver formerly of Cape Breton, all-round champion athelete of British Columbia, has been awarded two first prizes for weight tossing at the Pacific Coast weight tossing at the Pacific Coast championship track and field meet held at Astoria, Oregon, last summer, Two gold medals, emblematic of the winning of the two most important weight events on the Coast, have been received and will be presented to the British Columbia champion Athlete. Gillis was the only Vancouver athlete. Gillis was the only Vancouver athlete entered in the annual championship games at Astoria last August, and he was placed in all the events in which he competed. In the 56 pound weightthrowing and 16 pound hammer event he was pitted against Con. Walsh, holder of the American record, and although the United States title holder was first in both events he was disqualified on the question of his eligibility to compete in the Pacific Coast championship meet, and the prizes awarded to the Vancouver

We churn twice a week at Milkwell Dairy. If you want some good butter give us an order,

MRS. WM. McDEARMID,

The desirable property owned and occupied by the undersigned. Situated on St. Ninfan's St. extension, nine acres, more or less, including two building lots, ten room house, all conveniences, hot and cold water, hot air furnaces, bath and tollet room, stables in connection. For further particulars apply to owner,

# Sloppy Weather

IT IS in wet and sloppy weather that

WILLIAMS' SOLID LEATHER SHOES

show their superiority over the imitators. Being made of nothing but well tanned leather and being sewn with extra care, they can and do stand up under hard usage in bad weather.

Made in all sizes for men,
women and children.

Sole Agent for Antigonish

J. P. GORMAN THE SHEE MAN

## FOR SALE

The house on Church Street, the property of the late R. H. McPhie Apply to

W. HUNTLEY MACDONALD

P. O. Box 359

## Graham's Grocery

We now have a complete stock for the Hollday trade. Everything fresh and best quality consisting in part of

Raisins, all kinds, Currants. Peels, Essences. Spices, Nuts, Oranges. Apples and Grapes.

We also have a large stock of CONFECTIONERY Including Chocolates in bulk and fancy pkgs.

Call and inspect our stock and give us-trial order; we will try to please you, we have everything to be found in a list class grocery store. We buy all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE and allow highest price in exchange Wishing all our friends and patrons the compilments of the season.

D.R. GRAHAM

I wish you

а Нарру

and

Prosperous

New Year

## \_\_\_\_\_1912\_\_\_\_

## Happy New Year

Good Bye Old 1911. Good Bye Your race is run.

## Greetings

WE WISH to thank our patrons and the public generally for their generous support of our efforts to add increased force to the career of "this store of good goods." That our efforts have been successful is best evidenced by the increase in the volume of business we are enabled to show at the commencement of each New Year. Again thanking you and assuring you that we shall always be untiring in our efforts to give you the best service and best values possible We wish you a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

## Palace Clothing Co.

The Outfitters

### Western Town Realty For Sale BOW ISLAND, ALBERTA, The Gas City

Those of you who wish to double your money in short order invest in this sure thing in western town lots.

BOW ISLAND

Is a new town rapidly growing up on the C. P. R. between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. You know the story of Medicine Hat? It is this : Medicine Hat is the only town in the west that pays no rates or taxes, and this is all because the town gets enough money to run the place from its

Natural Gas. But BOW ISLAND
Produces of Natural Gas 61,350,000 cubic feet per twenty four hours to Medicine Hat's 12,000,000 cubic feet. There are now five large wells in daily operation and the supply is inexhaustible.

There are also coal mines near the town. The country round is wonderfully rich in agriculture. The opinion of experts is that there will be a town of at least 25,000

people here within a very few years. Come and buy now before the close-in Lots are all taken-

A. MACNEIL, Barrister, Antigonish, N. S. Agent Grand Pacific Land Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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# Season's Greetings

WHILE the Christmas Bells chime merrily their gladsome message of peace on earth and good will to men we wish to join in the greeting of the season and to wish our customers and those who should be our cus-

A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

We take this opportunity to thank our numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the past year. We appreciate all they have done for us and we believe they have found our prices as low, if not lower, than our competitors, and our goods have invariably been as represented. We solicit a continuance of their patronage during 1912.

Remember we are headquarters for Automobile, Velox. Regal and Micmae Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks and

BOYS' HOCKEY SKATES, 50c. and \$1 a pair

## D. G. KIRK, ANTIGONISH

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THIS is a time of new vigor, of good resolutions. In 1911 I incressed the business of the previous year 60 per cent. In 1912 I intend to double the business of 1911. I shall do this as in the past by honest and satisfactory work both in my optical and jewelry departments BY PROMPT WORK

I am engaging an extra Watchmaker, also a typewriter and book-keeper. These are my resolutions. Now it is your turn. Perhaps you need a proper pair of glasses, or your old glasses changed, or a new watch.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

THOS. J. WALLACE, OPTICIAN and JEWELER ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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